



Apelidos e nome da persoa candidata:

PROBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B1

Inglés

Comprensión de textos escritos

Puntuación e duración:

			NON ESCRIBIR Espazo para a corrección
Tarefa 1	Aprox. 10 minutos	5 puntos	
Tarefa 2	Aprox. 10 minutos	7 puntos	
Tarefa 3	Aprox. 20 minutos	5 puntos	
Tarefa 4	Aprox. 20 minutos	8 puntos	
TOTAL máx. 60 MINUTOS		TOTAL 25 PUNTOS /25

Materiais ou instrumentos que se poden empregar durante a proba:

- Bolígrafo con tinta negra ou azul.

Advertencias para a persoa candidata:

- Os tempos son orientativos e non haberá ningunha pausa entre as distintas tarefas.
- Os teléfonos móbiles deben permanecer apagados durante a proba.
- As respostas deben marcarse na folla de respostas.
- Non se avaliará ningunha tarefa escrita con lapis ou emendada con líquidos ou cintas correctoras.
- Anularanse as respostas nas que se marque máis dunha opción, sempre que non se indique con suficiente claridade que se trata dun erro.
- En caso de erro, as persoas candidatas marcarán a nova resposta cun X rodeado por un círculo (X).
- Anularanse as respostas que non sexan claras e/ou lexibles e que non estean dentro dos espazos habilitados para tal fin.
- Deberá asinar a entrega desta proba no documento correspondente.



TASK 1

(...../5)

Here are some reviews of different books for learners. Read texts B-H and headings 1-5. IN BLOCK CAPITALS, write the letter of the text next to the corresponding heading in the space provided, as in example 0. Notice that:

There are two texts which do not go with any of the headings.

Answers must be based exclusively on the information in the texts.

GREAT AND EASY BOOKS YOU MUST READ

A. *Charlotte's Web* – E.B. White

A baby pig is almost killed because of his status -he is the smallest pig that was born and he is considered to be useless and of no value. The pig is saved by a little girl called Fern Arable. She adopts the pig and takes care of it.

B. *Mieko and the Fifth Treasure* – Eleanor Coerr

Only 77 pages long, this book will be an easy read. This is an emotional story about Mieko. She's hurt during the war and sent to live with her grandparents in the countryside. This book will keep you interested as you'll learn many interesting things about Japan and its culture.

C. *The Outsiders* – S.E. Hinton

Perfect for EFL learners, with modern themes and typical teenage issues. Ponyboy, the protagonist, is a part of a gang of teenagers - the Greasers. There are very few cultural notes, so you don't need much background information. The sentences are short and easy to understand.

D. *Thirteen Reasons Why* – Jay Asher

Although a quick and easy book for ESL learners, it deals with serious issues. Clay comes home from school to find a parcel at his front door. He opens it and discovers 7 cassette tapes. These are from his previous classmate, who has committed suicide.

E. *Peter Pan* – J.M. Barrie

Almost everyone knows the story of "Peter Pan", which is why this is an easy read. Being familiar with a story helps the reader to understand the text better. This book is aimed at children, but it continues to be enjoyed by adults around the world too.

F. *The Old Man and the Sea* – E. Hemingway

A classic, read by almost all native speakers. So, in a conversation about books, it's a good one to speak about. At some points, its vocabulary can be a bit difficult. This



is a story of a fight between an old, experienced fisherman and the best fish he ever caught.

G. *The Giver* – Lois Lawry

It catches the attention of readers from the beginning. This is a longer book. It's really easy though, so you'll finish it quickly. Jonas lives a very safe life with a lot of rules which everyone follows. Lives are planned and people don't make a decision by themselves.

H. *Number the Stars* – Lois Lawry

This is a realistic, historical novel. It's not recommended if you don't know too much about the World Wars. This is a story of hope and courage. The life of 10-year-old Annemarie has changed a lot because her best friend, Ellen, is Jewish.

Adapted from <http://www.fluentu.com>

TASK 2

(...../7)

Here are four texts about some of the best National Parks in Britain. Read texts A-D and statements 1-7 carefully. IN BLOCK CAPITALS, write the letter of the text which provides the information required in the space provided, as in example 0. Notice that:

One single text can match more than one statement. Each statement has only one possible answer.

