REBECCA STEVENS

Rebecca Stevens was the first woman to climb Mount Everest. Before she went up the highest mountain in the world, she was a journalist and lived in a small flat in south London.

In 1993, Rebecca left her job and her family and travelled to Asia with some other climbers. She found that life on Everest is hard. 'You must carry everything on your back,' she explained, 'so you can only take things that you will need. You can't wash on the mountain, and in the end I didn't even take a toothbrush. I am usually a clean person but there is no water, only snow. Water is very heavy so you only take enough to drink!'

When Rebecca reached the top of Mount Everest on May 17 1993, it was the best moment of her life. Suddenly she became famous.

Now she has written a book about the trip and people often ask her to talk about it. She has a new job too, on a science programme on television.

Rebecca is well known today and she has more money, but she still lives in the little flat in south London among her pictures and books about mountains!

1. Before Rebecca climbed Everest, she worked for
   A) a bookshop   B) a newspaper   C) a travel agent

2. Rebecca went to Everest
   A) with her family   B) with a climbing group   C) without anyone

3. Rebecca didn’t take much luggage because she
   A) didn’t have many things   B) had a bad back   C) had to carry it herself

4. Rebecca didn’t wash on Everest because
   A) it was cold   B) there was not enough water   C) she is a dirty person.

5. Rebecca carried water for
   A) drinking   B) cooking   C) cleaning her teeth

Paré B

Read the text about Rebecca Stevens again and circle T (true) or F (false)

6. Life on Everest is easy. T F

7. She was famous before climbing the mountain. T F

8. She never talks about her experience. T F

9. She doesn’t work now. T F

10. After climbing the mountain she lives in a small flat. T F

Put these events in the correct order:
(6x1=6 points)

a  The police returned the banknotes to the girls
b  It happened last year.
c  They handed the banknotes in to the police.
d  They noticed a bag in a bin with thousands of banknotes in it.
e  The girls now have £1,200.
f  Rachel and Maisie were on their way to school.
g  The girls matched the pieces of £10 notes.

COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

Tarea A
Listen to Fiona talking about the people in her class at school. What does each person want to be in the future? For questions 1-5, write a letter (A-H) next to each person. There are two extra letters that you don’t need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning. You will hear the information twice. (5x1.25= 6.25 puntos)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>ANSWER</th>
<th>JOB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. John</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Suzie</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Artist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bob</td>
<td></td>
<td>B. Doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mary</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Farmer</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. David</td>
<td></td>
<td>D. Pilot</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Anna</td>
<td></td>
<td>E. Teacher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA

Tarea 1: (10 puntos)

La primera tarea será una prueba creativa en la que el alumno tendrá que demostrar su competencia en el uso de la lengua (“use of English”). Algunos ejemplos de este tipo de prueba podrían ser:

- Hacer preguntas para una respuesta:

  A: ____________________________?

  B: I’m from Venezuela.
- Ordenar los elementos de una frase:
  Thursdays / we / go / can / on / skating/.

- Hacer frases completas partiendo de unas palabras en el orden correcto pero añadiendo lo que sea necesario para que la frase tenga sentido:
  They / not / married. They / friends.

**Tarea 2 (10 puntos)**

Escribe (150 palabras aproximadamente) sobre las diferencias entre tú y otro miembro de tu familia. Incluye: descripción física, gustos, hábitos, etc...

**EXPRESIÓN ORAL**

**STUDENT A**

You have five minutes to prepare your topic. When you speak, talk to your partner, not to the teacher. Then listen to your partner and ask him / her one or two questions about his / her topic.

Do you have any brothers or sisters?
What do they do?
Describe a person in your family.

**STUDENT B**

You have five minutes to prepare your topic. When you speak, talk to your partner, not to the teacher. Then listen to your partner and ask him / her one or two questions about his / her topic.

When did you last go on holiday? Where did you go?
Did you have a good time?
What do you like doing when you are on holiday?

