



## **PROVES D'ACCÉS A CICLES DE GRAU SUPERIOR**

### **PART COMUNA: LLENGUA ESTRANGERA - ANGLÈS**

#### **TEMARI**

##### **BLOC 1. CONTINGUTS FUNCIONALS**

- 1.1 Establir relacions (saludar, identificar-se, presentar, respondre, disculpar-se, agrair, invitar, acceptar o refusar...).
- 1.2 Descriure i localitzar persones, objectes i situacions.
- 1.3 Demanar i donar informació en diverses situacions i llocs.
- 1.4 Demanar i donar instruccions. Suggestir, aconsellar i recomanar una actuació.
- 1.5 Narrar, descriure, resumir i interrogar sobre fets i esdeveniments presents, passats i futurs.
- 1.6 Expressar nocions d'existència o inexistència, presència o absència, disponibilitat o indisponibilitat, capacitat o incapacitat, quantitat, mida i mesura.
- 1.7 Expressar possibilitat, impossibilitat, probabilitat, improbabilitat, necessitat, obligació, prohibició, conseqüència lògica d'un altre fet.
- 1.8 Expressar opinió, sentiments, interès, preferència, acord, desacord, etc.
- 1.9 Expressar intenció, desig, voluntat o decisió de fer alguna cosa.

##### **BLOC 2. BLOCS TEMÀTICS LÈXICS**

- 2.1 Informació personal: identitat, aspecte físic, caràcter, família, amics, hàbits, interessos, etc.
- 2.2 Entorn laboral: professions, formació, recerca i lloc de feina, condicions, ingressos, etc.



- 2.3 Entorn d'habitatge: vivenda, situació ( direcció, telèfon, ciutat i país), mobiliari, serveis, etc.
- 2.4 Entorn de la vida quotidiana: Denominació de botigues i comerços i dels productes que es poden adquirir: aliments i begudes, roba, etc. Preus, colors, mides . Expressions utilitzades als establiments i serveis públics ( restaurants, bancs, correus): demanar, pagar, aconsellar i oferir, presentar queixes.
- 2.5 Entorn social:
- Relacions socials : Salutacions i presentacions, demanar i oferir, donar consell, demanar disculpes, mostrar empatia i agraïment . Correspondència i converses telefòniques.
- Viatges: accidents geogràfics, orientacions i distàncies. Països, idiomes i nacionalitats. Mitjans de transport. Meteorologia. Sistema monetari. Funcions comunicatives relacionades amb viatges i vacances: demanar informació al carrer, a la oficina de turisme, a l'agència de viatges i hotels.
- 2.6 Educació: escolarització, assignatures.
- 2.7 Cultura i lleure: afeccions, esports, música, premsa, cinema, teatre. Ofertes culturals a la ciutat: atraccions turístiques.
- 2.8 Serveis públics: correus, telèfons, bancs, policia, etc.
- 2.9 Tecnologia: els mitjans de comunicació.
- 2.10 Salut i medi ambient : cos, malalties, accidents, serveis mèdics, conservació del medi ambient, desastres naturals.

### **BLOC 3. CONTINGUTS GRAMATICALS**

- 3.1 La oració: Afirmativa, negativa, interrogativa ( Yes/no questions. Pronoms interrogatius).
- 3.2 Verbs be i have. There is, there are.
- 3.3 El present:
- A. Present Simple
  - B. Present Continuous
  - C. Present Simple versus Present Continuous
  - D. Stative verbs
- 3.4 El passat:



- A. Past Simple. Regular and irregular verbs
  - B. Past Continuous
  - C. Past Perfect simple and continuous
  - D. Used to, would/be used to/get used to
  - E. Present Perfect simple with still, yet, already, for, since and just
  - F. Present Perfect simple and contrast with past simple
- 3.5 El futur: will, be going to, Present Continuous with Future meaning.
- 3.6 Imperatiu. Let
- 3.7 Verbs modals
- 3.8 L'article: a/an/some/the/no article
- 3.9 El pronom
- A. Personal pronoun
  - B. Demonstrative pronoun
  - C. Reflexive pronouns
  - D. Possessive adjectives and pronouns. Possessive 's
- 3.10 El substantiu
- A. Singular and plural nouns
  - B. Countable and uncountable nouns
  - C. Compound nouns
- 3.11 L'adjectiu
- A. Position and use
  - B. Demonstrative adjectives
  - C. Adjectives -ed -ing.
- 3.12 Comparatiu i superlatiu
- 3.13 Some, any, no, every and their compounds
- 3.14 Quantificadors: much, many, a lot (of), lots of, (a) little, (a) few
- 3.15 Expressions de temps:
- A. Parts of the day, days, dates, months, seasons, years, centuries
  - B. Prepositions of time



