



PRUEBA DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS

HEZIKETA ZIKLOETARA SARTZEKO PROBA

MAYO 2016 / 2016KO MAIATZA

GOI MAILAKO ZIKLOAK / CICLOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR

ARLO OROKORRA / PARTE GENERAL

INGLÉS / INGELESA

Abizenak
Apellidos

Izena
Nombre

N.A.N.
D.N.I.

IKASLEAREN SINADURA
Firma del alumno/a



READING TEST

RAP IS COOL, IT'S BEING USED IN SCHOOL ...

When rap, or hip-hop, music, with its rhyming lyrics emerged thirty years ago in New York City, nobody knew that it would become a respected teaching aid. But that's what's happening now throughout the United States, especially in poorer, inner-city neighbourhoods. While some parents and educators disapprove of this trend – mainly because of the violent lyrics – it's hard for them to argue with the results.

For example, when a teacher in Springfield, Illinois, used rap lyrics to teach grammar to underachievers, exam marks and class participation rose significantly. And similar results have occurred in literature classes where rap lyrics are used as a starting point for learning how to analyse poems, novels and plays.

One secondary-school English teacher in California won the state's 2003 Literacy Teacher of the Year award for the dramatic rise in his students' achievements. He "hooked" the kids on poetry – beginning with that of Welsh poet Dylan Thomas – by showing them similarities in the themes and types of rhymes used by Thomas and the late African-American rapper Tupac Shakur. There's occasionally a more direct link between rap and required reading: some teachers now introduce George Orwell's classic book *Animal Farm* by using the song *Animals in Man*, which the rappers Dead Prez based on the Orwell novel.

Rap is also being used to teach sociology. There, the focus is on analysing how the messages promoted by rap criticise or comment on those promoted by society. And, surprisingly, rap has even been used in chemistry classes. A CD of school-related songs by The Funkamentals, an Arizona-based band, contains one naming all the chemicals that chemistry students have to memorise.

According to two education professors, rap can function "as a bridge linking the streets and the world of academics." And besides, it must be fun to be able to say, "I have to listen to this CD for homework!"

1. **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS** Use your own words. Don't copy from the text (4 points)

1.1- Where is rap increasingly used?

.....

1.2- Who was Dylan Thomas?

.....

1.3- What do the works of Dylan Thomas and Tupac Shakur contain?

.....

1.4- What can a song by The Funkamentals be used for?.....

.....



2. ARE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? Find evidence in the text to support your answers. Write complete sentences. (2 points)

2.1- Everyone agrees that it is appropriate to use rap in the classroom.....

.....

2.2- Rap has been shown to be a helpful method for low-achievement students.

.....

3. FIND WORDS OR PHRASES IN THE TEXT THAT MEAN (1 point):

3.1- ending with the same sound

3.2- appeared and became known

3.3- below-average students

3.4- got someone very interested in something

4. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF ABOUT 100-120 words. Choose one option. (3 points)

4.1- Describe an unusual teaching method or aid that has been used in one of your lessons. Explain why you liked or didn't like it.

4.2- Write an e-mail to a friend about a song you like. Give a few examples of the lyrics, and explain what you think they mean and why you like them.

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PRUEBA DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS

HEZIKETA ZIKLOETARA SARTZEKO PROBA

JUNIO 2014 / 2014KO EKAINA

GOI MAILAKO ZIKLOAK / CICLOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR

ARLO ESPEZIFIKOA / PARTE ESPECÍFICA

**IDIOMA EXTRANJERO
ATZERRIKO HIZKUNTZA**

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Burger King takes a bite at French market



Burger King, the hamburger chain, plans to capture 20 per cent of the French fast food market by vastly expanding its footprint in rival McDonald's second-largest European market.

On Tuesday Burger King announced a joint venture with Groupe Olivier Bertrand, which operates around 250 restaurants in France, and private equity firm Naxicap Partners.

Miami-based Burger King, which has three French stores, did not reveal financial terms or the number of new restaurants planned, but said the partnership would create 1,200 new jobs in its first year.

McDonald's operates nearly 1,300 restaurants in France, and the Illinois-based company controls around 46 per cent of the French fast food market, according to Euromonitor.

That will pose a challenge for Burger King, but McDonald's success in France "tells you that there's clearly an appetite" for fast food there, said Jack Russo, analyst at Edward Jones.

"I'm sure Burger King sees McDonald's presence in that market and says we can carve out our own presence there and maybe even take some of that share," he added.

The fast food sector has faced stagnant sales recently, particularly in the west, as low-income consumers struggle a tough economy. Burger King reported a 2.4 per cent year-on-year rise in third-quarter sales for Europe, Africa and the Middle East, while McDonald's reported a 0.2 per cent increase in European sales during the same period.

