



PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD PARA MAYORES DE 25 AÑOS  
CONVOCATORIA DE ABRIL DE 2012

MATERIA : I N G L É S

1 A / 2

**NOTAS: REVISAR ESTAS 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 del texto que justifica 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.**
- 7) - Al entregar, debe asegurarse de que su examen se coloca en el grupo de pruebas A.

Escriba **1A** en su papel de examen

**CARS**

1 Cars are automobiles that can transport people. It is the main **means** of travelling for hundreds of millions of people all over the world. Cars have changed the way we live probably more than any other invention in history. At first only a few people had cars but after a while more and more people bought them because they **improved** the way people lived. Farmers with cars were able to take their products to places that were very distant. The appearance of cities and towns also changed. More and more workers drove to their jobs and people started to move to suburbs outside the town centres.

5 The automobile industry gives people many jobs. Millions of people around the world work in factories where cars are produced. Millions more work at petrol stations, restaurants or motels that travellers stop at.

10 However, cars also cause problems. Millions of people die in car accidents every year. Automobiles **pollute** the air that we breathe and parking space in cities is insufficient because everyone wants to use their cars to get to city centres.

15 Cars have changed a lot over the years and nowadays they are becoming computerized machines. Some day they may drive themselves. Highways and other roads could be built so that cars can be programmed to drive along them by autopilot while passengers sit in the back and relax. Such cars could be radar controlled to avoid contact with other vehicles on the road.

## **GLOSSARY:**

|           |                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| line 1 -  | <b>means</b> – medios       |
| line 4 -  | <b>improve</b> – mejorar    |
| line 12 - | <b>pollute</b> – contaminar |

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

- a) – In what ways are cars negative for people?
- b) – Why were cars useful for people who cultivated land?

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

- a) – Cars made it possible for people to live far from the city centre.
- b) – Drivers leave their car at home when they visit the heart of the city.

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

1) – You ..... (drive) all day, you ..... be very tired.

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A – have driven / can | B – are going to drive / ought |
| C – must / should     | D – have been driving / must   |

2) – She ..... (work) in this factory ..... she was twenty.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A – will have worked / before | B – has worked / for         |
| C – is working / when         | D – has been working / since |

3) – After he ..... (do) his homework, his mother ..... (let) him watch TV.

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A – had done / let       | B – did / lets               |
| C – was doing / will let | D – has been doing / has let |

4) – **Tom:** “How long ago ..... here?” **Pat:** “I arrived ..... Christmas Day.”

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A – did you arrive / on   | B – you arrived / in     |
| C – do you arrive / about | D – had you arrived / at |

5) – I'm going to carry on sleeping ..... a while, so leave me in peace, ..... you?

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A – ..... / did | B – in / have  |
| C – for / will  | D –during / do |

6) – ..... coffee is very hot. I must put ..... milk in it.

A – ----- / some

B – The / a

C – The / some

D – Some / the

7) – By next month I ..... (work) in this office .....twelve years.

A – will have worked / for

B – am working / .....

C – am going to work / during

D – will be working / since

8) – **Tom:** What ..... you tell me about Scotland? **Pat:** Well, I'm afraid I've never ..... there.

A – will / gone

B – have / been

C – can / been

D – must / come

9) – This restaurant is ..... than we can afford, so let's go to a ..... place.

A – the expensivest / most cheap

B – expensiver / more cheap

C – more expensive / cheaper

D – the most expensive / cheapest

10) – He was getting ..... the car when two men ..... him.

A – away / shot

B – away from / were shooting

C – into / shooted

D – out of / shot

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

|  |   |
|--|---|
| The garden was so huge that                        | she won't know when to pick you up.       |
| Although he is no longer very young,               | so go back to your room.                  |
| Unless you tell Patricia the time of your arrival, | they hardly ever visited that part of it. |
| I don't want anyone to help me,                    | Tom still goes swimming every day.        |

**5.- A –COMPOSITION - Write a dialogue (12-14 sentences) between a police officer and a tourist whose bag has been stolen.-**

**OR**

**B – Read the following sentences and put them in order to make a paragraph of Florence Nightingale's biography. ( 3 points)**

**A.-** There were thousands of sick and wounded\* men at the hospital she was sent to.

**B.-** In 1853 the Crimean war started and Florence was asked to go there to help the wounded\* soldiers.

**C.-** However, she disobeyed them and trained as a nurse.

**D.-** She wanted to be a nurse but her parents did not want her to become one.

**E.-** She did not go to school, but was taught at home by her father.

**F.-** The soldiers thought that Florence Nightingale was a great lady and when she returned home to Britain she was a heroine.

**G.-** Florence Nightingale was born in 1820.

**\*Wounded : heridos**

| 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 |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |