

1. NIVELL INTERMEDI B2 COMPRESIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS (READING COMPREHENSION)

PART 1. You are going to read a text about a tribe of North American Indians. For questions 1 – 8 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. The task begins with an example (0).

Native American Tribe Reclaims Slice of the Hamptons after Court Victory.

From a distance the teardrop-shaped peninsula looks just like any other bit of the famed Hamptons shoreline. Thick woods crowd down to the water's edge and, through the trees, houses and roads can be glimpsed.

But this land is not part of the Hamptons, neither is it really part of the United States anymore. This patch – in the middle of the playground of Manhattan's social elite – is proudly and fiercely Native American country.

Almost four centuries since its first contact with the white man and after a 32-year court battle that has just ended in victory, the tiny Shinnecock tribe has now been formally recognized by America's federal government.

The decision means that the Shinnecock, numbering some 1,300 members, many of whom live in deep poverty compared with their wealthy neighbours, can apply for federal funding to build schools, health centres and set up their own police force. It means its tiny 750-acre reservation is now a semi-sovereign nation within the US, just like much bigger and more famous reservations in the west.

In order to qualify, the Shinnecock literally had to prove that it existed, submitting thousands of pages of tribal records. "Why do we need federal recognition to show we are who we are?" said Shinnecock leader Lance Gumbs as he sat in his office in the community centre. "It's a humiliating, degrading and insensitive process. Why do Indian people have to go through that? No other peoples are treated like that."

Many believe that the lengthy and painful process that the Shinnecock has been forced to go through is explained by the tribe's position bang in the middle of the Hamptons, the string of Long Island towns where rich New Yorkers come to party away the summers. The difference between Shinnecock land and the rest of the Hamptons is jarring. The reservation, signalled by a line of stalls selling cheap cigarettes, sits side by side with the town of Southampton, heart of the Hamptons scene.

On the reservation, some roads are dusty and unpaved. The houses are sometimes ramshackle. Unemployment can be a problem for many Shinnecock members. Outside the reservation, on the streets of Southampton, stretch limos and black Lexuses prowl down streets lined with shops selling Ralph Lauren and Diane von Furstenberg. A real estate agent on Southampton's main street happily advertises a local house going for \$12.2 million.

Historically – and indeed pretty much since Europeans first arrived in the area in the 1600s – the Shinnecock has been on the retreat. It lost land steadily as more and more Europeans began to farm its traditional territory, eventually leading to an agreement in 1703 that saw it confined to a broad swath of land around Southampton under a 1,000-year lease. However, in 1859 the pressure of development saw that deal scrapped by the settlers and the Shinnecock reduced to its current tiny holding. For years, tribal members then eked out a living working on white farms or helping local fishermen and whalers.

Now that is all set to change as a key part of federal recognition allows the Shinnecock to do the one thing that has changed Native American fortunes more than anything else in the last 100 years: build a casino. Gumbs now sees real power finally in Shinnecock hands. "We are going after everything we are entitled to," he said. "I am not a big fan of Southampton. They were happy as long as we were the good little Indians in the corner. Well, that's changed now."

Some of the Shinnecock feel that federal recognition – and the prospect of a casino – might be the beginning of a wider Shinnecock resurgence. In the white land grab of 1859, an area of land called the Shinnecock Hills was taken. Many Shinnecock held it to be sacred ground. It is now full of rich houses and the famous Shinnecock Hills golf club, with total real estate worth more than a billion dollars.

The Shinnecock tribe has sued to get it back.