The company said that as of September nearly 99 per cent of its more than 13,000 restaurants were franchised, compared to 90 per cent in 2011. By comparison, around 80 per cent of McDonald's roughly 34,000 restaurants are franchised.

Along with cutting costs, a decentralised, franchisee model allows fast food operators to better adapt to local tastes, which vary greatly across international markets.

Adapted from www.ft.com (26.12.13)



1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (8 points)

1. How many restaurants will Burger King open in France?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Why is it good to franchise restaurants?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. SAY WHETHER THESE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F). JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS. (4 points)

1. The fast food sector has increased sales in recent times.

.....
.....
.....

2. Mc Donald's owns more franchised restaurants than Burger King

.....
.....
.....

3. FIND SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS IN THE TEXT. (4 points)

1. Immensely:

2. Informed:

3. Lately:

4. Hard:



READING TEST

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**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS****HEZIKETA ZIKLOETARA SARTZEKO FROGA****JUNIO 2008 / 2008KO EKAINA****GOI MAILAKO ZIKLOAK / CICLOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR****ARLO ESPEZIFIKOA / PARTE ESPECÍFICA****IDIOMA EXTRANJERO
ATZERRIKO HIZKUNTZA****(INGLÉS)****Abizenak
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**READING****CAN'T WRITE? DON'T WRITE** by David Sexton.

First there was IDS, now Michael Howard's wife is revealed as a would-be novelist. The world is too full of amateur authors.

NO other book is quite so completely and utterly worthless as a mediocre novel. A mediocre guide to trees or to cheese can have its uses for those who don't have anything better on the subject to hand. A history book or biography, however dull, contains some facts that may prove handy to somebody one day. Atlases, dictionaries, anthologies and instruction manuals, however uninspired, all have some little utility. But a lifeless novel has no value whatsoever. Worse than worthless, it's positively a menace - for any time spent in reading dim, failed novels is so much time lost, time subtracted from life. In fact, a blank book is more desirable than a book defaced with such redundant type. At least blank pages can be used for shopping lists or doodles.

Yet duff novels continue to pour from the presses. Iain Duncan Smith's novel has been much ridiculed. We have just learned that Sandra Howard, the wife of his successor, is another novelist in the bud, having composed a thriller called *Love in High Profile*. Much of this unwanted fiction barely makes it into the bookshops. But for every novel worth reading that appears, there are dozens, hundreds even, of others published that really are not worth anybody's time at all.

"Evening Standard" (10/XI/03)



1. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING INFORMATION FROM THE TEXT (5 points)

- a) A mediocre guide to trees or to cheese.....
- b) A history book or biography.....
- c) Atlases.....
- d) Dictionaries.....
- e) A blank book.....

2. VOCABULARY: (3 points)

A. Find in the text a SYNONYM for the following words:

- Absolutely.....
- Poor, second-rate.....
- Boring, tedious.....

B. Find in the text an ANTONYM for the following words:

- Valuable
- Negatively.....
- Husband.....

**3. WRITE A PARAGRAPH ABOUT THIS TOPIC. (No more than 60 words)
(6 points)**

“Nobody tries to give a piano recital without having learned first to play the piano. Yet some people think that they can write a novel by some natural gift”.

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GRAMMAR

A) PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

1) READ THESE SENTENCES FROM THE TEXT. WHICH VERBS ARE IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE AND WHICH IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS? (2 points)

- Panasonic claims it is the world's smallest digital camera.....
- It also acts as an MP3 music player.
- The firm is expecting huge sales in the run-up to Christmas.
- Other companies are developing cameras which also use memory cards

2) COMPLETE THE TABLES: (3 points)

THE PRESENT SIMPLE			
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answer
We work with computers			Yes,... No,...

THE PRESENT SIMPLE			
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answer
She designs appliances			Yes,... No,...

PRESENT CONTINUOUS			
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answer
He is running a PC program.			Yes,... No,...

3) COMPLETE THE RULES WITH “PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT CONTINUOUS” (1 point)

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1- We use the _____ | to talk about habits or regular activities |
| 2- We use the _____ | to talk about things that are always true |
| 3- We use the _____ | to talk about things that are in progress now. |
| 4- We use the _____ | to talk about temporary situations. |
| 5- We use the _____ | to talk about future arrangements. |

4) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS. (4 points)



I usually work with a laptop, but today I'm working with a desktop PC

- Steve _____ (play) football every weekend, but at the moment he _____ (watch) TV.
- The designers _____ (work) on a new digital camera model now. They often _____ (produce) a new design every month.
- It _____ (not rain) very much in Egypt, but we _____ (look for) shelter now because it _____ (pour down).
- Don't disturb Blanche, she _____ (study). She _____ (not like) noises when she studies.
- Our neighbours _____ (go) to New York next summer.



