

**Instrucciones:** a) Duración: 1 h.30m. b) No se permite el uso de diccionario. c) La puntuación de las preguntas está indicada en las mismas. d) Los alumnos deberán realizar completa una de las dos opciones A o B, sin poder mezclar las respuestas.

**OPTION A “Afternoon tea: a very British tradition”**

1 Tea, the most quintessential of English drinks, is a relative latecomer to Britain. Although the custom of  
2 drinking tea dates back to the third millennium BC in China, it was not until the mid 17th century that tea first  
3 appeared in England.

4 It is said that Queen Catherine started the British on drinking tea when she brought some as part of her wedding  
5 gifts in 1662. Initially, tea drinking was only for the wealthy classes due to high shipping costs and import duties. The  
6 lower classes still drank beer with their breakfast.

7 Afternoon tea was introduced in England by Anna, the seventh Duchess of Bedford, in the year 1840. The  
8 Duchess would become hungry around four o'clock in the afternoon. The evening meal was generally served late, at  
9 eight o'clock, thus leaving a long period of time between lunch and dinner. The Duchess asked for a tray of tea, cake  
10 and bread and butter (some time earlier, the Earl of Sandwich had had the idea of putting a filling between two slices  
11 of bread) to be brought to her room. This became a habit of hers and she began inviting her friends to join her.

12 This pause for tea became a fashionable social event. During the 1880s upper-class and society women would  
13 change into long dress, hat and gloves for their afternoon tea, which was usually served in the drawing room  
14 between four and five o'clock.

15 In the average suburban home today, afternoon tea is likely to be just a biscuit or small cake and a mug of tea,  
16 usually produced using a teabag. Sacrilege!

**I \* COMPREHENSION** (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **Who could drink tea in the mid 17th century? Why?**
2. **For what reason did the Duchess of Bedford introduce the habit of afternoon tea?**
3. **Why did the pause for tea become a fashionable social event in the 1880s?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **The habit of drinking tea originated in China.**
5. **According to the writer, today's afternoon tea has lost the charm of the past.**

**II \* USE OF ENGLISH** (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. GIVE ONE OPPOSITE FOR “**wealthy**” (adjective) AS IT IS USED IN THE TEXT (line 5).
7. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: “**an amount, standard, or level considered as usual or ordinary.**”
8. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT PREPOSITION. **English people are very fond \_\_\_\_\_ drinking tea.**
9. WHICH WORD IS NOT AN ADVERB?: **Often / usually / friendly / rapidly**
10. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: **Tea is grown in India.**
11. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **Tea first appeared in England in the 17th century.**
12. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **Anna was the seventh Duchess of Bedford. She introduced traditional afternoon tea.**
13. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: **I can't drink this tea. It's too cold. This tea isn't \_\_\_\_\_**

**III \* PRODUCTION** (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:  
**Some British and American traditions have become popular in Spain nowadays. Discuss.**

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**OPTION B** "We can thank the human brain for keeping our race alive all these years"

1 Humans are pretty amazing animals. Not only have we managed to survive in various forms for millions of years,  
2 but we have grown into a population of nearly 7 billion, distributed virtually all over the planet. And we've done it  
3 despite the fact that, compared with much of the rest of the animal kingdom, we are fairly fragile creatures. We are not  
4 particularly strong; we do not do very well without a regular supply of food and water; and we are vulnerable to a lot of  
5 infectious diseases.

6 We have been able to succeed, for the most part, perhaps because of our highly developed brain and its ability to  
7 develop ingenious solutions to life-threatening challenges. Modern humans have come to depend on a multitude of  
8 inventions in order to survive and one of the most important is antibiotics, a discovery of the twentieth century which  
9 has changed our lives.

10 For most of human history, almost everyone on the planet ran the risk of dying in epidemics of bacterial diseases.  
11 One such disease, the "Black Death," killed an estimated 200 million people in the 14th century alone. However, in the  
12 late 1920s, a London physician named Dr. Alexander Fleming noticed that mould (a greenish microorganism that  
13 grows with humidity and heat) which had contaminated a Petri dish prevented the growth of a pathogen he was  
14 studying. One of his students, Dr. Cecil Paine, eventually became the first clinician to demonstrate the effectiveness of  
15 penicillin, a drug derived from mould, against bacterial disease in human patients. Since then, the use of penicillin and  
16 other antibiotics has dramatically reduced the number of deaths from certain once-common diseases.

**I \* COMPREHENSION** (4 points: questions 1-3, 1 point each; 4-5, 0.5 points each)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **Why are human beings more special than the rest of animals?**
2. **What advantage of the brain is mentioned in the text?**
3. **How has the use of antibiotics affected human history?**

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **Over 200 million people died in the 14th century because of bacterial diseases.**
5. **Fleming discovered that penicillin could be used to fight bacterial diseases in humans.**

**II \* USE OF ENGLISH** (3 points; questions 6-9, 0.25 points each; 10-13, 0.5 points each)

6. FIND IN THE TEXT A SYNONYM FOR "danger" (noun).
7. GIVE A NOUN WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "develop" (verb).
8. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? **Unwell / ill / sick / weak.**
9. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "someone skilled in medicine."
10. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: **It is possible that your little brother hid your phone. Your little brother may....**
11. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **Fleming was a physician. He discovered that mould prevented the growth of bacteria.**
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS. **My friends suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.**
13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: **We believe that antibiotics were discovered by Fleming at the beginning of the 20th century.**

**III \* PRODUCTION** (3 points)

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:  
**Do animals contribute to make our lives easier or better? Explain.**