Answers must be based exclusively on the information in the texts.

BRITISH NATIONAL PARKS

A. NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK

Location: Northumberland, England

Size: 1,049km² (405sq mi)

Established: 1956

Website: northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk

Wedged in between the Scottish border and the industrial northeast, Northumberland National Park is the least visited of the national parks in Britain. Additionally, with a population of just over 2,000 people it is also the least populated of the national parks in England and Wales.

In this rough and remote land wild mountain goats still roam and the remains of Hadrian's Wall - a defensive fortification in the Roman province of Britannia- are sprinkled through the landscape. The national park is also a designated Dark Sky



Park which means it is kept free of artificial light pollution.

B. CAIRNGORMS NATIONAL PARK

Location: Aberdeenshire, Angus, Moray, Perthshire and Kinross-shire, Scotland

Size: 4,528km² (1,748sq mi)

Established: 2003

Website: cairngorms.co.uk

The Cairngorms is Britain's largest national park, and it is ideal for summer hikes or winter mountaineering. Moreover, Scotland and its public access to land and water laws means the Cairngorms provide excellent opportunity for wild camping.

The sheer size of the park means there is a vast array of landscapes on offer including spectacularly crystal clear rivers and lochs, rugged moorland and farmland, snow-capped peaks and ridges, castles and highland estates, and some of the most diverse wildlife in Britain.

C. LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

Location: Cumbria, England
mi)

Size: 2,362km² (912sq

Established: 1951

Website: lakedistrict.gov-

.uk

It would be hard not to include the Lake District in a list of the best national parks in Britain. It is home to England's highest mountain, Scafell Pike, at 978m (3,209ft) and the infamous Helvellyn at 950m (3,117ft) with its hair-raising Striding Edge ridge.

The Lake District is the most visited national park in Britain with 15.8 million annual visitors. Along with the mountains are, of course, the 16 main lakes from which it takes its name, along with numerous smaller tarns making it ideal for sailing, canoeing, fishing and swimming.

It also offers some of the best cycling in the country with a range of country lanes, permitted cycleways and bridleways that suit all experience levels. Additionally, if you enjoy mountain biking then the Whinlatter and Grizedale Forests are criss-crossed with excellent off-road routes.

D. DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK

Location: Devon, England
mi)

Size: 956km² (369sq

Established: 1951

Website: dartmoor.gov.uk

Dartmoor is less than an hour from Exeter and Plymouth and relatively easy to access from London, and it is the only national park in England that allows wild camping. Almost half of the park is moorland and its barren landscape was the setting for Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's classic crime novel The Hound of the Baskervilles.

Dartmoor also has an eminent military history dating back to the Napoleonic Wars. During the Second World War, it was used to train troops for the D-Day landings and also served as an airbase.

Across the moor, villages punctuate the landscape complete with tearooms and



traditional pubs serving cream teas and cask ales respectively.

Adapted from www.atlasandboots.com/best-national-parks-in-britain

TASK 3

(...../5)

You are going to read two texts from a magazine article about food markets. Read the text carefully. Then read statements 1-5, decide whether they are TRUE or FALSE and mark the correct option (X) in the space provided, as in example 0.

Answers must be based exclusively on the information in the text.

FOOD MARKETS

A. MERCAT CENTRAL of VALENCIA.

Valencianos know there is no better place than their old central market for buying fresh ingredients for a dinner menu. It is Europe's biggest food-only market, and also one of the best. "I've been here since the day my mother gave birth", says Francisca Alegre surrounded by her colourful assortment of vegetables, her fun attitude represents the kind mood on the market floor.

It opened in 1928 and it is as much a part of the history of the city as it is a part of its culture. El *Mercat Central* has an innovative model of self-management that started in 1986. Shop keepers choose a board of 20 representatives in charge of solving the daily difficulties of market life. They even organized a recent photography exhibition.

Newly elected president Francisco Dasí González believes that this is what makes Valencia's market special. "We use democratic processes that help to preserve its authenticity", he says. The association of shop keepers invited Michelin-starred chef Ricard Carmena to run the old cafeteria in August last year. There, if you are lucky enough to get a seat, you can try local delicacies such as sautéed baby beans with bacon, spring onions, and *jamón* or fried *boquerones* with lemon juice.