5) WRITE FULL SENTENCES (INTERROGATIVE AND AFFIRMATIVE).
(5 points)

1- What/she /do? She /work/ hospital.



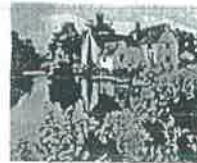
2- What / she / do / now? She / play / golf.



3- They / work / at the moment? No / they / not.



4- Where / she / live? She / live / in a country house.



5- You / want / to eat? Yes / want / toast.



VOCABULARY

A) NEW TECHNOLOGIES

**1) MATCH THE ACRONYMS IN COLUMN A WITH THEIR MEANING IN COLUMN B AND THEN WITH THEIR NAME IN FULL IN COLUMN C.
(9 points)**

A	B	C
- P.D.A.	- System used to send messages between mobile phones.	- Central Processing Unit
- U.S.B.	- Memory used by a PC to perform certain operations.	-Random Access Memory.
- C.P.U.	- Compact Disc for playing images and sounds (films)	- Liquid Crystal Display
- T.F.T.	- Small gadget which performs some of the operations a PC can perform.	- Universal Serial Bus.
- R.A.M.	- Special type of small screen	- Short Message System
- L.C.D.	- New type of screen, much slimmer than traditional ones.	- Digital Video Disc
- D.V.D.	- Special format for images in PCs.	- Personal Digital Assistant
- V.C.D.	- Main body of a desktop PC where most of the hardware is installed.	- Video Compact Disc.
- S.M.S.	- Special port for plugging hardware to a PC.	- Thin Film Transistor

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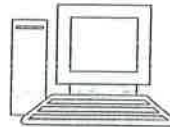
.....

.....



2) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE THE ACRONYMS FROM EXERCISE 1. (4 points)

- The hard disc of a PC is inside the _____



- I sent my girlfriend a _____



- You can connect your digital camera to the PC through the _____.



- My older screen was very big, and I had little room on my desk, so I've bought a

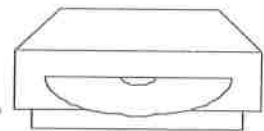
_____ screen



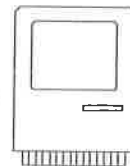
- I need an agenda, and I like music, so I think I'll buy a _____.



- I've seen that film. I hired the _____ last weekend.



- This calculator doesn't have a TFT screen, it is an _____.



- My PC has 256 Mb of _____.



**WRITING**

Clock Barn Lane
Godalming
Surrey
11 March, 2008

The Headmaster
English Language Institute
28 Carson Street
Glasgow

Dear Mr. Rowland,

I am writing to complain about the behaviour of some of your students at your school, which is opposite my house.

Firstly, on the evening of 16 January, I was disturbed by some music, which was being played at a very high volume. Furthermore, when I rang up to complain, my request was ignored. To make matters worse, at about 2 a.m. I was woken by a group of students shouting and fighting in the street.

I suggest that you look into this matter at once. Please ensure that this sort of incident does not happen again.

Yours sincerely

Stephen Bradley



Clock Barn Lane
Godalming
Surrey

11 March 2008

Dear John,

Thank you for your last letter. I'm sorry I haven't written for so long, but you can imagine I have been very busy with the new job.

Anyway, the reason I'm writing is that I saw Stuart the other day and he asked after you. He's just got back from New Zealand and he wants to get in touch with everyone. It seems he had a really good time there, but I'm sure he will tell you all about it personally.

By the way, I'm having a party here next weekend. I'm not sure yet who's coming, but there'll be some people from the office plus a few others. Let me know if you can make it.

I'm looking forward to seeing you again.

Love

James

1-READ THE LETTERS AGAIN AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (2 points)

- 1- Which letter uses contractions?
- 2- Which letter uses colloquial language?
- 3- Which letter uses polite expressions?
- 4- Which letter is a "formal letter" and which an "informal letter"?

2-RE-READ THE LETTERS AND COMPLETE THE CHART BELOW WITH THE INFORMATION IN THE BOX. (3 points)

"Yours sincerely"	"Dear ____"	contractions and colloquial language
"Dear Sir/Madam"	"Best wishes"	On the left

**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS****HEZIKETA ZIKLOETARA SARTZEKO FROGA**

JUNIO 2009 / 2009KO EKAINA

GOI MAILAKO ZIKLOAK / CICLOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR

ARLO ESPEZIFIKOA / PARTE ESPECÍFICA

**IDIOMA EXTRANJERO
ATZERRIKO HIZKUNTZA**

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1. READ THE TEXT .

