



UNIVERSIDADES DE ANDALUCÍA
PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD
 CURSO 2012-2013

**LENGUA
 EXTRANJERA
 (INGLÉS)**

Instrucciones: a) Duración: 1 h.30m. b) No se permite el uso de diccionario. c) La puntuación de las preguntas está indicada en las mismas. d) Los alumnos deberán realizar completa una de las dos opciones A o B, sin poder mezclar las respuestas.

OPTION A: "Are mobile phones dangerous?"

- 1 Are mobile phones dangerous to your health? It is difficult to know for sure. Some researchers suggest that heavy
 2 users of mobile phones are at a greater risk of developing brain tumours. Nevertheless, many other studies suggest there
 3 are no links between cancer and mobile phone use. Over three billion people use mobile phones on a daily basis, and many
 4 talk for more than an hour a day. Mobile phone antennas are similar to microwave ovens. While both rely on electromagnetic
 5 radiation, the radio waves in mobile phones are lower in radio frequency (RF). Microwave ovens have enough RF to cook
 6 food and are known to be dangerous to human tissues. However, the concern is that the lower frequency radio waves that
 7 mobile phones rely on may also be dangerous.
 8 Some researchers believe that other types of wireless technology may also be dangerous to human health, including
 9 laptops, cordless phones, and gaming consoles. They say that many cordless phones emit dangerous levels of
 10 Electromagnetic Radiation (ER) even when they are not in use. They even suggest keeping electronic devices, such as
 11 computers and alarm clocks, out of bedrooms, or at least 1.8 metres from your pillow. Besides, a growing number of health
 12 professionals recommend that children and teens, whose brains are still developing, use mobile phones only for
 13 emergencies. Concerned medical experts use the example of tobacco to illustrate the potential risks. Many years ago,
 14 people smoked freely and were not aware of the effects of cigarettes on their health. Today, people know that cigarettes
 15 cause lung cancer, though it is still unknown exactly how or why. Some doctors fear that the same thing will happen with
 16 devices such as mobiles.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **According to the article, do mobile phones lead to brain tumours? Explain.**
2. **Are mobile phones the only devices that can damage our health? Explain**
3. **Why do some experts think that mobile phones can be harmful to the development of children's brains?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **Microwave ovens and mobile phones emit similar levels of RF.**
5. **In the past the negative effects of tobacco were unknown.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT A SYNONYM FOR "worry" (noun).
7. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "health" (noun).
8. WHICH WORD IS NOT AN ADJECTIVE? **dangerous / risky/ scare / unsafe.**
9. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "A machine or piece of equipment which has been invented for a particular purpose."
10. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "Some health professionals point out that many cancers take at least ten years to develop".
11. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "Even though the car was very expensive, she bought it". In spite of...
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS. "George stopped (smoke) two years ago."
13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: **Scientists believe that mobile phones are dangerous to our health.**

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

Computers, mobile phones, game consoles..., what is your favourite technological device? Why?





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OPTION B: "The day we met."

- 1 After I had finished my studies in 1950, I went to England to improve my English. In those years it was very difficult to
 2 get a visa to Britain because of the great unemployment after the Second World War. However, one could get a visa to work
 3 as a volunteer in agricultural camps, which were excellently organised by the Ministry of Farming in various parts of Britain.
 4 It was very pleasant to work in the fields of Britain because that summer was beautiful and the rain hardly appeared.
 5 Besides, I met many young people from different nationalities and, apart from having fun, we were a great help to the
 6 farmers.
 7 I served in five different camps and in my last one I met two sisters, Alice and Sylvia. The farmer placed Sylvia, Alice
 8 and me beside one another in a line on a potato field. I was highly attracted to Alice's shy personality and extremely
 9 captivating looks. Sadly, she was engaged! Then, autumn came and we had to part. The sisters travelled to their hometown
 10 and I decided to stay in Britain.
 11 After a year I received a letter from Alice in which she told me that she and her fiancé had split up. I was thankful in my
 12 heart for her bravery to dare to write to me. We started writing to each other and after a time I went to her hometown and
 13 proposed to her. She accepted.
 14 When Alice and I look back, we think that we have been very fortunate. Alice is now seventy-eight and I am eighty-
 15 three, and I must say that I have loved her ever since the day we met in that field.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **How did the narrator manage to get a visa to work in England?**
2. **What was the narrator attracted to when he met Alice?**
3. **How did they get in touch again?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **The narrator says that the summer of 1950 was splendid and rather dry.**
5. **The narrator's marriage has been full of happiness.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "timid" (adjective).
7. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: **She complained her trip to Canada. (to/ about/ for/ at)**
8. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? **Depart/ set off/ set up/ leave**
9. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS: "propose" (verb).
10. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "I've been playing chess for thirty years."
I started...
11. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE:
The agricultural camps were excellently organised by the Ministry of Farming.

12. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM

seeing	I	looking	to	am	forward	you
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13. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCE: **If she hadn't written to me, ...**

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

Describe your ideal husband, wife, or partner.





Universidades Públicas
de Andalucía

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OPTION A: "Hearing Dogs"

1 Dogs are commonly known as man's best friend, but it turns out they may also be a child's – particularly if the child is
2 one of the 45,000 deaf children in the UK. "Hearing dogs", as they are known, could transform many young lives by offering
3 companionship, confidence and independence. Not only that, but these specially trained dogs could improve children's
4 behaviour and lead to better academic performance, a recent study has found. Children are also more likely to wear a
5 hearing aid, which often leads to improved speech.

6 James Cheung is 11 years old and the owner of Kurt, a golden labrador retriever. Kurt is specially trained to respond to
7 household sounds that a deaf child cannot hear, like a telephone ringing or any alarms going off in the home.

8 But Kurt has proved to be much more than just a dog who hears. "He is a wonderful accompaniment to our family," says
9 James's mother, Louise. "James had sleep anxieties, which he was being treated for, but now that Kurt sleeps in his
10 bedroom he feels much less isolated when he takes out his hearing aid at night." Kurt has also helped James's social
11 interaction, which he had always found difficult because of a speech disability.

12 Hearing dogs are trained to alert children by touching the child with their nose. They can also be used to carry
13 messages in a small purse.

14 All hearing dogs are retired at 11 years of age but families usually keep them. "The connection between family and
15 hearing dog is so strong. It's a joy to see. They just become part of the family," says Louise.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. Do hearing dogs help improve children's speaking skills? Explain.
2. Why is James sleeping better since he has Kurt?
3. Why did James find it difficult to communicate with people?

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. Hearing dogs can help deaf children improve their results at school.
5. Families usually keep the dogs after retirement age.

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "strong" (adjective).
7. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE OPPOSITE FOR "deaf" (adjective).
8. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "link" (noun).
9. COMPLETE THE SERIES WITH ANOTHER WORD FROM THE SAME SEMANTIC GROUP: **respond / reply / retort...**
10. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY.

Hearing dogs are trained to alert children. They also help them to improve behaviour.

11. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: **The plumber wasn't paid when he finished.**
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS:

Speech therapies (improve) considerably since they were originally developed.

13. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCE:

If all deaf children had trained dogs,

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

Discuss the importance and problems of animals in modern urban societies.





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OPTION B: "Are bucket lists a good idea?"

- 1 The phrase "bucket list" derives from "kick the bucket", an expression meaning "to die" of unclear origins, but which
 2 quite likely relates to the bucket kicked away at a hanging. It was popularised by the 2007 film *The Bucket List*, in which
 3 characters played by Jack Nicholson and Morgan Freeman meet in a cancer ward of a hospital, then travel around the world,
 4 packing in experiences.
 5 As in that story, some people start these lists when diagnosed with incurable illnesses. Swimming with dolphins,
 6 mountain-climbing, meeting pop stars or throwing tomatoes at the Tomatina festival in Spain are just a few of the popular
 7 items on the lists of things people want to do before it is too late. Bill Clinton, Jane Fonda, and Cameron Diaz have spoken of
 8 having a list.
 9 It can be useful to have defined goals, of course, but the lists seem to encourage consumerist behaviour. There is an
 10 acquisitive note to many of the lists, which usually include so many items to be obtained that they look like a shopping list.
 11 There is also an innate air of competition to bucket lists, of trying hard to get the better of yourself, but also of others. In some
 12 ways it is no surprise that they have risen in popularity in a showy age when we are all encouraged to exhibit ourselves,
 13 treating our Facebook pages as a shop window for our achievements. Psychologist Linda Blair says that pursuing big
 14 experiences is worthwhile if you enjoy the whole process. "But if you're constantly living in the future, ignoring what's going
 15 on right now because you're always trying to achieve difficult goals, you're not really living."

