

COMPETENCIA EN COMUNICACIÓN LINGÜÍSTICA EN INGLÉS

CURSO 2017/2018

(Espacio para etiqueta)

Código de matrícula

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F. Nacimiento

Curso

Grupo

(NO ESCRIBAS NADA EN LA PORTADA A NO SER QUE TE LO INDIQUEN)

INSTRUCCIONES

En esta prueba te presentamos una información previa a unas preguntas que debes responder. Hay preguntas más fáciles y otras más difíciles.

Recuerda que debes leer cada pregunta atentamente.

Hay distintos tipos de preguntas. En unas tendrás que rodear la letra de la opción correcta entre varias opciones. Si hay varias opciones correctas se indicará en el enunciado. El ejemplo 1 muestra este tipo de pregunta.

Ejemplo 1

¿Cuántas provincias tiene la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón?

- A. 4 provincias.
- B. 33 provincias.
- C. 3 provincias.
- D. 11 provincias.

Si decides cambiar la respuesta a una pregunta, tacha con una **X** tu primera elección y rodea la respuesta correcta, tal como se muestra en el ejemplo 2, donde primero se eligió la respuesta A y luego la C.

Ejemplo 2

¿Cuántas provincias tiene la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón?

- A. 4 provincias.
- B. 33 provincias.
- C. 3 provincias.
- D. 11 provincias.

En otras preguntas te pedirán que completes la respuesta en el espacio señalado en tu cuaderno. Son las que tienen este encabezado:

21.-



CCC600.601A0001

Puntuación

NO ESCRIBAS NADA EN LA ZONA SOMBREADA

Mira el ejemplo 3:

La ciudad donde vive el personaje es Madrid

Si te equivocas, tacha la respuesta y escríbela a continuación:

La ciudad donde vive el personaje es Madrid Londres

Trabaja sin perder el tiempo.

LISTENING. WI-FI HOTSPOT.

Caty Weaver, from Voice of America, is giving a short tutorial on Wi-Fi hotspots. Listen to her and answer the questions that follow.

You will hear the tutorial **twice**. The first time, try to get the general idea. The second time, try to get the details. **Then**, answer the questions. **Now**, listen carefully.



1.

INGA04.A02A0039

This tutorial shows you how to:

- A.- Use a cell phone.
- B.- Use a Wi-Fi network.
- C.- Use several electronic devices.
- D.- Create a Wi-Fi network by using a cell phone.

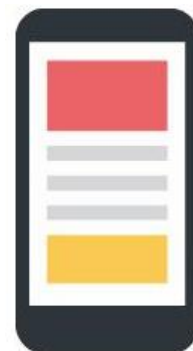


2.

INGA04.A02A0040

By making a “hotspot” you are:

- A.- Creating a new Wi-Fi network.
- B.- Making a secure Wi-Fi network.
- C.- Sharing an existing Wi-Fi network.
- D.- Connecting devices to a Wi-Fi network.



3.

INGA04.A02A0041

You can use a Wi-Fi hotspot to share the Internet connection with...

- A.- Only your computer and tablet.
- B.- Your tablet but not your computer.
- C.- Your computer but not your tablet.
- D.- Both your computer or tablet, and with other people too.

4.



INGA04.A02A0042

Puntuación

You may want to use a hotspot if you suspect that the available Wi-Fi is not ...

... _____

5.



INGA04.A02A0043

Puntuación

Mark TRUE or FALSE with an X the following sentences:

Statements	True	False
This tutorial also shows many tricks for cell phones.		
No all the cell phones can be turned into a Wi-Fi hotspot.		
Once you have turned your cell phone into a Wi-Fi network, anyone can join.		

6.

INGA04.A02A0044

To connect one device to your phone's Wi-Fi hotspot, you...

- A.- Have to register at the Hotspot web site.
- B.- Must ask your cell phone company for permission.
- C.- Need some specific tools to make the arrangements.
- D.- Connect just as you would do to any other Wi-Fi network.

7.



