

ENGLISH PAU BOOKLET 3rd TERM



IES PLAYA DE ARINAGA
2011-2012

Name: _____
2nd Baccalaureate _____

QUESTION 3- MORE PRACTICE

IN A TRAVEL AGENCY

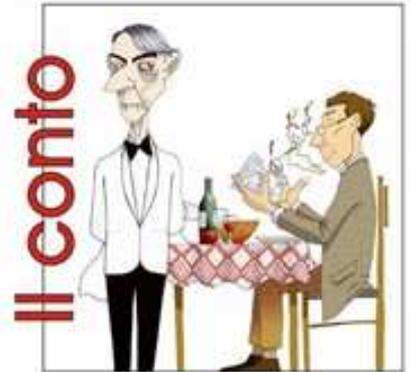
TRAVEL AGENT (T.A.): Good morning. (1) _____
 You: I'd like a ticket to London
 T.A.: (2) _____
 You: Two way, please.
 T.A.: Smoking or non-smoking?
 You: Non-smoking.
 T.A. What do you prefer aisle or window?
 You: (3) _____
 T.A. That's perfect. We can do it.
 You: (4) _____ ?
 T.A.: That's \$53.
 You: (5) _____
 T.A: Thank you. (6) _____



AT A RESTAURANT

DIALOGUE 1

WAITER Hello there.(1) _____
 You: (2) _____ What do you recommend today?
 WAITER Today we have (3) _____
 You: That sounds good.
 WAITER: And the (4) _____ very good too.
 You: We'd like a steak and a soup.
 WAITER: (5) _____ ?
 You: Yes, please.
 WAITER OK.(6) _____ ? You:
 A bottle of wine, please.
 WAITER: Certainly.(7) _____ ?
 You: Red wine would be nice
 WAITER: All right.



DIALOGUE 2

You are in a restaurant with your girlfriend and you order the food you want to eat.
 WAITER: Are you ready to order, sir?
 YOU: (1) _____
 WAITER: One beef stew and one tomato soup. What would you like for the main course?
 YOU: (2) _____



WAITER: I'm afraid the trout is off.

YOUR GIRLFRIEND: Oh, what a pity. . Err... What else do you recommend?

WAITER: The chicken is very good.

YOUR GIRLFRIEND. (3) _____ Just give me a small mixed salad then.

WAITER: And you sir, (4) _____?

YOU: I would have roast beef and mashed potatoes. Is that possible?

WAITER: Certainly. (...) Would you like something to drink?

YOU: (5) _____

WAITER: This restaurant is (6) _____

YOU: And what wine do you recommend us?

WAITER: French red wine is excellent.

YOU: (7) _____

WAITER: Excellent choice, sir!

SHOPPING IN GENERAL



DIALOGUE 1

You are in a big shopping centre. You want to buy a t-shirt.

SHOP ASSISTANT: Good morning. Can I help you?

CUSTOMER : Yes, please. (1) _____

SHOP ASSISTANT: Certainly. Which colour (2) _____?

CUSTOMER: Blue or green.

SHOP ASSISTANT: And(3) _____?

CUSTOMER: Medium.

SHOP ASSISTANT: (4) _____: you buy two and you pay only one.

CUSTOMER: How much are they?

SHOP ASSISTANT: \$20.

CUSTOMER. (5) _____ Don't you have some cheaper ones?

SHOP ASSISTANT: (6) _____.

CUSTOMER: May I try this one on?

SHOP ASSISTANT: Sure. (7) _____.

CUSTOMER: Thank you.

DIALOGUE 2

Karen walks into a furniture store. This time, she only wants to browse.

SHOP ASSISTANT: Hi, can I help you?

KAREN: (1) _____ SHOP

ASSISTANT: All right. (2) _____, just let me know. My name is Greg.

KAREN: Sure. I'll let you know if I need anything. (A king-size mattress attracts Karen.) Hm, this mattress is very firm. Jack will probably like it.

SHOP ASSISTANT: (3) _____ ?

KAREN: Yes, this mattress is very good. It's pretty firm. The mattress I'm now sleeping on is (4)

SHOP ASSISTANT: You're right. This is a very good brand. And we offer a life-time warranty, so you don't have to worry about its quality.

