

PROVA DE NIVELL D'ANGLÈS PER AL PROGRAMA
D'INTERCANVI ERASMUS (CURS 2013/2014)**A**

NOM _____ (15-12-2012)

COGNOMS _____ DNI: _____

I. VOCABULARY (30%). Choose the best option according to context.

1. Nearly 200 people for the job that was advertised in the local newspaper.
a. applied b. called c. filled d. offered
2. I feel going to the movies tonight.
a. like b. need c. want d. desire
3. What a grey day! It's very
a. sunny b. cloudy c. snowy d. cloudless
4. Will you the match on TV tomorrow night?
a. look b. go c. watch d. see
5. There is often a traffic at rush hour.
a. queue b. congestion c. light d. jam
6. Who is your favourite?
a. song b. singer c. show d. colour
7. Mary doesn't have a job. She's
a. unemployed b. non-employed c. under-employed d. hired
8. She's about 50. She's
a. middle-ages b. medium-aged c. middle-aged d. young
9. Justine has got fair
a. eyes b. legs c. ears d. hair
10. Have you got any paper for the present?
a. wrap b. wrapped c. wrapping d. wrapper
11. Do you like films?
a. horror b. bored c. rock 'n roll d. soap
12. This book is great. It's very
a. useful b. useless c. usefully d. boring
13. I receive about 20 text.... every day.
a. letters b. messages c. mails d. boxes
14. What.... have you got?
a. certification b. qualifications c. examinations d. diploma
15. Can you give him something to drink? He's very
a. thirsty b. hungry c. tired d. emotional
16. Try to get home before rush
a. jam b. hour c. time d. traffic



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17. The opposite of 'forwards' is
a. behind b. in front of c. backwards d. aside
18. My mother's or father's sister is my
a. cousin b. wife c. aunt d. niece
19. There were four in the car.
a. person b. peoples c. crowd d. people
20. They hardly come and see us.
a. ever b. always c. never d. usually
21. The opposite of 'hungry' is
a. thirsty b. full c. famished d. miserable
22. What did you for breakfast?
a. go b. have c. leave d. had
23. John doesn't like talking to people at parties. He's
a. friendly b. sociable c. a party animal d. shy
24. We study past events in
a. history b. mathematics c. sociology d. story
25. Can you put the plates in the?
a. Hoover b. dishwasher c. washing machine d. cooker
26. My niece is my sister's
a. husband b. nephew c. son d. daughter
27. He eats fast food every day. It's very
a. healthy b. unhealthy c. fat d. clever
28. The radiator in the living room is leaking, so I'll have to get a to come round.
a. plumber b. electrician c. decorator d. builder
29. My sister went out and all her birthday money on an expensive pair of trainers.
a. paid b. made c. put d. spent
30. Which Erasmus destination do you to choose?
a. decide b. intend c. think d. pretend

II. USE OF ENGLISH (40%). Choose the best option according to context

31. Mum! The teacher a rude word in class today.
a. sang b. explains c. said d. spoke
32. I hate the way he keeps me what to do.
a. telling b. saying c. speaking d. talking
33. Let's go out,?
a. want we? b. don't I? c. shall we? d. aren't you?
34. Shut up,?
a. should you? b. do we? c. ain't I? d. will you?
35. How eggs do we need?
a. many b. cost c. much d. fewer
36. Did you do in your test?
a. goodly b. good c. pass d. well
37. I've been to North America.
a. never b. always c. ever d. have



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38.got a new mobile telephone.
a. He had b. He has c. He'd rather d. He is
39. She loves at home at the weekend.
a. have stayed b. stays c. stay d. staying
- 40..... it a hospital before?
a. Were b. Was c. Did d. Built
41. My aunt and uncle are very nice. live in Wales.
a. They're b. Their c. They d. Them
42. He play the piano.
a. can't b. isn't able c. can't to d. doesn't can
43. What are?
a. that b. those c. this d. they
44. They've got three children. Julia is the middle
a. one b. ones c. children d. kids
45. There are tomatoes in the fridge.
a. any b. some c. much d. fewer
46. Pete doesn't drink alcohol, he only drinks drinks.
a. soft b. smile c. squash d. crushed
47. We have part-time and full-time students here.
a. too b. both c. as though d. as well
48. You should take more exercise if you want to keep
- a. fit b. fat c. shape d. cool
49. My sister, who is of acting, has joined an amateur dramatic society.
a. keen b. fond c. interested d. happy
50. Have you ever to China?
a. been b. flew c. seen d. visited
51. Will you please write about John MiltonWalt Whitman?
a. indeed b. despite of c. instead of d. onto
52. My new bicycle is much than my old one.
a. best b. more good c. good d. better
53. How here?
a. did she get b. she did get c. she get d. she has got
54. This book is for
a. she b. hers c. her d. they
55. Internet news is than newspapers.
a. exciting b. more exciting c. exciting d. more excited
56. He me that he could swim very fast
a. said b. told c. admitted d. denied
57. I have arrived to the station.
a. just b. before c. early d. late
58. The bill should have by now.
a. arrive b. arrived c. to arrive d. arrives
59. The match was cancelled the rain.
a. by b. because c. due of d. because of



