



Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament d'Ensenyament
Escoles Oficials d'Idiomes

ANGLÈS

Prova Mostra

LLEGIU ATENTAMENT AQUESTES INSTRUCCIONS

Aquest quadernet conté les proves de:

Comprensió escrita _____ 50 minuts

Comprensió oral _____ 35 minuts

Ús de la llengua _____ 30 minuts

Durada total aproximada _____ **115** minuts

En acabar aquest quadernet, hi haurà un descans de 30 minuts i, a continuació, s'administrarà la prova d'Expressió i interacció escrita. S'assignarà dia i hora per a la prova d'Expressió i interacció oral.

Important

- Contesteu al **Full de respostes**, no en aquest quadernet.
- Les anotacions que feu en aquest quadernet no es tindran en compte.
- Al final de la prova, heu de lliurar el **Full de respostes**, amb totes les dades, i aquest **quadernet**.



CERTIFICAT DE NIVELL INTERMEDI

Text 1.

Read the text and do the task that follows.

My Nameless State

By Margaret Sandra; adapted from *The Guardian*, 29 October 2007

1. I have no surname. In 1979 I made a Statutory Declaration that I would be known by only the first two names my parents gave me. Thus I dispensed with my ex-husband's family name, and rejected the option of returning to my father's name (I loved him dearly, but I felt sure he would have supported me if he'd been alive). I thought at the time that I was doing something quite simple. I thought I was proving my independence from men, that as a woman I could stand alone. Now, 28 years later, at the age of 64, I am feeling under pressure. Computers, I am told, just cannot cope. I have to have a surname - "the computer will not accept a blank".
2. As a young woman growing up in the 1950s in north-west London, feminism was unknown to me. I was Margaret Chalker, and quite happy to be identified by my father's surname. Similarly I felt no pang when I married, in 1968, and swapped Chalker for O'Connor. But my pleasure at being a "Mrs" was severely undermined when I went to buy a spin dryer on hire purchase. The department store assistant refused to process the sale until my soon-to-be ex-husband had signed the form. As the main wage earner and previously trusted customer I was enraged, and incandescent later when my husband refused to give his signature. It was a trivial incident, but it coincided with the growth of the women's movement - and my growing involvement in it.
3. The marriage didn't last and we got divorced in 1975. For the next few years I continued to use my married name. But after a while this began to feel absurd. By the time I divorced I was active in various women's groups. I buried myself in my work as an English teacher. My social life was lived entirely through politics. It was a stimulating time and, influenced by the American feminist magazine by the same name, I started using "Ms" as my form of address. It is amusing now to recall how much resistance this caused. One insurance salesman said it was essential to know if a woman was married as divorced women's cars sustained more damage -- caused by their ex-husbands. These experiences began to coalesce into a wish to be identified not as a wife, nor as a daughter, but simply me.
4. In February 1979 I became Margaret Sandra. Family and friends have been no problem. The problem is I have begun to feel rather defensive about my name. I perceive myself as a feminist and I expect others to recognise it. As a result, I find myself in increasing conflict with companies because their computer systems are unable to process my name. I have been turned down as a saver by a building society because its computer required me to have both a "Christian name" and a surname. Less powerful but more irritating is receiving two mail order catalogues, one to Margaret, the other to Sandra, amusing though it is to be perceived as a dynamic duo. I don't regret what I did nearly 30 years ago, but I have been explaining myself for so long I'm almost bored.

(<http://lifeandhealth.guardian.co.uk/privatelives/story/0,,2201062,00.html>)

Choose the correct option for each item. Mark your answers with a cross (X) on your answer sheet.

a b c

1. How long has Margaret Sandra had these first names?
 - a) Since she was born.
 - b) Since she got divorced.
 - c) Since she gave up her surname.

