



INGELESA	MAILA PROBA	GOI MAILA (B 2)
INGLES	PRUEBA DE NIVEL	NIVEL AVANZADO (B 2)

This test measures the student's written comprehension and consists of four tasks.

Tasks	Marks	Estimated time	Level
1. The Naked Truth	7	15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you get less than 16 marks take the previous test: Nivel Intermedio 2 / Tarteko Maila 2 (B1.2) • If you get 16-20 marks you can enrol for Goi Maila 2 / Nivel Avanzado 2 (or B2.2) • If you get 21-31 marks you can enrol for C1.
2. The Invisible Man	10	15 minutes	
3. England beats US in health stakes	7	15 minutes	
4. In The Dog House	7*	30 minutes	
	Total marks: 31	Total time: 1 hour, 15 min.	

Follow the instructions for each of the tasks and write your answers on the spaces provided below them.

You will find the correct answers on the last page.

*** questions 25-28 1 mark each; questions 29-33, 0.5 marks each**



For questions 1-7, read through the following text and then choose from the list A-J the best phrase given below it to fill each of the spaces. Write one letter (A-J) in each space provided. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. The exercise begins with an example.

The naked truth

BY BILL LITHGOE

In the words of Plato, "when experience showed that it was better to strip than to cover the body, (0) ..J.. was overwhelmed by what logic declared to be the best". In Sparta, "the girls stripped for processions, dances and choruses at the temples, (1) The stripping of the maidens involved no shame".

In modern Greece, things are a little different. Nudity in the wrong place can lead to a prosecution for outraging public morals, (2) When tourist authorities tried to open the first official nudist camp in Greece, people were prevented from using it (3) "Nudism is a fashion which serves Satan to humiliate the world, and cause scandal and the perdition of souls", they declared.

Elsewhere in Europe attitudes to nudity vary. In England, for example, nudity isn't much of an issue: this is

largely a consequence of the weather. In France the authorities have endeavoured (4) A court ruled that the sacking of a topless female clerk was justified. The judge said, "Modern trends allow women to bare their breasts on the beach but this tolerance does not extend to the workplace (5)".

In Italy pragmatism rather than politics prevails. In Tropea the local council has decided to crack down on nude bathers, and the police intend to enforce a law (6) The law does, however, permit certain exceptions consisting of "beautiful naked women in a position to exalt the attractiveness and femininity of their bodies." Times may have changed, but (7) would undoubtedly have pleased Plato.

And Spain? Go to the beach and see for yourself.

- A by a demonstration of black-clad Orthodox priests
- B such an interpretation of the law
- C except in the case of cabaret artists
- D with the youths present as spectators
- E to make a distinction between business and pleasure
- F and a spell of between ten days and a fortnight behind bars
- G possibly young women
- H to take a rather dim view
- I forbidding most people to go naked on the beach
- J what the eye thought was ridiculous (EXAMPLE)**

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
J							

For questions 8-17, read the following passage and decide which of the three options A, B, or C best fits each gap. The first one has been done for you as an example.

The Invisible Man

One day, not long (0) ..after.. I had started working for him, Mangiarotti said: ‘That’s enough for today. Clear up, (8)? I’ll be back in ten minutes.’ It was typical of him to spring surprises on people, to do things without warning or explanation. I cleaned the paint brushes carefully, (9) that Mangiarotti would make a fuss (10) a tiny speck of paint remained on them. I wasn’t scared of him exactly, but he was a man with a sharp tongue, and I tried (11) him. I packed (12) in the proper, Mangiarotti order: ladders on the left, buckets on the right, and so on.

After about quarter of an hour a car pulled up, and there was Mangiarotti, at the steering-wheel of an old black Citroën. His face was gloomy (13)

‘Get in!’ he said. The car pulled away quickly with a squeal of tyres before I’d (14) had a chance to close the door.

‘Where are we going?’ I asked.

He did not reply, (15) was his way of telling me to mind my own business. I decided to settle back and enjoy what I could of the ride – after all, it was better than standing on a ladder painting shop fronts. I hadn’t the slightest idea where we were going, but we were soon out of Paris and in open countryside. With typical suddenness, Mangiarotti screeched to (16) stop by the roadside and switched off the engine. I looked at him. He was staring straight ahead. I followed his gaze, but all I (17) see was a country road with a hedge running alongside it.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 0 | A when | B after | C as |
| 8 | A won’t you | B do you | C will you |
| 9 | A knowing | B having known | C being known |
| 10 | A if even | B even though | C unless |
| 11 | A not upsetting | B so as not upset | C not to upset |
| 12 | A everything | B all | C each |
| 13 | A as normal | B as usual | C like usual |
| 14 | A yet | B just | C hardly |
| 15 | A that | B which | C what |
| 16 | A the | B a | C -- |
| 17 | A would | B should | C could |

0	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
B										

For questions 18-24 read the following passage and complete each gap with one suitable word from the list provided. Each of these words can be used only once. There are some words you will not need.

England beats US in health stakes

Middle-aged English people are “much healthier” than their American **(0)**, even though the US spends far more on medical care than the UK, according to a large international study published today in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Americans have significantly higher **(18)** of diabetes, heart disease stroke, lung disease and cancer than English people in the 55 to 64 age group.

