



Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria  
Vicerrectorado de Estudiantes y Empleabilidad

**PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD PARA  
MAYORES DE 25 y 45 AÑOS  
CONVOCATORIA DE ABRIL DE 2014**

**MATERIA : INGLÉS**

**2B**

**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 1, 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><b><u>The origins of chocolate</u></b></p> <p>Chocolate originated in Mexico with the Aztec Indians and came to Spain through the Spanish conquistadors. Christopher Columbus found <b>cocoa beans</b> for the first time in 1502.</p>
5	<p>The first people to make chocolate were the ancient <b>tribes</b> of Mexico and Central America, including the Incas, the Aztecs and the Mayans. They used cocoa beans to make a <b>spicy, frothy</b> 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 <b>bitter</b>. 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 <b>brands</b> 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.- 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.

### **2.- 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?

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

1) – ..... 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     |

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) – I want ..... to read on the plane. I'm going to buy ..... newspaper.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A – anything / ..... | B – some / the    |
| C – something / a    | D – ..... / ..... |

4) – Sofia has ..... to England many times but she hasn't visited London .....

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A – been/ already | B – gone / lately |
| C – gone / yet    | D – been / yet    |

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) – 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       |

7) – 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

8) – 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

9) – 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

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)**

Although the hotel was not very nice,	for more than twenty years.
My friends left the party	I will have cleaned the house.
Tom's father has been doing the same job	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.-** 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.

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

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

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

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

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

**G.-** 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.

Orden	1ª	2ª	3ª	4ª	5ª	6ª	7ª
Letra							