



PROVES D'ACREDITACIÓ D'IDIOMES
JULIOL DE 2011

PROVA D'ANGLÈS
NIVELL B2

Nom i cognoms: **DNI:**

PUNTUACIÓ

1. Comprensió oral: 20 punts
2. Comprensió escrita: 20 punts
3. Expressió escrita: 20 punts
4. Gramàtica i vocabulari: 20 punts
5. Expressió i interacció orals: 20 punts

SERVEI DE LLENGÜES I TERMINOLOGIA
ÀREA DE FORMACIÓ

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Remember to write your **name and ID number** in the spaces provided.
- Write these details in your answer sheets.
- Answer all questions.
- Write your answers clearly on the **separate answer sheets**. Use a pen.
- You may use the questions paper for any rough work, but you must write your answers in pen on the answer sheet. You will have no extra time for this, so you must finish in an hour and fifteen minutes.
- At the end of the examination you should **hand in both the question paper and the answer sheets**.

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Listening

2 audios, with a total of 20 questions
You will hear the recording twice
1 point per question

Reading

2 texts
Matching: 10 questions, 1 point each
Multiple choice: 5 questions, 2 points each

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Writing

2 texts
1 of 125 words (choose one topic between two options)
1 of 250 words (choose one topic between two options)

Grammar and vocabulary

40 Multiple choice questions, 0.5 points each
1 text with 15 blanks
10 sentence transformation
15 multiple choice questions.

1. LISTENING

Audio 1. Listen to the message about a day trip. Write short notes (1-5 words). At the end of the message you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You will hear the message twice. You have one minute to look at the notes below.

Itinerary for day trip	
Arrive castle at: (1).....	.....
1. Leave castle at: (2).....	.....
2. Costs for children (castle): (3).....	.....
3. Cost for children (gardens):(4) .....	.....
4. Restrictions inside castle:	
a) (5).....	.....
b) no food (6).....	.....
5. Exeter: shopping, walks and (7).....	.....
6. Start time of walks: (8).....	.....
7. Transport to restaurant by: (9).....	.....
8. Recommended clothing: (10).....	.....

Audio 2. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. First, look at the questions. You will hear the conversation twice.

1. John will be having dinner
 - a) at home with his parents.
 - b) at a friend's house.
 - c) at the cinema.
 - d) at work.

2. What would John's father like his son to take more seriously?
 - a) Football.
 - b) Family life.
 - c) Education.
 - d) Food.

3. How does John get into town?
 - a) He takes the bus.
 - b) His mother normally gives him a lift.
 - c) His father normally gives him a lift.
 - d) He drives his car.

4. John and his parents live in
 - a) an urban area.
 - b) a suburban area.
 - c) a remote area.
 - d) a rural area.

5. John's father initially thinks that buying his son a car is
 - a) a terrible idea.
 - b) an impossibility.
 - c) an absurd idea.
 - d) a waste of time.

6. John's mother considers her son to be
- a) energetic.
 - b) studious.
 - c) lazy.
 - d) sociable.
7. John's mother changed her mind about the car because
- a) John can persuade her very easily.
 - b) John gave good reasons to have one.
 - c) She thinks in the same way.
 - d) She's always a good listener.
8. Why doesn't John have a part-time job?
- a) He's always doing something.
 - b) He has to study all the time.
 - c) He doesn't have transport.
 - d) He doesn't need the money.
9. John's mother is in favour of
- e) buying a cheap car.
 - f) lending John her car.
 - g) buying an economical car.
 - h) giving John money to buy a car.
10. What must John do before he gets a car?
- a) Pass his final school exams.
 - b) Learn about car maintenance.
 - c) Get accepted at university.
 - d) Pass his driving test and get a job.

2. READING

Text 1

First read the items (1-10) then read the text. Decide which part of the text (a-l) contains the information in each of the items. Each part of the text may only be used once.