Sir Michael Marmot, professor of epidemiology at University College London, who led the British arm of the study, said the **(19)** would surprise international health policy experts. His US colleague, James Smith of the Rand Corporation in California, added: “You don’t expect the health of middle-aged people in these two countries to be too different, but we found that the English are a lot healthier than the Americans.”

(20) in both countries were limited to whites and excluded recent immigrants, so as to control for racial and ethnic **(21)**

“This study challenges the theory that the greater heterogeneity of the US population is the **(22)** reason the US is behind other industrialised nations in some important health **(23)**,” said Richard Suzman, programme director at the US National Institute on Ageing, which co-funded the research.

Prof. Marmot suggested that, while the **(24)** provided by the British state health service was not superior to the private US system, it provided important psychological reassurance.

COUNTER-PARTS (0)	COUNTS	DISCOVERIES	FACTORS
FINDINGS	HEALTHCARE	MAJOR	MEASURES
RATES	SAMPLES	VITAL	

0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
counter-parts							

Read the following text and for questions 25-28 choose the correct option A), B) or C).

In The Dog House

Britain has become a nation of dog lovers, keeping an estimated seven million dogs as pets. However, there is little love for dogs on display when the annual statistics for stray dogs are released by animal welfare organisations.

Considered the world's oldest and most famous dogs home, Battersea Dogs Home rescues, reunites, rehabilitates and re-homes lost, abandoned or given up dogs. Many of the dogs it has rescued are lost and eventually reunited with their owners. However, the remaining dogs are unclaimed, and it is hard to know whether they have been lost or abandoned.

Dog licenses are not mandatory in the UK and so there is no national register of dog owners. And while many animal welfare organisations would like to see a dog registration scheme introduced, it is thought that such a scheme would not deter irresponsible owners abandoning animals as it would be unlikely that those owners would register their animals in the first place. Although it is recommended that dogs have a microchip inserted in the skin, not all owners have this done.

Consequently it is very difficult to work out the number of abandoned dogs. The reasons for abandonment can't be certain but they are likely to be the same as those given by people when they give up a dog to the home. The usual reasons are: owners can't cope with training a puppy; the animal has grown too big; homes can't be found for unwanted litters of puppies; the dog has a behavioural problem; and the owner is allergic to the animal.

The Home, which takes in cats as well, has no time limit for keeping an animal: "The only time we ever put a

dog down is if it is very sick or extremely aggressive and there is no way we can be responsible to re-home it," says Emeny. The current longest-resident dog at Battersea is Cat, who has been at the Home for a year and a half. "She's very lovely. We can't just give her to anyone and that's why it's important that we vet every person who wants to take a dog away."

The vetting process involves interviews, meetings with the dog and home visits, both before re-homing and after. If necessary people will be told that they can't take a dog or a cat because they do not have the right home environment.

Even though the numbers of strays that Battersea is dealing with every year remains fairly constant, Emeny says that she hopes that people are becoming more responsible and listening to messages such as the famous catchphrase of the Dogs' Trust: "A dog is for life, not just for Christmas." Yet, she admits that the Home's busiest time is during the summer when it picks up more strays.

In order to try and control the numbers of dogs being bred and becoming strays, Battersea neuters all its dogs and will give a discount voucher to new owners for any dog that is too young to be neutered before being re-homed.

When Battersea Dogs Home (www.dogshome.org) opened in 1860, many critics considered spending time and money on animals immoral with so many poor people in London. As a registered charity it has never received any government funding but that has not prevented it caring for nearly three million dogs. Sadly, almost a century and a half since opening, is still being kept busy. *By Amanda August*

- 25** A dog registration scheme would be advisable
- A) so as to prevent irresponsible dog owners from abandoning their pets.
 - B) though abandonment of dogs would still occur.
 - C) in order to have microchips inserted in the dogs' skin.
- 26** The reasons given for the abandonment of dogs include
- A) difficulty to deal with the dog's education.
 - B) need for bigger houses for new-born dogs.
 - C) incompatibility with the animal's character.
- 27** The vetting process enables The Battersea Home
- A) to reject an unsuitable home or owner.
 - B) to set up a database of potential owners.
 - C) to ensure the visits to the pet after being re-homed.
- 28** Battersea Dogs Home
- A) sorted out a moral dilemma at the time of being built.
 - B) has contributed to the decrease in the number of stray dogs.
 - C) continues with its activity despite the lack of support.

25	26	27	28

For questions 29-34 find the word or phrase in the text which corresponds to the following meanings: (7 marks: questions 25-28 1 mark each; questions 29-33, 0.5 marks each)

- 29** published, made public =
- 30** compulsory =
- 31** to calculate =
- 32** to sacrifice =
- 33** to check, to examine carefully =
- 34** ticket used instead of money =

29	30	31	32	33	34

FIRST NAME: _____

SURNAME _____

ID NUMBER:

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TEST: NIVEL AVANZADO 2- GOI MAILA (B 2)

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TEST: NIVEL AVANZADO 2 - GOI MAILA (B 2)

1.	D
2.	F
3.	A
4.	E
5.	C
6.	I
7.	B
8.	C
9.	A
10.	A
11.	C
12.	A
13.	B
14.	C
15.	B
16.	B
17.	C
18.	rates
19.	findings
20.	samples
21.	factors
22.	major
23.	measures
24.	healthcare
25.	B
26.	A
27.	A
28.	C
29.	released
30.	mandatory
31.	work out
32.	to put down
33.	to vet
34.	voucher