

**INGELES AZTERKETA
OINARRIZKO ZIKLOA**

**EXAMEN DE INGLÉS
CICLO ELEMENTAL**

AZTERKETA EREDUA

EXAMEN MODELO

GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCE	15 marks	} 2 hours
READING	15 marks	
WRITING	15 marks	

LISTENING 15 marks, approximately 15 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS

Do not open this booklet until you are told by the examiner.

Write your name, surnames and identity card number on the answer sheets.

All answers must be written or marked on the answer sheet in ink. Do not use a pencil.

You can mark or write your answers in this booklet and you can use it as rough paper (*ziriborroa / borrador*). Only the answer sheets are kept and marked.

The listening test starts 20 minutes after the beginning of the exam.

At the end of the exam, both the exam booklet and the answer sheets must be handed in to the examiner.

1. GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCE

Read this text and choose the right answer. Only one answer is correct. Mark your answers on your answer sheet with a cross (X).

TEXT 1 (estimated time: 15 minutes)

WITCHES

Modern science started in the sixteenth century. However, most men and women knew __0_C_ of science. __1__, the world was full of spirits and witches. Witches (nearly always women) were supposed __2__ their souls to the devil. In return, he had given them magic powers. They __3__ use magic and give people the “evil eye”. If they did so, their victims would be taken ill, or die, or be hit by bad luck.

Witches lived alone, apart from a cat __4__ helped them. So village people __5__ women who lived alone with their cats. They hung horse-shoes and bunches of herbs over their own cottage doors to protect them __6__ the witches’ powers.

__7__ ignorant and poor believed in witches. In 1542, the gentry, merchants, and lords in Parliament made witchcraft a crime. The law stayed in force __8__ 1736. In that time, __9__ most of them old, were hanged. (Witches were not burned in England.)

A simple chain of events could bring a “witch” to trial. An old woman would come begging at a farmhouse door. The busy farmer’s wife would __10__ her off with nothing. Shortly after, the farmer would __11__ ill and die. His wife would remember the old woman, and accuse __12__ a witch. The old woman would be arrested and tortured. Under torture, she would “confess” that she was a witch.

In the late seventeenth century, educated people stopped __13__ in witches. Poor old women were __14__ brought to court, but judges refused to find them guilty. The last hanging for witchcraft in England __15__ at Exeter in 1685.

Adapted from *British History* by Walter Robson

0. A) anything B) enough C) **nothing** D) all
1. A) According to them B) Despite them C) To them D) Owing to
2. A) to be sold B) to be selling C) having sold D) to have sold
3. A) managed B) knew to C) were able D) could
4. A) that B) whose C) it D) what
5. A) kept up with B) kept away from C) kept out off D) kept off from
6. A) from B) off C) of D) at
7. A) not only B) only C) apart from D) alone
8. A) up B) since C) until D) from
9. A) few hundred women B) hundreds women
C) hundred of women D) a few hundred women
10. A) refuse B) send C) pull D) deny
11. A) fell B) felt C) fall D) feel
12. A) that she would be B) her of being C) that she was D) her to be
13. A) to believe B) to believing C) believing D) believe
14. A) even B) still C) no any longer D) not yet
15. A) had place B) was placed C) made place D) took place

2. READING COMPREHENSION

FIRST PASSAGE (estimated time: 20 minutes)

Read this text and then do the exercises on the next page.

THE AFRICAN LAWYER

Georgette Djaba, 39, lives in South London with her children and works as a family solicitor. She is of African origin and, unfortunately, has experienced racism:

When I walk into a courtroom, most strangers assume that I'm a social worker or a client and they're always astonished when they realise I'm the lawyer. They look at me as if
5 I have no right to be in my position. Last year, one white barrister even asked me not to sit next to her. But I learned long ago not to take racism personally.

We came to London from Ghana, which was still a British colony, in 1972 when I was 12, because of political instability at home. We were already well-travelled by then - my father was an entrepreneur. At airports, white people would assume we were servants,
10 and asked us to carry their luggage. My father always enjoyed telling them he was a businessman.

We moved to South London and from the outset we were ostracised. We lived in a beautiful five-bedroom house, but our neighbours wouldn't let their children play with my brothers and me. They were very suspicious of my parents, thinking they were drug
15 dealers.

At the private girls' school I attended, the teachers were wonderful, but fellow pupils would ask: "Did you live in a tree in Ghana? Did you wear a grass skirt?" They had never seen an African girl, except in corny films, and were merely ignorant.

But it did upset me that none of the white girls would play with me. I used to feel
20 terribly lonely and left out. So when I left school I returned to Ghana to work and was there soon reunited with a childhood sweetheart.

