

Prueba libre para la obtención del Título de Bachiller 2022

INGLÉS

Apellidos _____ Nombre _____

DNI _____ Fecha _____

INSTRUCCIONES (Instructions)

- La puntuación correspondiente a cada pregunta se especifica en cada una de ellas (The marks are next to each part of the exercise).
- Antes de empezar, rellene los datos personales que aparecen en esta hoja del examen (Complete your personal data before beginning the test).
- Emplee bolígrafo de tinta azul o negra para responder. Puede usar corrector de boli. Las preguntas se deben contestar en la misma hoja del examen (You can use blue or black pen on your answers. You can also use tippex. Fill the test answers on the same sheet).
- El ejercicio de comprensión oral (*listening*) tiene una duración de unos 3⁸ minutos. Se escuchará dos veces, con un intervalo de tiempo entre las dos escuchas de 30 segundos y 1 minuto al final para poder responder correctamente a las preguntas. Lea detenidamente las preguntas antes de hacer la primera escucha tendrá 2 minutos para ello. Tiempo total de la comprensión oral 10^{1/2}min. (The listening comprehension will last 3⁸ min. You will listen to it twice. There will be 30sec. between them and 1 min. at the end in order to be able to check and answer the questions correctly. You will also have two minutes to read carefully the questions before the listening. The total listening time is 10^{1/2}min).
- El ejercicio de comprensión lectora (reading) consta de dos ejercicios. El primero es un texto con preguntas de verdadero o falso y preguntas de escoger la respuesta correcta. En el segundo unes la palabra con su definición. (There are two parts on the reading comprehension. You have to decide if it is true or false and choose the best option on the first part and match the definitions on the second part)
- Dispone de una hoja en blanco para realizar el borrador de la pregunta 3 de expresión escrita (*writing*). Dicha hoja deberá ser entregada al acabar el ejercicio junto con el examen. Se valorará la presentación clara y cuidada en la pregunta 3 (You may have a blank sheet of paper to write the draft, but you have to give it together with the exam. Clear and neat presentation will be taken into account).
- No está permitido el uso de móviles ni de otros dispositivos informáticos (Mobile phones or other electronic devices are not allowed).
- La duración total de la prueba será de 1 hora contando a partir del momento que empiece la escucha de la comprensión oral (listening) (The exam will last one hour, beginning with the listening audio).

1. LISTENING (3 marks)

You are going to hear to Mark Davis and part of his radio programme in UK. Today it is “World Book Day”, he is reporting from a Secondary School at West London what teenagers read these days, so he interviews the teacher, Jane Martin.

Listen to their conversation and choose the questions (1-4) or complete with a word (5-15) 0,2 each.

You are going to hear the text twice. Do as much as you can the first time, and finish your work the second time. At the end of the recording you have 60 seconds to finalise your answers. Now you have 2 minutes to study the questions below.

GRAPHIC NOVELS

Part 1.- LISTEN, CHOOSE and CIRCLE the best answers:

1. How would you describe the reporter's attitude to graphic novels in the report?
 - a. ☐ He is initially sceptical about them.
 - b. ☐ He likes them.
 - c. ☐ He thinks they're too easy to read.
 - d. ☐ He thinks they're too short.
2. What does Jane say is the difference between graphic novels and conventional books?
 - a. ☐ They are shorter.
 - b. ☐ They have fewer characters.
 - c. ☐ They tell a story differently.
 - d. ☐ They are simpler.
3. Visualization is a problem for ...
 - a. ☐ all reluctant readers.
 - b. ☐ all of her students.
 - c. ☐ many students in modern society.
 - d. ☐ around one in ten students.
4. Why does Jane think graphic novels are a good idea?
 - a. ☐ Because they encourage students to read using computers.
 - b. ☐ Because they help reluctant readers.
 - c. ☐ Because they help students concentrate for longer periods.
 - d. ☐ Because graphic novels are attractive to young people.

The Book Programme

Radio UK 19.00

To celebrate World Book Day, Jane Martin reports on an innovative approach which encourages young people to read more. The programme looks at how today's digital generation can enjoy the classics of world literature.

Part 2, LISTEN and COMPLETE the dialogue:

MD: But graphic novels are just⁵..... books, aren't they? They are not books.

JM: Well, they are different from⁶..... books because they have pictures and the text is in⁷..... bubbles. But like the other books, graphic novels have⁸.....-heroes and heroines, billies and goodies- and exciting⁹..... .

JM: Many students are called "*reluctant readers*" these days. But that's not because they're¹⁰..... It is because they usually get information¹¹..... , you know, from computer¹²..... or the TV. They need¹³..... to help them¹⁴..... ,but they find it difficult to make the pictures—to visualize the¹⁵.....