2. "Similarly, I felt no pang when I married" (paragraph 2). What does "pang" mean?
 - a) Happiness
 - b) Pain
 - c) Hate

3. When did she become a feminist?
 - a) Early in her life.
 - b) During her marriage.
 - c) When she got divorced.

4. What happened when she went to buy the spin dryer?
 - a) Her husband signed a document.
 - b) She refused to ask for her husband's signature.
 - c) She couldn't buy it.

5. Who was "the main wage earner" (paragraph 2)?
 - a) Her husband.
 - b) Herself.
 - c) The assistant.

6. When did she drop her surname?
 - a) As soon as she got divorced.
 - b) When keeping her husband's surname caused her problems.
 - c) After seeing other people's reaction to her use of "Ms".

7. According to the insurance salesman, who is mainly responsible for the damage in divorced women's cars?
 - a) The women.
 - b) The women's husbands.
 - c) The women's ex-husbands.

8. How does she feel about the name Margaret Sandra now?
 - a) Happy
 - b) Upset
 - c) Sorry

9. Why has she got problems with companies?
 - a) Computers can't operate without a surname.
 - b) Most companies think her name refers to two people.
 - c) Her name is not considered to be appropriate.

Texts 2, 3 and 4

Read the following texts and the statements that accompany them.

Decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) o FALSE (F). Mark the correct answers with a cross (X) on your answer sheet.

T X

Text 2. How to stop a break becoming a break-up

Couples in rocky relationships are taking legal advice before braving summer holidays together. Divorce lawyers report an increase in new cases involving clients who cannot bear the thought of spending a fortnight in the close company of a spouse or partner.

Some want their lawyer to advise on how best to cope with the stress the holiday places on the relationship, while others go on holiday with the sole intention of ending a partnership.

Pauline Fowler, a divorce solicitor with the top London law firm Bates, Wells and Braithwaite, said she had five new cases in the past three months in which clients were looking for legal advice on how to handle troubled vacations.

“Some come in a bit of panic, having not had time to think that they will be eyeball-to-eyeball for such a long time,” Ms Fowler said.

Most, say lawyers, are looking for reassurance or guidance on how to have a troublesome-free break. But for those likely to get divorced the lawyer can advise on the best tactics to adopt or what to do if the holiday turns into a two-week shouting match.

Carolyn Green, a member of the Law Society’s family law committee and a regional director of the counselling service Relate, said she had detected a greater willingness among clients to speak to her before holidays. She advised clients to wait until they return home before informing the partner of their intention to divorce. “If you try telling someone away from home it will add to the stress,” she said.

The lawyers say more men than women look for legal holiday advice. Typically, said Ms Fowler, it was professionals, couples who led very busy lives and had not had time to confront the failings of their relationships. “Many modern couples aren’t used to spending more than one day a week together,” she added.

Robert Verkaik, *The Independent*, 16 August 1999

10. Couples who do not get on should try to spend time together before going on holiday.
11. Couples who get on badly often look for advice on how to spend a holiday without trouble.
12. Pauline Fowler says couples come for legal advice after spending time on holiday.
13. Carolyn Green says that trying to break up while on holiday can make things worse.
14. Men typically try to break up with their partners while on holiday.

Text 3. Armed Robbers Go For “Softer Options”

Armed robbers are switching from banks and security vans to target 24-hour supermarkets because they are considered a “softer option”, a senior detective has disclosed.

The new crime trend follows a decline in the number of traditional armed robberies.

This has been linked to better security measures in banks, building societies, and security vans, combined with an increase in rapid response armed police units, and improved detection.

The robbers have been attracted by the relatively poor security measures at out-of-town supermarkets and the new range of high-value goods, such as designer perfumes and clothes, on sale.

Det. Supt. Christopher Brightmore, head of proactive crime operations for Northwest London, explained: “Most senior criminals used to be involved in armed robbery. But that’s all changed – robberies on banks, building societies and security vans have dropped by 50 per cent in the past five years...”