INGA04.A02A0045

Puntuación

Mark **TRUE** or **FALSE** with an **X**:

Connecting a computer or tablet to a phone's hotspot...

Statements	True	False
Should require a password.		
Is useful somewhere Wi-Fi is not available.		
Is similar to connecting to any other Wi-Fi.		

8.

INGA04.A02A0046

According to the tutorial, if you are going to use your phone as a hotspot for a while, you should...

- A.- Remove the battery to avoid damages.
- B.- Tell anyone next to you, so they can connect too.
- C.- Plug the phone to avoid that the battery runs out.
- D.- Unplug the phone as soon as possible, it may get hot.

9.

INGA04.A02A0047

The purpose of this tutorial is to...

- A.- Give some tips to improve Wi-Fi connections.
- B.- Warn against the use of cell phones by teenagers.
- C.- Advertise cell phones and other electronic devices.
- D.- Teach us how to turn a cell phone into a Wi-Fi network.

10.

INGA04.A02A0048

Where can you turn your cell phone into a Wi-Fi hotspot?

- A.- Only in the city centre.
- B.- Only in the countryside.
- C.- In any town, all around the world.
- D.- Wherever, no matter where you are.



Pasa a la página siguiente



Culture shock

Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Once abroad you may face an adjustment period referred to as "culture shock." Moving to a new country can be a very stressful experience. Everything is unfamiliar; from weather, landscape and language to food, fashion, values, and customs.

The degree of "shock" depends on such factors as length of study abroad, flexibility, and tolerance for ambiguity, degree of difference between home and host culture, prior experience abroad and expectations. Culture shock is a normal part of study abroad, and it shows that you are experiencing the differences between your own culture and that of the host country. Symptoms of culture shock can include: homesickness, depression, feeling lost and out of place, frustration, irritability, and fatigue. The following information may be helpful to understand the phases that occur in culture shock:



- **The Honeymoon.** During this initial period participants often feel excited to embark on their new journey. You are open to trying new things and exploring your host country.
- **The Rejection.** You may miss your usual ways of dealing with school, work, relationships, and everyday life. You may find yourself studying for hours, longer than your classmates and colleagues because of language differences. If you are trying to speak and listen to a new language every day and trying to understand how things are done, it may feel like an overwhelming effort.
- **The Recovery.** It is important to understand that as time passes you will be better able to enjoy your new surroundings. You may become more relaxed, regain your self-confidence, and enjoy life in your new country. Major obstacles that occurred in the earlier phases, such as misunderstandings and mistakes, will be easily understood and resolved.

Ways to Diminish Feelings of Culture Shock

- Keep an open mind; it is natural to have preconceived ideas and beliefs that come into question while abroad.
- Athletic activities like team sports or taking walks may be helpful.
- Find a local person with whom you can discuss your frustrations and encounters.
- Keep a journal. Record your impressions of new experiences and the transformations that are occurring within you.

U.S. BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

<https://exchanges.state.gov/us/adjusting-new-culture-27/02/17>

11.

INGA05.A02A0049

Moving to a different country...

- A.- Could be a stressful experience.
- B.- Means that you will face problems.
- C.- Is always a very stressful experience.
- D.- Means that you will be “shocked” after the adjustment period.

12.



INGA05.A02A0050

Puntuación

Which TWO factors determine the intensity of the “shock”? Mark with an X.

What you are going to study abroad.	
What people abroad think of your country.	
How well you can deal with new situations.	
How similar the home and host culture are.	

13.

INGA05.A02A0051

Culture shock can appear as:

- A.- Mainly physical symptoms.
- B.- Mainly psychological symptoms.
- C.- Both physical and psychological symptoms.
- D.- Neither physical nor psychological symptoms.

14.



INGA05.A02A0052

Puntuación

How many stages are usually associated with culture shock?

15.

INGA05.A02A0053

In the Honeymoon phase, you will feel:

- A.- Homesick.
- B.- Dependant.
- C.- Laden with difficulties.
- D.- Excited about new opportunities.

16.