## C Frequency adverbs

### 3.16 Expressions de espai:

#### A. Prepositions of place and direction

### 3.17 Formació de paraules:

#### A. Prefixes

#### B. Suffixes

### 3.18 Verbs frasals bàsics

### 3.19 Do and make

### 3.20 Oracions subordinades:

#### A. Oracions de relatiu: Defining and non- defining relative clauses

#### B. Oracions condicionals: if,

#### C. Oracions temporals: when, while, after, before

#### D. Oracions consecutives: because, since, therefore, consequently, so.

#### E. Oracions de finalitat: in order to, to

#### F. Oracions de contrast: although, in spite of

### 3.21 El connectors:

#### A. and, but, so, because

#### B. Addition and contrast

#### C. Sequence

### 3.22 La veu passiva

### 3.23 Estil indirecte

### 3.24 Gerund i Infinitiu

## **CRITERIS D'AVUACIÓ**

1. Comprendre i extreure la informació general i l'específica d'un text escrit, adaptat o autèntic, i realitzar tasques relacionades amb la lectura.



2. Explicar el significat de paraules, expressions o frases a partir de la informació donada pel context i el bagatge lingüístic i cultural propi, essent capaç de cercar sinònims o antònims de determinats mots.
3. Resoldre qüestions gramaticals relacionades amb el temari.
4. Redactar textos diversos, seqüenciant ordenadament les idees amb coherència discursiva, correcció ortogràfica, gramatical i lèxica, i amb una finalitat definida prèviament.

## **CRITERIS DE CORRECCIÓ**

### **1. Reading comprehension: 3 punts**

Poden ser preguntes de comprensió de la modalitat TRUE/FALSE, MULTIPLE CHOICE o OPEN QUESTIONS.

Modalitat TRUE/FALSE: És necessari que l' alumne expliqui el perquè de la seva resposta, bé utilitzant les seves pròpies paraules, bé esmentant l' evidència que es trobi al text.

No es valoraran:

- les respostes sense cap tipus de justificació.
- les respostes en les quals només s'indica la línia del text on es pot trobar l'evidència.
- les cites textuais que no contenen la justificació precisa o inclouen més d'una possible justificació.
- les cites gramaticalment incoherents o incompletes.

OPEN QUESTIONS: No es valoraran les respostes que siguin una còpia literal del text. L' alumne ha de saber sintetitzar o explicar amb les seves pròpies paraules les opinions expressades al text.

### **2. Vocabulary: 1 punt.**

Es valoren els coneixements lèxics dels alumnes.

Trobar sinònims (0,25 punts per cada paraula)

Explicar el significat de paraules o expressions ( 0,5 punts per paraula o expressió).



3. **Grammar: 3 punts**

Es valora la correcció de l'ús i l'estructura morfosintàctica de la llengua.

(3 enunciats: 1 punt per cada enunciat).

4. **Writing: 3 punts**

Pregunta de producció lliure. És valorarà: el maneig del lèxic, l'organització de les idees, la coherència i la capacitat de transmetre un missatge, com també la creativitat i maduresa.

1 punt: Ortografia, riquesa del lèxic i adequació del registre.

1 punt: Estructura sintàctica i morfològica.

1 punt: Organització de les idees, coherència, creativitat i maduresa.



## MODELS D'EXAMEN DE LLENGUA ESTRANGERA: ANGLÈS

### Model 1

#### Read the text

#### The real world

*Gana La Verde* is a tv reality show broadcasted by Spanish language stations in USA. It is extremely popular with Hispanic viewers. Like other reality tv shows, such as *Fear Factor* and *Survivor*, contestants have a number of demanding challenges. They might eat insects, let rats crawl over them, or jump from a lorry travelling at high speed. In exchange, they have a chance of winning free legal assistance to help them obtain their Green Cards. For the people who participate in the programme it is the light at the end of the tunnel. A Green Card could change their lives and the lives of their families.

However not everyone approves of the show, and many people think tv companies should ban it. "How can we laugh at these people eating worms? It makes entertainment out of human suffering", says Luis Sánchez. But Leonard Liberman, executive vice-president of the company, argues that the show is trying to help people and that the end justifies the means.

#### Reading comprehension: (3 points)

1. Answer the following questions with you own words:

A) Why do contestants want to win the show? (1 point)

B) Why do some people disapprove of the show? (1 point)

2. Choose the correct alternatives. Give evidence for your answers from the text. (1 point)

A) *Gana La Verde* is a reality show which:



- 1- is shown on all channels in the USA
- 2- is similar to the tv show *Fear Factor*
- 3- gives all the contestants Green Cards

B) According to the text, why do people appear on *Gana la Verde*?