KAREN: Does it come with a frame?

SHOP ASSISTANT: (5) _____. However, we could offer a ten percent discount on that. And also, if you're really interested, we have a very good financing plan here. There's no payment, no interest until next June.

KAREN: That's an attractive plan. (6) _____

SHOP ASSISTANT: (7) _____. This mattress sells pretty well and this promotion ends tomorrow.



DIALOGUE 3

Ron makes a phone call to the restaurant to reserve a table for him and his friends for dinner...

HOSTESS: Buona Pizza. How may I help you?

RON: (1) _____

HOSTESS: How large a group are you expecting?

RON: Six couples.

HOSSTESS: (2) _____

RON. A private dinning room? (3) _____

HOSTESS: All right. (4) _____

RON: My name is Ron Kollitz. K-O-L-L-I-T-Z.

HOSTESS: (5) _____

RON: I think around 7:30 PM.

HOSTESS: All right, Mr. Kollitz. (6) _____ at 7:30 PM.

Thanks for calling Buona Pizza.

RON: (7) _____



AT A HOTEL

Merlin: Good evening.

You: (1)

Merlin: Certainly. Would you like a single room or a double room?

You: (2)



.....
Merlin: Right. (3)

.....?
You: Non-smoking, please.

Merlin: OK. Let's see. Room 42. That's on the second floor.

You: All right. (4)

Merlin: Yes. Continental breakfast is served from 6 to 11 and it's included in the rate.

You: Perfect. (5)

Merlin: \$50, please.

You: (6)

Merlin: Yes, of course we accept credit cards. Please fill in this form.

You: Here you are.

Merlin: Thank you. Here's your key. If you need something, you can dial 100 to call the reception.

You: Thank you. (7)

Merlin: It's at the end of the hall. Enjoy your stay.

HELPING TIPS FOR QUESTION FORM. SHORT VERSION

GIVING OPINIONS.

- I think...
- Personally speaking ...
- In my opinion...
- As far as I'm concerned,
- Regarding / As regards...

APOLOGISING.

- I'm afraid I can't...
- I'm sorry to say...
- Please, accept my apologies for... (+ing)

ASKING FOR PERMISSION.

- Can I...?
- Could I...=
- May I...?
- Would it be alright if... ?

MAKING APPOINTMENTS

- I'd like to make / book an appointment with...

PROHIBITION.

- It is prohibited to...
- You aren't allowed to...
- You aren't permitted...
- It's forbidden to...

DECLINING INVITATIONS

- I'd like to, but...
- I'd love to, but...
- Maybe another time?
- Maybe next time?
- I really appreciate your invitation, but..

ASKING FOR A FAVOUR

- Can I ask you...?
- Could you do me a favour?
- Could you possibly do me...?

THANKING FRIENDS.

- You are an absolute life-saver!
- You've saved my life!
- I really owe you one!!
- Thank you so much
- It's so kind of you!

COMPLAINING

- I'm sorry to have to say this, but...
- I'm sorry to bother you...
- There may have been a misunderstanding about...
- Don't get me wrong, but I think...
-

MAKING SUGGESTIONS.

- Why don't we ...?(verb in infinitive without to)
- We could...
- What about... ?(verb in -ing)
- I suggest we can...

OFFERING HELP

- May I help you?
- Can I help you?
- Do you need some help?
- What can I do for you?
- Are you looking for something?
- Would you like some help?

SHOWING PREFERENCES

- I'd rather ...(+ verb in infinitive): I'd rather go dancing
- I'd prefer (+ verb -ing) I'd prefer eating Italian
- If it were up to me, I'd
- I think we should...

GIVING DIRECTIONS

- Excuse me, can you tell me where's the...?
- How do you get to... from here?
- How can I get to ...?
- Can you give the directions to...?
- What's the best way to get to...?

GIVING ADVICE

- If I were you, I would...
- Have you thought about...?
- You really ought to...
- Why don't you...?
- In your position, I would...
- You should perhaps...
- You could always...

OTHERS



QUESTION 4- MORE PRACTICE.

Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. Use between 6 and 20 words for each. (2 points)

- 1- Your friend has got a pain in his stomach. Give him advice.
- 2- Call a friend and make a plan to meet next week.
- 3- It's your friend's birthday on Saturday and he doesn't know what to do. Make a suggestion.
- 4- Imagine you are moving to London next year and you need to rent a flat. Ask your landlord about the flat he's renting. (rooms, price, facilities..).
- 5- You've bought a new T-shirt but when you get home you realize that it is a bit dirty. Go back to the shop and complain about it.
- 6- You are organizing a picnic and you are discussing it with your friends. Make suggestions about what to take.

Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. Use between 6 and 20 words for each. (2 points)

- 1- You are going to Ireland on an exchange program. Your host family will pick you up at the airport. They have never seen you. Describe yourself to them on the phone.
- 2- You are on holiday in New York. You and three friends want to go to one of the good restaurants in the Village. Call to make a reservation.
- 3- Your teacher asks: "What would you like to do when you leave school?"
- 4- You are staying at your friend's house for a few days. He asks you. "Is there anything you'd really like to do today?"
- 5- A friend of yours wants to buy a present for his mother. Give him advice.
- 6- Your friend invites you to a party. You really want to go.

Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. Use between 6 and 20 words for each. (2 points)

- 1- Someone has just told you the time, but you didn't listen carefully. Ask him/her to repeat the information.
- 2- You get lost in Madrid and you need to go to the train station. What do you ask?
- 3- You are with a group of friends and you don't know what to do. Make a suggestion.
- 4- You are reading and it's getting dark. Your mother is sitting near the light. What do you say?
- 5- You haven't done your homework. Make an excuse.
- 6- You arrive home quite late. Your parents are angry. Apologize.

Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. Use between 6 and 20 words for each. (2 points)

- 1- Ask a friend to do you a favour.
- 2- A friend of yours wants to go on holidays, but he doesn't know where to go. Make a suggestion.
- 3- You are watching television and the doorbell rings. You want your sister to answer it.
- 4- You need to go to the police station but you don't know where it is. Ask somebody in the street.
- 5- You have a party and you've made your favourite recipe. Everybody wants to know how to make it. Explain your recipe.
- 6- You want your office cleaned and tidied; you call somebody to do the job. What would you tell this person to do?



MATERIA: INGLÉS

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	<p><u>GLOBAL WARMING</u></p> <p>The scientific community has reached a strong consensus regarding global climate change. The world is <u>undoubtedly</u> warming. This warming is mostly the result of emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from human activities including industrial processes, fossil fuel combustion, and changes in land use, such as deforestation. Continuation of historical tendencies of greenhouse gas emissions will result in additional warming over the 21st century, with current projections of a global increase of 2.5°F to 10.4°F by 2100. This warming will have real consequences for the world, because it will also mean a sea-level rise that will gradually inundate coastal areas, changes in precipitation patterns, increased risk of droughts and floods and threats to biodiversity.</p>
5	
10	
15	<p>Addressing climate change is no simple task. To protect ourselves, our economy, and our land from the <u>adverse</u> effects of climate change, we must dramatically reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. To <u>achieve</u> this goal we must fundamentally transform the way we organise our global economy. We need to change from fossil fuel use to more efficient and renewable sources of energy. Such a transformation will require society to engage in a common effort, over the near and long-term, <u>to seek out</u> opportunities and design actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
20	
	<p>Policy makers must be <u>aware</u> of this danger and governments should educate the public about the causes and potential consequences of climate change. They should also assist the domestic and international communities in developing practical and effective <u>solutions</u> to this important environmental challenge.</p>

GLOSSARY:

Drought : lack of rain, aridity.

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence (1.5 points).

- a) - Experts agree that the planet's weather is undergoing transformations.
- b) - Fighting against this change in the world's weather is quite easy.
- c) - We can continue using petrol and liquid gas as they do not have negative effects on the world climate.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (=), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a) - undoubtedly (line 2)
- b) - adverse (line 14)
- c) - achieve (line 16)
- d) - to seek out (line 17)
- e) - to be aware of (line 19)
- f) - solutions (line 22)

3.- Read this conversation between two people . Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1 - 7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper (2 points).

Grace: Six months in China! If you had stayed in your old company they wouldn't have sent you to China.

Larry: Alright, but (1).....