**CURSO BÁSICO 2**

**COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA**

**Part 1** (9 puntos)

Read the text. Fill in the gaps using words from the box. There are three words you don’t need to use.

0 is the example. Write your answers in the table below the text.
When I was ____ (0), my parents moved from California to Illinois with me and my two sisters. We all helped my mother pack ____ (1) from our old house into boxes. Inside three of the boxes were my grandmother’s special cups, bowls and plates. They were special ____ (2) my grandmother, a clever artist, painted them herself with a lovely pattern of blue flowers.

Sadly, one of those three boxes was lost. We never got the cups, but the plates and bowls arrived safely. We used them ____ (3) special days in the year like birthdays. We remembered those cups and were sad that we did not have ____ (4) any more. Ten years later I decided to go to university in California. In my ____ (5) summer there, a friend asked me to ____ (6) the day at an antique market with her. At first, I didn’t want to go, ____ (7) I finally agreed and we had a great day there looking around. ____ (8) were many old and interesting things for sale. We were just leaving when I saw a woman selling twelve beautiful cups with a pattern of blue flowers. I looked closely and saw ____ (9) were my grandmother’s cups!

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<th>0 YOUNG</th>
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<td>9</td>
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**COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA**

**Part 1**  (5 points)

Listen to a man at a police station. For questions 1-5 circle the correct answer.

**Example:**

The date of the interview is:

A. 2nd December
B 12th December

C 22nd December

1. He got up at______.
A. 9.45.
B. 9.15.
C. 8.45.

4. He had dinner______.
A. at Janice’s house.
B. at Kevin’s house.
C. at his house.

2. He had lunch with____.
A. his girlfriend.
B. an old friend.
C. an Italian.

5. Kevin______.
A. lives in Italy
B. went on holiday to Italy.
C. is going to go on holiday to Italy.

3. He goes swimming______.
A. once a week.
B. in the afternoon.
C. at about 7.00.

EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA

You have rented a new flat and everything is a disaster. Write an e-mail to a friend telling him about it. Include information about the furniture, the flat, your neighbour’s last party and what you want to do to solve it. (120 words) (10 points)

EXPRESIÓN ORAL

MONOLOGUE:
Talk about the good and bad points of living in a big city.

DIALOGUE:

Student A: You and your partner are planning a birthday party for another friend. You want to give him a surprise party at home but your friends prefer to go to a restaurant. Agree on what to do.
Student B: You and your partner are planning a birthday party for another friend. You would like to go to a restaurant but your friends prefer to give him a surprise party. Agree on what to do.
Feng Shui. Read the following text and choose the correct word from the list supplied. Write your answers in the grid provided. Each word can be used only once. There are five words you will not need. An example (0) has been done for you. (20x0.5=10 p.)

Feng Shui means ‘wind and water’. (0) ___ ancient Chinese study of the environment has (1) ___ around for over 4,000 years, and is (2) ___ an increasingly popular tool in the western world (3) ___ create harmonious living and working spaces.
The philosophy behind Feng Shui is based (4) ___ the idea that along with all the physical aspects of our world, (5) ___ is a flow of energy beneath everything. This energy is (6) ___ as ‘chi’. Feng Shui teaches that (7) ___ the chi is disorganized, misfortune will rule.
(8) ___ , if your living space is full of confusion, your life will be a mess (9) ___.
Having positive chi in your household is therefore vital. Creating an environment (10) ___ this energy flows freely (11) ___ help you to achieve your dreams and goals in life, bringing you happiness, wealth, good health and (12) ___ love.
As Feng Shui is based upon a set of East/West compass directions, you (13) ___ to work out where everything is in your house, making (14) ___ that the flow of energy is positive. This will influence your mood as well as (15) ___ emotions and health.
So here are some tips that can help you to take a closer look at the space (16) ___ you.
North. This area of your home has ‘water’ chi energy, associated with sex and spirituality, so it is an excellent bedroom. If your living room is north facing, use the colour red and place metal objects around.
East. ‘Thunder’ chi (17) ___ linked with ambition and new beginnings and makes a great (18) ___ room or home office. Hang an inspiring picture here, such as a sunrise.
South. This area emits a ‘fiery’ chi energy – and is therefore a great focal point (19) ___ your social life. If your entertaining area is in a more passive area of the house, liven it up with bright lights, candles, sharp pointed shapes and the colour red.
West. (20) ___ area suitable for a living room, ‘lake’ energy is associated with financial income. Enhance this important area with silver and gold ornaments.