We had a baby boy, but when I was in my 20s, the relationship ended. Afterwards I had a serious relationship with a black Ghanaian lawyer, and fell pregnant again. But having lived in the West, I found it very difficult to settle in Ghana, too. The men I met
25 were very chauvinistic, and I had tasted freedom and seen how women can have their own careers and be equally successful. I wanted more from life.

So, when I was 24, I returned to Britain, where my daughter was born. I wanted to become a lawyer to help win justice and equality for all people. I enrolled at North London University, doing part-time secretarial work to pay my fees and support my children, and
30 studying late into the night.

Though I love my work, I'm convinced my colour has made it much more difficult to be successful in a predominantly white, middle-class, male profession. For example, as we neared the end of the degree course, nearly all the white students had places at Law School and many had sponsorship from legal firms. Yet only a handful of black students
35 found similar opportunities. I applied to about 400 law firms, but received rejection after rejection. In desperation, I wrote to the Society of Black Lawyers. With their backing, I was accepted by the college of Law, in London, a day before the course began.

All I want for my children, who were bullied at their London primary schools, and for future generations, is that they are treated fairly.

Adapted from The Daily Mail

Identify the **SIX TRUE** statements below apart from the example (statement A) according to the text. Write the corresponding letters in the spaces provided on your answer sheet (numbers 16 to 21, in any order).

- A. People get surprised when they know the writer is a lawyer. **TRUE**
- B. People accept her status at work.
- C. Once, when she was in a courtroom, a witness refused to sit next to her.
- D. They went to London from Ghana when it became an independent country.
- E. By the time she got to England they had already visited many places.
- F. When they moved to London people refused to meet them.
- G. Her parents made a lot of money as drug dealers.
- H. She found it difficult to make friends at school.
- I. When she was at school her classmates used to see films eating pop corn.
- J. When she returned to Ghana she married a very young boy she had just met.
- K. While living in Ghana she thought women in Britain were better treated.
- L. When she was living in Ghana she felt free and was a successful lawyer.
- M. She wanted to become a lawyer to take revenge for what she had suffered in her childhood.
- N. She had to work in order to enter university.
- O. Her children received unfair treatment at school.

Find a word in the text for each of the definitions below. You are given the grammatical category of the words you need to find. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 0. <i>Noun</i> | place where cases are judged (between lines 1 & 6)
courtroom |
| 22. <i>Noun</i> | beginning of a process or event (between lines 10 & 15) |
| 23. <i>Verb</i> | make somebody unhappy, worried or disappointed
(between lines 16 & 21) |
| 24. <i>Adjective</i> | belonging to a particular person (between lines 22 & 30) |
| 25. <i>Adverb</i> | way of dealing with people equally, in a reasonable manner
(between lines 31 & 39) |

SECOND PASSAGE (estimated time: 10 minutes)

Read this text with gaps and then do the exercise on the next page.

FEAR OF FATHERHOOD

For most of my life I've been sure I would never be a father. Nor, to be frank, did I want to be. ____0__D_. When friends or even family members talked about their children, something inside me would simply switch off and I would find an excuse to change the subject.

I'm sure this was because my own parents' marriage was unhappy and ended in the courts when I was 13. ____26____. So I grew up regarding marriage as a trap, an emotional agony that could only be prolonged by having children.

It wasn't until my early thirties that I met someone who gave me cause to question my certainty. ____27____. I knew Anne-Marie wanted to be a mother one day and I felt she would make a wonderful one. By the time we married, I had succeeded in disguising my unease about having a family.

Fourteen months later she discovered she was pregnant. My initial reaction was one of amazement at how happy I felt. For several days I walked around feeling both cheerful and positive. But soon my reactions became more complicated. After the exhilaration of the first week, something else was growing.

We decided not to tell anyone our news for a while, "in case anything goes wrong". The pregnancy felt like a shared conspiracy, a covert game being played by two participants who didn't know all the rules just yet. ____28____. It allowed me to pretend that it wasn't really happening.

After a short time I began to see that what I was doing was ridiculous. I tried to confront the reality of what was happening. How could someone with a childhood like mine ever begin to cope with this role? Statisticians tell us that most children of divorce will end up in unhappy marriages themselves.

I think my fear improved our relationship. ____29____. I would silently repeat them, thinking about the words, and whenever I did that, the fear receded. Yes, our marriage might fail - but whose might not?

As soon as I stopped worrying about my own damaged childhood, I felt my wife and myself become closer. There were no big chats about the future, we simply seemed to accept that suddenly it was there. I think of my wedding day as the happiest day of my life. ____30____.

I had managed to stop thinking I was doomed to be a bad parent, but that isn't the same thing as believing you'll be a good one.