Source: © Guardian News & Media 2010
First published in *The Observer*, 11/07/10

0. The Hamptons is ...
 - a. a beach.
 - b. a forest.
 - c. a residential area.**
 - d. a golf course.
1. The Shinnecock reservation is
 - a. not part of the Hamptons.
 - b. separated from the United States by the sea.
 - c. in one of the wealthiest areas of the east coast of the United States.
 - d. worthless as real estate.
2. The Shinnecock tribe have been involved in legal proceedings ...
 - a. since they were recognised by the federal government
 - b. for over three decades.
 - c. against the inhabitants of the Hamptons.
 - d. since shortly after their first contact with the white man.
3. The federal government of the US has declared that the Shinnecock tribe is ...
 - a. to enjoy the same rights as other native American settlements in the USA.
 - b. no longer authorised to open a casino on its lands.
 - c. to prove its rights to the lands on the Hamptons.
 - d. to build decent housing.
4. During the whole legal process, the Shinnecock tribe have felt humiliated by ...
 - a. the sublime conditions in which they are forced to live.
 - b. the insensitive and degrading qualification procedures.
 - c. the physical abuse they have suffered.
 - d. their neighbours.
5. Had the Shinnecock tribe not been living in a place that was the playground of the New York elite, ...
 - a. their battle would have been easier to win.
 - b. their rights would have been impossible to prove.
 - c. they would not have been able to set up stalls in the streets.
 - d. their houses wouldn't have offended anyone.
6. The contrast between the Shinnecock reservation and the rest of the Hamptons is ...
 - a. irritating.
 - b. striking
 - c. offensive.
 - d. terrifying.
7. Over the past few hundred years, the Shinnecock tribe has been ...
 - a. getting smaller.
 - b. growing and gaining strength.
 - c. steadily losing its land.

- d. fighting to regain its lands.
8. Because of the federal decision, the Shinnecock are now allowed to ...
- a. make their own laws.
 - b. play golf with their neighbours.
 - c. take the necessary steps for their future prosperity.
 - d. take back all the lands stolen from them.

PART 2. MULTIPLE MATCHING. You will read a text about four young artists. For questions 1-12, match the statements with the artists A-D. When two answers are required you can put them in any order. The task begins with an example (0).

Young Future Talent

You might not know these names yet, but you soon will. From novelists and painters to actors, from singers to comedians, Senga McAllister talks fame and fortune with the young British talent heading your way.

A

Aidan Seed, 32, painter. Aidan is a precocious talent. Artist in residence at London's National Portrait Gallery, before that he spent two years enjoying the enviable title of Fellow Commoner in Creative Arts at Trinity College, Cambridge. Aidan tells me this post was open to writers, artists and composers, so it wasn't only other painters he had to beat off in order to get it. He laughs. "There was no beating involved. I doubt I was the most talented artist who applied that year - I got lucky, that's all. Someone liked my stuff." Self-deprecation aside, the art world is buzzing about Aidan's immense talent.

Aidan is proud of his working-class background. His mother, Pauline, who died when he was twelve, was a cleaner, and he grew up on a council estate. "I didn't have a toothbrush until I was eleven," he tells me. "As soon as I had one, I used it to mix paint." Pauline, a single parent, was too poor to buy him paints or canvas; he was forced to steal what materials he could from school. "I knew stealing was wrong, but painting was a compulsion for me - I had to do it, no matter what."

B

Kerry Gatti, 30, comedian. The first thing Kerry tells me is that he's a bloke, not a bird, though with his large frame and deep voice, I can see that for myself. His name, he says, has embarrassed him since childhood. "My mum thought it was a unisex name, like Hilary or Lesley - frankly, either of those would have been just as bad." So why's he never changed his name? "My Mum'd be hurt," he explains. At the age of eight Kerry was part of a local programme for gifted children. "At the weekends I wanted to play football with my mates, but instead I had to go to workshops," he says. "I absolutely hated it." Kerry's mother has never worked. His father was a security guard and they always lived on a tight budget. "My parents wanted me to go to university and study English literature, but there was no way I was doing that." He left school at 16, only to return a year later when he realised unemployment wasn't the dream of a perfect relaxing life he'd imagined it to be. "All right, so I gave in," he laughs. "I went to university - but I didn't do English literature, though I suppose there was quite a lot of it in my drama degree - but there was also stuff that felt practical and real, which is what I loved about it".

C

Pippa Dowd, 23, singer. Pippa Dowd is Limited Sympathy's lead singer. "Don't ask me who we're like," she says tetchily, when I dare to open with this no doubt predictable question. "I don't care if it's bad for marketing to say we're not like anyone else. We're not. Listen to our album if you want to know what we're like." I already had, and plucked up the courage to tell the formidable Pippa that, in my humble opinion, Limited Sympathy's music has some things in common with The Smiths, New Order, Prefab Sprout, and other bands of that ilk. "What ilk is that?" she asks. "You mean good bands? Yes, I hope we belong in the category of bands who produce good music."