60. We ... go to a concert next week
a. may b. may to c. must to d. probable
61. What would you do if there an earthquake?
a. were b. would be c. could be d. have
62. We have won the game if we'd played a little better.
a. can b. would c. have d. must
63. The equipment delivered tomorrow afternoon.
a. will been b. will c. will be d. will have
64. Do you know how tall?
a. he's b. is it c. they are d. are them
65. He works the first floor.
a. in b. on c. next d. close
66. I met him ... a party.
a. at b. on c. about d. in
67. I live a small shop.
a. faced b. next c. in front d. next to
68. You can go to the next tube stop foot.
a. on b. by c. at d. with
69. What doing?
a. you been b. have you been c. you have been d. you was
70. I've been playing football
a. two hours ago b. yesterday c. all day d. for

III. READING COMPREHENSION (30%). Read the following extracts and answer the questions according to the text.

TEXT 1

Different Colours can affect us in many different ways; that's according to Verity Allen. In her new series 'Colour me Healthy', Verity looks at the ways colours can influence how hard we work and the choices we make. They can even change our emotions and even influence how healthy we are.

'Have you ever noticed how people always use the same colours for the same things?' says Verity. 'Our toothpaste is always white or blue or maybe red. It's never green. Why not? For some reason we think that blue and white is clean, while we think of green products as being a bit disgusting. It's the same for businesses. We respect a company which writes its name in blue or black, but we don't respect one that uses pink or orange. People who design new products can use these ideas to influence what we buy.'

During this four-part series, Verity studies eight different colours, two colours in each programme. She meets people who work in all aspects of the colour industry, from people who design food packets, to people who name the colours of lipsticks. Some of the people she meets clearly have very little scientific knowledge to support their ideas, such as the American 'Colour Doctor' who believes that serious diseases can be cured by the use of



coloured lights. However, she also interviews real scientists who are studying the effects of green and red lights on mice, with some surprising results.

Overall, it's an interesting show, and anyone who watches it will probably find out something new. But because Verity goes out of her way to be polite to everyone she meets on the series, it's up to the viewers to make their own decisions about how much they should believe.

71. What is the writer doing in this text?

- a. giving information about how colours influence us.
- b. reporting what happens in a new television series.
- c. giving information about a television presenter.
- d. giving his opinion of a recent television show.

72. Which of the following shows the probable content of the four shows?

- a. Part 1 – Health; Part 2 – Products and Industry; Part 3 – Emotions; Part 4 – Decisions
- b. Part 1 – Blue and Black; Part 2 – Red and Orange; Part 3 – White and Grey; Part 4 – Green and Yellow
- c. Part 1 – Meeting Designers; Part 2 – Meeting People who Name Colours; Part 3 – Meeting Doctors; Part 4 – Meeting Scientists
- d. Part 1 – Cleaning Products; Part 2 – Make-up; Part 3 – Clothes; Part 4 – Food

73. According to Verity, why is knowledge of colour important?

- a. It can help you choose the best products.
- b. It can give you new ideas.
- c. It can help you change people's minds.
- d. It can help you sell products

74. Who does the writer respect least?

- a. Verity Allen
- b. The people who name lipsticks
- c. The 'Colour Doctor'
- d. The scientists who work with mice

75. Which of the following would make a good title for the text?

- a. Enjoy it, but don't believe everything.
- b. Another great show from Verity Allen! Five Stars!
- c. Don't miss this if you work in Business!
- d. Watch this programme! It will make you healthy!