Adapted from *The Sunday Telegraph*

Fit these sentences into the gaps of the text. There are two sentences that do not belong to the text. Match the gap numbers with the letters as in the example (number 0 in the text). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

- A. Even after their separation, we children continued to be the focus of their arguments.
- B. After a few weeks the bad dreams stopped.
- C. Certainly it forced me to consider the promises I had made to my wife on our wedding day.
- D. The very idea was painful enough to make me avoid discussing it. **EXAMPLE**
- E. I never knew what extinction meant until the pregnancy.
- F. Even my attitude to the prospect of having children softened a little during our courtship.
- G. However, the first month of the pregnancy was the real beginning of our marriage.
- H. By the age of fourteen they had already divorced and went their separate ways.
- I. A lot of couples say this is fun, although for me the secrecy had other uses too.

3. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will have 1 minute 15 seconds to read the questions before you hear each passage. Each passage will be played twice.

FIRST PASSAGE

*You are going to hear an interview with David Willetts, the worldwide known musical performer. Are the following statements True, False or Not Mentioned? Write **T** (True), **F** (False) or **N** (Not mentioned) on your answer sheet.*

0. David Willetts played the leading male role in *The Phantom of the Opera*. **T**
00. David Willetts is the best musical performer in the world. **F**
000. David Willetts has sung with other famous performers. **N**
31. David used to play the piano for his mother.
32. *The King and I* was David's first amateur performance.
33. David thinks that he is not well paid for what he does.
34. He thinks that performers' reputation depends on their last interpretation.
35. People have to queue for hours to buy the tickets for David's show.
36. David believes that he has to give more than 100% when he acts.
37. When he's on the stage, he's very conscious of the effect he has on the audience.
38. He regrets he can't bring much help for people with disfigured faces.

Adapted from Speak Up Magazine

SECOND PASSAGE

You are going to hear a passage on the town of Gallup. Listen to it and choose the most appropriate alternative **A**, **B**, or **C** according to the text. Mark your answers on your answer sheet with a cross (X).

0. Gallup lies on Route 66 that goes from **B**
A) New Mexico to Chicago.
B) **Chicago to Los Angeles.**
C) Los Angeles to New Mexico.
39. The town at nighttime.
A) is full of lights
B) is usually dark
C) shows a few neon signs
40. The Navajo Indian Reservation is the Indian Reservation in the USA.
A) biggest
B) oldest
C) most traditional
41. Native Americans traditionally have
A) broad faces and flat cheekbones.
B) broad noses and prominent cheekbones.
C) broad faces and high cheekbones.
42. Indian shops sell
A) souvenirs.
B) jewels.
C) postcards.
43. The Navajos
A) have lived in this region for hundreds of years.
B) arrived in this region in the mid 50s.
C) have lived in this region for less than a hundred years.
44. You may not be warmly welcomed by the Navajos because
A) they do not trust their Hopi neighbours.
B) they preserve their traditional way of life.
C) they have been unfairly treated by all governments.
45. The land is
A) rich both agriculturally and in natural resources.
B) agriculturally poor but rich in natural resources.
C) agriculturally rich but poor in natural resources.

Adapted from *Speak Up Magazine*

4. WRITING

(estimated time: 1 hour 15 minutes)

*Write two compositions (150 – 180 words **each**) on the following topics:*

1. You were visiting some friends in their flat late one evening when you heard someone shout “Fire”. Describe what happened next.
2. Your friend, Anna, has just lost her job. Write to her and include these points:
 - Offer your support.
 - Ask her about her plans for the future.
 - Invite her to spend a few days with you.

KEY

EXAMEN MODELO

FIRST PART: _____ / 45 (pass mark 30) Correction of Writing: Yes / No

WRITING: _____ / 15 (pass mark 9) Called for oral exam: Yes / No

1. GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCE _____ / 15

1. ~~A~~ B C D 2. A B C ~~D~~ 3. A B C ~~D~~ 4. ~~A~~ B C D 5. A ~~B~~ C D
 6. ~~A~~ B C D 7. ~~A~~ B C D 8. A B ~~C~~ D 9. A B C ~~D~~ 10. A ~~B~~ C D
 11. A B ~~C~~ D 12. A ~~B~~ C D 13. A B ~~C~~ D 14. A ~~B~~ C D 15. A B C ~~D~~

2. READING COMPREHENSION _____ / 15

FIRST PASSAGE

16. E 17. F 18. H 19. K 20. N 21. O
 (in any order)

22. **outset** (line 12)
 23. **upset** (line 19)
 24. **own** (line 25)
 25. **fairly** (line 39)

SECOND PASSAGE

26. A 27. F 28. I 29. C 30. G

3. LISTENING COMPREHENSION _____ / 15

FIRST PASSAGE

31. F 32. T 33. N 34. T
 35. N 36. T 37. F 38. F

SECOND PASSAGE

39. ~~A~~ B C 40. ~~A~~ B C 41. A B ~~C~~ 42. A ~~B~~ C
 43. ~~A~~ B C 44. A B ~~C~~ 45. A ~~B~~ C

TAPESCRIPPTS

FIRST PASSAGE

David Willetts

Having played the leading male roles in both THE PHANTOM OF OPERA and LES MISÉRABLES, David Willetts is one of the top musical performers in the world today. His meteoric rise to fame came within just five years of turning professional.