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. In what sense do bucket lists encourage consumerism?
2. Why isn't the writer surprised at the popularity of bucket lists nowadays?
3. What is the danger of these lists, according to psychologist Linda Blair?

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. The expression "to kick the bucket" comes from the film *The Bucket List*.
5. According to the text, many American celebrities are said to have a bucket list.

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "specify" (verb).
7. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "aim" (noun).
8. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "sufficiently important, rewarding, or valuable to justify time or effort spent".
9. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? **help / aid / assume / assist**
10. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM:

you	waiting	been	long	?	how	for	have	me
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11. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS: **The judge made him (apologise) to his victims.**
12. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED:
The best artist in the country painted his grandmother's portrait.
His grandmother had ...
13. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **Mr. Dean's secretary told her that she had been given the job.**

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

What experiences would you like to live before you are old, and why?





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OPTION A: "Halloween, more than an American tradition"

- 1 Halloween, a Celtic Irish tradition and one of the world's oldest holidays, is still celebrated today in many countries. All
 2 Souls' Day, a festivity two days after Halloween, is the most important part of the celebration for many people in Mexico,
 3 Latin America and Spain. In Ireland and Canada, where Halloween was once a frightening and superstitious time of year, the
 4 festivity is now celebrated as in the United States, with trick-or-treating, costume parties, and fun for all ages. Although most
 5 people believe it is an American holiday, the custom was brought to America in the 1840's by Irish immigrants escaping their
 6 country's potato famine.
 7 The word "Halloween" comes from a contraction of "All Hallows Eve". The expression referred to the eve of "All
 8 Hallows Day" (or "All Saints Day"), the Catholic festivity celebrated on November 1st.
 9 Different practices and symbols are associated to Halloween. The custom of trick-or-treat is believed to have originated
 10 not with the Irish Celts, but with a ninth-century European tradition called *souling*, in which early Christians walked from
 11 village to village asking for "soul cakes" or square pieces of bread with currants. The more soul cakes the beggars received,
 12 the more prayers they promised to say for the dead relatives of the donors.
 13 The carved pumpkin, also called Jack-o-lantern, is perhaps the most famous icon of the holiday. This custom probably
 14 comes from Irish folklore. The Irish used turnips originally. But when the immigrants came to America, they found that
 15 pumpkins were far more abundant than turnips, and so the Jack-o-lantern became an emptied pumpkin in America.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **How is Halloween celebrated nowadays in Ireland? Explain.**
2. **Why is Halloween not an American tradition?**
3. **Justify the reason why Halloween is a word with a Catholic origin.**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **It seems that the trick-or-treating tradition doesn't come from the Celts.**
5. **In the old days, Irish Jack-o-lanterns were emptied turnips.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "entertainment" (noun).
7. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE WORD / EXPRESSION MEANING "lack of food for an extended period of time".
8. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? **terrified / scared / worried / frightened.**
9. COMPLETE THE SERIES WITH ANOTHER WORD FROM THE SAME SEMANTIC GROUP. **apparition / spirit / phantom / ...**
10. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION. "The more you drive the driver you will become". (good / better / best)
11. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE. "The custom of Halloween was brought to America in the 1840's by Irish immigrants."
12. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED.
"You ought to spend more time with your children this year." You had better ...
13. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS. "The Jack-o-Lantern custom probably comes from Irish folklore".