Grace: Oh, dear! I'm so worried! What will happen if you lose your suitcase?

Larry (2).....

Grace: But...what will happen if you spend all your money?

Larry: (3).....

Grace: But people eat very strange things in those countries, what will you do if you don't like the food, or get food poisoning, or...?

Larry:, You know perfectly well I love Chinese food, and my stomach is strong enough to eat a crocodile! And Beijing is a big city: I'm sure

(4).....

Grace: Yes, but... but... what will happen if you meet another girl and you fall in love with her? And if you decide to marry her and leave me here? What will I

(5).....?

Larry: Grace, dear, if I met the woman of my dreams and married her in China, I promise I (6).....

Grace: Don't be (7).....!

4.- Choose FOUR of the following situations.What would you say in or about each one. Use between 6 and 20 words each (2 points).

- 1.- At a shop. The assistant gives you the wrong trousers. Complain
- 2.- Your mother tells you to go to the shops, but you have a plan with a friend
- 3.- You haven't studied for your English exam. Your teacher asks you about it.
- 4.- You invite your best friend to go to the cinema with you.
- 5.- You have been invited to a company dinner. You don't feel like going: invent an excuse.
- 6.-Your classmate has problems with maths, but you know a lot and you are friends.

	Name: _____	mark:
	Class: 2º bach (____) Date: _____	

LENGUA EXTRANJERA : I N G L É S

THE REAL THING?

One of the most successful commercial products ever launched came about as the result of a mistake. In 1896, Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia, was selling a nerve tonic known as 'French Wine Cola - Ideal Nerve Tonic'. By accidentally adding fizzy water instead of still water to the recipe, a pharmacist called John S. Pemberton invented what has today become the most popular soft drink in the world: Coca-Cola. Along with its closest rival - Pepsi - which appeared on the market three years later, Coke has enjoyed phenomenal success worldwide, particularly in the past fifty years. What could possibly account for the amazing success of Coca-Cola? How has this combination of carbonated water, sugar, acid and flavourings come to symbolise the American way of life for most of the world? After all, even the manufacturers could hardly describe Coke as a healthy product since it contains relatively high amounts of sugar and phosphoric acid, both of which are known to damage teeth.

One explanation may be found in the name. The original recipe included a flavouring from the coca plant and probably included small amounts of cocaine, but since the early part of this century all traces of cocaine have been removed. However, Coke also includes a flavouring from the cola tree; cola extract contains caffeine, which is a stimulant, and the Coca-Cola company adds extra caffeine for good measure. A more likely reason for the lasting popularity of Coke may be found, however, in the company's enviable marketing strategies. Over the years it has come up with some of the most memorable commercials, tunes, slogans and sponsorship in the world of advertising, emphasising international harmony, youthfulness and a carefree lifestyle.

Glossary:

Fizzy = full of little bubbles of gas; carbonated

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- a) - Pharmacists took about fifty years to investigate and discover the formula or recipe for Coke.
- b) - It is not yet known whether Coke is harmful or not.
- c) -Coca-Cola no longer contains cocaine as one of its ingredients.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a) - ideal
- b) - soft drink
- c) - invented
- d) - account for
- e) - amounts
- f) - memorable

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

Ruymán and Yaiza are two friends talking about going on a trip to the island of El Hierro.

- Ruymán: (1)?
- Yaiza: I don't know where to go yet. I'm thinking of Puerto de la Cruz in Tenerife or the little island of El Hierro for a bit of peace.
- Ruymán: Interesting! Puerto de la Cruz is a nice place but (2) On the contrary, El Hierro is not very popular with tourists so it won't be too crowded.
- Yaiza: You're right. I'm sure El Hierro won't be so crowded. But (3)?
- Ruymán: No, according to one of my cousins, it's very cool in the summer. He said it is "naturally air conditioned".
- Yaiza: Well, that sounds good. Still I wonder... (4).....?
- Ruymán: Sure! For one thing, there's the beautiful natural scenery. I'm sure you've heard of the diving experience in the waters of the island. There's also the Garoe and the sabina trees which are said to be spectacular.
- Yaiza: Yes, I've heard of such trees, but (5)?
- Ruymán: Come on Yaiza. There's lots of things to do. You can go hiking in La Dehesa or take part in the famous pilgrimage of the Virgin of Los Reyes. And I'm sure you've heard of the quesadillas, the typical cake from El Hierro.
- Yaiza: Quesadillas? (6)?
- Ruymán: It's a cake made of fresh cheese, flour, eggs, aniseed, sugar and lemon.
- Yaiza: That sounds mouth-watering.
- Ruymán: Speaking of accommodation now, do you have a place to stay on El Hierro?
- Yaiza : Yes, I'm very lucky. (7)
- Ruymán: That's great, Yaiza. I can't wait to see your photos when you get back.

4. Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. Use between 6 and 20 words for each. (2 points)

- 1.- Recommend the last film you watched to a friend.
- 2.- You lost your luggage at the airport. Go to the "lost property" office and ask for help.
- 3.- At the swimming pool there are some children bathing. They are bothering you. Tell them something polite to stop.
- 4.- You read an advert in a newspaper asking for shop assistants. Phone and ask for details.
- 5.- You are late at an important meeting. Apologize.
- 6.- You don't like "yellow press". Give arguments against it.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3points)

- a) - The power of advertising.
- b) - Cocaine, caffeine, nicotine, alcohol, etc, are popular stimulants nowadays. What do you think these and other stimulants mean to young people?

	Name: _____	mark:
	Class: 2º bach (____) Date: _____	

Internet Safety

Twenty years ago, kids in school had never even heard of the Internet. Now, it's impossible to find a single person in your school who hasn't at least heard of it. In fact, many of us use it on a regular basis and even have access to it from our homes. In the word Internet, "net" stands for network. A network is two or more computers connected together so that information can be shared, or sent from one computer to another. The Internet is a vast resource for all types of information. You can use it to do research for a school project, to download your favourite songs or to communicate with friends and family. You can find information through web pages that companies, organizations and individuals create and post. It's kind of like a giant bulletin board that the whole world uses! But since anyone can put anything on the Internet, you have to be careful and use good judgment and a little common sense when you use it. Just because you read something on a piece of paper someone sticks on a bulletin board doesn't mean it is good information, or correct. So you have to be sure that whoever posts the information knows what they're talking about, especially if you're doing research! But what if you're just emailing people? You still have to be very careful. If you've never met the person that you're communicating with online, you could be on dangerous ground. You should never give out any personal information to someone you don't know, not even your name. And just like you can't believe the information on every website out there, you can't rely on what strangers you 'meet' on the Internet tell you either. Just like you could make up things about yourself to tell someone, someone else could do the same to you!

Steve Gagnon from Jefferson Lab.

Glossary: Bulletin board = Tablón de anuncios

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text.

Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- a) - Today, virtually every student knows what Internet is.
- b) - To make good use of the Internet we've got to be intelligent and rational.
- c) - According to the text, sending e-mails to a real friend is dangerous.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text.

Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a) - kid (line 1)
- b) - resource (line 6)
- c) - giant (line 9)
- d) - to stick (line 12)
- e) - ground (line 16)
- f) - make up (line 19)

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

Feng, a Chinese boy, recommends the traditional medicine from his country to his English friend James.

Feng: You look ill, what's the matter?

James: (1).....

Feng: Maybe you should try some traditional Chinese medicine.

James: What's so special about traditional Chinese medicine?

Feng: One special point is that it's all natural. Chinese medicine is made from plants, not chemicals, which means there are few side-effects.

James: That's a big advantage. Some people can't stand (2) Feng:

Another advantage is that Chinese medicine (3).....

James: That sounds like just what I need. And (4)?

Feng: Basically, it helps balance two opposing forces in your body. In Chinese, we call these forces "Ying", which is cold, dark and quiet, and "Yang", which is hot, bright and active. If you have either too much "Ying" or too much "Yang", your body is out of balance, and you are more likely to get sick. The purpose of traditional Chinese is to put "Ying" back in balance.

James: I see. (5)

Feng: First, you should be examined by a traditional doctor. I know a good doctor just around the corner.

James: (6).....

Feng: Don't be afraid, James. The doctor will just feel your pulse and check the colour of your tongue. It's very simple and painless!

James: Great! I have some free time at the end of next week. (7).....