- 1- They want to be famous
- 2- They enjoy challenges
- 3- They want to be legal residents of the USA

C) How does Luis Sánchez react to the show?

- 1- He thinks it is funny
- 2- He thinks it helps people
- 3- He wants to stop it

### Vocabulary (1 point)

Find synonyms in the text for the following words:

enormously \_\_\_\_\_ nevertheless \_\_\_\_\_ censure \_\_\_\_\_  
recreation \_\_\_\_\_

### Grammar (3 points)

1. Choose the correct option. (1 point)

- A) I first **met/ was meeting** Jack while I **studied/was studying** abroad
- B) I **travelled/ have travelled** to fifteen different countries in my life
- C) When I was a child, I **was thinking/ used to think** that Canada was near Australia!

2. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions: (1 point)

- A) Ariana worried \_\_\_\_\_ eating the worms
- B) You should believe \_\_\_\_\_ yourself. You would have more chances to win.



C) He dreamt appearing on a game show.

3. Complete the conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.  
(1 point)

A) Alina is very beautiful. If she (win) the contest, she will become a model.

B) I would buy a Ferrari if I (win) the lottery

**Writing. About 100 words. (3 points)**

What's your opinion about tv reality shows? Give your point of view about the subject. Give examples.

## Model 2

### Read the text

## Megalopolis

To the north of Hong Kong, the world's biggest city is growing. It hasn't got a new name yet, but it will probably be called Pearl River City and reflects the world of dramatic changes which capitalism is introducing in China.

The town of Shenzhen, just forty kilometres north of Hong Kong, is the world's biggest building site. It is an old fishing town but it is growing at an incredible speed, and the Chinese government hopes that in less than ten years this area will be the biggest city on earth, with a population of 40 million people.

The Hopewell Highway which runs from Shenzhen to Guangzhou and covers 120 kilometres will become the main street of a huge new city, as it gets bigger and bigger until the east meets the west, and the countryside in the middle disappears under concrete.

Pearl River City will probably be the world's First City. It won't be beautiful, but its power, energy and wealth will be felt in all corners of the world.



### Reading comprehension: (3 points)

1. Read the text and answer True or False to the following statements. Find evidence in the text. (1 point)

- A) There is a new city called Shenzhen
- B) The Hopewell Highway is the main street of the new city
- C) The new city doesn't have a name yet

2. Answer the questions with your own words.

- A) In which way is the change towards capitalism reflected in China? (1 point)
- B) What will Pearl River City be like? (1 point)

### Vocabulary (1 point)

Find in the text synonyms of the following words and expressions:

very noticeable \_\_\_\_\_ place \_\_\_\_\_ very big \_\_\_\_\_ principal \_\_\_\_\_

### Grammar (3 points)

#### 1. Choose the correct form: (1 point)

- A) I went to the shops for to buy/ for buy/ to buy some shoes
- B) Do you enjoy dance/ dancing/ to dance?

#### 2. Complete the sentences with a lot, many, a little or a few (1 point)

- A) I have \_\_\_\_\_ close friends. Two or three
- B) He has \_\_\_\_\_ money. He's a millionaire.
- C) "Do you take sugar in coffee?" "Just \_\_\_\_\_ . Half a spoonful".
- D) We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. Just half a dozen.



### 3. Complete the questions:(1 point)

A- A- I hope to go to university

B- (What/want/study?)\_\_\_\_\_

B- A- One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.

B- (What/like/make?)\_\_\_\_\_

C- A- I get terrible headaches.

### Writing. About 100 words (3 points)

Describe a city where you have been and how you felt when you were there: its size, characteristics, people, atmosphere, etc.

### Model 3

#### Read the text

#### Computer games.

Computer games are very popular. Many households have at least one. However, playing these games causes educational, social, and personal problems.

First, young people who spend a lot of time in front of a monitor are not studying, playing sport, socialising or learning about life. Second, they are more likely to be overweight and less healthy, so more prone to diseases such as diabetes.

Next, the games themselves are often quite violent and dangerously sexist. For instance, there are games which show fighting scenes where the most brutal is most applauded and women are shown as sexy, but weak. Moreover, violence against women is often part of these games. In addition, the language tends to be violent and sexist which further adds to the problems of the lack of interaction and social skills.

In conclusion, if we wish children to grow up to become well-adjusted members of society, these games should be more tightly controlled.