LA bans plastic bags

THE city of Los Angeles will ban plastic bags from retail stores from July 1, 2010, following similar regulations already enforced in San Francisco.

Los Angeles, the second-largest US city behind New York, would ban plastic bagging in all supermarkets, grocery and retail stores, the Los Angeles City Council said.

After July 1, 2010, customers must provide their own bags or buy bags made of paper or other biodegradable material from the store for 25 cents.

The goal is to rid the city of some 2.3 billion non-biodegradable plastic bags that are distributed each year and end up polluting waste dumps for a long time.

San Francisco, 600km north of LA, in 2007 became the first US city to ban plastic bags from its stores.

Both city regulations are intended to pressure state politicians who are considering a Bill to eliminate plastic bags across the state by 2012.

Several countries have already adopted laws banning plastic bags, which often end up killing animals that swallow or get caught up in them.

In Australia, Victoria is holding a four-week plastic bag levy trial at selected supermarkets next month, and South Australia will ban plastic bags from January 2009.

However, federal and state environment ministers failed to agree on imposing a national ban or levy on plastic bags during a meeting in April.

A spokesman from federal Environment Minister Peter Garrett's office this month said the ministers had agreed to consider a range of options, including the results of the Victorian trial, at their next meeting in November.

The governments would consider a national voluntary retailer charge for the bags once the results of the trial were known.

(*news.com.au. July 23rd 2008*)

**2. COMPLETE THE CHART. (4 points)**

WHEN will plastic bags be forbidden in LA?	
NAME another city in the USA where plastic bags are not allowed.	
WHAT is the objective with this measure?	
WRITE the year when American politicians want to get rid of plastic bags	

3. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS. (6 points)(Write complete answers)

1. Which is the first city in the USA that bans plastic bags in supermarkets?

.....
.....

2. After 2010 what will buyers have to do when they go to the shops?

.....
.....

3. What happens to animals that eat plastic bags?

.....
.....



4. PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

MATCH THE HALVES TO COMPLETE SENTENCES. (4 points)

Write from a to h after the first half

1. We're staying in and watching.....
2. Sorry she can't come to the phone,
3. I'm meeting.....
4. I have a doctor's.....
5. We're going to Greece.....
6. The students in my class speak.....
7. More people are studying.....
8. Are you coming to.....

- a. English all the time
- b. our party next week?
- c. at university these days
- d. a DVD tonight
- e. she's having a shower at the moment
- f. appointment at four o'clock
- g. my friends in an hour
- h. this summer

5. **AN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN. (20 points)**

You work for an advertising company called *Ad Makers in New York*. Your company has been given the advertising account for a very large multinational company and you have been asked to come up with a **Proposal** for their new advertising campaign. (150 words more or less)

Follow these steps:

A. Decide who your client is.

It could be a clothing giant, a food or drinks company, a cosmetics company or a car manufacture.

B. Make notes on the following:

Decide on your target group and describe them: Age /sex /spending power / education / professionals...

Type of advertising campaign: TV /magazine and newspapers /radio /billboard adverts...

Where the adverts will appear and how often.

How long the campaign will last.

C. Focus on:

The content of the advert : what will they show? What will the message be?

Explain why you think the adverts will be effective.

D. Organise your proposal into three paragraphs:

- 1. Introduction: information about the company and their product. Perhaps some information about past advertising campaigns.
- 2. Include all the information from your notes in Step B.
- 3. Include your ideas from Step C.

E. Write your proposal .

Give it the title: Advertising campaign for (the company /product name)

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Apple tablet unveiled as the iPad

Steve Jobs has finally put an end to months of speculation and announced the Apple iPad, the company's move to bridge the gap between the mobile phone and laptop at its media event in San Fransisco.

The new tablet device, will come with an aluminium back and a large touchscreen allowing you to see web pages as you would on a regular laptop.

The iPad, which will come with an almost full-size touchscreen keyboard, will also be prepared to enjoy all types of digital media and is expected to be used by holding it with one hand and controlling it with another.

The iPad was shown to be viewing images, video - including high def YouTube clips - web browsing, flipping through a calendar.

The iPad will sport a 9.7-inch display (the same as the Amazon Kindle DX), will be half an inch thick and weighs in at 1.5lbs. It will offer a custom 1GHz "Apple A4" processor and come in 16, 32, or 64GB storage sizes. Wireless 802.11n Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 2.1 + EDR, speaker, mic, dock connector, accelerometer and compass are also included. It will launch with the claim of 10 hours of active battery life and a month of standby.

Apple is aiming the device firmly at the consumer market with pricing for the 16GB version lower than expected at \$499, while the 32GB version will be \$599 and the 64GB \$799. 3G models cost an extra \$130 so \$629, \$729, and \$829. Non-3G models are due in 60 days - 3G versions in 90.