Raised in Bristol, Pippa has been trying to get her foot in the door of the music industry since the age of 16, when she dropped out of school. When the other members of the band met Pippa, they asked her to join their fledgling band, which at the time was called *Obelisk*. "I

didn't want to be part of a band called that, and it turned out none of the girls were keen on it. One day I was bitching to them about my parents, who have never encouraged my music career. I told them my dad said to me when I was really broke that he had limited sympathy for me, because he believed I'd brought it on myself for choosing to pursue my unrealistic dreams instead of becoming a dull-as-ditchwater accountant like him. That phrase had stuck in my mind - "limited sympathy" - because it was so dishonest. What he really meant was that he had no sympathy at all, so why didn't he say that? Anyway, I suggested it as a band name and the girls loved it." A couple of months later, Limited Sympathy had a three-album deal.

D

Martha Wyers, 31, author. Fiction writer Martha Wyers has more awards and accolades to her name than most people twice her age. These include the prestigious *Kaveney Schmidt Award* and the *Albert Bennett short story prize*. How many in total? I ask her, and she looks embarrassed. "I don't know, maybe thirty?" she says, blushing. Now she's branched out into full-length fiction, and her first novel, *Ice on the Sun*, was published in hardback last year by Picador, and is now out in paperback. "I suppose it's a literary novel, but I hope it's readable too," Martha says. Born and brought up near Winchester, you might say that Martha was born with more than a silver spoon in her mouth. Her father is an investment banker, and Martha describes her mother as 'an aristocrat who wouldn't ever have had to work if she hadn't wanted to', though as it happens she always has and she now runs a Tai Chi school that she set up herself. The extensive grounds of her family home are regularly used by touring companies for open-air productions of Shakespeare and opera. Martha's mother is passionate about the arts, and always wanted her only daughter to do something creative.

Source: *The Other Half Lives*: a novel by Sophie Hannah

Young Future Talent

Which of the artists ...

- 0. ...has beaten a lot of competition? **A**
- 1. ...was made to do something he/she hated when he/she was child? _____
- 2. ...is over-sensitive about comparisons of their work to that of others? _____
- 3. ...comes from a home where art has always been important? _____
- 4. ...shows contempt for a parent's profession? _____
- 5. ...come from families with no money worries? _____
- 6. ...comes from an under-privileged background? _____
- 7. ...has parents who both work? _____
- 8. ...have won important awards? _____
- 9. ...had a difficult relationship with a parent? _____
- 10. ...decided not to change his/her name to save his/her mother's feelings? _____
- 11. ...resorted to theft to be able to practice his talent? _____
- 12. ...changed his/her mind about further education? _____

PART 3. OPEN CLOZE TEST. Read the text and fill in the blanks with ONE word. The activity begins with an example (0). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET in the task booklet.

Guns Under Fire

In (0)its... article "Guns Under Fire", Rolling Stone magazine has reported that (1) the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, the issue of gun control has never been (2) hot in the USA. Over recent years there has (3) a rash of high profile incidents relating to gun violence in schools and in the streets of the country. The alarm (4) firearm safety is so great that schools in many states have "gun drills".

Ellen Freudenheim runs a non-profit organization called the *Silent March*, which works (5) gun-violence prevention. She tells us, "Thirty thousand people are killed in a single year, which is about 80% more than in (6) other nation in the world".

The National Rifle Association's power (7) buy politicians has traditionally made (8) a formidable force in any election. However, today (9) is felt that this position is weakening. Used to a disorganized opposition, the NRA must now confront a unified block (10) pro-gun control voters.

Adapted from Speak up!

PART 4. MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEST 1. Read the following text and then decide which of the words (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. An example (0) has been done for you. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET in the task booklet.

What Price for a Handbag? Louis Vuitton Takes an NGO Worker to Court

An art student in Denmark is being (0) ... by French fashion house Louis Vuitton. The student used their logo in a third-world awareness campaign. Nadia Plesner is one of a group of several artists and designers who are trying to help people in the Darfur region of western Sudan. They came (1) ... with a brilliant idea which was designed to shock and to (2) ... attention to the problems. The design shows a (3) ... Sudanese child holding a little Chihuahua dog and a Louis Vuitton handbag – both symbols of the rich western world. The message is clear: the rich (4) ... on luxury items while the children of the Sudan (5) She says that the design is very popular and that the campaign has been more successful than she hoped. Nadia has said that she wants the fashion group to work with her: the money (6) ... from her work would go to the campaign to save Darfur. (7) ..., Louis Vuitton see it differently. They say they have to protect their brand.