Feng: I'm free both days. I'll call the doctor to set up an appointment, then let you know when it is.

James: That's wonderful Feng. It should be a very interesting experience for me.

4. Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. Use between 6 and 20 words for each. (2 points)

1. You have to talk to your neighbour because he's having a noisy party that is really annoying you.
2. Your little brother says he wants some sweets. You agree but on certain conditions.
3. Your friend has asked you what your plans for the summer holidays are.
4. Accidentally you meet a cousin of yours after 10 years.
5. You've got to justify your low marks at school to your parents.
6. You arrive at the cinema with your friends and it's closed.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- a) - Pros and cons of the Internet.
- b) - Write a letter to a friend who has accepted an invitation to go out with somebody he/she met on the Web.

Name:

The reasons for not eating meat

For me, the main reason for not eating meat has always been my love of animals. Because of that love, I don't want any animal to die for me.

A lot of people who turn into vegetarians feel the same - they hate factory farming methods and the way animals are slaughtered or transported to their slaughter. Others are rightfully cautious of the large doses of hormones and antibiotics that are pumped into many animals, and cautious too of the effects of the pesticides that are used in animal feed.

The other big reason for not eating meat is health. More and more surveys suggest that a vegetarian diet can help reduce your risk of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and other illnesses. This is partly because vegetarian meals tend to be lower in fat and also because there is no cholesterol in vegetables - only food from animals contains cholesterol.

There is also the matter of the health of the planet to think about. The earth needs all the trees it can get in order to breathe properly and yet millions of acres are cut down to clear grazing for cattle and sheep. At a time when tree cover of this earth is being reduced rapidly, as the inheritors of the planet, our children need to know that they will soon be facing the prospect of a dramatic decline in fresh water supply because of the billions of gallons used each year to rear livestock.

(Adapted from Linda McCartney, Linda's Kitchen. Little, Brown and Company. London. 1996).

1) Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points).

- a) Many people have become vegetarians because they care about animals.
- b) Some people do not eat meat because they are afraid of the hormones generated by animals themselves.
- c) If you eat meat, you have more possibilities of suffering some illnesses.

2) Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (\neq), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) turn into | d) properly |
| b) surveys | e) yet |
| c) reduce | f) facing |

	Name: _____	mark:
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PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD L.O.G.S.E.

CURSO 2.003- 2004 - CONVOCATORIA: junio

LENGUA EXTRANJERA : I N G L É S

BIG BOTTLES

The Botellón, Spanish for “big bottle”, is a social phenomenon occurring in many cities of Spain amongst young people between the ages of 13 and 25. These are young people who want to get together with their friends at nights. However, most of the Botellón participants do not have enough money to socialize in bars, as the cost of drinks exceeds their financial possibilities or limits the quantity of drinks they would consume. In order to bypass this obstacle, young people buy litres of beer, spirits and soft drinks at local shops throughout the night. They then take their purchases and gather in squares and open-air spaces around the city. This solution enables them to buy drinks in a bigger quantity for less money, and enjoy a night out with their friends.

In recent years, this phenomenon has become more frequent, especially on weekends and bank holidays. Town councils are getting very worried about the high frequency of incidents. The fact that youngsters increase their alcohol consumption provokes health concerns for the population. The grouping of many young people combined with the effect of excess alcohol produces many environmental problems such as noise, rubbish and bad smells. Dealing with these street problems means spending public money on police surveillance and cleaning. The nuisances produced create friction between youngsters and people living near the picked Botellón area. Noise pollution and rubbish (empty bottles and cans) seem to be factors that touch both the council and neighbours to the area.

(Adapted from The Botellón: a social event modelled with Mas, by Gómez,R., et al.)

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text.

Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- a) - When the writer says young people, he means teenagers.
- b) - The botellón is an indoor social gathering.
- c) - Young people drinking in the streets at night is expensive for town councils.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a) - spirits (line 6)
- b) - throughout (line 7)
- c) - gather (line 7)
- d) - especially (line 10)
- e) - rubbish (line 14)
- f) - picked (line 17)

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

Tanya: Hi, Michelle. I'm going to work on our school project this evening.(1)

Michelle: Yes, that's a good idea, Tanya.