“The criminals have not gone away, they have gone for softer options, particularly big supermarkets and also betting shops, petrol stations and off-licences.”

“The supermarkets, some of which are open 24 hours and are built on greenfield sites, often carry expensive stocks, especially designer clothes, perfumes, cigarettes, and alcohol. There’s evidence they are being targeted by robbers.” The decline in the “old-style” robberies is reflected in Scotland Yard’s figures, which show that there were 175 bank and building society robberies in the Metropolitan police area in 1997 compared with 259 the previous year.

Jason Nennetto, *The Independent*, 10 August 1998

15. Robbers now turn their attention to banks and supermarkets.
16. Police are now more effective than it used to be.
17. Supermarkets contain very few things that are of interest to robbers.
18. The number of crimes has decreased in general according to Christopher Brightmore.
19. According to Scotland Yard’s figures there are fewer bank robberies.

Text 4. No Smoke without a Quarrel

Those wanting an indication of the impact of the European Union’s ban on tobacco advertising and sponsorship might care to consider the case of Norway, where a ban has been in force since 1975. Both sides of the smoking argument can point to elements of the Norwegian experience to support their case.

The tobacco industry says that advertising affects only the brand choices made by smokers and not the overall levels of consumption. Hence, a ban does nothing to improve health. The results from Norway contradict this claim, as one effect of the ban has been a drop in tobacco sales. Overall sales increased markedly in the 1950s and 1960s in Norway, reaching a peak in 1975 – the year the ban was introduced.

Total tobacco sales in grams per adult over 15 years of age increased from just over 1,500 in 1953 to 2,100 in 1975 but fell back to 1,553 by 1997. If tobacco consumption had continued to increase at the same rate that it had been rising before the 1970s, it would be about 80 per cent higher than it is today.

The anti-smoking lobby says that a ban is required in order to prevent young people taking up the habit. But the results from Norway do not wholly support this argument either. Although there was an initial drop in consumption among 16 to 24-year-old adults after the ban, over the past five years the consumption within this age group has started to rise again, although it has yet to return to the levels of the 1970s. The tobacco lobby also points out that the figures do not take into account the large numbers of Norwegians buying tobacco on shopping trips outside the country.

Anti-smoking campaigners claim that the overall results indicate that health education must accompany an advertising and sponsorship ban for it to have maximum effect.

The European, 9-15 November 1998

20. Less tobacco has been sold in Norway since the mid-70’s.
21. Nowadays, in Norway, tobacco consumption is 80 % higher than it used to be.
22. Some tobacco brands have increased sales since the ban was imposed.
23. At present 16 to 24 year-old Norwegians smoke less than they used to in the 70’s.
24. Many Norwegians get their cigarettes abroad.

Text 5. Novels

Read the texts (25 - 30) and the statements that follow (B - L). Match the novels with the corresponding statements. Mark the correct letters with a cross (X) on your answer sheet.

A B C D E F G H X

25 • *Another World* by Pat Baker

Nick and Fran Halford are moving into a new home with their family of stepchildren. But neither of the older children likes their step-parent and in an effort to save money and bring them all together, Fran suggests they all redecorate the living room. But as they strip the walls, they uncover a portrait of an Edwardian family, so well painted that it leaves no doubt as to the hate each member felt for the other. Miranda, Nick's daughter, voices what they are all thinking, "It's us", she says.

26 • *The Tribes of Palos Verdes* by Joy Nicholson

This book tells the story of Medina Mason, who moves with her family to California. Medina feels an outsider in the community and only when she surfs does she feel truly happy. She watches as her parents' marriage gradually falls to pieces and her brother Jim sides with her mother. And all is not well in the community, as someone starts setting things on fire and terrorising the inhabitants.

27 • *Special Relationship* by Robyn Sisman

Annie is a wife and mother with a successful career in London; Jordan is a charismatic –and married– politician running for the American presidency. When they were students they had a brief, passionate affair and shared a secret. Now that secret may be revealed and they arrange to meet to discuss how a scandal can be averted. But does Annie agree to the meeting to bury the past –or to rekindle it?

