

# SECTION 1: READING COMPREHENSION

(Estimated time: 40 min)

## Example 1

Which sentences (1-6) match places (A-F)? There is ONE sentence you don't need to use. **0** is the example.

### BIRMINGHAM BREAK

Birmingham as a city is the ideal place to visit in England. It's in an area known as the Midlands, right in the centre of England; and it's Britain's second largest city. Here are some top things to do in Birmingham.

**0. You can buy exclusive clothes.**

1. This place is very big.
2. You can see marine life.
3. You can play football here.
4. You are driven in this place.
5. It's a thirty-minute journey to get there.
6. It will not cost you anything.

- A. **The Barber Institute of Fine Arts** opened by Queen Mary in 1939 contains one of the finest small collections of European art in the UK. Free entrance.
- B. **The Bullring.** Birmingham is also a great place to shop. The Bullring is a new large shopping centre, which is the size of twenty-six football pitches. It has a selection of shops and restaurants and is open until late.
- C. **The Mailbox** is another interesting shopping centre, which has the largest selection of designer shops outside London. **0 EXAMPLE**
- D. **Alton Towers.** You can spend a great day out. If you want a scary ride, Alton Towers is a theme park about half an hour from the city.
- E. **The National Sea Life Centre,** where visitors can discover a tropical paradise of exotic creatures in the heart of the city.
- F. **The West Midland Safari and Leisure Park.** The four mile drive-through safari is home to a variety of exotic and unusual animals.



### Example 3

Fill in the gaps in the following text using the words in the bank below. There are three words you don't need to use. 0 is the example.

#### A DELICIOUS CUP OF TEA

Experts have found that there are (0) clear health benefits to drinking tea. Research has discovered that antioxidants found in tea (1) \_\_\_\_\_ stop cell damage. And there is clear evidence that drinking three to four cups of tea a day will reduce the chances of having a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ attack. A further study even suggested that tea protected (3) \_\_\_\_\_ cancer. "Drinking tea is actually better for you than drinking water", said one doctor.

There was also (4) \_\_\_\_\_ interesting information on the properties of tea. The research destroys the myth that tea is dehydrating. "Everyone assumes that caffeine-containing drinks dehydrate," an expert explained. "But even if you had a really, really (5) \_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea, it would still be beneficial because we recommend 1.5 to 2 litres (6) \_\_\_\_\_ day, and that includes tea. Tea is not dehydrating. It's a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ drink."

There was only one bit of bad news about tea. Research suggests that tea can affect the body's (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to absorb iron from food. This means that people in danger of anaemia shouldn't drink tea around mealtimes.

A	<b>CLEAR (Example)</b>	HEALTHY
ABILITY	DANGEROUS	HEART
AGAINST	FOR	SOME
CAN	HARD	STRONG

## SECTION 2: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### Example 1

Listen to six people talking about how traffic problems are solved in big cities. Match cities (1-6) with sentences (A-G). There is ONE sentence you don't need to use. C is the example.

### CAR CHAOS

1. FLORENCE
2. SINGAPORE
3. **THE NETHERLANDS**
4. BRITAIN
5. PORTLAND
6. HONG KONG

In this city or country:

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| A. Computers are used to check when you use your car.              | _____        |
| B. You pay if you drive to the centre with two people in your car. | _____        |
| C. <b>There are many cycle paths.</b> <b>(Example)</b>             | <u>  3  </u> |
| D. Public transport is not so frequent.                            | _____        |
| E. You can find new car parks.                                     | _____        |
| F. You can drive to the city centre at 8:00 p.m.                   | _____        |
| G. There are more buses and trains than in the past.               | _____        |

## Example 2

Listen to a man talking about Ben James, an emigrant. Choose the correct option a), b) or c). 0 is the example.

### UNCLE BEN

0. The speaker's ...  
a) father's brother emigrated in 1919.  
**b) grandfather's brother ✓**  
c) grandfather's father
1. The family paid for ...  
a) the flight  
b) the ship.  
c) the train.
2. In Patagonia Ben worked as a ...  
a) farmer.  
b) fisherman.  
c) gold miner.
3. He ...  
a) didn't get married.  
b) didn't have any children.  
c) got married.
4. He ...  
a) lost his fortune.  
b) made money.  
c) stopped working.
5. As he had relatives in Wales, he ...  
a) came back to Wales.  
b) came every year.  
c) wrote to them very often.
6. Thomas ...  
a) is Ben's son.  
b) is coming next year.  
c) visited Wales recently.
7. He speaks ...  
a) English and Welsh.  
b) Spanish and English.  
c) Welsh and Spanish.

### Example 3

Listen to the conversation between a granddad and his grandson. Complete sentences (1-7) with a word or phrase from the text. 0 is the example.

#### GRANDDAD

0. He met his wife when he was a 0) STUDENT (Example)
1. He got married \_\_\_\_\_ after coming back from Italy.
  2. He worked hard to have money and to \_\_\_\_\_ a house.
  3. He learnt \_\_\_\_\_ by reading letters.
  4. He had a part-time job in a \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. He still keeps more than a \_\_\_\_\_ letters.
  6. The grandson tells his granddad to use the letters for a \_\_\_\_\_.
  7. His grandson thought the letters were about \_\_\_\_\_.

## SECTION 3: WRITING

(Estimated time: 45 min)

WRITE TWO COMPOSITIONS ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS

### TASK 1

1. Your flatmate told you this morning to buy some bread on your way home after school. The problem is that you won't come back home tonight because you have to spend the night at your parents'. Write a short note (35-40 words) telling him/her what the problem is.

### TASK 2

2. It was one of your friends' birthday last weekend and you went out to celebrate with him/her. Write a letter (about 110 words) to another friend telling him/her about it. Let him/her know:
  - a) Whose birthday it was
  - b) Where you went
  - c) What you did
  - d) Whether you enjoyed it.

## **SECTION 4: SPEAKING**

(Estimated time: 15 min)

### **GOING OUT / GOING AWAY**

#### **Part I (Monológica)**

Both candidates introduce themselves and answer the questions the interviewer asks them.

#### **Part II (Interactiva)**

Candidates take it in turns to ask each other questions related to the topic following the information given in the cards. For example:

Student A

What ...? What do you do when you go out?

Student B

I go to the cinema with my friends.

When ...? When do you usually go out?

#### **Part III (Interactiva – llegar a un acuerdo)**

Candidates are given a card each with information about their plans for the weekend. By asking each other questions they have to find a time when both of them are free to do something in common.