The Sudanese government has committed many human rights abuses and there is a lot of violence in the country. (8) ..., the people are dying of hunger and thirst. Many people in the west have tried to (9) ... awareness of the situation and famous people such as Mia Farrow and George Clooney have spoken (10) ... about it. To find out more about the campaign, go to: www.

Adapted from an article in the Guardian, 2010.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0. | A sued | B demanded | C reported | D prosecuted |
| 1. | A out | B up | C down | D to |
| 2. | A call | B draw | C bring | D give |
| 3. | A famine | B thirst | C starving | D greedy |
| 4. | A splash out | B blow in | C blow out | D splash in |
| 5. | A go on | B go out | C go within | D go without |
| 6. | A earning | B earns | C earned | D to earn |
| 7. | A Moreover | B Whereas | C Nevertheless | D Besides |
| 8. | A Meanwhile | B However | C Similarly | D By contrast |
| 9. | A lift | B open | C bring | D raise |
| 10. | A down | B out | C against | D for |

PART 5. WORD BUILDING. Read this text about food production. For questions 1-10, use the word in brackets to help you write a related word which fits the context. Remember that some of the words may require a negative / plural affix. The exercise begins with an example(0). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET in the *task booklet*.

How We Produce Food

Not too many years ago, animals were reared in what we would call today "free range" conditions and allowed to live reasonably natural lives. That is to say, they would spend a certain amount of time in the (0)... (FARM) (*FARMYARD*) and enjoyed a degree of freedom. Such farming methods are, however, (1)... (ABLE) to supply the rapidly growing population of the world and (2)... (INCREASE) demands for food consumption. In order to cope with this rising demand, factory-farming methods were introduced along with the introduction of genetically modified (3)... (GROW) hormones, all of which resulted in a massive increase in food (4)... (PRODUCE). However, these developments in the use of factory-farming and drug (5)... (TREAT) have led to a widespread feeling that factory-farmed animals are caused a lot of distress and that food quality suffers as a result. Certainly many people (6)... (AGREE) with the idea of keeping animals in one building for their entire (7)... (EXIST) and argue that more attention and support should be given to (8)... (ALTERNATE) farming methods. A growing number of people are choosing to eat organic food, supporting farmers who use free-range methods, a system which has proved to be both (9)... (ECONOMY) and more humane. In the UK, there are a growing number of farmers' markets, held at weekends in different areas, where people can buy (10) ... (ORGANIC) produced meat at reasonable prices.

Adapted from Speak up!

2. NIVELL INTERMEDI B2 COMPRESIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS (LISTENING COMPREHENSION)

PART 1. You are going to hear a radio programme in which a Member of Parliament, Damian, is interviewed on the subject of alcohol abuse (*binge drinking*). Circle the option (A, B or C) which best answers each question. You will hear the recording twice. The activity starts with an example (0).

LISTEN: 

Alcohol Abuse

0. In her first question, the interviewer asks
 - a. **for a definition of binge drinking.**
 - b. if Damian has heard similar programmes about the same issue.
 - c. why the issue of binge drinking is constantly in the public eye.
1. The British Medical Association states that...
 - a. binge drinkers are unable to carry out their normal life.
 - b. this kind of drinking is the same today as it was some years ago.
 - c. there is no general agreement on the meaning of the term.
2. Ann imagines binge drinkers to be ...
 - a. people who should not be drinking at all.
 - b. young people who drink a lot over a long period.
 - c. people who drink a lot and get drunk very quickly.
3. Which of the following is true of present day binge drinkers?
 - a. They drink huge quantities of alcohol in a short period of time.
 - b. They drink in large groups with the sole purpose of getting drunk.
 - c. They are young teenagers who are solitary drinkers.
4. How does the UK feel about binge drinking?
 - a. It is seen as a significant social problem which needs tackling.
 - b. They think it is much worse in the UK than in other countries.
 - c. It is seen as something which has always happened in the UK.
5. Damian feels that the UK should be very concerned about binge drinking because ...
 - a. in the future it will cost the UK government a lot of money.
 - b. the Emergency Services are overloaded with calls every day.
 - c. too many resources are dedicated to incidents resulting from drinking.
6. British pubs used to close at 11 pm. Why is this significant to attitudes to drinking alcohol in the UK versus other societies?
 - a. Because with the restriction people in the UK drank less and more slowly.
 - b. Because in other countries people have always drunk as much as they like without any kind of restriction.
 - c. Because, as a result, drinking is not perceived in the same way in the UK as in mainland Europe.
7. Where is being drunk seen as socially acceptable?
 - a. In most European countries.
 - b. In the UK in general.
 - c. In some contexts in the UK.

Source: <http://www.britishcouncil.org/professionals-podcast>

PART 2. SENTENCE SELECTION. You are going to listen to David, a collector of fountain pens and ukeleles. Decide which sentences are true (✓) and which are false (X) according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice. The activity begins with an example (0).

Collecting

	True ✓	False X
0. <u>David decided to buy a fountain pen in order to see if his handwriting would improve.</u>	✓	
1. When he went to Paris he fell for a pen and had to buy it at once.		
2. The engaging part of buying vintage pens was that he was not limited to shops.		
3. He never shows his pens to people who visit him as he is quite disorganized.		
4. About ukuleles, David says that they were first taken to Hawaii by Portuguese sailors.		
5. David is learning how to play the ukulele but is still at a medium level.		
6. He likes it when people go to his house and learn how to play some chords.		

Source: adapted from www.collins.co.uk

Part 3. SENTENCE COMPETION. You are going to listen to a language expert giving a lecture on the future of English. Fill in the numbered gaps with the words you hear in the recording. You will hear the recording TWICE. The activity begins with an example (0).

LISTEN: 

The Future of English

Please notice that some items contain two words.

Over the last few years it has not been **(0) uncommon** to see speakers of other languages using English as a **(1)** of

Not knowing English can lead to exclusion from many fields but particularly from the world of **(2)** /

The speaker believes that English is in the process of becoming the second language of the world and although she cannot predict how long this will take, she is convinced it's going to happen **(3)** / than later.

It is predicted that English will become a compulsory subject on every **(4)**..... / throughout the world.

By the year 2010, it is predicted that English will be spoken by approximately **(5)** / people – a third of the world's population.

The speaker cites the example of the Eurovision Song Contest in which countries can **(6)** to sing in English.

Last year, fourteen of the twenty-five **(7)** countries argued that singing in their own language was not advantageous for them.

The speaker states that native speakers of English are already in a minority and that soon non-native English speakers will **(8)** native speakers by four to one.

The two most important Englishes will be Native and Majority English and native speakers will be **(9)** as they will be the only people in the world who can speak only one language.

There will be very little reason for native speakers to learn another language and so they will be the **(10)**

As majority speakers become more competent, they will control the English **(11)** being produced and have influence on what goes into them.

Although this idea could seem far-fetched, there is evidence that the process has already begun.

Swedish music exports, which are predominantly in English, **(12)** / around a third of its exports, and this exported English is

(13) / have an effect on the language in general.

Source: <http://www.britishcouncil.org/professionals-podcast>

3. NIVELL INTERMEDI B2

PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS (WRITTEN COMPOSITION)

Write about ONE of the following topics (250 words approximately):

A) You have been asked by a film production company to carry out a study of the villages on your island in order to choose a location for a film. Write a report on your study and make the necessary recommendations.

In your writing you should take into account the following:

- The surroundings must be rural but there must be accommodation for the film crew (around 50 people).
- Easy access for lorries and vehicles.
- The possibility of some historic buildings where some scenes from the film can be filmed.

B) *Theatre, cinema or concert?* Which form of entertainment do you think is best and why? What's your favourite form of entertainment? Write an article telling us what you think.

4. NIVELL INTERMEDI B2 MEDIACIÓ LINGÜÍSTICA ESCRITA (WRITTEN MEDIATION)

Write about the following topic (100 - 130 words)

A friend of yours has found this job advertisement on the website 'Travel Guide'. She needs the job and seems to be perfectly fit for it, but there is only one problem: she must write her **letter of application** in English. She asks you to help her with it. She gives you a copy of her CV in English. Make sure you include the information that will make her get the job.

LONDON GO!

SPANISH TOUR GUIDE RECRUITMENT

Are you an enthusiastic and sociable person and a good communicator in Spanish? If so, you are **the right person for us!**

Your duties will include:

- Planning tours in Spanish around London
- Offering sightseeing advice to Spanish and South American tourists
- Organizing and leading excursions for Spanish and South American tourists

Write to the director, Ms Simpson, and explain in what ways being Spanish makes you a suitable person for the job.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Information

Name: Martina Fiol

Date of birth: 07/10/1993

Email: martina.fiol@gmail.com

Education

2011-2015 B.A. in History of Art, UIB

2015-2016 M.A. in Tourism and Humanities, UAB

Work experience

2017-2018 Collaboration grant in *Fundació Turisme Palma 365*

Jul-Aug 2016 Waitress at *Es Rebost*, Palma

Skills and interests

IT skills (Windows and Microsoft Office)

Driving license B

Well-travelled

Enjoys reading and hiking

Languages

Catalan, Spanish, French

Basic A2 English level

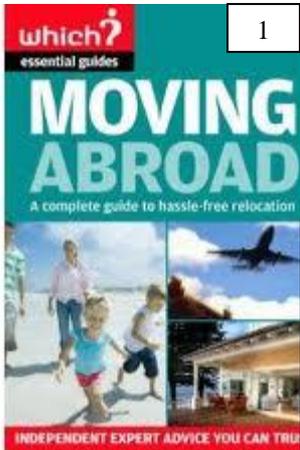
Write a letter of application on her behalf.

5. NIVELL INTERMEDI B2 PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS (SPEAKING)

EXPRESSIONS ORAL

TOPIC 6: HUMAN & SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

B2 LEVEL



1



2



4



3

5



Conversation Talk about the following questions with your partner for approximately 4 minutes. The pictures are here to help you.

1. Have you or any member of your family ever lived abroad? Was this a difficult experience? Why / why not?
2. If you had to live abroad for work reasons, how would your family react? Would you like to do it? Why / why not?
3. What are the benefits and drawbacks of living abroad for a family with young or school-aged children?
4. It is said that in Spain young people leave their parents' home late. Why is that?

6.NIVELL INTERMEDI B2 MEDIACIÓ LINGÜÍSTICA ORAL (SPOKEN MEDIATION)

MEDIACIÓ LINGÜÍSTICA ORAL

NIVELL B2

TOPIC 1: HEALTH

You have a friend who has an addiction and asks you for advice on how to tackle his problem. You find the following tips on an advert online. Select the most relevant information and tell it to him. Add any extra tips you can think of.

4 tips to quit smoking

Know it or not?
Cigarette smoke contains more than **50** carcinogens

Behaviour therapy
Change a habit. Avoid any emotion that will trigger smoking desire. Seek motivations to quit smoking.

Abrupt cessation
Stop smoking abruptly. Set the date when smoking stops and get rid of all cigarettes nearby.

Cessation drugs
Use nicotine substitutes available in various forms including nicotine chewing gums and nicotine patches.

Acupuncture
It reduces smoking desire and anxiety.

Source : Doctor Pratan Vathesatogkit,
a pulmonologist at the Pulmonary (Lung)
Center of Bumrungrad International Hospital

Your **MONOLOGUE** should last about **2,5 minutes**.

PROVES DE NIVELL D'ANGLÈS

SOLUCIONS A LES MOSTRES DE PROVES DE NIVELL (KEYS)

NIVELL INTERMEDI B2

1. COMPRESIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS. READING COMPREHENSION

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Native American Tribe Reclaims Slice of the Hamptons after Court Victory.