Apple has confirmed to Pocket-lint that it has yet to set international pricing.

Apple has announced it is to rival Amazon's Kindle platform by launching the new "iBooks" store that will offer ebook downloads from major publishers.

International deals are due to be in place by June or July, but Apple has revealed it will be offering the iPad unlocked, so if consumers opt for the 3G model option, they will have choice of mobile broadband providers and contracts.

In what will surely convince even those that don't like the idea of the touchscreen device, the iPad will come with a keyboard docking station allowing you to quickly put text into the device. Other accessories from Apple will include a standard docking station so you can make it a "great photo frame" and a more protective case to protect it when you are out and about.

Adapted from www.pocket-lint.com (27/01/2010)



READING COMPREHENSION

1. COMPLETE THE CHART (8 marks)

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF IPAD	
MEASURE AND WEIGHT OF IPAD	
PRICES OF IPAD	
SERVICES IPAD OFFERS	

2. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS (6 marks)

1. Why should Amazon consider Apple its rival?

2. When will iPads be available outside the USA?

**3. USE THE WORDS IN THE LIST BELOW TO FILL THE GAPS
IN THESE SENTENCES. (5 marks)**

*THE NET VIRTUAL ONLINE SURF DOWNLOAD E-MAIL
MODEM*

1. You find some incredible things when you areing
2. I have trouble with the Net because myis not fast enough
3. I spent two hourssearching for that information
4. If yougames, you can get a virus in your computer
5. They had alove affair. They never actually met

WRITING

4. WRITING: (15 marks)

PEOPLE WHO CANNOT SPEAK CAN NOW TYPE MESSAGES ON A COMPUTER, AND A DEVICE CALLED A "VOICE SYNTHESIZER" SPEAKS THEIR WORDS. PEOPLE WITH MANY OTHER DISABILITIES – BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, LACK OF MOBILITY- ARE HELPED BY COMPUTERS. WRITE ABOUT HOW COMPUTERS CAN HELP THESE PEOPLE.

(100-130 words)



PRUEBA DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS

HEZIKETA ZIKLOETARA SARTZEKO PROBA

JUNIO 2011 / 2011KO EKAINA

GOI MAILAKO ZIKLOAK / CICLOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR

ARLO ESPEZIFIKOA / PARTE ESPECÍFICA

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Why is Denmark the cancer capital of the world?

Denmark has been named as the world's cancer capital, with some 326 people in every 100,000 developing the disease each year.



Denmark has a high proportion of female smokers Photo: PA

One reason why Danish people seem to be particularly susceptible to cancer is that its record of diagnosing the disease is so good, meaning that more cases are picked up by the country's doctors than in most other parts of the world.

But there are also lifestyle factors which could be having an influence on the figures reported by the World Cancer Research Fund from the World Health Organisation.

A larger than average proportion of Danish women are smokers, while the country also has high levels of alcohol consumption, both of which have been shown to increase the risk of developing cancer.

The figures show that high-income countries tend to have higher rates of cancer than less developed parts of the world, with 13 European countries, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand among the top 20 states for overall cancer rates.

This is likely to be due in part to better diagnostics in developed countries, but the tendency of wealthier populations to be more obese, consume more alcohol and get less exercise are also a significant factor.

Professor Martin Wiseman, Medical and Scientific Adviser for WCRF, said: "We know that people in high-income countries are more likely to be overweight, to drink a lot of alcohol and to be inactive.

"There is strong scientific evidence that these factors increase risk of several common cancers and these figures show the effect of this. When you look at the list, it is clear that the countries that do worse for these factors tend to be nearer the top.

"The high incidence rates in the UK, Denmark and other high-income countries are not inevitable and lifestyle changes can make a real difference to people's risk. In fact, scientists estimate that about a third of the most common cancers in the UK and other high-income countries could be prevented by maintaining a healthy weight, being more physically active and eating more healthily."

(The Telegraph 24.01.2011)



1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (4 m./ each= 8 marks)

1. According to the text, why are Danish people particularly susceptible to cancer? (Give two reasons or factors)

.....

2. How could most common cancers be prevented in developed countries?

.....

2. SAY WHETHER THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES ARE TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F). WHEN FALSE CORRECT THEM. (2m. /each=6 marks)

1. A few women smoke in Denmark

.....

2. Less developed countries have low rates of cancer

.....

3. According to Professor Martin Wiseman high incidence rates of cancer cannot be avoided in rich countries

.....

