



MATERIA : **INGLÉS**

2A

NOTAS:

- 1) - El examen se hará en las hojas que se entregan a tal efecto, **NO en este documento** impreso.
- 2) - No hay que volver a copiar las preguntas. Solamente poner el número y/o la letra, y contestar.
- 3) - Se puede responder en el orden que se quiera.
- 4) - En la pregunta 2, además de contestar TRUE o FALSE, es obligatorio aportar la prueba del texto. Esto es, copiar literalmente la línea o partes del texto que justifican la respuesta.
- 5) - En la pregunta 4 hay que volver a escribir las 4 oraciones, ordenadas y completas. No se trata de numerar o señalar con flechas.
- 6) - En la pregunta 5 sólo se contestará una opción. Si se elige es la B, hay que trazar un gráfico como el que aparece al pie de la pregunta y rellenarlo convenientemente.

Read the following text and answer the questions below

| | |
|----|---|
| | <p><u>The origins of chocolate</u></p> <p>Chocolate originated in Mexico with the Aztec Indians and came to Spain through the Spanish conquistadors. Christopher Columbus found cocoa beans for the first time in 1502.</p> |
| 5 | <p>The first people to make chocolate were the ancient tribes of Mexico and Central America, including the Incas, the Aztecs and the Mayans. They used cocoa beans to make a spicy, frothy drink which they called <i>tchocolatl</i>. The Spanish conquistadors called it 'Food for the Gods' because the Incas, the Aztecs and the Mayans only drank it during religious celebrations.</p> |
| 10 | <p>When they first discovered <i>tchocolatl</i>, the Spaniards didn't like it very much. The colour was not attractive and the taste was unusual. Christopher Columbus brought it to Spain but the King and the Queen found it too bitter. To make the drink taste better, another great Spanish explorer, Hernando Cortez, added cane sugar to it. People in Spain became fascinated by this new drink and it quickly became the most popular drink in the country. Then it became fashionable in Italy</p> |
| 15 | <p>and after that became a favourite drink for French aristocrats.</p> |
| 20 | <p>Today, Spain is a major producer of chocolate and the quality of Spanish chocolate is excellent. However, Spain's chocolate products are not widely sold outside the country. Although Switzerland's chocolate industry started very late – at the end of the nineteenth century – Swiss chocolate now has an international reputation for high quality with many famous international brands like Lindt, Toblerone or Nestlé.</p> |

GLOSSARY

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|---|-----------------|
| Line 2: | cocoa beans | = | granos de cacao |
| Line 4: | tribe | = | tribu |
| Line 6: | spicy | = | aromático |
| Line 6: | frothy | = | espumoso |
| Line 11: | bitter | = | amargo |
| Line 20: | brand | = | marca |

1.- Based on the text, answer the following questions using your own words as far as possible. (2 points)

- a) – Spanish people didn't like chocolate at the beginning. Why?
- b) – Why is Swiss chocolate famous today?

2.- Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. (1 point)

- a) – The ancient tribes of Mexico and Central America drank chocolate every day.
- b) – Chocolate first became a popular drink in France.

3.- Choose the correct answer. (2 points)

- 1) – I want to read on the plane. I'm going to buy newspaper.
A – anything / B – some / the
C – something / a D – /
- 2) – Jenny normally black shoes, but today she red boots.
A – wears / is wearing B – is wearing / wears
C – does wear / wearing D – wearing / wear
- 3) – house to your brother? The one with the red door or the one with the blue door?
A – What / belongs B – What / is belonging
C – Whose / does belong D – Which / belongs
- 4) – Andrew a film when he a big noise outside.
A – watched / heard B – had watched / was hearing
C – was watching / heard D – watches / had heard
- 5) – She studies every day but finds time to play tennis Fridays and to go out with her friends the weekend.
A – / on / at B – on / on / in
C – / at / in D – at / on / at
- 6) – Sofia has to England many times but she hasn't visited London
A – been/ already B – gone / lately
C – gone / yet D – been / yet

- 7) – The train at 2 pm. Let's meet the station, we?
 A – leaves / on / shall B – is leaving / at / shall
 C – will leave / in / am D – is leaving / at / do
- 8) – When I to the airport I discovered I my passport.
 A – got / had forgotten B – had got / forgot
 C – get / have forgotten D – got / forget
- 9) – Chile is one of the countries in the world and people say that it is than Argentina.
 A – more beautiful / cheapest B – most beautiful / cheaper
 C – beautifulest / cheaper D – most beautiful / more cheap
- 10) – The house needs but I don't feel like it.
 A – painting / doing B – to paint / doing
 C – painting / to do D – painted / do

4.- Match both columns to make FOUR grammatically correct and meaningful sentences. (2 points)

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Tom's father has been doing the same job | I will have cleaned the house. |
| My friends left the party | for more than twenty years. |
| Although the hotel was not very nice, | without saying goodbye. |
| By the time your brother Paul arrives, | the holiday was fantastic. |

5.- A - Write a composition of about 100 words beginning with:

When I woke up yesterday morning,... (3 points)

Or

B - Read the following sentences and put them in order to make a paragraph about Nelson Mandela's biography. (3 points)

A.- Both his parents were illiterate, but his mother sent him to a local Methodist school when he was about seven.

B.- After passing his university exams in 1943, Mandela went to Johannesburg to work as a lawyer.

C.- Four years after his release, he was elected President of South Africa, established a new constitution and introduced many reforms to fight for human rights and to combat poverty.

D.- Although he was committed to non-violent protest, he was arrested in 1962, convicted of sabotage and conspiracy, and sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. He was released in 1990.

E.- In this city, he became involved in anti-colonial politics and joined the African National Congress (ANC).

F.- Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (also known as Madiba) was born to the *Thembu* royal family in 1918.

G.- As a young man, he attended Fort Hare University and the University of Witwatersrand where he studied law.

| Orden | 1 ^a | 2 ^a | 3 ^a | 4 ^a | 5 ^a | 6 ^a | 7 ^a |
|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Letra | | | | | | | |