



UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA

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

MATERIA : I N G L É S

1 B / 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 **1B** en su papel de examen

CARS

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 - **means** – medios

line 4 - **improved** – mejorar

line 12 - **pollute** – contaminar

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

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

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

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

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

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

A – ----- / some

B – The / a

C – Some / the

D – The / some

2) – **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

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

A – has been working / since

B – has worked / for

C – is working / when

D – will have worked / before

4) – **TOM:** What you tell me about Scotland? **Pat:** Well, I’m afraid I’ve never there.

A – have / been

B – will / gone

C – must / come

D – can / been

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

A – have driven / can

B – have been driving / must

C – must / should

D – are going to drive / ought

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

A – away / shot

B – into / shoot

C – out of / shot

D – away from / were shooting

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

A – during / do

B – in / have

C – for / will

D – / did

8) – By next month I (work) in this officetwelve years.

A – will be working / since

B – will have worked / for

C – am going to work / during

D – am working /

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

A – more expensive / cheaper

B – expensiver / more cheap

C – the expensivest / most cheap

D – the most expensive / cheapest

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

A – was doing / will let

B – did / lets

C – has been doing / has let

D – had done / let

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

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

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

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

C.- Florence Nightingale was born in 1820.

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

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

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

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

***Wounded : heridos.**

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