0	C	3	A	6	B
1	A	4	B	7	C
2	B	5	A	8	C

PART 2. MULTIPLE MATCHING

Young Future Talent

0	A	--	3	D	--	6	A	--	9	C	--	12	B	--
1	B	--	4	C	--	7	D	--	10	B	--			
2	C	--	5	C	D	8	A	D	11	A	--			

PART 3. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Guns Under Fire

0	<i>its</i>	3	BEEN	6	ANY	9	IT
1	SINCE	4	OVER/ABOUT/ CONCERNING/ REGARDING	7	TO	10	OF
2	SO	5	FOR/ON /IN	8	IT		

PART 4. MULTIPLE CHOICE LEXICAL CLOZE

Louis Vuitton Takes an NGO Worker to Court

0	A	3	C	6	C	9	D
1	B	4	A	7	C	10	B
2	B	5	D	8	A		

PART 5. WORD BUILDING

How We Produce Our Food

0	FARMYARD	3	GROWTH	6	DISAGREE	9	ECONOMICAL
1	UNABLE	4	PRODUCTION	7	EXISTENCE	10	ORGANICALLY
2	INCREASING	5	TREATMENT(S)	8	ALTERNATIVE		

2. COMPRESIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Alcohol Abuse

0. In her first question, the interviewer asks ...
 - a. **for a definition of binge drinking.**
 - b. if Damian has heard similar programmes about the same issue.
 - c. why the issue of binge drinking is constantly in the public eye.
1. The British Medical Association states that...
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 - c. It is seen as something which has always happened in the UK.
5. Damian feels that the UK should be very concerned about binge drinking because ...
 - a. in the future it will cost the UK government a lot of money.
 - b. the Emergency Services are overloaded with calls every day.
 - c. **too many resources are dedicated to incidents resulting from drinking.**
6. British pubs used to close at 11 pm. Why is this significant to attitudes to drinking alcohol in the UK versus other societies?
 - a. Because with the restriction people in the UK drank less and more slowly.
 - b. Because in other countries people have always drunk as much as they like without any kind of restriction.
 - c. **Because, as a result, drinking is not perceived in the same way in the UK as in mainland Europe.**
7. Where is being drunk seen as socially acceptable?
 - a. In most European countries.
 - b. In the UK in general.
 - c. **In some contexts in the UK.**

PART 2. SENTENCE SELECTION.

Collecting

	True ✓	False X
0. <u>David decided to buy a fountain pen in order to see if his handwriting would improve.</u>	✓	
1. When he went to Paris he fell for a pen and had to buy it at once.		X
2. The engaging part of buying vintage pens was that he was not limited to shops.	✓	
3. He never shows his pens to people who visit him as he is quite disorganized.		X
4. About ukuleles, David says that they were first taken to Hawaii by Portuguese sailors.	✓	
5. David is learning how to play the ukulele but is still at a medium level.		X
6. He likes it when people go to his house and learn how to play some chords.	✓	

PART 3. SENTENCE COMPLETION

The Future of English

Over the last few years it has not been **(0)** ...*uncommon*... to see speakers of other languages using English as a **(1)***means/language*..... of*communication*..... .

Not knowing English can lead to exclusion from many fields but particularly from the world of **(2)***technological* *advances*

The speaker believes that English is in the process of becoming the second language of the world and although she cannot predict how long this will take, she is convinced it's going to happen **(3)***sooner*..... *rather*..... than later.

It is predicted that English will become a compulsory subject on every **(4)** ...*school*.....
.....*curriculum*..... throughout the world.

By the year 2010 it is predicted that English will be spoken by approximately **(5)***two*..... *billion*..... people – a third of the world's population.

The speaker cites the example of the Eurovision Song Contest in which countries can **(6)***opt*..... to sing in English. Last year, fourteen of the twenty-five

(7)*competing*..... countries argued that singing in their own language was not advantageous for them.

The speaker states that native speakers of English are already in a minority and that soon non-native English speakers will **(8)***outnumber*..... native speakers by four to one.

The two most important Englishes will be Native and Majority English and native speakers will be **(9)handicapped.....** as they will be the only people in the world who can speak only one language.

There will be very little reason for native speakers to learn another language and so they will be the **(10)disadvantaged.....** .

As majority speakers become more competent, they will control the English **(11)resources.....** being produced and have influence on what goes into them. Although this idea could seem far-fetched, there is evidence that the process has already begun.

Swedish music exports, which are predominantly in English, **(12)account for.....** around a third of its exports and this exported English is **(13)bound.....****to.....** have an effect on the language in general.