Tanya: Great! (2)

Michelle: Seven o'clock? Mmmm... yes. Seven o'clock is fine, Tanya.

Tanya: (3)

Michelle: I'll ask my mum to drive me. Oh, wait. Mum's car is at the garage. Hmm... I know. I'll take the bus!

Tanya: Michelle, I'm not sure that's a good idea. The buses (4)

Michelle: Ok, then maybe I'll take a taxi. Oh, I forgot -I haven't got money for a taxi.

Tanya: Maybe you can use your brother's bike. Why don't you ask him?

Michelle: Good idea, Tanya, but my brother (5)

Tanya: Michelle... (6)

Michelle: Did you say walk, Tanya?

Tanya: Yes, Michelle. I know that this is the 21st century, but really, (7)

Michelle: You're right. OK then. I'll see you at seven.

Tanya: Right, bye, Michelle.

Michelle: Bye, Tanya.

4. Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. Use between 6 and 20 words for each. (2 points)

1. You are at the airport newsagent's and there is a long queue. You want to buy a magazine but your plane is leaving in 5 minutes.
2. Your favourite football team lost an important match. Your friend is a bit ironic and wants you to justify the terrible result of your team.
3. Your teacher asks you the following question: "Should tourists visiting Mount Teide pay a ticket to enter? Why?"
4. Your neighbour's dog was barking all night long. What do you say to your neighbour the next morning?
5. Friday afternoons are very busy in your street but this Friday there is nobody out there. Make a deduction.
6. You are at a job interview. How do you answer the following question: "What are the characteristics of your ideal job?"

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- a) - Write a letter to a friend saying why you are in favour of or against the social phenomenon of the 'botellón'.
- b) - The problem of pollution in big cities.

	Name: _____ Class: 2º bach (____) Date: _____	mark:
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IMMIGRANTS IN THE CANARY ISLANDS

The non-governmental organization Human Rights Watch conducted a six-week research mission to Spain at the end of 2001 to investigate the human rights situation of immigrants. Research focused on the arrival, detention, and expulsion of immigrants and included visits and interviews with NGO members, governmental representatives, and immigrants in several parts of mainland Spain and the Canary Islands. According to the Human Rights Watch's report, immigrants arriving illegally to Spain's Canary Islands received awful treatment both before and during detention in the old airport facilities of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote. Immigrants, including asylum seekers, detained at these facilities suffered not only from severe overcrowding, but also complete lack of communication with the outside world - no phones, no visits, no ability to send or receive post. They did not have proper access to information, lawyers, translators or doctors, and could not enjoy fresh air, sunlight or exercise for a period of up to forty days. Family members, friends, NGOs and humanitarian organizations, except the Spanish Red Cross, were never permitted to visit the facilities or even to meet with specifically identified detainees.

Some months have passed and, according to a more recent report, conditions have not improved since the last investigation- In fact new information indicates they have deteriorated and there are currently no immediate plans to carry out temporary measures to deal with the rights abuses in these facilities or to initiate the immediate transfer of these detainees to appropriate facilities, although the Spanish government has been aware of the gravity of the situation for some time.

NGO: non-governmental organization

Facility: a building room, etc. for some activity

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text.

Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- a)- Among the detainees there are people who have left their country for political reasons.
- b)- The Spanish Red Cross was permitted to visit the facilities where the detained immigrants were.
- c)- The Spanish authorities have not yet realized the extreme importance and seriousness of the problem.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an

Opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a)- conducted d)- indicates
- b)- research e)- measures
- c)- awful f)- appropriate

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

Interviewer: And now for some news about the forest fire. Last night there was a terrible forest fire. The fire destroyed a lot of trees, but in the end (1) Let's meet one of the fire fighters, Mr Steve Jenkins. Is it true that

(2).....?

Mr Jenkins: Well, yes. I was in a team of fire fighters. We all worked together to put out the forest fire.

Interviewer: (3)

Mr Jenkins: Someone had thrown away a burning cigarette.

Interviewer: What was your job during the extinguishing of the fire?

Mr Jenkins: (4)

Interviewer: Continuing with the story, what did you do next?

Mr Jenkins: Well, the trees all around us were burning. We started cutting down some of the trees.

Interviewer: Why (5)

Mr. Jenkins: We were trying to make a path between the trees. Making a path between the trees stops the fire.