(Initiative 1, McMillan))

READING COMPREHENSION (4 marks)

2. Read the text and do the activities below. There are two parts

DEFEATING DISEASE

a) A successful businesswoman, who has just returned home from a trip to Hong Kong, suddenly becomes seriously ill and dies of a flulike virus. Then her son passes away and some of her neighbours start becoming ill. Within weeks hundreds of people are dead and within months there are millions of victims all over the world. The health authorities are forced to declare the disease a pandemic. Is this a true story? Well, not quite. In fact, this is the plot of the hot film *Contagion*, starring Gwyneth Paltrow.

b) However, the scenario of the film is far from being fictitious. It demonstrates how contagious diseases can spread from animals to humans and then from person to person and highlights how serious the consequences can be. A well-known historical example of this is the bubonic plague which killed 75 million people in Western Europe in the 14th century. The disease was spread by black rats and the fleas that lived on their coats. Although you might associate the Black Death with the Middle Ages, the transmission of other viruses and infections causes health concerns today. David Murrell, lecturer in ecology at University College London, explains. 'Since 1940, over 300 new diseases have been identified, 60% of which crossed to humans from animals'.

c) We may know more about infection now than people did in medieval Europe, but diseases can actually spread further and faster in our modern times. Changes in the way we live and, more importantly, in the way we travel, mean that an infected person can unknowingly carry a disease from one continent to another in a matter of

hours. Research taking place at the Universities of Warwick and Liverpool aims to develop a deeper understanding of the nature of the transmission of disease and how to prevent large-scale infections. A group of volunteers has been taking part in a survey of their everyday social interaction. Participants were asked to think back to the previous day and recall what they have done, who they had had contact with and how far they had travelled. 'This important research will give us a better idea of how to control infection and understand who the main risk group are', says Dr Leon Danon of the University of Warwick. Learning how human interaction affects the spread of disease will allow researchers to make recommendations to reduce the risk to the general public. Limiting human contact once an infectious disease has been identified could even mean that fewer people become ill.

d) For this reason, Danon's research could be particularly effective in schools, which have been recognized as a breeding ground for viruses. In fact, the 2009 swine flu outbreak in the UK died down when schools closed for the holidays. Danon believes, 'One proposition for containing future pandemics could be the closure of schools at the critical moment. That way you'd buy a couple of weeks to roll out vaccines.'

e) Although the results of the research have not been published yet, experts are taking the threat of pandemics seriously. Thanks to investigations and simple but effective measures to prevent the spread of infection, future pandemics may be prevented.

Part 1.- Look at the sentences below about disease (2 marks) 0,2 each:

A) Decide if each sentence is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

- a. The story of the film doesn't tell us how quickly viruses can spread through the population and how dangerous they can be.
- b. The text talks about bubonic plague, also called the Black Death, which caused the death of millions of people in the 1300s.
- c. Researchers at Warwick and Liverpool are studying in detail how diseases are passed from one person to another so they can find ways to reduce contagion.
- d. Researchers at Warwick and Liverpool are studying how to find out which segments of the population are most likely to get an infectious disease.
- e. Many experts believe that a lot of viruses and diseases, like swine flu, aren't spread at school, so schools are virus free sites.
- f. The results of the research have just been published.

B) Choose and circle the best answer:

- 1. David Murrell claims that ...
 - a. 60% of all diseases come from animals.
 - b. 60% of animals carry diseases.
 - c. scientists have discovered 300 new diseases since 1940.
 - d. humans have infected animals with 300 new diseases since 1940.
- 2. Scientists in Liverpool and Warwick are researching...
 - a. how diseases move from people to animals.
 - b. how diseases move from person to person.
 - c. how diseases move from animals to humans.
 - d. how diseases move from place to place.
- 3. The survey is researching how many...
 - a. people we talk to everyday.
 - b. things we touch every day.
 - c. times we touch our own face every day.
 - d. people and things we have contact with every day.
- 4. According to the article, closing schools can help stop pandemics because ...
 - a. people don't see their friends.
 - b. It gives doctors time to vaccinate people.
 - c. schools are very dirty.
 - d. It gives doctors time to buy medicines.

Part 2.-Please match the words with the definitions. Write your answers in the boxes below. There is an example done for you. (2 marks) 0,2 each.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THIS CHART!

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
k										

(Initiative 2, Macmillan.)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Pandemic | a) Things that enter your body and make you ill |
| 2. Contagious | b) The process of spreading a disease |
| 3. Viruses | c) Infectious, easily spread |
| 4. Infections | d) Diseases |
| 5. Vaccines | e) Remember |
| 6. Passes away | f) Distribute or supply |
| 7. Contagion | g) Medicine to make you immune to certain illnesses |
| 8. Think back to | h) A disease affecting many people over a wide area |
| 9. A breeding ground | i) A place where infection multiplies |
| 10. To roll out | j) Dies |