3. GRAMMAR: complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets . Use the active or passive. (1 m/each= 8 marks)

Urban legends- those scary stories that (1).....(say) to be true but aren't- have been around for a long time. In the 1800s in England, for instance, rumors (2).....(spread) of the existence of a man who (3)..... (refer) to as Spring- Heeled Jack. He had a terrifying appearance and could jump very high. Since the mid 1930s, tales (4)..... (tell) of alligators living in the sewers under New York city. Nowadays, urban legends (5)..... (make) their way around the world with a click of a mouse. In recent years, millions of people (6).....(read) that certain tight jeans can kill the wearer and that poisonous spiders often (7)..... (live) in passenger jet bathrooms. Both stories are false. But even if we (8).....know that urban legends are untrue, many of us still enjoy reading them.

ATZERRIKO HIZKUNTZA

EDUKI FUNTZIONALAK

– Pertsonak, objektuak, egoerak eta prozesuak deskribatu eta horiek alderatu. Definizioak formulatu.

– Gertaerei buruzko informazioa eskatu eta osatu. Hura laburbildu.

– Gaur egungo, iraganeko eta etorkizuneko gertaerak eta jazoerak narratu.

– Nozio hauek adierazi: existentzia eta inexistentzia, egoitea edo ez egoitea, eskuragarritasuna edo eskurazintasuna, gaitasuna edo ezintasuna, kantitatea, neurria eta pisua.

– Ziurtasuna eta zalantza adierazi. Gertaera bat posible edo ezinezkoa, probablea edo ez-probablea, beharrezkoa edo nahitaezkoa/debekatua, beste gertaeraren baten ondorio logikoa den adierazi.

– Iritzia, sentimenduak, interesa, nahiak, poza, adostasuna edo desadostasuna adierazi. Damutu, barkamena eskatu eta barkatu.

– Instrukzioak eskatu eta eman. Ekintzaren bat iradoki, aholkatu eta gomendatu.

– Zerbait gauzatzeko gonbitea egin. Baimena eskatu/eman/ezeztu, zerbait/norbaitek zerbait egiteko.

– Norbaitek egindakoaz edo esandakoaz galderak egin eta informazioa osatu.

– Zerbait /norbaitek zerbait egiteko duen asmoa, desioa edo erabakia adierazi.

– Norbaitek egindakoaz edo esandakoaz galderak egin eta informazioa osatu.

– Zerbait egiteko asmoa, desioa, nahia edo erabakia adierazi. Zerbait egiteko bere burua eskaintzea eta ukatzea.

GAI-ARLOAK

– Nork bere informazioa, itxura fisikoa, izaera, familia, lagunak, interesak eta abar.

– Lanbideak eta lanak: lan-motak, tokia, prestakuntza, baldintzak, diru-sarrerak eta abar.

– Etxebizitza: egoera, motak, altzariak, zerbitzuak, etab.

– Hezkuntza, irakasgaiak, eskolatzeta. Aisia: zaletasunak, kirolak, musika, prentsa, zinea, antzerkia eta abar.

– Bidaia eta garraiobideak: oporrak, hotelak, hizkuntzak.

– Gizarte-harremanak: gonbiteak, korrespondentzia eta abar.

– Osasuna, ongizatea eta ingurumena: gorputz-atalak, gaitortasunak, istripuak eta osasun-zerbitzuak.

– Dendak eta erosketa-guneak; janariak eta edariak, arropa, prezioak, neurriak. Zerbitzuak: posta, telefonoak, bankeak, polizia eta abar.

– Tokiak eta herrialdeak: elementu geografikoak, orientazioak eta distantziak.

LENGUA EXTRANJERA

CONTENIDOS FUNCIONALES

– Describir y comparar personas, objetos, situaciones y procesos. Formular definiciones.

– Pedir y generar información sobre acontecimientos. Resumirlo.

– Narrar acontecimientos y hechos presentes, pasados y futuros.

– Expresar las nociones de existencia e inexistencia, presencia o ausencia, disponibilidad o indisponibilidad, capacidad o incapacidad, cantidad, medida y peso.

– Expresar certeza y duda. Expresar un hecho como posible o imposible, probable o improbable, necesario u obligatorio/prohibido consecuencia lógica de otro hecho.

– Expresar opinión, sentimientos, interés, preferencia, fruición, acuerdo o desacuerdo. Lamentar, pedir perdón y perdonar.

– Pedir y dar instrucciones. Sugerir, aconsejar y recomendar una actuación.

– Invitar a hacer alguna cosa. Pedir/dar/denegar permiso para hacer algo/para que alguien haga algo.

– Reproducir preguntas e informaciones que alguien ha hecho o ha difundido.

– Expresar intención, deseo, voluntad o decisión de hacer algo/de que alguien haga algo.

– Reproducir preguntas e informaciones que alguien ha hecho o ha difundido.

– Expresar intención, deseo, voluntad o decisión de hacer algo. Ofrecerse o negarse a hacer alguna cosa.

