

MATERIA : INGLÉS

2

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 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><i>Noisy neighbours, biggest problems</i></p>
5	<p>Do you get on well with your neighbours, or are the people living next door stressful? A new report says that a quarter of people in Britain have had problems with their neighbours in the past year. The <u>survey</u> was carried out by an organization called "Which?" that tries to help and protect consumers. The <u>researchers</u> asked 2,062 adults about their relations with their neighbours. They found that 27 per cent had experienced problems. "Which?" said on its website that "Half of the people felt angry and half felt irritable, with 42 per cent saying they felt stressed. One in ten admitted to feeling afraid." It added: "The survey also found that 64 per cent didn't know where to go to get help and advice."</p>
10	<p>The biggest complaints about neighbours were loud voices and the sound of arguing. Loud music and televisions were also a problem. People also described drug use and police arriving at their neighbour's house. Only one-third of people spoke to the noisy neighbour about the problem. However, people said the problem became worse if the neighbours did not apologise or continued with their annoying behaviour. "Which?" said 86 per cent of young people (those aged 18-24) did not know where to go to get advice. A "Which?" spokesperson said: "Our research has found that young people especially are suffering in silence."</p>
15	
20	<p>Gloria Elliott, Chief Executive of the pressure group that campaigns against excessive noise, told the newspaper <i>The Mirror</i>: "It's a real problem causing lack of sleep, which affects concentration, wellbeing and quality of life." She also gave some advice on what you can do about it.</p> <p>You should always talk to your neighbour first to make them aware of how you feel. Although it's tempting to march next door the moment the noise occurs,</p>

25	<p>you're much more likely to get the desired result if you wait a day or so. And when you go and see them, stay polite. Your neighbour may not have realised they had been causing you such disturbance.</p> <p>Gloria Elliott also suggested people needed to keep a diary of bad behaviour among neighbours, recording the type and volume of the noise (eg. music, dog barking), when it happened, how long it lasted and how it affected you.</p>
30	<p>All this will help you be specific when dealing with your neighbour and will also serve as evidence if you take things further.</p>

GLOSSARY

Line 3: survey = encuesta

Line 4: researchers = investigadores

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

- a) – How do people normally feel when they have problems with their neighbours?
- b) – What should people do before calling the police?

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

- a) – Fifty per cent of people have had problems with their neighbours in the past year, according to the survey.
- b) – The older people are, the more they suffer in silence.

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

1) – There is wine in the cupboard and cheese in the fridge, but there isn't bread.

A – / some / some

B – / / any

C – any / any / some

D – the / the / the

2) – Listen! Becky the piano upstairs. She always the piano when she is sad.

A – is playing / plays

B – plays / is playing

C – is playing / is playing

D – plays / plays

3) – Many supporters at the airport when the Spanish national basketball team Some asked them: “..... team do you think will win the match: Spain or Italy?”

A – waited / was arriving / which

B – were waiting / were arriving / what

C – waited / arrived / what

D – were waiting / arrived / which

4) – She in the rain for two hours, but the storm all the buses late.

- A – has been standing / because of / are B – has stood / because / are
C – stands / thanks to / are D – has been standing / for / has

been

5) – My cousins went to Australia last December. Christmas day, they saw Father Christmas greeting children the beach, and the evening people went to church.

- A – in / on / at / at B – at / / in / in
C – on / on / on / on D – / on / on / in

6) – Peter has to Germany many times but he hasn't visited Berlin

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

7) – After the teacher our mobile phones, we our exam.

- A – had collected / started B – had collected / had started
C – collected / had started D – collected / have started

8) – I think the *Harry Potter* films are than the books. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* is the film I've ever seen.

- A – better / most exciting B – best / more exciting
C – better / more exciting D – best / most exciting

9) – We to Rome tomorrow at 7.30am. We have a good night's sleep. Let's go to bed early,

- A – will travel / ought / will we B – are going to travel / must to / do we
C – are travelling / should / is it D – are travelling / should / shall we

10) – If we enough money to go on holiday this year, we to France.

- A – will have / will go B – will have / go
C – have / go D – have / will go

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

Although the weather was horrendous,	after he had finished helping with the housework.
He went to his friend's home	her voice was shaking.
He decided he was tired of	the children thoroughly enjoyed their day at Disneyland.
Despite her effort to keep calm,	working for the same company and decided to start his own business.

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

I've had a very busy time for the last few days ... (3 points)

Or

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

A.- In 1943 he volunteered for the RAF and while he was stationed in Egypt he submitted a short story to a magazine which paid him for it. At that point he decided he quite liked the idea of becoming a writer.

B.- The writer Michael Bond was born on 13 January 1926 in Newbury and he grew up in nearby Reading.

C.- Bond often suffered this brutal treatment and he came to hate school. He left at age 14 and got a job as a clerk in a local solicitor's office, moving to the BBC a year later.

D.- Bond's happy childhood was interrupted when his parents sent him to a strict Catholic school where the Brothers kept discipline with heavy rubber straps.

E.- As a child, his parents instilled in him a love of books and he has happy memories of never going to sleep without a bedtime story.

F.- Since 1958, more than 150 different Paddington titles have been published, and more than 35 million copies have been sold worldwide in more than 40 languages.

G.- On his way home from work on Christmas Eve in 1956, Bond saw a lonely teddy bear on the shelf in a shop window, and took it home as a present for his wife. He called it Paddington because they were living near Paddington Station at the time. "Paddington Bear was a refugee with a label - 'Please look after this bear. Thank you', and he had a little suitcase."

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