INGA05.A02A0054

In the Rejection phase, you will feel:

- A.- Happy.
- B.- Sociable.
- C.- Independent.
- D.- Overwhelmed.

17.

INGA05.A02A0055

In the Recovery phase, you will feel:

- A.- Tired.
- B.- Unsociable.
- C.- Normal again.
- D.- Willing to return home.

18.



INGA05.A02A0056

Puntuación

Which are TWO difficulties in moving abroad? Mark with an X.

You can enjoy your new surroundings.	
The way of life is different from yours.	
You feel too excited about the new country.	
Language differences make you study longer.	

19.

INGA05.A02A0057

Based on the information in the box, which of the following may be helpful?

- A.- Only team sports.
- B.- Walking to places.
- C.- All athletic activities.
- D.- Athletic activities with local people only.

20.

INGA05.A02A0058

Regarding the host culture, you should...

- A.- Have an open mind.
- B.- Hold on to your beliefs.
- C.- Be alone to reduce frustration.
- D.- Hang out with your countrymen only.

21.

INGA05.A02A0059

If you have problems with culture shock, you should...

- A.- Feel like being isolated.
- B.- Discuss them with local people.
- C.- Discuss them only with your family.
- D.- Have the same experience as other people.

22.

INGA05.A02A0060

Keeping a journal will help you to...

- A.- Be more organized.
- B.- Have a daily routine.
- C.- Register your changes.
- D.- Transform your reality.

WRITING. SCHOOL TRIP PROPOSAL.



Items: 23 - 32

TASK A. This is your last year before high school! Your class wants to celebrate in style by organizing a school trip at the end of the year. Write a proposal to the school in order to get their approval. **You must mention the following details as part of your proposal:**

- What is the ideal destination for the trip? Why? What kind of place is it?
- What learning activities will you do? What fun activities?
- How many days would the trip last? How would you go there?
- How could you raise money to cover the expenses?

Your text should have between 70-110 words.

Remember:

- Use appropriate verbal tenses.
- Watch your punctuation, capital letters and spelling.
- Use linking words to connect your ideas.
- Use different paragraphs for different ideas.
- Give detailed reasons and examples as appropriate.

<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>	<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>	<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>	<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>	<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>	<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>	<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>	<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>	<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>	<i>Punt. (0-1)</i>
INGA06 .A02A0061	INGA06 .A02A0062	INGA06 .A02A0063	INGA06 .A02A0064	INGA06 .A02A0065	INGA06 .A02A0066	INGA06 .A02A0067	INGA06 .A02A0068	INGA06 .A02A0069	INGA06 .A02A0070

**TASK B. Choose the best option to fill the gap.**

since	is	June
January	has been	why

Palma de Mallorca ____ [1] ____ a popular destination for school trips for many years, ____ [2] ____ there are many cultural and leisure activities you can do. The best month to visit is ____ [3] ____ when the weather is already nice and there are not too many tourists.

[1] _____
 [2] _____
 [3] _____

Punt. (0-1)	Punt. (0-1)	Punt. (0-1)
INGA06 .A02A0071	INGA06 .A02A0072	INGA06 .A02A0073

36.

INGA06.A02A0074

TASK C. This paragraph extract mixes different ideas. At which point you would break it: [A], [B] or [C]?

... and so the number of days can be adjusted. [A] It really depends on the school calendar. [B] Regarding funding, there are many different ways to raise money. [C] Among them I would include the possibility to organize ...

Best breaking point:

A.

B.

C.

TASK D. The first sentence needs to be continued before the last one. What is the best option to continue it at point 1?

The length of the trip needs to be carefully considered too. 1 Apart from that, the easiest way to get there is by coach.

- A.- The city is actually not too far away from our town.
- B.- I really need a long holiday now. This year I have studied a lot.
- C.- However, most students don't care about it and would go anyways.
- D.- If it is too short, it may not be worth it. If it is too long, it may be too expensive.

¡ENHORABUENA, HAS TERMINADO LA PRUEBA!

MUCHAS GRACIAS POR TU COLABORACIÓN