B. THE NASCHMARKT of VIENNA.

It is the favorite destination of Viennese cooks. Top restaurant chefs get their fresh products here on a daily basis. In the Naschmarkt you can find a mix of delicatessens, butchers, fishmongers and greengrocers occupying five blocks in the heart of the city. Here you'll find anything from dried Sudanese flowers, tiny jars of exquisite caviar and fresh green papaya to local offerings such as apple vinegar, apricot nectar and wild pork from the forests surrounding the city.

In the evenings, the cafés and bars are where friends gather for trying international food and drinks. Glasses of traditional drink *Aperol spritz* are drunk as customers listen to the sounds of buskers and DJs.

Nowadays, if shop keepers want to work in the market, they have to find a vacant stall and then they have to run the business independently, not as part of a larger company. As for the products they can sell, it can be anything related to food, flowers and drinks both local and international. However, the government is trying to promote the products from the different regions around the country, to support local farmers and producers.

These days, about 60,000 customers a week visit 120 stalls and cafés,



according to the government that administers the market. Visitor numbers peak on Saturdays when a flea market springs up on a nearby block. In the market there are plenty of things to suit your taste and appetite. The meat shops are legendary, as well as handmade cheeses, apple juice and fresh flowers.

Adapted from "The Monocle Food and Entertaining Guide 2013"

TASK 4

(...../8)

Here is an article about Freddie Mercury's early years. Read the texts carefully. For statements 1-8 choose the option (a, b or c) that best completes them. Mark (X) the correct option in the space provided, as in example 0. Only one option is correct.

Answers must be based exclusively on the information in the texts.



FREDDIE MERCURY

Freddie Mercury was born Farrokh Bulsara on Thursday September 5th 1946 on the small spice island of Zanzibar. His parents, Bomi and Jer Bulsara, were both Persian. His father, Bomi, was a civil servant, working as a High Court cashier for the British Government. Freddie's sister, Kashmira, was born in 1952. In 1954, at the age of eight, Freddie was shipped to St. Peter's English boarding school in Panchgani, about fifty miles outside Bombay. It was there his friends began to call him Freddie, a name the family also adopted.

As St Peter's was an English school, the sports played there were typically English. Freddie hated cricket and long-distance running, but he liked hockey, sprint and boxing. At the age of 10 he became a school champion in table tennis. Freddie was not only a good sportsman, his artistic skills were incomparable. He loved art, and was always sketching for friends or relatives.

He was also music mad and played records on the family's old record player. The music he was able to get was mostly Indian, but some Western music was available. He would sing along to both and preferred music to school work.

The principal headmaster of St Peter's had noticed Freddie's musical talent, and wrote to his parents suggesting that they might wish to pay a little extra on Freddie's school fees to enable him to study music properly. They agreed, and Freddie began to learn to play the piano. He also became a member of the school choir and took part regularly in school theatrical productions. He loved his piano lessons and applied himself to them with determination and skill.

In 1958, five friends at St Peter's - Freddie Bulsara, Derrick Branche, Bruce Murray, Farang Irani and Victory Rana - formed the school's rock'n roll band, the Hectics, where Freddie was the piano player. They would play at school parties, at annual fetes and school dances, but little else is known about them.

In 1962, Freddie finished school, returned to Zanzibar and spent his time with friends in and around the markets, parks and beaches. In 1964, many of the British and Indians, due to political unrest in Zanzibar, left their country, although not under pressure, and among those driven out were the Bulsaras who migrated to England.

Once in England, during vacations, he took a variety of jobs to earn some money; one was in the catering department at Heathrow Airport, a stone's throw from home, and the other was on the Feltham trading estate, where he had a job in a warehouse lifting and moving around heavy boxes. His fellow workers commented on his 'delicate' hands, certainly not suited for such work, and asked him what he did. He told them he was a musician just 'filling in time', and such was his charm that those co-workers were soon doing most of his work.

He studied hard, although he preferred the aesthetic side of school life to the more mundane academic side, and easily achieved his Art A level, leaving Isleworth in the spring of 1966. His grade A pass and his natural skill ensured that he was readily accepted by Ealing College of Art and, in September 1966, Freddie began a graphic illustrating course at that college.

Adapted from: <https://www.freddie.ru/e/bio/>