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

What is your favourite celebration of the year? Why?



PI
GRAN



AVENIDA
ANDALUCÍA
MÁLAGA



CRUZ
CONDE
CÓRDOBA



ALBA
MURCIA





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OPTION B: "The woman who changed the course of British royal history".

- 1 On an autumn day in 1931, a woman sits on a train to Leicestershire going to spend the weekend at a hunt. Prince
 2 Edward, the blond, blue-eyed heir to the throne, will be there. She has never met him and knows nothing about hunting. At
 3 35, she isn't young or beautiful. Divorced once, her second husband travels with her. She is worried about royal etiquette.
 4 Wallis needn't have worried about making an impression. That day she stole the Prince's heart and, soon after being
 5 crowned, King Edward VIII abdicated – all because of her. Everybody wondered: "how did she do it?"
 6 Who was Wallis Simpson? Born in the USA, she came from a family of businessmen and her father died when she
 7 was a baby. She and her mother depended on the charity of a cruel uncle. Her mum did small jobs to earn some money. Her
 8 disadvantaged childhood explains her lifelong obsession with being rich.
 9 With her second husband, she moved to England in 1928 and they presented themselves to London society. Three
 10 years later, she met the Prince. Edward fell madly in love with her, and their affair began while she was still married, to the
 11 horror of Edward's parents. In January 1936, George V died and Edward became king. The following December he
 12 abdicated as he wasn't allowed to marry a divorcee. He then married Wallis. None of the royal family attended. He explained
 13 the reasons for his abdication: he couldn't fulfill his duties without the support of the woman he loved. They lived an empty
 14 life of luxury in Paris, but did she truly love the Prince?

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **How did Wallis and Edward meet?**
2. **Did she feel confident about meeting the Prince? Why?**
3. **Why did Edward decide to abdicate?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **Wallis lived in poverty when she was a child.**
5. **Edward's closest relatives went to the marriage ceremony.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "fair" (adjective).
7. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "reason" (noun).
8. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE WORD MEANING "to be present at."
9. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT PREPOSITION: **Edward's happiness depended his marriage to Wallis.**
10. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: "**People believed Wallis was worried about royal etiquette.**"
11. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING AN APPROPRIATE LINKER (DO NOT USE AND, BUT, OR BECAUSE). MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **She was not young or beautiful. The Prince fell in love with her.**
12. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **Her father died when she was five months old.**
13. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE PRONOUN. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **Wallis wanted to have a life of luxury. She was very poor as a child.**

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

What do you think are the most important things in life? Why?





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OPTION A: "The Funeral."

- 1 When Jake entered the funeral home, he was shocked to find Mrs. Henderson sitting alone on a divan, crying
 2 with a pain usually reserved for young widows and fatherless children. Brian's unexpected death had left many
 3 questions unanswered, but it was evident that he had hated Mrs. Henderson (his mother-in-law) and she had hated
 4 him.
 5 Jake stopped and watched her, and felt a sympathetic pressure grow within his chest. He had himself felt the
 6 sorrow of losing his father just two years before. He had learnt that everyone deals with death in a very personal way.
 7 He crossed the room. He approached her and touched her arm, trying to hold back his own tears. "Mrs.
 8 Henderson," he heard his own voice crack, "I'm so sorry for your loss."
 9 "Mary..." she replied. It was really difficult to understand the old lady as she couldn't stop crying. She had one
 10 hand on top of the other, holding it, and trembling all over. All that reminded him of the widows and mothers he used
 11 to see cry on the evening news, those from Palestine and other conflict zones.
 12 "I know, I know," Jake said. "It's hard but your daughter Mary is going to be okay." "No," Mrs. Henderson said.
 13 "Mary..."
 14 "Mary what, Mrs. Henderson?" he asked, coming closer. She looked up at him, blind and lost in her tears, and
 15 he put his hands on her shoulders.
 16 "Mary closed the car door on my finger!" she cried, raising her hands up to him, her pain pure, honest.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **Why was Jake surprised by Mrs. Henderson's desperate crying?**

2. **Why did he feel so sympathetic about the old lady's behaviour?**

3. **What had really caused all her suffering?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **Brian's death was anticipated by everybody.**

5. **Mrs. Henderson's movements made him think of his own mother at his father's funeral.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "pure" (adjective)

7. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "a woman whose husband has died."