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<tr>
<th>this</th>
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| 0. THIS |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.      | 5.     | 9.      | 13.     | 17.     |
| 2.      | 6.     | 10.     | 14.     | 18.     |
| 3.      | 7.     | 11.     | 15.     | 19.     |
| 4.      | 8.     | 12.     | 16.     | 20.     |

COMPRENSIÓN ORAL
**TASK 1. Martin's Journey (Part 1).** Listen to Martin talking about his journey from London to Avignon by car. Circle “T” if the sentence is true or “F” if it is false. An example has been done for you. (9 p.).

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. It was still dark when Martin drove off.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. There’s a lot of traffic in London on Saturday mornings.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Petrol is more expensive in Britain than in France.</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. There are two ways to cross the English Channel by car.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. You can’t drive through the Channel Tunnel.</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The journey through the Channel takes an hour.</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Drivers must sit in their car when they go through the tunnel.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The speed limit on French motorways is 120 km/h.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. French motorways aren’t free.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. It’s 970 kilometres from Calais to Avignon.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA**

**TASK 1.**
For each question complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words:

1. My parents prefer jazz to classical music
   My parents think jazz..............than classical music.

2. My sister watches more TV than me.
   I don’t watch ......................my sister does.

3. Dave said that he had seen the film before.
   Dave said: “I.........................this film before”

4. It was 4:30 p.m when we left the theatre the shopping centre.
   We didn’t leave the shopping centre ..................

**TASK 2.**
Imagine you are helping to organize a book club. Choose a book and write a review (100 words) recommending students to read it. Include the following information. (10 p.)

**EXPRESIÓN ORAL**

**Part 1. Monologue**

You have 3 minutes to prepare your topic. You should be able to speak for about a minute and a half (90 sec).

**Great places to go.** Choose two places (cities, towns or villages) in Spain that you know well. Compare them in as many aspects as you
can (the size, the geographical location, things to do, etc...) Decide which one you prefer and explain why.

Part 2. Dialogue: Interview
Student A (Student B will have a similar task)

You have 2 minutes to prepare these questions to ask your partner. First you will answer the questions your partner asks you. Then you will interview your partner.

If / had / a lot of money, / where / go / on holiday?
Prefer / live / in a house or a flat?
How often / see / friends / during the week?
Keep in touch / old school friends?
If / could study / something new, / what / it / be?

CURSO INTERMEDIO 2

COMPRENSIÓN ESCRITA

Task 1. Read the following and choose the most suitable heading (A-G) for each part of the article (1-6). The first one has been done for you as an example. (6 x 1= 6 marks)

COULD THIS BE THE AGE OF THE TRAIN, NOT THE PLANE?

Paragraph 0
This year really does appear to be the age of the train, or, at least, the age of the continental train. The opening of the high-speed between Rome and Milan has cut an hour off the journey on Trenitalia’s Red Arrow train. It is just the first of a series of dramatic high-speed links and new train lines that will open this year. By the end of this year, a new high-speed link will connect Brussels and Amsterdam, cutting the journey time from London to Amsterdam to three hours, 36 minutes and a high-speed line from Brussels to Cologne and other German cities. These follow recent openings such as Barcelona-Madrid high-speed link in 2007, which has reduced airline share on the route between the two cities from 88 per cent to 40 per cent.