28 • *Firebird* by Janet Graham

Ethan Brown is a gentleman rancher and a lawyer, who is engaged to the daughter of the county's wealthiest landowner and set to start his own cattle ranch. Annette Zeldin is a Paris-based concert violinist who contacts him to help her settle her mother's estate.

Although neither expect their relationship to move beyond professional contact, they both soon have to bow to the growing passion between them. A prairie fire threatens to pull the lovers apart and separate them forever but their relationship overturns everyone's expectations, including their own.

29 • *Till the End of Time* by Judith Gould

Leonie is still in shock after a bitter divorce and decides to move to the countryside of upstate New York, and throw herself into a new project – house restoration. When she meets the architect she has hired, both soon realise that their relationship could fast develop beyond a strictly professional one. As they work together restoring the house, it becomes clear they are also building something permanent between each other. But can it last till the end of time?

30 • *Sheer Blue Bliss* by Lesley Glaister

Constance Benson, portraitist and lover of the eccentric visionary, Patrick Mount, has kept her remarkable last painting of him under wraps for thirty years, since Mount's famous disappearance. Now the National Portrait Gallery has persuaded Connie and her work to come out of hiding for a retrospective exhibition and she is plunged once again into the whirlwind of London life.

Statements

- A.** The heroine of this story only likes one thing about the new place where she lives.
- B.** The protagonists of this story put an end to their romance a long time ago, but now the past threatens the peace of their present lives.
- C.** Along with her brother, the heroine of this story moves to another state after the break-up of their parents.
- D.** A family comes across a painting which, surprisingly enough, is a reflection of their own feelings and conflicts.
- E.** A painting long hidden triggers off a serious argument among the members of a family.
- F.** Nobody expected the romance of this couple would last so long and overcome any difficulty.
- G.** The heroine of this story wants to get rid of her lover, a famous politician whom she first met while studying at university.
- H.** The heroine of this story tries to reconstruct her life with the man who helps her reconstruct her home.
- I.** A portrait is made public giving the artist a chance to rediscover the thrill of city life.

You will watch each text twice.
Mark your answers with a cross (X) on your answer sheet

Text 1. Interview with Shania Twain

Watch the interview with Shania Twain and mark the correct answers.

a b c

1. Shania begins by talking about...
 - a) her last tour around the US.
 - b) her first album.
 - c) how she started her career.
2. When did Shania start writing songs? She...
 - a) wrote her first songs about 10 years ago.
 - b) has recently started writing her own songs.
 - c) started writing songs at an early age.
3. When she was a teenager, she...
 - a) was not really interested in music.
 - b) played her own songs.
 - c) played the guitar but didn't sing.
4. When did Shania start touring?
 - a) when she had enough songs of her own.
 - b) after her two singles.
 - c) before releasing her album.
5. How does Shania find writing songs?
 - a) Not too difficult.
 - b) Extremely difficult.
 - c) It does not come out naturally.
6. What kind of music does she write/play?
 - a) ballad country
 - b) pop
 - c) country and pop
7. What is said about the songs in her show?
 - a) All the songs are hers.
 - b) Not all the songs are original.
 - c) She includes songs written by others.
8. What would Shania like? She'd like to...
 - a) be known as a pop singer.
 - b) be seen not only as a Canadian country singer.
 - c) represent Canada in the international music scene.

Texts 2-4. News

Watch these three news items and decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F). T F

Text 2. Lord Lucan

9. Lord Lucan's body has finally been found in South Africa.
10. Lucan's death certificate has been finally given to the family.

11. He disappeared because he was probably involved in a murder.
12. His wife died in not very clear circumstances.
13. His family believes Lord Lucan committed suicide.
14. His son doesn't think his father was a killer.