### 1. Reading comprehension (3 points)

a) Are the following statements true or false? Give reasons for your answers. No marks will be given for true or false only. (1 point)

1. Computer games are educational.
2. People using computer games tend to study more.
3. Computer games help to develop a non-sexist behaviour.
4. All the people who play computer games are fat.

b) Why are computer games “dangerously sexist”? (1 point)

c) Why do computer games cause educational problems? (1 point)

### 2. Vocabulary (1 point)

Find synonyms in the text for the following words.

1. Sickness\_\_\_\_\_
2. Abilities\_\_\_\_\_
3. For example\_\_\_\_\_
4. Frail\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Grammar (3 points)

a) Rewrite what these people said in reported speech:(1 point)

Josh: “I will be away for two weeks” \_\_\_\_\_

Maria: “I want to go to Spain” \_\_\_\_\_

Riaz: “I am going to China next month” \_\_\_\_\_

Peter: “Did you invite all these people?” \_\_\_\_\_

b) Correct the mistakes in these sentences:(1 point)



If Herman won't study, He won't pass the test\_\_\_\_\_

If I won the lottery, I will buy a car\_\_\_\_\_

I didn't went to the cinema.\_\_\_\_\_

If we used wind power, will electricity be cheaper?\_\_\_\_\_

c) Change the sentences from active to passive.(1 point)

Picasso painted Guernica.\_\_\_\_\_

They will close the gallery at Christmas.\_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Writing (3 points)

Write a composition (100 words approximately) on the following topic:

A world without internet?

#### Model 4

##### **Read the text**

##### **PETS.**

Over half the homes in Britain have domestic animals and as a result, the British spend almost a thousand million pounds a year on pets. In fact, many people treat their pets like members of the family. Pets can actually enhance our lives and health. Childless couples often keep a pet because they need to play the role of parent to strengthen their identity as a couple. Lonely, elderly people may keep a pet, such as a cat or dog for company or protection. Pets have also been used in therapy to help retarded youngsters develop a sense of responsibility and self-worth.

Yet while we treat our own animals with love and devotion, do we care about the way the society at large treat animals? In 1995, almost three million experiments on animals took place. These included warfare experiments and the testing of drugs, cosmetics and cleaning fluids. Animals are also slaughtered for their meat, skins and fur. In many cases, these animals are kept in terrible conditions and are cruelly treated by private companies and governments alike. However, some organizations



are forcing consumers, private industry and governments to examine their consciences.

### 1. Reading comprehension (3 points)

a) Are the following statements true or false? Give reasons for your answers. No marks will be given for true or false only. (1 point)

1. For some people, pets are like their own children.
2. Lonely people need a cat for protection.
3. Pet therapy can help mentally handicapped children.
4. Pets can endanger your health.

b) In what ways are animals treated cruelly? (1 point)

c) What kind of people can benefit from having a pet at home? Give two examples and explain how a pet would affect their lives? (1 point)

### 2. Vocabulary (1 point).

Find synonyms in the text for the following words:

nearly\_\_\_\_\_ murdered\_\_\_\_\_

part\_\_\_\_\_ whereas\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Grammar (3 points)

1. Complete the conversations using the present perfect simple or the past simple of the verb in brackets. (1 point)



(It's 10 o'clock in the morning.) ' \_\_\_\_\_ (you / see ) Mrs Carter this morning?' 'Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her when I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in the office, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out soon afterwards.

2. Put these statements into **reported speech**. (1 point)

a) 'I can't swim very well,' I told her.

- \_\_\_\_\_

b) 'I don't want to go swimming' Andrew said.

- \_\_\_\_\_

3. Complete the sentences using the **correct form** of the words in brackets. Add **than**, **the** or **as** where necessary. (1 point)

a) Sarai always arrives at work much \_\_\_\_\_ anyone else. (early)

b) Jordi doesn't speak French as \_\_\_\_\_ his sister. (fluently)

#### 4. Writing (3 points).

Write a composition (100 words approximately) on the following topic:

Bullfighting: sport or cruelty?

#### Model 5

#### Read the text



## **SURVIVORS.**

Many of us occasionally think about living on a desert island but few ever get the chance to experience it. The television programme Survivors give that chance to sixteen lucky people every year. This is an extract from the diary of one of the contestants- Mike.