Interviewer: Whew! You have got a very dangerous job, Mr Jenkins!

Mr Jenkins: Yes, fire fighting is a dangerous job. But I don't think about the danger much. All I just want is (6)

Interviewer: Finally, what do you advise our listeners in order to prevent forest fires?

Mr Jenkins: (7)

Interviewer: That's right. Ok, this is the end of the interview. Thank you, and keep up the good work. Mr

Jenkins: Thank you

4. Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. Use between 6 and 20 words for each. (2 points)

1. Imagine what you'd do if you were the Spanish President.
2. Your friend suggests going swimming. Show your disagreement and explain the reason why.
3. You are a shop assistant and a very angry customer wants the complaints book.
4. You tell the police about what happened to you in the street.
5. You see someone smoking in a hospital.
6. You see your favourite singer/actor in the street.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- a) - Do you think we have racial problems in the Canary Islands?
- b)- Several reasons have forced you to emigrate. Write a letter to a friend giving him reasons for your decision.

TEEN STRESS

Teenagers today live in a very competitive world. It is more important than ever to succeed at school if you hope to have a chance in the job market afterwards. It's no wonder that many young people worry about letting down their parents, their peers and themselves. In trying to please everyone, they take on too many tasks until it becomes harder and harder to balance homework assignments, parties and sport activities and friends. The result is that young people suffer from stress.

There are different ways of dealing with stress. Everyone knows that caffeine, whether it is in the form of coffee or soft drinks, keeps you awake and alert. But caffeine is a drug which can become addictive. In the end, like other drugs, caffeine only leads to more stress. A better way to deal with stress is to exercise. Research has proved that physical exercise is a good release for stress, because it increases certain chemicals in the brain which calm you down. Making sure you get enough sleep is also an important way of avoiding stress and of staying healthy and full of energy.

Another way to avoid stress is by managing your time effectively. It is better to do a few tasks really well than lots of tasks badly. Know your limits and try not to take on too much. Finally, if it all gets beyond your control, don't panic or get hysterical. Find the time to sit down quietly and breathe deeply for ten to twenty minutes. Do this regularly and it will help you calm down and put things into perspective.

1) Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points).

- a) Many teenagers are afraid of disappointing someone if they fail.
- b) Caffeine is a good way to deal with stress.
- c) Going to bed late has nothing to do with stress.

2) Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a) succeed
- b) chance
- c) please
- d) awake
- e) research
- f) healthy

3) Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

Paul.- Hi, Robert. You look so stressed today. What happens?

Robert.- Well, you know. May is coming near and (1).....

Paul.- Yes, I know, but you've always been very good at school. You've never failed an exam!

Robert.- The problem is that I want to study Medicine and (2).....

Paul.- Well, you shouldn't worry so much. You've still got plenty of time to prepare for the exams. (3).....?

Robert.- I have a very difficult one in only two days. It's Physics and I've had a few problems with some activities.

Paul.- By the way, (4).....?

Robert.- Well, he's one year older than me and he's studying Computing in Las Palmas.

Paul.- I see. And (5).....?

Robert.- We have an uncle, Charles, living there. He'll live in his house at least for the first year.

Paul.- (6).....

Robert.- Yes, I agree with you. But our parents decided that this would be better until he gets to know somebody to share a flat with. You know, the first year is always difficult until you adapt to your new life.

Paul.- Anyway, it's another period in our lives. Freedom, new responsibilities and so on.

Robert.- You know? I feel better now after our small chat. (7)..... Paul.- Don't mention it. I have to leave now. See you.

4) Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. (2 points)

1.- You had an exam yesterday but you didn't go to school. Speak with the teacher.

2.- You are late to the cinema. Your seat has been occupied by another person.

3.- You have to make up an excuse to avoid going to a party.

4.- Your best friend has won a lot of money in the lottery.

5.- You've just enjoyed a wonderful meal at a restaurant. You want a coffee and to pay.

6.- Your friend is going to take a driving test tomorrow.

5) Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

a) After a few months studying at university in Madrid, you feel stressed and depressed. You don't like what you are studying and you can't adapt to your new life. Write a letter to your parents.

b) Problems teenagers face today.