Paragraph 1
Meanwhile, France has announced plans for high-speed links joining the Rhine and the Rhone. Next year a TGV line will link France and Spain. Air France-KLM is considering replacing some of the short-haul European flights with a high-speed rail service on a new generation of Alstom trains known as the AGV. These can carry up to 900 passengers at 224mph and could link Paris’s Charles de Gaulle airport and Amsterdam in about one and a half hours.
Paragraph 2

This activity is driven by a European Commission project to increase dramatically rail’s share of passengers against flights within the European Union. In 2007, The European Commission helped to launch Railteam, a consortium of high-speed rail operators. This spring Railteam launches a 30-million ticket distribution system, which should make it easier for international travellers to secure the lowest price for a through ticket from any distributor of European rail in a single transaction.

Paragraph 3

Rail companies hope that this greater integration of pan-European services will entice travellers off aircraft. Railteam studies suggest that business travellers are willing to travel up to four hours on rail, while leisure travellers are prepared to enjoy longer journeys of up to eight hours, comfortably enough to reach the south of France, Geneva, and, just, Spain.

Paragraph 4

More developments will come next year, when the EU opens its international passenger rail market to competition, so that private and state companies will be able to apply to run services in third countries. Deutsche Bahn has made it clear it wishes to run services from St Pancras to German destinations. Richard Branson’s Virgin Trains has also expressed interest in any franchises that might arise from deregulation. “The increase in rail travel across Europe is a good thing, and we can all see it is going to increase,” said a spokesman. “It’s now been comprehensively proven that rail travel can match air travel over distances such as London to Paris and longer. The advantages of rail over air are very clear.”

Paragraph 5

The developments are welcomed by Mark Smith, author of the website seat61.com. “High-speed links are great to travel from the UK. And cheaper tickets are really improving access.” However, Mr. Smith added that high-speed rail was not the only way to gauge the success of Europe’s railways. “Sleeper trains can be more convenient than a high-speed train from certain destinations,” he explained. “Germany has really invested in its sleeper train service. They can be more effective than high-speed trains in getting to Spain and Italian destinations south of Milan.”

Paragraph 6

“Rail is becoming more of an option as people realize there is an alternative to flying,” said Amanda Monroe, a spokeswoman for Rail Europe. “More tour operators are offering rail packages and that has to be because customers are asking for them. There’s a combination of factors: people are fed up with the hassle and stresses of flying; they’re thinking about green issues, and they’re also realizing it’s often quicker. These are good times for Europe’s railways.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph Headings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write your answers in the box provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<td>Sentence</td>
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2. Read the text again. Find words in the text which match the definitions below. 0 is the example. (4 x 1=4 marks)

0. A particular period of history
   Paragraph 0
   ___________ age ___________

1. To start an activity or make a product available to the public for the first time.
   Paragraph 2
   ___________

2. Organise, be in charge of
   Paragraph 4
   ___________

3. Completely, thoroughly
   Paragraph 4
   ___________

4. Important topics that people are discussing or arguing about.
   Paragraph 6
   ___________

COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

Task 1

You will hear part of a radio interview with a woman called Alice who has a rare ability. For each question choose the best answer A, B or C. (7 marks)

1. Alice describes her ability as
   A. connecting words and emotions.
   B. linking colours and emotions.
   C. something else.
We are told that Alice developed this condition because it is in her family. When she was a child.

When she was younger, Alice and her brother used to think they were going mad. Would argue about the colours connected with words. Saw the same colours for certain words.

Alice says that this ability is directly associated with her moods. Can make her feel depressed. Makes her life look grey.

What is the effect of her condition on Alice’s reading? It makes her read more descriptions of colours. It can encourage her to reread a sentence. It makes her avoid sentences with bright descriptions.

Alice feels that having this condition makes her a good listener. Is generally not a problem. Is not pleasant at all, on the whole.

Doctors used to believe that this condition meant you were mentally ill. Only affected the insane. Indicated the person was going mad.

EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA

Task 2. Your teacher has asked you to write a story of about 160 words about an experience you had in your childhood, explaining why you will always remember it. Begin as follows: “I was only a child but I’ll never forget that day”. (10 marks)

EXPRESIÓN ORAL
Monólogo:

All fast food is unhealthy. Do you agree with that?

