



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

2 / 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.**

Pasta - The World's Favourite Food

1 Pasta is the world's favourite food. A **survey** taken in 17 countries confirmed that pasta is what people like to eat most. Not only is pasta the number one food in its home country Italy, but it is also enjoyed in faraway places like the Philippines, Mexico and South Africa.

5 One of the reasons why Pasta has become popular is because it is cheap and easy to prepare. It tastes good and fills your stomach. It produces energy in the form of carbohydrates, which is why athletes eat pasta regularly. Pasta can also be kept for a long time. You don't have to use it up immediately.

10 Pasta has also become popular because it represents the Italian way of life. People all over the world like it because it's so simple. It has two basic ingredients, **wheat** and water, just like bread.

15 Before it became popular in Italy during the 19th century, earlier civilizations also ate forms of pasta. The ancient Greeks and Romans created pasta-like foods that they baked in **ovens**. Legends tell that Marco Polo brought pasta back to Italy with him but this is not true. Arabs probably brought a kind of pasta to Sicily in the 8th century. Farmers there have been growing **wheat**, the main ingredient of pasta, for hundreds of years.

20 Pasta first became popular in Naples in the 1700s where it was combined with tomato sauce. It was an ideal food to **feed** large parts of the population. When more and more Italians emigrated to America at the beginning of the 20th century they took their eating habits with them. Pasta and pizza immediately became popular in America.

Although many people refer to spaghetti as the main form of pasta there are over 600 types with different shapes and each of them is cooked in a different way.

GLOSSARY:

line 1 - **Survey** – encuestas
 line 11, 17 - **Wheat** – trigo
 line 15 - **Oven** – horno
 line 19 - **Feed** – alimentar

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

- a) – Why do so many people eat pasta all over the world?
- b) – Why is pasta so popular in the United States?

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

- a) – Pasta is a common food for people who practise sports.
- b) – Pasta was not known before the 19th century.

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

1) – There are beautiful flowers in garden.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A – any / the | B – The / a |
| C – Some / the | D – The / some |

2) – How long (take) to be good playing the violin?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A – has it taken / for | B – will it take / in |
| C – does it take / at | D – is it taking / on |

3) – Mary (not see) him she went to London two years ago.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A – haven't been seen / since | B – hasn't seen / since |
| C – isn't going to see / after | D – will not see / when |

4) – My parents have arrived. They haveto the cinema.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A – yet / gone | B – ever / come |
| C – just / been | D – lately / been |

5) – Why (take) your umbrella? It rain.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A – must you / can | B – are you taking / must |
| C – don't you take / may | D – will you take / ought to |

6) – He was driving his car a lane in Ireland when he (see) a wild cat.

A – across / had seen B – through / has seen

C – along / saw D – over / was seeing

7) – I always let you have a lie-in weekends, I?

A – for / do B – at / don't

C – in / won't D – during / haven't

8) – This time next Saturday (lie) the beach.

A – I'm going to lie / in B – I'll will have been lying / at

C – I'm lying / near D – I'll be lying / on

9) – Your apartment is much than Peter's and too.

A – more near / the most attractive B – nearer / more attractive

C – the nearest / attractiver D – the most near / the attractivest

10) – He (say) he was happy we (help) him so much.

A – will say / are helping B – has been saying/ will have helped

C – has said / were going to D – said / had helped

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

Instead of doing her housework,	the way she's behaving today.
There is something funny about	I feel like going for a walk.
Although it is colder than yesterday,	she is reading a novel in the sitting-room.
Don't forget to call me	when you get home.

5.- A - COMPOSITION – Your car has been stolen and you have gone to the police station to report the theft. Write the conversation between you and the policeman (12-14 sentences):

OR

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

A.- Young Beethoven began composing his own music at the age of fifteen.

B.- As Beethoven's hearing got worse, he often broke the strings on his piano trying to play it louder. But he never gave up.

C.- Beethoven, born in 1770, was one of the greatest composers of all time, but his life was not easy.

D.- He continued to write powerful music, and his audiences cheered more than ever, though he couldn't hear it.

E.- When Beethoven died, more than 20,000 people lined the streets to say goodbye.

F.- As a child, Beethoven was messy, clumsy and shy. His father did not treat him very well, and he did not have many friends.

G.- Later, when he was just 30 years old, Beethoven began to lose his hearing, and this made him even more irritable and sad.

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