8. COMPLETE THE SERIES WITH ANOTHER WORD FROM THE SAME SEMANTIC GROUP: **unhappy, sad, miserable, ...**

9. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: **Take your dictionary and look _____ the word.**

on / up / in / at

10. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED. **The athlete ran so fast that he won easily.**

He was such...

11. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS. **He always hated Mrs. Henderson.**

12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

By the end of next year, her sleep disorder (disappear) completely.

13. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM.

want	to	you	?	say	what	do	me
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III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

Write about something funny that happened to you or someone you know.





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OPTION B : “History of football”

1 A sport similar to football (also called soccer) was played 3000 years ago in Japan. A Chinese text from 50 BC
 2 mentions football-type games between teams from Japan and China. Ancient Greeks and Romans also played a game that
 3 was similar to football – although the Greeks permitted carrying the ball.

4 How the sport spread from the East to Europe is not clear, but England became the home of modern football. At first
 5 the game had a bad reputation among English royalty – possibly because of the noise the fans made – by whose insistence
 6 the government passed laws against it. In 1365 King Edward III prohibited football because of its excessive violence and for
 7 military reasons: playing took time away from archery practice. Laws failed to slow the popularity of football and by 1681 it
 8 received official sanction in England. The games were still violent and noisy, with players hardly ever leaving the field without
 9 broken bones. There was no standard set for the size of teams or the field; the earliest organized games in England had
 10 goals as far as 5 km apart. It was only by 1801 that it was agreed that teams should have an equal number of players and
 11 that the playing area should be about 91metres. Records show that Eton College first put into writing the rules of football in
 12 1815.

13 Today football is known worldwide. Its players have become some of the most influential people, their styles and
 14 trends being followed by kids and adults everywhere, and the World Cup is the most watched sporting event in the world.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. Was football played the same way everywhere in the ancient world?
2. Why did the English government adopt laws against football?
3. How did the size of football teams become regulated around 1801?

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. The popularity of football declined after the government’s prohibitions.
5. The number of players for each team was balanced before the rules were written.

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. GIVE ONE OPPOSITE FOR “noisy” (adjective) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 8).
7. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: “a current style, preference or fashion.”
8. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT PREPOSITION. They finally agreed _____ the new rules.
9. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS “receive” (verb).
10. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCE: If they had played more often,.....
11. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: He goes to the gym twice a week.
12. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM:

football	to	he	too	old	?	play	is
----------	----	----	-----	-----	---	------	----

13. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: His parents let him..... (go / to go/ going) to the party.

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

Do you think some sports are better than others? Why?





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(INGLÉS)**

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OPTION A: "The Ig Nobel awards, honouring improbable research"

1 The Ig Nobel awards, organised by the humour magazine *Annals of Improbable Research*, are a parody of the Nobel
 2 Prizes. They honour achievements that "first make people laugh, and then make them think". However, despite the
 3 strangeness factor, these awards are handed out by genuine Nobel laureates, and one scientist, Andre Geim, has been
 4 awarded a Nobel Prize after having been given an Ig Nobel Prize.

5 The 2012 laureates for the Ig Nobel Prize in physics are a team of scientists who studied the shape and movement of
 6 ponytails. Raymond Goldstein, a physicist at the University of Cambridge, was set the challenge of considering the
 7 movement of ponytails by the company Unilever. "This might be interesting," said Goldstein, "for people who want more
 8 energy-efficient homes which minimise heat loss through walls and roofs."

9 He was honoured alongside Rouslan Krechetnikov's team, who carried out research into why you usually drop coffee
 10 when walking around with a cup. Krechetnikov was inspired at a scientific conference while watching delegates walking
 11 carefully with mugs full of hot drinks. He noted that "the sizes of common coffee cups, together with the natural irregularity of
 12 the biomechanics of walking, are responsible for coffee spilling."