Diálogo:

Student A: You have decided with your friends that you all need to get fit as the summer is here and you live by the seaside. You think the best way to achieve fitness is by joining a gym. One has just opened near you. Share the information with your partner(s) and decide which of the options is the right one.

Points to consider
• Membership offer
• Choice of exercise classes
• Sociable atmosphere
• Swimming pool

Fitness club
Membership monthly; €80
June offer, bring up to 2 friends half price

Student B: You have decided with your friends that you all need to get fit as the summer is here and you live by the seaside. You think the best way is to enjoy open air activities. Share the information with your partner(s) and decide which of the options is the right one.

Points to consider
• Best things in life are free
• Jogging
• Swimming in the sea
• Walking to work instead of driving
• Play tennis at friends courts. Anytime anywhere. Cost €0

CURSO AVANZADO 1

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA
TASK 1 (8 x 1 = 8 points)

You are going to read a newspaper article about executive holidays. Eight paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-I the one which fits each gap (1-8).

**Goodies for Good Workers**

In big business, how do you reward people who have got just about everything anyway? You can give them status, a fancy title, their own office and let them use the company jet. You send them on a trip abroad with other workers who have performed well, that’s what. But not just any old trip. "an exceptional travel experience", in which they can enjoy activities that they would not be able to afford to pay for
themselves. This is a new boom industry in the world of big business.

This is a fairly recent occurrence though. During the recession, companies were nervous about spending large amounts of cash on this kind of thing. But now companies are back spending with exclusive travel agencies to motivate their workers.

But these exciting trips are not just expensive holidays. They usually have a conference or business element to them - even if it is only the chairman trying to promote his company abroad. But even so, travel is the reward for winners. Traditionally, the biggest spenders on this kind of travel are the insurance and motor industries. These industries always have the most salespeople and dealers to motivate and inspire.

The key to this kind of travel is to give people the time of their lives - something completely different to what they could do if they went away on their own. It is possible to send people anywhere in the world, but it also depends on exactly what type of holiday is going to motivate them.

The perfect travel destinations should be within the workers' level of enjoyment, but beyond what they expect. What is going to be the holiday of a lifetime for one group of people, may be a very ordinary trip for another. That is why years of experience and a good instinct are valuable in this business. The most important thing is to deliver what you have promised. Everyplace can offer people a wonderful time, and most European cities have a good image.

Once you have been on such an exotic trip though, it may be difficult to find exciting things to do if the next trip is to Paris or Rome. The trick here is to create surprises for people on these trips, and make them feel very important.

Apart from sending groups of people on special trips, individual travel is also becoming quite popular. If a certain person has done a particularly good job, the company will reward them with a holiday, and let the individual choose the destination. Just imagine that anywhere in the world!

Some companies settle on two deals for good workers however. They might take a group to Paris, for example, and then give an individual a car or other luxury items.
A Other big spenders are the computer, electronics, office and farm equipment, chemical and financial services industries.

B But some groups want to go further away. The Far East is becoming very popular, as are Kenyan Safaris and boat trips to the Amazon.

C You could also motivate them with money: bonuses, regular pay increases, or insurance and retirement packages. But then what?

D But individual travel is not thought to be as good as group holidays, as part of the reward is the idea that in a group, you are a winner.

E People are also being sent further away now. as well. America and the Caribbean are very popular and other faraway places are catching on.

F This is why you have to use your instinct on where people should go, once a company approaches you. You also need a lot of experience in the travel business.

G Unfortunately, there hasn't been enough research into exactly what kinds of holidays people will enjoy.

H So on one of these foreign trips, you could arrange for them to meet someone from the government - or perhaps even royalty. This will help make people feel really special.