ÁREAS TEMÁTICAS

– Información personal, aspecto físico, carácter, familia, amigos, intereses, etc.

– Profesiones y ocupaciones: tipos de trabajo, lugar, formación, condiciones, ingresos, etc.

– La vivienda: situación, tipos, mobiliario, servicios, etc.

– Educación, asignaturas, escolarización. Ocio: aficiones, deportes, música, prensa, cine, teatro, etc.

– Viajes y medios de transporte: vacaciones, hoteles, idiomas.

– Relaciones sociales: invitaciones, correspondencia, etc.

– Salud, bienestar y medio ambiente: partes del cuerpo, enfermedades, accidentes y servicios médicos.

– Tiendas y lugares donde ir a comprar; alimentos y bebidas, ropa, precios, medidas. Servicios: correos, teléfonos, bancos, policía, etc.

– Lugares y países: accidentes geográficos, orientaciones y distancias.



PRUEBA DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS

HEZIKETA ZIKLOETARA SARTZEKO PROBA

JUNIO 2012 / 2012KO EKAINA

GOI MAILAKO ZIKLOAK / CICLOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR

ARLO ESPEZIFIKOA / PARTE ESPECÍFICA

**IDIOMA EXTRANJERO
ATZERRIKO HIZKUNTZA**

(INGLÉS)

**Abizenak
Apellidos**

**Izena
Nombre**

**N.A.N.
D.N.I.**

1. READ THE FOLLOWING TEXT.

A new circus

At the beginning of the eighties, some young public entertainers create the *High Heels Club*. Most of them walk on stilts - a habit they got their name from - but there's also fire blowers, jugglers... It happens in Quebec, a region which doesn't have any circus tradition yet. These artists then decide to set up a festival in order to gather everyone of them and to be able to exchange their ideas and their talent. They finally decided to perform every show in the same big top. And in 1984, during the 450th anniversary of the arrival of Jacques Cartier in Canada, the Cirque du Soleil is born. It travels around Quebec while offering a theatricalized show which mixes the arts of the circus and the street, and features original music, light effects and costumes. It's slightly different from the traditional circus, as the absence of animals in the shows for instance.

In 1986, the circus had already travelled further : it went in Ontario and Vancouver. The following year, the circus goes to California. And the good response of the public will encourage him to do a tour in the United States shortly after. The big top, which could gather 800 people, also grow bigger : in 1990, 2500 people could seat in it. The Cirque du Soleil now travels in Europe too and offers new shows: *New Experience* and *re invented Circus*. The Cirque du Soleil proposes several different shows throughout the world. In 1992, *Fascination* is introduced in Japan. *New Experience* is such a hit in Las Vegas that the Cirque du Soleil decides to settle there the following year. Other shows are born : *Mystery*, *Saltimbanco* and, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the circus, *Alegria*.



In 1996, the circus creates its ninth production : *Quidam*. The 1998 autumn saw the apparition of a new permanent show in Las Vegas, on an aquatic scene, *O*, and another one appeared in Disneyworld in Florida : *La Nouba*. *Dralion* is the last show before what Guy Laliberté calls *Tome II*, a new era with lots of creations not related to circus and with productions for special events, like ceremonies of sports and cultural events or the Academy Awards. The Cirque du Soleil also produces TV series.

There are more and more projects and new horizons but *modern circus* shows, that made the reputation of the Cirque du Soleil, are not forgotten, with *Varekai* and *Corteo*. In 2007, the tradition revives with *Kooza*. All these new findings are created in Montréal, in the Studio. In this 14.000 square meters building, there's practice rooms, a decoration workshop, a costume workshop... The purpose of the circus is to get past the traditional rules and to defy the reality limits. The goal is to show a dream that reinvents the circus world to make it brand new. This brand new circus is due to the fact that the country had no fun fair tradition at all, so the roots are different from the conventional ones, with some elements dating back to the Middle Ages. *Adapted from circusnet*

**2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (2m/each=6marks)**

1. According to the text, what is the difference between *Le Cirque du Soleil* and the traditional circus?

.....
.....
.....

2. When does *Le Cirque du Soleil* travel outside Canada for the first time? Where do they go?

.....
.....
.....

3. *Varekai*, *Corteo* and *Kooza* are created in the *Studio* in Montréal. What is the *Studio*?

.....
.....
.....

3. FINISH THESE SENTENCES (2m/each= 4marks)

1. The show *Alegria* is created to

2. In 1993 *Le Cirque du Soleil* establishes in.....



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ARLO ESPEZIFIKOA / PARTE ESPECÍFICA

**IDIOMA EXTRANJERO
ATZERRIKO HIZKUNTZA**

(INGLÉS)

**Abizenak
Apellidos**

**Izena
Nombre**

N.A.N.