13 He had no idea, of course, of the attention his work would get. "Personally, this goes along with my view of science –
 14 there should be a fun side to it. The project was certainly fun," he said. "There are many people who are curious not only
 15 about black holes, but also about everyday ordinary phenomena."

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. Are there any connections between the Ig Nobel and the real Nobel awards, apart from the parody element? Explain.
2. What can the study of the ponytail be used for?
3. How did Krechetnikov get the idea for his unusual research project?

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. Goldstein's ponytail project wasn't actually his own idea.
5. The wide impact of Krechetnikov's research took him by surprise.

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "something that is difficult and that tests someone's ability or determination".
7. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "loss" (noun).
8. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: **How rude! He didn't even at me when he answered.**
see / view / look / watch
9. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "real" (adjective)
10. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS: **If I (be) you, I wouldn't put up with that.**
11. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **This is the place. Shakespeare was born here.**
12. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **She criticized Nabokov's novel.**
13. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM:

him	not	to	I	promised	offend
-----	-----	----	---	----------	--------

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

What kind of prize would you like to win? Explain.



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OPTION B: "Time Is Worth More Than Money."

- 1 "Today for you, tomorrow for me", six words that sum up the spirit of an initiative that has appeared in many
 2 cities around the world: time banking. There is no money in these peculiar banks. Instead, they offer a variety of services
 3 based on the abilities of the members, and they pay with hours, not money. Each client offers their own abilities to the rest of
 4 the members and can earn the help of others who want to share what they know. The hours system offers a variety of
 5 possibilities, such as advice about investing in the stock exchange, teaching how to cut hair, technology or language classes,
 6 and even plumbing.
 7 Time banking is different from other community or volunteering projects because everyone's time is valued equally.
 8 The system recognises that everyone has needs and something to offer. When joining a time bank, people agree to both
 9 give to and benefit from the project, increasing self-esteem, integration and personal relationships. People are able to access
 10 help or services that they may not otherwise be able to afford. It also reduces isolation and loneliness. Everyone benefits
 11 from being part of something bigger than themselves.
 12 Time banks help build a sense of community where people know neighbours and can rely on each other for support.
 13 They bring together people of different ages, cultures, backgrounds and abilities, who interact with each other with mutual
 14 respect and understanding.
 15 The only objection some people make is that they sometimes have doubts and may feel uncertain of other members'
 16 offerings of service. However, in order to overcome this emotion and for security reasons, everyone who wants to become a
 17 member is interviewed and must provide references. Those wishing to work with children or vulnerable adults are checked by
 18 the police.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **What do members get from these banks instead of money?**
2. **In which two ways does time banking differ from other volunteering projects?**
3. **Why does time banking make communities better?**
 ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.
4. **Time banks can help people with economic difficulties.**
5. **You don't need any special requirements to join a time bank.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. GIVE ONE SYNONYM FOR "**abilities**" (noun) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT.
7. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? **reduce / shorten / diminish / provide**
8. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "**rely**" (verb) (line 12).
9. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "**to have enough money or time to be able to do something.**"
10. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS:
"It brings together people of different ages and backgrounds".
11. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH:
"We don't worry if people spend too much money," the director said.
12. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCE: "**If I didn't know my neighbours.....**"
13. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING AN APPROPRIATE LINKER (DO NOT USE **AND, BUT, OR BECAUSE**). MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY.
"Clients share their own abilities and knowledge. They want to help and be helped."

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

How could you contribute to a time bank or any other volunteering project?





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OPTION A: "Atapuerca, the Great Discovery"

1 Today's society has a deep interest in the origins and evolution of our species. Scientists have come a long way since
 2 the discovery of the Neanderthals, more than 150 years ago. They now have much more complex theories in which genetic
 3 studies play a central role.