I A growing number of companies have found that these all-expenses-paid trips are better than cash bonuses. They seem to motivate workers better, from salespeople to company presidents.
**Use the words given in capitals to form a new word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example for you.**

**AN ACTOR’S LIFE IS NOT A HAPPY ONE**

Many people who think they have a (0) _Professional_ future in 0. _PROFESSION_ films go to Hollywood only to find (1) _DISAPPOINT_ instead of success. 1. _DISAPPOINT_
They often have to give up the more (2) _ENJOY_ aspects of their 2. _ENJOY_
chosen career to play parts in (3) _ADVERTISE_ because these provide 3. _ADVERTISE_
(4) _FINANCE_ security - but they are not satisfying. 4. _FINANCE_

1. ___________ 2. ___________ 3. ___________ 4. ___________

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.**

- The secretary said that they had run out of paper for the photocopier. (LEFT)

  The secretary said that there wasn’t ………………………….. for the photocopier.

- “What’s the height of the mountain?” Lee asked his father. (HIGH)

  Lee asked his father ………………………….. was.

**COMPRENSIÓN ORAL**

**TASK 1 (9 x 1 = 9 points)**

You will hear part of a radio programme in which details of a competition are announced. **For questions 1 to 9, complete the notes.** You will hear the recording twice.

**YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR**

Competition open to people aged 18 to 25.
Organised through a programme called [1] ___________________________________
Last year’s competition won by a Turk who runs a [2] _____________________
He was chosen from [3] ____________________________________________ finalists.
All finalists are [4] ___________________________________________

Entry:
- must be typed on one side of paper only
- no longer than [5] ____________________________________________
- must have a person’s signature
EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA

TASK 1  (20 points)

Up to the early twentieth century, marriage was considered a necessity. People chose partners who provided them with economic support and stability. Since then attitudes have changed and fewer people are tying the knot. Marriage is no longer necessary in modern society.

Do you agree with this view of marriage? What are the arguments for and against marriage today?

Write an essay (300 words) stating an opinion.

EXPRESIÓN ORAL

Student A
You have 3 minutes to prepare your topic. When you speak, talk to your partner, not to your teacher. When you have finished, listen to your partner and ask him / her on or two questions about his / her topic.

MONEY. How important is it to you personally? And in our society?

Student B
You have 3 minutes to prepare your topic. When you speak, talk to your partner, not to your teacher. When you have finished, listen to your partner and ask him / her on or two questions about his / her topic.

Travelling broadens the mind: Do you agree? Describe the best trip you have ever had or organized.
WHAT QUALIFICATIONS DO YOU NEED TO BE A BOUNCER?

A bouncer is (0) otherwise known as the doorman or door security and is typically employed in nightclubs and bars. Standing post at the entrance, the bouncer’s (1)________________ is to refuse entrance to patrons who do not meet minimum age requirements. Inside the establishment, a bouncer is charged with (2) ___________ of rowdy guests and maintaining order. Most bouncers are not required to possess a degree, but certain skills, characteristics and training are (3) ___________ for a successful bouncer.

Physical Appearance

Typically, a bouncer possesses a certain type of (4) ___________. Someone who is tall and muscular is most often (5) ___________ due to the level of respect his physical appearance is able to command. Although a specific level of physicality is not always a requirement of the job, most people who are looking to (6) ___________ a bouncer will often choose someone with an obvious muscular form, a (7) ___________ of at least 6 feet and a sturdy frame with good posture. In simple terms, the industry tends to favour those individuals with a powerful or (8) ___________ presence.

Clean Record

In most American states, a bouncer is required to have a clean criminal record. Some states even require a bouncer to submit to a complete criminal background (9) ___________ including fingerprinting. An individual who has a record of crime, issues with (10) ___________ or a tendency toward violence would not be (11) ___________ appropriate for the role. There would be a perceived danger that a bouncer with a record may be more likely to cross certain (12) ___________ in the course of the job and may even cause unnecessary physical harm in confrontation with a difficult patron.