Text 3. Fergie's 40th Birthday

15. Fergie arrived at her birthday party accompanied by her ex-husband.
16. She looked really sad at the party.
17. Fergie's 40th birthday party was given by her family.
18. Fergie's friend had supported her relationship with Prince Andrew.
19. Fergie went to the party after opening a unit at a hospital.
20. Two people close to Fergie have died of cancer recently.

Text 4. Job Penalties

21. Dr Philpott thinks more pressure should be put on jobless people.
22. At the moment there is a penalty system for those who repeatedly reject jobs.
23. The opposition claims/thinks there should be no job penalties.
24. There is less unemployment now than there used to be.
25. The government claims that there are still many jobs to be filled.

Text 5. A Report on Cancer Drugs

Watch this report on cancer drugs and choose the correct answers.

a b c

26. Taxol is...
 - a) a new cancer drug in the UK.
 - b) provided by the National Health Service all over the UK.
 - c) provided only by some health authorities in the UK.
27. It was very hard for Jackie to get the drug she needed because...
 - a) she moved to north Yorkshire six months ago.
 - b) she was paying for her new house.
 - c) it wasn't provided by her Health Authority.
28. N.I.C.E., the new government body, will prescribe guidelines for:
 - a) England only.
 - b) England and Wales.
 - c) the whole UK.
29. The objective of the N.I.C.E. is to...
 - a) make access to cancer drugs easier.
 - b) do research on cancer treatment.
 - c) control family doctors.
30. According to the report, it seems that the UK...
 - a) spends more on cancer drugs than the rest of Europe.
 - b) should spend more on cancer treatment.
 - c) is going to spend more on cancer treatment.

Part 1

Read these texts and mark the correct answers with a cross (X) on your answer sheet.

a b c d

Text 1

Learning Spanish in Salamanca

The present is tense, the future seems indefinite but the past looks perfect. Still, you can't expect too much from a one-week course in Spanish. A week ago, the extent of my knowledge was *Hola!*, now I can entertain Spanish speakers speaking on a number of subjects – unless I have to go beyond the first person singular.

My classmates at the Don Quijote language school in Salamanca were Mustafa, a **–1–** student at the London School of Economics, and Jane, a mother of three from Sheffield, pursuing a life-long dream by spending nine months in Spain to learn the language. Most classes have a mix of nationalities but in this class for total beginners **–2–** British.

Mustafa jumped into Spanish without any embarrassment. Jane, however, made the mistake of looking after literal translations for her English thoughts. At the end of the first lesson we **–3–** give our addresses in Spanish. Our teacher, Belén, patiently explained to us the Spanish terms for road, avenue and square. Jane turned to me with a look of despair. "But I live on a crescent," she blurted.

Students can choose between living with a local family or sharing a student flat. I wasn't disappointed with my flatmates – a Dutch advertising executive called Nicole, and Silje, a Norwegian student – who were more than happy to include me in their staggering social circle. Mustafa was not **–4–** lucky. His female flatmates had made no effort to tidy their flat in three months of living in it.

Lessons were taught entirely in Spanish, **–5–** Jane's contributions. This complete immersion, both in and out of the classroom, puts pupils on a steep learning curve. I realised that by watching Spanish television and going to local bars, I picked up **–6–** without effort.

While teachers explain the structure of the language, shopkeepers and taxi-drivers teach you how the language is really used. However, not all the Spaniards are **–7–** tolerant of stuttering English idiots as were our teachers. The grocer's **–8–** my flat was run by a guy who refused to understand me and always reduced me to pointing. Each time I reached a highpoint of desperation the shop would fill up with gorgeous Spanish girls **–9–** I might otherwise have hoped to impress.

Students from all over the world choose to study Spanish in Salamanca because the language spoken in this Castilian city **–10–** to be the purest.