1. Domestic specialties for the whole country
2. The current culinary masterpieces
3. The reason why we can take it home from the supermarket
4. Wide range of selection for every taste
5. Nothing compares to the original
6. The only real thing
7. Back to the roots
8. Where does it come from?
9. Tribute to the First Lady
10. You can be thankful for the poor

a)

There are not too many nations that can say their national dish has become an international phenomenon. Italy has two such dishes, pasta and of course pizza. In America, pizza usually falls into two categories: thick and cheesy Chicago style or thin and more traditional New York pizza. In Italy, pizza also falls into two distinct categories: Italian pizza and the rest of the world. It might seem silly considering the basic ingredients, but one taste of a true Italian pizza and that's it. You will never feel the same about this simple and delicious food again.

b)

Pizza in its most basic form as a seasoned flatbread has a long history in the Mediterranea. Several cultures including the Greeks and Phoenicians ate a flatbread made from flour and water. The dough would be cooked by placing on a hot stone and then seasoned with herbs. The Greek called this early pizza "plankuntos" and it was basically used as an edible plate when eating stews or thick broth. It was not yet what we would call pizza today but it was very much like modern focaccia. These early pizzas were eaten

from Rome to Egypt to Babylon and were praised by the ancient historians Herodotus and Cato the Elder.

c)

The word "pizza" is thought to have come from the Latin word "pinsa". meaning flat bread (although there is much debate about the origin of the word). A legend suggests that Roman soldiers gained a taste for Jewish Matzoth while stationed in Roman occupied Palestine and developed a similar food after returning home. However, a recent archaeological discovery has found a preserved Bronze Age pizza in the Veneto region. By the Middle Ages these early pizzas started to take on a more modern look and taste. The peasantry of the time used what few ingredients they could get their hands on to produce the modern pizza dough and topped it with olive oil and herbs.

d)

The introduction of the Indian Water Buffalo gave pizza another dimension with the production of mozzarella cheese. Even today, the use of fresh mozzarella di buffalo in Italian pizza cannot be substituted. While other cheeses have made their way onto pizza (usually in conjunction with fresh mozzarella), no Italian Pizzeria would ever use the dried shredded type used on so many American pizzas.

e)

The introduction of tomatoes to Italian cuisine in the 18th and early 19th centuries finally gave us the true modern Italian pizza. Even though tomatoes reached Italy by the 1530s it was widely thought that they were poisonous and were grown only for decoration. However, the innovative (and probably starving) peasants of Naples started using the supposedly deadly fruit in many of their foods, including their early pizzas. Since that fateful day the world of Italian cuisine would never be the same, however, it took some time for the rest of society to accept this crude peasant food. Once members of the local aristocracy tried pizza they couldn't get enough of it, which by this time was being sold on the streets of Naples for every meal.

f)

As pizza popularity increased, street vendors gave way to actual shops where people could order a custom pizza with many different toppings. By 1830 the "Antica Pizzeria Port'Alba" of Naples had become the first true pizzeria and this venerable institution is still producing masterpieces. The popular pizza Margherita owes its name to Italy's Queen Margherita who in 1889 visited the Pizzeria Brandi in Naples. The Pizzaioli (pizza maker) on duty that day, Rafaele Esposito created a pizza for the Queen that contained the three colors of the new Italian flag. The red of tomato, white of the mozzarella and fresh green basil was a hit with the Queen and the rest of the world. Neapolitan style pizza had now spread throughout Italy and each region started designing their own versions based on the Italian culinary rule of fresh, local ingredients.

g)

The Pizza Margherita may have set the standard, but there are numerous popular varieties of pizza made in Italy today. Pizza from a Pizzeria is the recognized round shape, made to order and always cooked in a woodfired oven. Regional varieties are always worth trying such as Pizza Marinara, a traditional Neapolitan pizza that has oregano, anchovies and lots of garlic. Pizza Napoli: tomato mozzarella and anchovies. Capricciosa: a topping of mushrooms, Prosciutto, artichoke hearts, olives and a boiled egg. Pizza Pugliese makes use of the local capers and olives of the area while Pizza Veronese has mushrooms and tender Prosciutto crudo. Pizzas from Sicily can have numerous toppings ranging from green olives, seafood, hard-boiled eggs and peas.