Training

Most establishments that hire bouncers will require the bouncers to attend some kind of training either in-house or (13) ___________ by an outside security training organization. Training may include legal (14) ___________ and laws concerning use of physical force, alcohol, (15) ___________ patrons and proper criminal procedures in working with law enforcement. Training also may encompass acceptable (16) ___________ and self-defence moves for a bouncer in addition to (17) ___________ training to ensure bouncers are not overly aggressive in the course of the job.

Personality
A successful bouncer must possess certain personality traits and people skills to maintain order and (18) ______ rules and regulations. He must have an ability to confront offenders in a manner that (19) ______ authority but without further provoking or antagonizing any individual or group. An overly aggressive demeanour can exacerbate a difficult situation, so a bouncer must possess or learn to develop the skills needed to (20) ______ tension.
Write your answers in the following grid:

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**COMPRENSIÓN ORAL**

You will hear an announcement about some evening programmes on Radio Pearl. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences. The first one (0) has already been done as an example. (10x1=10 marks)

- **7.30 pm** (0) “Art Review”: Student Art Exhibition

  This evening’s programme is taking place at the (1)__________________________ in London.

  The exhibition is of work by students in the (2)__________________________ year of their art course.
At the exhibition, you can see things as different as curtains and ________ .

Some of the works of art have been made using ________ technology.

8.00 pm Play: “The Vanishing Lady”
In the play, a young couple on a train think they hear the sound of someone using a ________ .

A ________ tells the couple about an old lady whom he has seen.

After writing this play, the author, Porten, became a writer for ________ .

9.30 pm “Business Scenes”: Interview with Peter Field
Peter used to work for a ________ .

Peter says the material he uses for his boats is a particular kind of ________ .

Peter collects ________ as a hobby.
EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA

You are a student rep. at Valladolid Language School (EOI) where you are studying English at Advanced level. The Head Teacher of the school has recently posted a notice outside the multi-media centre warning of its possible closure. You subsequently organised a survey of students regarding their use of the multimedia centre.

Write a report summarising the results of your survey and presenting suggestions and arguments to keep the multi-media centre open. (Write about 180 words)

EXPRESIÓN ORAL

TASK1: MONOLOGUE:

STUDENT A

Your plans for the future

You are telling a foreign friend how you would like to live in about ten years.

Organize a short speech describing:

- what changes you expect to have in your life, in relation to:
  - your studies / work
  - family
  - friends
  - house
  - why you expect (don’t) expect those changes will take place

TASK 2 – DIALOGUE

STUDENT A

You are thinking about sharing a flat with student B’s best friend in a foreign city (decide why and where) next year. Talk to student B and get information about his/her best friend’s personality, likes and dislikes and any other things you feel are important about a potential flatmate.
TASK 1: MONOLOGUE:

STUDENT B

Your past life

You are telling a foreign friend about your life ten years ago.

Organize a short speech, describing:

- where you lived then
- what your family / friends were like
- school / university then, and what it was like
- if you worked then, your job and your colleagues
- your likes and dislikes then
- what is different now.

TASK 2 – DIALOGUE

STUDENT B

Student A is thinking about sharing a flat with your best friend, who happens to be rather weird, in a foreign city next year.

Talk to student A about your friend. Student A will probably be interested in getting to know things about your friend’s personality, likes and dislikes, problems they might have living together, etc.
COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA

TASK 2. How the Chilean Miners Are Surviving Underground. Some extracts have been taken from last September's news story about the trapped Chilean miners. Write the letter of the corresponding extract below each number. An example has been done for you. There are 4 extracts you do not need. (7 points)

A. an important totem of the workplace
B. but give us half a chance and we also join hands in cooperative societies
C. He has assumed the role of coordinator, organizing the group into three-man buddy teams
D. Normalizing an abnormal situation is one of the first things we all do in a crisis
E. nowhere is it in greater evidence than 700 m. below Chile's Atacama Desert
F. Shortly after communications were established between the men and the surface
G. The key is to create civil order in a circumstance in which there is none
H. The world is transfixed by the unfolding drama
I. They've provided music as well as phone contact with family members
J. though as the months pass the younger men may assume more authority
K. who have been maintaining 24-hour shifts
L. with their greater experience
You wouldn’t think it to look at us, but human beings love to cooperate. We argue, we brawl, we go to war, 0) ___. We do it in the workplace, we do it in a theater queue, we do it even in preschool, where a group of small children will instinctively form a complex internal culture.