D.N.I.

IKASLEAREN SINADURA

Firma del alumno/a

WHAT TO PACK IN YOUR TRAVEL HEALTH KIT



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that international travelers put together a health kit for their trips, but domestic and regional travelers should have one, too.

“Take what you think you’d use, the stuff you keep in your medicine cabinet,” advises Gary Brunette, branch chief of travelers’ health for the CDC. “You don’t have to be thinking about exotic medications or exotic items. It’s the kind of stuff you know you’ll be using.”

Especially if you’re going abroad, don’t assume that you can or would want to buy your medications, particularly prescriptions, once you reach your destination. In certain parts of the world, the odds of being given a counterfeit drug may be higher than 30 percent, according to the CDC’s Yellow Book. It’s also important that travelers take drugs in their original packaging for ease of identification, Brunette says.

If you don’t feel like assembling your own kit, commercial kits are an acceptable alternative. You may need to swap out some of the items to fit your own needs, though.

Just remember to keep the kit in your carry-on luggage. Look for toiletry kits that come with detachable bags.

Travelling to foreign destinations where water quality and diseases such as malaria are a concern requires some extra planning and supplies. For those kinds of trips, you should consult resources such as the Yellow Book and your doctor. To get you started, here are the basic essentials that should be in your travel kit no matter where you’re going.

Pain or fever medication. One or more of your preferred formulation of, aspirin or ibuprofen.



Remedies for stomach upset or diarrhea. Many swear by pink Pepto-Bismol (bismuth subsalicylate). Others to consider are loperamide (Imodium), laxatives and antacids.

Antihistamines. Key if you suffer from seasonal allergies. Benadryl is great but can also make you drowsy (which might be a plus in some instances). Claritin is available over the counter. Decongestants can be useful, too. Some, such as the pseudoephedrine-based Sudafed, may require a few extra steps at the pharmacist's counter because of laws limiting the amount each person can buy.

Anti-motion sickness medication. Good for car or boat rides.

Prescription medications. Try to have as close to a full supply as you can. Leave them in their original containers.

Adhesive bandages. Pack multiple sizes, preferably with some gauze and cleansing wipes.

Anti-itch gel or cream. Hydrocortisone is a common option and good for treating insect bites and mild skin irritations.

Digital thermometer. Especially with kids, a fever can make the difference between inconvenience and illness.

Sunscreen. Really, you shouldn't even be leaving your house without some sun protection. CDC recommends an SPF of at least 15.

Facial tissue. Small travel-size packs are handy and ideal for a multitude of uses.

Hand sanitizer. Should contain at least 60 percent alcohol.

Antibiotic ointment.

Best-known brand is Neosporin.

Be aware that it's a common allergen.

Adapted from The Washington Post (18-01-13)

1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (4/each=8 points)

1. Why is it advisable to take your medicines with you when you travel abroad?

2. When should we take extra planning and supplies?

2. SAY WHETHER THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. IF THEY ARE FALSE CORRECT THEM. (2/each=4 points)

1. Health kits are only necessary when travelling abroad

.....

2. According to the CDC, the medications we are to take when travelling should be different from the ones we use in our everyday life

.....

3. COMPLETE THE CHART WITH INFORMATION FROM THE TEXT. (2/each= 12 points)

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Suitable medication you should take</i>
<i>You take a boat and you feel sick</i>	
<i>Device that measures temperature</i>	
<i>The sun is shining and you need some protection for your skin</i>	
<i>A mosquito bites you</i>	
<i>You need to clean your hands throughout</i>	
<i>You have a high temperature</i>	

4. FIND SYNONYMS OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN THE TEXT. (2/each=16 points)

1. TAKE FOR GRANTED:
2. CHANCES:
3. FAKE:
4. WANT:
5. SATISFACTORY:
6. WORRY (NOUN):
7. INVOLVES:
8. RESTRICTING:.....



**5. WRITING: YOU ARE TRAVELLING TO AN EXOTIC COUNTRY AND YOU WRITE AN E-MAIL TO THE TRAVEL AGENT IN ORDER TO ASK HIM/HER ABOUT THE MEDICATIONS YOU SHOULD TAKE WITH YOU. (80 words)
(10 points)**

The image shows a screenshot of an email client window titled "Untitled - Message (Rich Text)". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Format", "Tools", "Actions", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for "Send", "Save", "Cut", "Copy", "Paste", "Attach", "Bold", "Italic", "Underline", "Options...", "Font Color", and "Text Color". The font dropdown menu is set to "Arial". Below the toolbar are three input fields: "To:", "Cc:", and "Subject:". The main body of the window is a large, empty text area for writing the email content.