h)

Besides regional styles there are several varieties that are popular throughout Italy. Quattro Formagiuses uses a four cheese combination using fresh mozzarella and three local cheeses such as gorgonzola, ricotta and parmigiano-reggiano. Italian tuna packed in olive oil is also a popular topping along with other marine products like anchovies, shellfish and shrimp. Quattro Stagioni is a pizza (similar to the Capricciosa) that represents the four seasons and makes a good sampler pizza with sections of artichokes, salami or Prosciutto cotto. mushrooms, and tomatoes. In Liguria you may find pizza topped with basil pesto and no tomato sauce. Of course there are hundreds more to discover and all of them are delicious, not to mention the other members of the pizza family.

i)

In the past few years a pizza with pomodoro pachino and rughetta (cherry tomato and arugula) became extremely popular. Also mozzarella di bufala is becoming the choice for better pizza. Other types of pizza: pizza al taglio also known as pizza rustica is sold everywhere in Italy, usually by weight and often piled with marinated mushrooms, onions or artichokes. This style of pizza is cooked on a sheet pan at street stalls and makes a good quick Lunch. Focaccia resembles the earliest pizzas being without tomatoes or cheese but covered in olive oil, caramelized onions and other savory toppings. Sfincione is a thick Sicilian sheet pizza that uses tomato sauce, anchovies (usually anchovy paste) breadcrumbs and caciocavallo (or another local variety) cheese.

j)

Italian calzones are (no surprise here!) smaller than their American cousins and are often filled with either meats or fresh vegetables (a favorite is spinach) and mozzarella. A newer line of desserts gaining popularity is the emergence of sweet pizzas and traditional Italian pizzerias are trying to accommodate this trend by using unique ingredients. These dessert pizzas often have flavor combinations such as Nutella, honey, fruit jam, yogurt, even mustard and liquor.

k)

One thing to keep in mind when ordering pizza in an Italian pizzeria is that the product is personal size. Each person at a table should order their own individual pizza - one bite will explain why. In certain areas outside Italy, there are a few Piazzoli who keep to their homeland traditions as best they can with the ingredients they have, but it really isn't the same. In the end there is no going back once you try a real Italian pizza, no delivery or frozen product will ever stimulate your taste buds the way a real pizza will.

l)

And there is frozen pizza too but usually it doesn't even come close to the real thing. The first frozen pizza in the world was set right just for an air-shipment in the Second World War. Francis Ferrari, an Italian-American from Newark, got a letter from his brother Fred who was fighting for the marines saying "If I could have a pizza like the one which mama made at home, I would put up with all the sufferings". After many attempts, Francis

managed to invent a pizza, which could endure the air-voyage and reach the marines who were fighting against the Japanese. Coming back from the war, Fred, fed on frozen pizzas, set up together with his brother a society for spreading the novelty all over the world.

Justin Demetri, Lifeinitaly.com

Text 2

First read the following text and then choose the answers to questions

SMOKING BAN IS EXTENDED TO DOORWAYS AND BUS SHELTERS,

Kirsty Walker, Daily Mail.

Smoking in the open is to be banned where it affects bystanders, ministers said yesterday. The forthcoming ban on lighting up in public places has been extended to areas where there is an 'inevitable close grouping of people.' It would include bus shelters, football grounds, the entrances to office buildings, train platforms and concert venues. Health Minister Lord Warner said it would protect more people from second-hand smoking. The Government has already said that the Health Bill will outlaw smoking in pubs and restaurants next year. But Lord Warner told the House of Lords yesterday: "There will be places that will not be enclosed where there is a risk of harm from second-hand smoke due to the inevitable close grouping of people. Examples might be sports stadiums, bus shelters and entrances to public buildings or workplaces." Critics claim there is no scientific evidence that people can be harmed by passive smoking outside. Lord Stoddart said: "I don't know of any study that says a whiff of somebody else's smoke out in the open air is dangerous."