“When you think about living away from home, you always imagine another city or possibly another country, but travelling half way round the world to a beautiful island in the Seychelles is not the first idea that comes to mind. Now that I´m here I have to say that I absolutely love it. The scenery is quite amazing. I just love sitting on a rock, looking out to sea listening to the waves lapping at the shore, and the palm trees gently moving in the light breeze. There are moments when you feel like staying here forever. Having said that, it's not all easy. I really miss my family, especially my parents, and we're having problems finding food. Catching fish is pretty hard, especially when the sea is rough, as it is most days. We are learning, however, and I think I' m getting better at fishing. One thing that is obvious is that we're all losing weight. Everybody is looking fit and healthy. They won't recognise us when we get back to civilization!”

### **1. Reading comprehension (3 points)**

a) Are the following statements true or false? Give reasons for your answers. No marks will be given for true or false only. (1 point)

1. The contestant imagined living on a desert island.
2. He's thinner than when he arrived on the island.
3. He is an expert at catching fish now.
4. He wants to leave the island.

b) Why does Mike love the island? (1 point)

c) Why are they losing weight? (1 point)

### **2. Vocabulary (1 point).**

Find synonyms in the text for the following words.





1. opportunity \_\_\_\_\_ 2. passage \_\_\_\_\_  
3. relatives \_\_\_\_\_ 4. trouble \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Grammar (3 points).

1. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the **-ing form**, the **to infinitive**, or the **infinitive without to**. (1 point)

- a) I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at weekends.  
b) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to a disco this evening?  
c) Can I help you \_\_\_\_\_ (move) your things?  
d) You really should try to stop \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke).

2. Choose the **correct form**. (1 point)

- a) You're very quiet. What **do you think** / **are you thinking** about?  
b) How long **has Simon known** / **has Simon been knowing** Maria?  
c) You **mustn't** / **don't have to** open the door before the train stops. You could fall out.  
d) You **needn't** / **mustn't tell** Mary about the party. I've already told her.

3. Give **short answers** using the words in brackets. (1 point)

- a) Do you think it will be a good concert? (Yes / hope) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Is she ill? (No / think) \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Writing (3 points).

Write a composition (100 words approximately) on the following topic:

Do you think you'll ever live abroad? Why? Why not?



## **Model 6**

### **Read the text**

#### **Smoking Ban**

Spain has introduced one of Europe's toughest smoking bans that even prohibits lighting up in open spaces like children's playgrounds and outside hospital.

Fines for breaking the ban range from a modest £25 to £513,800.

Aside from playgrounds and access points to schools and hospitals, smoking is also banned in bars, restaurants, discotheques, casinos and airports. However, hotels are allowed to reserve 30% of their rooms for smokers.

The Spanish Federation of Hostelry estimates the ban could lead to the loss of up to 350,000 jobs, as many Spaniards will stay at home rather than go without a cigarette at bars.

At the same time the government, struggling to pay off a huge deficit during an economic slowdown, seems to be hoping the ban will not stop too many Spaniards from smoking.

Last month, among a battery of austerity measures, it announced a rise in tobacco tax which it hopes will bring in an extra £668m a year.

Until now, bar owners could decide whether to allow smoking, depending on the size of their premises, while larger bars and restaurants had to have a designated smoking area.

Similar legislation in Ireland has had a limited economic effect.

By 2012, all of the EU's 27 member states should have banned smoking in enclosed zones.

**Huw Borland, Sky News Online**

### **1. Reading comprehension (3 points).**

a) Are the following statements true or false? Give reasons for your answers. No marks will be given for true or false only.

1. Smoking is banned in hotels.



2. Spanish governments wants people to stop smoking.
3. The Spanish federation of hostelry agrees with this decision.
4. The price of tobacco has not increased during the last month.

b) Why do they think Spaniards will stay at home?

c) What does the author mean by “a battery of austerity measures”?

## 2. Vocabulary (1 point)

Find synonyms in the text for the following words

prohibited\_\_\_\_\_ big\_\_\_\_\_ if\_\_\_\_\_ authorize\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Grammar (3 points)

1- Complete the sentences with when, if, before, or until.

- A) I'll have a bath \_\_\_\_\_ I go to bed.
- B) I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll ring you \_\_\_\_\_ I arrive
- C) \_\_\_\_\_ it's a nice day tomorrow, we can go swimming.
- D) Wait here \_\_\_\_\_ I get back.

2- Complete the sentences with since or for:

- A- I've known my best friend \_\_\_\_\_ we were 10.
- B- We lived in our old flat \_\_\_\_\_ 15 years
- C- We've used this book \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of the term

3- Complete the sentences. Use the correct passive form of the verbs.

Bella Bling (**arrest**) last night for publishing scandalous articles

Bella Ring

Every day, the Guardian Weekly newspaper (**sell**) in 86 countries



Every day,

**4. Writing. About 100 words (3 points)**

Quitting smoking.