Never is the impulse to confederate more powerful than during a crisis. And 1) ___, where 33 miners have been trapped since August 5. Psychologists and anthropologists are watching what the crisis can tell us about human behavior and the ways we react when temporary societies must emerge in the place of familiar rules.

“Every stressor known to man is having an impact on those miners,” says psychologist John Fairbank, an expert on traumatic stress. “They’re trying to normalize their situation, giving it a routine, a structure and a purpose.”

2) ___. A blackout hits a city, and we immediately begin running a mental inventory of the batteries, bottled water and non-perishable food we’ve got in the house. Rescue workers in Chile, 3) ___, have done a good job of helping the miners do the same.

The workers have sent clean clothes, reading material, dominoes and letters from loved ones. The miners’ menu now includes yogurt, cereal, tea, sandwiches, kiwis and, recently, meatballs with rice. The decorous rules of the surface are being observed below. “ 4) ___,” says Colonel Tom Kolditz, a psychologist and behavioral scientist.

The exact way people pull together is often a function of age. Dennis O’Dell, a veteran of 20 years in the shafts, told Time, “Leaders will start to emerge. The younger guys will probably defer to the older ones.” That’s just what’s happening. The youngest of the miners is only 19. The oldest, Mario Gómez, is 62. 5) ___. Another senior miner, Luis Urzúa, 54, coordinates the work schedules. Urzúa uses the hood of a mine vehicle as a desk — 6) ___.

The older men will probably continue to run the show throughout the men’s stay, 7) ___. “This assumption of roles is innate in human culture,” says the executive chair of Psychology Beyond Borders. “People say, ‘O.K., some of us are good at this, some of us are good at that’.”

(Adapted from Jeffry Kluger, Time, September 25, 2010)
The Eden Project is now situated in an area which was a clay pit and where material for manufacturing was once extracted.

The speaker describes the constructions in the Eden Project as the biggest in the world.

The project was designed to create a environment.

The roofs of the domes consist of transparent material.

In the larger dome you walk past falling among big rocks.

In the smaller dome there are plants that grow in regions of the Mediterranean, and California.

There is a walkway with a café and a between the two domes.

It is possible to walk, or go by from the visitor centre to the main entrance.

On your way you can even see .

Visitors can see works of art made from such unusual materials as and rubbish.
EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA

**TASK 1.** You have recently had a class discussion on Internet piracy. Your teacher has asked you to contribute an essay (275 words) for the school magazine, giving your opinion on the following statement. (10 points)

*Illegal downloading is theft, no matter how one tries to justify it*

EXPRESIÓN ORAL

**TASK 1.** Monologue

**CANDIDATE A**

Yeah! Extreme emotions sometimes provoke ambiguous reactions. How would you react to the situations pictured in the photos? Give other examples of extreme emotion. Do men and women react in the same way?

**TASK 2.** Dialogue

**CANDIDATE A**

The Media Today: a Blessing or a Curse? Contrary to your partner, you totally agree with the following statement:

*The media can be a dangerous weapon.*

The media have been known to broadcast or publish información which has later proved to be false. On other occasions they have leaked information that has helped wrong-doers to cover their tracks. Give examples of these situations and add at least one more situation. YOU BEGIN THE CONVERSATION.

**CANDIDATE B**

The Media Today: a Blessing or a Curse? Contrary to your partner, you completely disagree
with the following statement:

The media can be a dangerous weapon.

Thanks to information broadcast or published in the media, citizens have helped to solve crimes. Furthermore, in a democracy people have a right to know the truth. Give examples of these situations and add at least one more situation.