Simon Clark, director of pro-smoking group Forest, said: "This suggests that the public, MPs and peers have been deceived." "Everyone was told they would be voting on a ban on smoking in enclosed places. But the Government wants to go way beyond its remit by banning smoking outside. It is breathtakingly arrogant to talk about extending the ban before it has been voted in. Tobacco is a legal product. This is social engineering on a grand scale." Health Secretary Patricia Hewitt claims it will save thousands of lives. But the report found 95 per cent of smoking-related deaths are caused by lighting up at home, not in the workplace. It said: "Given the evidence about the impact of passive smoking, we are concerned that the decision to ban

smoking in public places may represent a disproportionate response to a relatively minor health concern." The new regulations will be published in a few weeks. But the Health Bill will include a wider definition to make "additional places smoke-free".

Stephen Alambritis, from the Federation of Small Businesses, said: "We welcomed the ban on smoking in public places. But attempts to extend it to smoking outside are a step too far." Malcolm Clarke, of the Football Supporters' Federation, said: "One of the problems with smoking in all-seater stadiums is that it is not possible to move if someone next to you lights up and that can spoil the enjoyment. On the other hand, some fans see it as a part of the game and cannot cope without a cigarette when their nerves are frazzled." Scotland is also to have some of the world's most draconian antismoking laws after ministers agreed on measures to extend the ban outdoors to public parks, play areas and outside school gates. Guidelines, published jointly by Andy Kerr, the health minister, and Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, will advise councils to apply the ban to any area where children are likely to gather. "Our first concern is the health and safety of children and we would want to reduce the opportunities for them to see smoking as something that's acceptable," said Jill Shimi, leader of the Labour-run Dundee city council. "Smoking in parks spoils the environment and sets a very bad example to children."

Now decide which is the correct answer (a, b or c) to the items 1-5 and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. The goal of the new Health Bill is
 - a) to serve public interest at more places.
 - b) to curtail smokers of their rights.
 - c) to reduce health risks of non-smokers.

2. Critics do not agree, because
 - a) no one has ever proved passive smoking to be harmful.
 - b) no voting took place.
 - c) they think smoking should be allowed in the open air.

3. According to Health Secretary Patricia Hewitt

- a) people should smoke less at home.
- b) smoking at public places was not a threat on people's health .
- c) the root of the problem lies elsewhere.

4. People at football matches

- a) sometimes can't avoid second-hand smoking.
- b) always need cigarettes because of the excitement.
- c) will only be allowed to smoke at designated areas.

5. In Scotland the ban

- a) can be applied to any public place outdoors.
- b) cannot be applied at football stadiums .
- c) can be applied without limits to protect children.

3. WRITING

You may use the back of this paper to make a draft, but remember to write the final essay in the sheet provided. If you need more paper, ask the examiners.

Text 1

Choose **one** of the following options and write a letter. You should write about 125 words.

Option A – Writing a letter You decide to write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper regarding recycling bins. The beginning and the ending of the letter have been done for you.

Sir,

I was extremely pleased when our local council eventually placed special bins in the area to encourage recycling. There are, however, several problems.

For one thing, ...

Write your letter in an appropriate style. Do not write any postal addresses. This should be a formal letter.

Option B – Write a report. This is part of a letter you have received from a friend in another country.

We're doing a project at school about how computers are changing people's lives in different countries. I would like you to write a short report about your country saying how computers are changing things and how people feel about it. I can then include this in my project.

Text 2

Choose **one** of the following options and write a letter. You should write about 250 words.

Option A – Write an essay.

“More and more people move to a warmer place after retirement”.

Your local magazine has asked its readers to send in articles discussing the advantages and disadvantages of this trend. Include the following points:

- Health
- Family and friends
- Culture clash
- Money

Option B – Write a review.

A new student magazine is looking for a new music reviewer. You need to submit a review of a music group you are familiar with. You should describe the band and its music; what makes the group different, interesting or exciting; the impact you think they have made on music and popular culture.

4. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a) Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Agriculture in Australia

Traditionally, Australia was (1)_____ for producing wheat and	FAME
wool, but times have changed in (2)_____ years, with many	RECENTLY
farmers (3)_____ to be more diverse in their crop	ELECT
and livestock range. It is now quite common to see farms	
with more exotic fruit and vegetables. Farmers are (4)_____ to sell	LIKE
their produce (5)_____ nowadays, but rather to the factories in	LOCAL
the cities. As a result, farms are now large-scale (6)_____	PRODUCE
where thousands of tonnes of crops are (7)_____	CULTIVATE
Another aspect that is different nowadays is (8)_____. In the	IRRIGATE
past, farmers would just flood the fields but now it is common to see	
sprinkler (9)_____ everywhere. This means that more	SYTEMATIC
water is (10)_____, which has been (11)_____ with the	CONSERVATION, HELP
drought that has severely impacted the (12)_____ of the	MAJOR
farms in the (13)_____ states of the country	SOUTH
(14)_____, the (15)_____ the farmers have shown in recent	HOPE, CREATE
times will continue.	

b) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

1. It's your decision whether we stay in or go out.

up

It's whether we stay in or go out.

2. My parents don't think my ideas are important at all.

seriously

My parents don't at all.

3. If she hadn't helped me, I couldn't have finished the decorating.

able

If she hadn't helped me, I wouldn't the decorating.

4. Jane didn't say anything about her illness last night.

made

Jane her illness last night.

5. My grandmother always found the new coins strange when the euro was introduced.

used

My grandmother the new coins when the euro was introduced.

6. Scientists say the universe is expanding.

believed

The expanding.

7. There is no more petrol left in the car.

run

The car..... petrol.

8. Peter hasn't seen his aunt Lucy for years.

saw

It's his aunt Lucy.

9. The police said John had stolen the money.

accused

The police the money.

10. The students organised a show but they postponed it due to lack of funds.

put

The students organised a show but they of lack of funds.

c) For questions 1-10, read the following passage and decide which of the three options A, B, or C best fits each gap.

TROUBLE AT WORK

I used to work at the local supermarket every Saturday. But one day I was called into the manager's office.

'I have received a serious (1) about your behaviour. Your colleague, Sara, has (2) me that she saw you take money from the till,' he began. 'I can't understand why she would (3) this kind of accusation,' I replied. 'I don't want to discuss this matter. I (4) that you leave the shop at once' was all he said.

I began to (5) but Mr Bradshaw refused to listen. As I left the shop I saw someone running across the car park opposite. It was Sara – she was the (6) of my troubles and now was my chance to find the (7) why she had lied. I ran (8) her and soon (9) up with her.

'Why on earth did you lie to Bradshaw?' I almost screamed at her.

'I owe you an (10) I'm in trouble – I had to get that money but I knew they were going to catch me, so I pretended it was you. I (11) I'll make it up to you.'

She was scared, and although I was having (12) understanding her (13), something in her eyes made her story sound (14) But why should I get the (15) for something I didn't do?

(1)	A) complaint	B) objection	C) blame	D) protest
(2)	A) said	B) told	C) explained	D) stated
(3)	A) have	B) give	C) make	D) put
(4)	A) insist	B) confirm	C) make	D) force
(5)	A) deny	B) demand	C) protest	D) criticise
(6)	A) cause	B) force	C) effect	D) origin
(7)	A) meaning	B) purpose	C) answer	D) reason
(8)	A) into	B) after	C) with	D) over
(9)	A) made	B) took	C) went	D) caught
(10)	A) apology	B) admission	C) argument	D) offering
(11)	A) mean	B) promise	C) say	D) decide
(12)	A) problem	B) doubt	C) harm	D) trouble
(13)	A) decision	B) explanation	C) truth	D) answers
(14)	A) realistic	B) promising	C) convincing	D) positive
(15)	A) threat	B) cause	C) blame	D) effect