4 We can certainly situate our ancestors in Africa and relate them to other primates from whom they diverged about 7
 5 million years ago. This evolutionary process was marked by the physical signs of adaptation to climate and environmental
 6 changes: upright position and mobility based on back legs, which freed arms and hands. But the most important adaptation
 7 was the change of their brains, which grew and became the body's main energy consumer. With roughly a 600 cm³ brain,
 8 this *Homo habilis* developed the ability to produce simple tools for the first time in the history of humankind. After many
 9 repeated experiments, another ancestor, *Homo ergaster*, whose brain was probably around 1000 cm³, began to make sets of
 10 symmetrical tools called "bifaces". The production and use of these tools constantly reinforced their cognitive skills. They
 11 were also able to create artefacts composed of different materials by using different techniques. All this finally led to changes
 12 in their social organization.

13 The best evidence of human life from more than a million years ago has been discovered in Atapuerca. Several
 14 species have been reconstructed thanks to the remarkably good state of the unearthed human skulls and bones. They have
 15 been used as a basis for studies on human evolution. However, two things remain unclear: how they migrated and extended
 16 throughout the different areas and how they communicated.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **What physical changes did our ancestors go through to adapt to the environment?**
2. **What were the great advances of *Homo ergaster*? Mention two.**
3. **Which two aspects of human evolution have not been clarified yet?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **There is no difference between *Homo habilis* and *Homo ergaster's* brain.**
5. **Various species are being reconstructed because of the excellent condition of the bones.**

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "A person related to you who lived a long time ago".

7. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "relate" (verb) (line 4)

8. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITION. Neanderthals differ _____ the rest of primates.
 off/from/ to/off

9. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE OPPOSITE FOR: "certain" (adjective).

10. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH. "Did Michael try to call me yesterday?", he said.

11. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS ORIGINAL MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED. **She is designing a special dress for me.**

I am having...

12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION. **Would you let me _____ your car?**

a) drive b) driving) c) to drive

13. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS

I am going to take French lessons three times a week.

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

Which invention or inventions have changed the world the most and why?





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OPTION B: "Customs and manners in foreign countries"

- 1 When you travel to foreign countries on holiday, you need to keep in mind that their customs can be quite different
 2 and possibly contrary to yours. Before you go on holiday, read as much as you can about the country where you'll be
 3 staying. There are several things you should not do when you travel as they are considered bad taste; for example, taking
 4 photographs of people without asking their permission or getting familiar too soon.
 5 As for clothing, wearing shorts in public is generally not acceptable in most parts of the world, including some
 6 European countries. If you are used to sunbathing topless on the beach, for example, you had better find out if that's
 7 acceptable where you're going.
 8 And it's certainly not always about clothes. There are places like Singapore, where it's illegal to chew gum or spit,
 9 and doing either can get you into serious legal trouble. One thing worth remembering is that you should learn some polite
 10 expressions. English is pretty common worldwide, and you can always include body language to get your message across.
 11 However, some gestures have totally different meanings in other countries. In Bulgaria shaking your head horizontally means
 12 'yes'. In general, some topics like money, religion, politics or sex can be touchy or controversial. The Japanese do not want
 13 to talk about World War II; the French hate the classic American question 'What do you do for a living?'
 14 In other words, you need to be very aware of local laws and customs as well as show respect. Remember you are a
 15 guest in another country, so behave the way you would want people to behave in your country.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. What can you do to avoid getting into trouble when you travel abroad?
2. What does the text say about clothing?
3. Why is English so important when you travel?

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. According to the text, you should be careful before taking a photograph.
5. The best way to communicate safely is through body language

II* USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. GIVE ONE SYNONYM FOR "trouble" (noun) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 9).
7. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "someone who is offered hospitality".
8. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITION: I've always dreamt travelling to foreign countries. (at / of / with / for)
9. GIVE ONE OPPOSITE FOR "polite" (adjective) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 9).
10. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: A solution to the problem has been found.
11. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORD: There are two new students in my class.
12. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY. My girlfriend comes from Singapore. Her name is Alisha.
13. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED.
It is too expensive to travel abroad.
Travelling abroad isn't

III * PRODUCTION (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

Where would you like to travel? Give reasons.