Richard Knight, *Sunday Telegraph*, 26 September 1999

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | a) 25 years old | b) aged 25 | c) 25-year-old | d) 25 years-old |
| 2. | a) we were all | b) all we were | c) there were all | d) there all were |
| 3. | a) made | b) used to | c) had to | d) must |
| 4. | a) enough | b) so much | c) too much | d) so |
| 5. | a) instead of | b) even if | c) for example | d) except for |
| 6. | a) a lot | b) much | c) many | d) a lot of |
| 7. | a) as | b) more | c) so much | d) very |
| 8. | a) next | b) in front | c) opposite | d) near of |
| 9. | a) who they | b) whom | c) whose | d) those who |
| 10. | a) is thought | b) thinks | c) has thought | d) thought |

Text 2

How to save an hour a day

Working late, or through lunch, can become routine, but many extra hours put in are simply due to wasting time during the working day.

It's easy to get distracted by the social side of the office, talking by the coffee machine or taking a long lunch in the pub. Although everyone needs a break, **-11-** important to be aware of how much time you spend chatting to colleagues.

So try timing **-12-** you spend in the office kitchen - then try to cut it down. Take it in turns with other people to get the coffees - that way, you don't have to leave your desk as much.

"I **-13-** distracted from my work really easily," says Claire Newsome, who works in recruitment advertising. "I'd chat for hours, have long cigarette breaks and when the company got email, things got **-14-** worse - I'd spend hours mailing friends and reading jokes sent to me. Gradually working late became a routine and slowly I realised it was because I simply wasn't doing **-15-**".

Email can be a huge distraction - and **-16-** a lot of people have your email address, it can constantly interrupt your flow. It's important therefore to remember that you **-17-** read emails immediately. Any messages that are really urgent can be marked as high priority.

A more efficient way to manage emails **-18-** to save them and read and reply all at the same time - or if they are personal, take ten minutes out of your lunch hour and deal with them **-19-**.

Ian Maitland, author of *Managing Your Time*, believes that putting tasks **-20-** emails or phone calls into groups can make a big difference to the working day.

Annabelle Thorpe, *The Guardian*, 4 September 1999

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 11. a) which is | b) that is | c) what | d) it is |
| 12. a) what | b) how much | c) how long | d) how |
| 13. a) used to getting | | b) didn't used to get | |
| c) used to get | | d) 'm used to getting | |
| 14. a) much | b) a lot of | c) very | d) more |
| 15. a) work enough | b) enough work | c) so work | d) too many work |
| 16. a) unless | b) although | c) if | d) that's why |
| 17. a) don't have to | b) mustn't | c) don't | d) wouldn't |
| 18. a) is | b) it is | c) in order | d) used |
| 19. a) ever since | b) already | c) then | d) yet |
| 20. a) so that | b) how | c) such | d) such as |

Part 2

Choose the correct answer for each item.

 a b X

- 21.** — I'm afraid I can't take you to the concert next week.
— _____ I didn't really want to go.
a) Don't mention it.
b) That's all right.
c) Don't worry! Up to you!
- 22.** The film was ... that we left after half an hour.
a) so bored b) so boring c) too boring
- 23.** Do you want ... you with your homework?
a) me to help b) me helping c) that I help
- 24.** Peter called to ... me that he would be late because his train had been delayed.
a) say b) explain c) tell
- 25.** Sam's parents are very permissive. They ... him do whatever he wants.
a) leave b) allow c) let
- 26.** If I ... in London, I would go to the theatre every weekend.
a) will live b) lived c) would live
- 27.** According to a survey, young people ... more should be done to help the poor.
a) thinks b) think c) are thinking
- 28.** When I ... Roger, I thought he was rather unsociable, but now that we've been working together for three months, I find him quite friendly.
a) have seen b) knew c) met
- 29.** Would you mind ... me some money? I'll pay you back tomorrow.
a) lending b) to borrow c) borrowing
- 30.** The girl who lives next door ... as she was walking home from work last night.
a) has been robbed b) had been robbed c) was robbed