Born in Birmingham in 1952, he and his sister used to sing at home with their mother accompanying them on the piano. His first amateur performance was in THE KING AND I, and from this and other small stage productions he was hired for his first professional role in LES MISÉRABLES in 1985.

SPEAK UP: How do you manage to keep your enthusiasm for the character and your interpretation fresh?

DAVID WILLETS: I think the first thing, anybody who's in our business as performers will tell you, that to be paid for doing a job you really enjoy is one of the most wonderful things in the world. So there's always that, that you go out there knowing that it's no one's right, it's no one's privilege, to be up there doing this; it's something that, you know, you've worked hard for, and you have to keep ... the old cliché, you know, about you're only as good as your last performance is very, very true. So there's two things, A: You try and be as good as you can every night because it's your reputation, and you are trying ... the product that you're selling is yourself. So that's one side of it. But the other side of it is a pride in your job, and also the fact that people have had tickets to see this show for 12 months, and this is their big day. For them it's an opening night, you know, and this is the way I look at it: you can't go out and give 99 per cent, you have to go out and give 110 per cent. And that's what it's all about, and this is why people keep coming back.

SP: Jean Valjean in LES MISERABLES and the Phantom – has playing these characters left any sort of lasting impression on you?

DW: Well, there's various things, there's various things. I mean, you don't realize when you're doing a character and you're performing a show what effect you have on the public. You don't realize because what you're doing is your job, and you're out there to create a character. And from the letters that I have from people who are disfigured, for instance – you know, when I'm doing now the Phantom – both kind of visually and maybe mentally, when they come to see the show, they write me letters saying, “Well, you know, maybe life isn't so bad after all, maybe we can cope and you've shown us something that... and maybe a way of handling the situation”. And you don't realize that, and it makes you very, very humble to realize that there are people out there... I mean, I can take this make-up off every night, there's people who have got these problems for the rest of their life. And, you know, if we can ... if I as an actor can bring some sort of help or looking to the future for these people, then that's a great feeling.

Adapted from *Speak Up Magazine*
Time: 2:53

SECOND PASSAGE

Another country

Gallup is an unremarkable but not untypical New Mexico town. It lies on the old route 66, that runs from Chicago through three time zones and eight states to Los Angeles. The main street is lined with fast food joints, cheap motels, seedy bars and bottle shops. At nighttime the desert town is lit up by an endless array of neon signs and billboards. When not passed by completely, it is a convenient stopover between Santa Fe to the east and the Grand Canyon to the west.

What many passing motorists do not realize, however, is that Gallup sits on the southern border of the largest Indian reservation in the United States - the Navajo Nation – that covers some 25,000 square miles and stretches northwards as far as Lake Powell in Utah. Look around more closely and you begin to notice the broad faces and high cheekbones of Native Americans. Indian curio shops do a brisk trade selling silver and turquoise jewelry to the tourists. Outside town you might be lucky enough to see a local rodeo, where all the bronco riding and steer roping is done by Indian cowboys.

Part American and part Third World, the Navajos and their Hopi neighbours have lived in this region for centuries. Despite being U.S. citizens, they do not really consider themselves a part of the national melting pot and retain strong links with the traditional Indian way of life . Part of the reason for this is the maltreatment they have received from the U.S. government over the years and the Mexican and the Spanish before them - so don't expect a warm welcome.

The Navajos enjoy sovereignty over this immense but agriculturally unproductive land. The area is rich in natural resources – oil, timber, coal , uranium, water- which have been the major source of income for the reservation residents in the past. But these are depletable resources and some to them are fast disappearing. To avoid a future crisis, Navajo policy makers are now looking to widen their economic base. But the transition is not an easy one.

Adapted from Speak Up Magazine
Time: 2:07

CICLO ELEMENTAL - OINARRIZKO ZIKLOA

ORAL EXAM

You will be required to talk about the points below. You may use the picture for extra ideas. The examiners might ask you more questions or discuss your views.

OLD AGE



The original is in colour.



1. Old people in your family. Your grandparents.
2. Changes brought about by old age.
3. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these alternatives:
 - a) An elderly mother or father living with their son/daughter and his/ her family.
 - b) Old people living on their own with or without some sort of help at home.
 - c) Nursing homes.