



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 2016

MATERIA : I N G L É S

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 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>Tea – a very popular drink</u></b></p> <p>Although tea is considered typically English, it did not really become part of the English culture until the 18th century. Tea was introduced to Europe from Asia by Portuguese <b>traders</b> in the seventeenth century. It is probably the most popular drink in Britain, although tourists might think beer is! Some families drink tea with breakfast, lunch, and dinner!</p> <p>Tea shops originated in the 1800s and you can still find them today all over England especially in villages and small towns. You can choose from a wide variety of teas as well as <b>herbal teas</b> and coffees. At most tea rooms, you can just walk in and sit where you like. The waiter or waitress brings you a menu which usually has a selection of fresh sandwiches and cakes as well as ice cream, and then takes your order. Your tea comes in a pot, with a small <b>jug</b> of milk or a slice of lemon and you drink it out of delicate china tea cups. Most tea shops expect you to go over to the <b>cash register</b> when you have finished and pay your bill there.</p> <p>You will usually find tea rooms open from 9 o'clock in the morning to around 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Some are open seven days a week, while others may close mid-week because weekends are usually the busiest time.</p> <p>Tea was originally advertised as a drink with medicinal properties which made you strong and gave you energy, as well as "preserving perfect health until extreme old age". Today we know this is false, but it is true that drinking tea can be refreshing and stimulating. Tea breaks, or a short break from work to drink a cup of tea, are still very popular in the UK. Apparently tea contains antioxidants which protect the heart. However, too much tea, like too much coffee, can also lead to sleeplessness and palpitations. This is why today some people prefer to drink herbal teas which do not contain caffeine or decaffeinated coffee.</p>
5	
10	
15	
20	
25	

### GLOSSARY

Line 3: *trader* = *comerciante*

Line 11: *jug* = *jarra*

Line 8: *herbal teas* = *infusiones*

Line 13: *cash register* = *caja*

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

- a) – What can you have to eat and drink at most tea rooms?
- b) – Why did people compare tea with medicine when it first became popular?

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

- a) – Beer is the most popular drink in Britain.
- b) – People who have trouble sleeping often prefer herbal teas.

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

1) – I worked in England ..... last summer. I was ..... waitress in a very nice tea room where people came to have ..... tea and ..... to eat in the afternoon.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>A</b> – ..... / a / ..... / something | <b>B</b> – ..... / ..... / ..... / anything |
| <b>C</b> – in / ..... / the / something  | <b>D</b> – the / ..... / a / some           |

2) – Look! My brother ..... his room. What a surprise! He never ..... it.

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> – is cleaning / is cleaning | <b>B</b> – cleans / is cleaning |
| <b>C</b> – cleans / cleans           | <b>D</b> – is cleaning / cleans |

3) – My parents ..... the news on television when my uncle Peter ..... them.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>A</b> – were watching / phoned | <b>B</b> – were watching / was phoning |
| <b>C</b> – watched / was phoning  | <b>D</b> – watched / phoned            |

4) – Look at those dark clouds! I think it ..... It ..... in Lanzarote ..... two months.

- |   |
|---|
| <b>A</b> – is going to rain / hasn't rained / since |
| <b>B</b> – will rain / hasn't rained / already      |
| <b>C</b> – is raining / doesn't rain / for          |
| <b>D</b> – is going to rain/ hasn't rained / for    |

5) – The flower shop is ..... the book shop and the pharmacy. It opens early ..... the morning but it closes ..... noon, except ..... Monday.

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> – among / in / in / on   | <b>B</b> – between / on / at / the |
| <b>C</b> – between / in / at / on | <b>D</b> – out of / on / at / on   |

6) – I ..... the children's bedroom for all day and I haven't finished .....

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>A</b> – am painting / yet        | <b>B</b> – have painted / just          |
| <b>C</b> – have been painting / yet | <b>D</b> – have been painting / already |

7) – Julia ..... home after she ..... the exam.

- A – went / had finished                      B – is going / finished  
C – went / was finishing                      D – goes/ had finished

8) – John thinks Korean is ..... language in the world, but Chinese is ..... to learn than Korean.

- A – more difficult / the hardest              B – the difficultest / hard  
C – the most difficult / more hard          D – the most difficult / harder

9) – The plane ..... at 10:30. Let's hurry up and take a taxi, .....?

- A – is leaving / shall we                      B – is going to leave / will we  
C – left/ shall we                                D – is leaving / is it

10) – If the weather ....., we ..... a picnic tomorrow. So, we ..... go and buy bread and ham for the sandwiches this afternoon.

- A – improves / have / ought  
B – will improve / will have / should to  
C – is improving / have / should  
D – improves / will have / should

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

He won't get a better job	my parents enjoyed their holidays in Rome.
Although it rained a lot,	to lock the door, will you?
When you go out, don't forget	if he doesn't pass his driving test.
By the time David and Ann got there,	the concert had already finished.

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

*When I was in primary school,...* (3 points)

**Or**

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

**A.-** One day a BBC producer saw him while he was working there and his life completely changed. He was offered to run a TV show, *The Naked Chef*, and soon became well-known by the British public. He is now an international celebrity.

**B.-** Every afternoon, when he came home from school, he helped them prepare dinner for the restaurant's customers.

**C.-** British celebrity chef Jamie Oliver was born on 27 May 1975 in the village of Clavering, 20 miles south of Cambridge.

**D.-** His first job back in England was as a pastry chef at Antonio Carluccio's restaurant, where he gained experience in preparing Italian cuisine. Then he moved to *The River Café* as a sous chef.

**E.-** After college, he travelled to France to find out more about cooking and famous French cuisine. He also wanted to find his own style.

**F.-** He left school at the age of sixteen and went to Westminster Kingsway College to study catering.

**G.-** There his parents ran a pub, *The Cricketers*, where Jamie started practising cooking when he was a child.

Orden	1 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>a</sup>	4 <sup>a</sup>	5 <sup>a</sup>	6 <sup>a</sup>	7 <sup>a</sup>
Letra							