TEXT 2

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

Easter Island is a small triangle of rock situated in the Pacific Ocean. It's about 2,000 miles (76) the nearest city. Easter Island is (77) for its statues. Hundreds of these huge, stone faces can be (78) all over the island. Who made them? How (79) they move these giant pieces of rock? What happened (80) the people who lived there? Studies show that people (81) arrived on the island about 1600 years ago. They had a very advanced culture. They made many objects and they had their (82) written language. However, the number of people on the island grew and grew (83) it reached about 10,000 people. Soon there were too many people and there wasn't (84) food to eat. A terrible war started and (85) of the statues were broken. When western explorers discovered the island on Easter Day in 1722, the huge rock statues were the only sign that a great society had once lived there.

76.

- a. for
- b. from
- c. on
- d. by

77.

- a. important
- b. interesting
- c. famous
- d. fascinating

78.

- a. located
- b. found
- c. situated
- d. looked

79.

- a. have
- b. were
- c. had
- d. did

80.

- a. to
- b. with
- c. about
- d. for



81.
a. once
b. first
c. just
d. already
82.
a. only
b. own
c. clever
d. self
83.
a. so
b. until
c. although
d. because
84.
a. many
b. some
c. too
d. enough
85.
a. many
b. few
c. lot
d. enough

TEXT 3

Read through the text and answer the questions that follow

The Digital Divide

A recent survey has shown that the number of people in the United Kingdom who do not intend to get internet access has risen. These people, who are known as 'net refuseniks', make up 44% of UK households, or 11.2 million people in total.

The research also showed that more than 70 percent of these people said that they were not interested in getting connected to the internet. This number has risen from just over 50% in 2005, with most giving lack of computer skills as a reason for not getting internet access, though some also said it was because of the cost.

More and more people are getting broadband and high speed net is available almost everywhere in the UK, but there are still a significant number of people who refuse to take the first step.



The cost of getting online is going down and internet speeds are increasing, so many see the main challenge to be explaining the relevance of the internet to this group. This would encourage them to get connected before they are left too far behind. The gap between those who have access to and use the internet is the digital divide, and if the gap continues to widen, those without access will get left behind and miss out on many opportunities, especially in their careers.

86. More people in the UK do not intend to get internet access than before.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous
87. The majority of people in the UK are 'net refuseniks'.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous
88. Most of those without internet access want to get it.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous
89. The minority of the people surveyed in 2005 weren't interested in having internet access.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous
90. The main reason for not getting internet access is the cost.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous
91. High speed internet is not available everywhere in the UK.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous
92. Both costs and speeds are increasing.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous
93. Many people think that getting the costs down is the key to this problem.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous
94. The digital divide is widening in the UK.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous
95. Not having access to the internet will only affect people's careers.
a. True b. False c. We cannot tell from the text d) None of the previous

TEXT 4

Read the text and choose the best definition for the words in bold

Brat Camp

Brat Camp returns as a brand new group of teenage girls, who are having problems at home, experience life in a camp in Arizona desert. In this series, their mothers come with them to try to **mend** their broken relationships with their daughters. Both mother and daughter receive a form of therapy called *Anasazi*, an **approach** that uses peace, love and understanding rather than strict rules and hard work. Each week the programme concentrates on just one family, following their story from the moment they leave in the UK to the time they return.

Will *Anasazi*'s focus on spiritual health and independence have a positive effect? Can Dr. Fred Dodini change the parenting habits of these desperate mothers and the behaviour of their difficult teenage daughters? Watch it and find out.



The Arbinger institute, whose philosophy and material are used as the basis of the Anasazi programme shown in ‘Brat Camp’, **run** free events. Their best-selling book, ‘The Anatomy of Peace’, tells the story of a family at the camp in Arizona.

The World’s Strictest Parents

The World’s Strictest Parents sends British teenagers to different countries around the world to live with strict families. This is an experiment to see if being strict is the right way to **bring up** a child and to find out **whether** strict parenting can change the relationship that problem teenagers have with their own parents.

96. 'mend'

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| a. act like | b. don't argue | c. repair | d. finish |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|

97. 'approach'

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| a. perspective | b. issue | c. agreement | d. fight |
|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|

98. 'run'

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|---------|
| a. replay | b. reply | c. carry out | d. live |
|-----------|----------|--------------|---------|

99. 'bring up'

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|----------------|
| a. behave | b. rear | c. grow up | d. bring about |
|-----------|---------|------------|----------------|

100. 'whether'

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------|----------|
| a. when | b. instead | c. if | d. where |
|---------|------------|-------|----------|