

PRUEBAS LIBRES PARA LA OBTENCIÓN DEL TÍTULO DE GRADUADO EN EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA OBLIGATORIA PARA PERSONAS MAYORES DE 18 AÑOS

Convocatoria de 2 de junio de 2017

ÁMBITO LINGÜÍSTICO Cuadernillo 2: Lengua Extranjera (Inglés)		
DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACIÓN	
Apellidos: Nombre: DNI/NIE:	ING:	TOTAL:

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES

Prueba del Ámbito Lingüístico: dispone de <u>dos cuadernillos y de 2 horas y media para su</u> realización:

- Cuadernillo 1: Lengua Castellana y Literatura
- Cuadernillo 2: Lengua Extranjera: Inglés

La prueba de este ámbito se valora sobre un total de 10 puntos.

La puntuación correspondiente a cada pregunta se especifica en cada una de ellas.

- Escuche atentamente las instrucciones que le dé el examinador.
- Antes de empezar, rellene los datos personales (apellidos, nombre y DNI/NIE) que figuran en esta página.
- Haga una lectura pausada de las cuestiones antes de escribir la respuesta.
- Emplee bolígrafo de tinta azul o negra para responder las preguntas.
- Conteste las preguntas a continuación de cada enunciado. Debajo del enunciado de cada ejercicio hay espacio suficiente para la realización del mismo.
- Dispone de una hoja en blanco que puede utilizar para anotaciones en sucio, etc.; deberá entregarla al finalizar la prueba junto con el cuadernillo.
- Realice primero aquellos ejercicios que tenga seguridad en su resolución. Deje para el final aquellos que tenga dudas.
- No está permitido el uso de dispositivos móviles ni informáticos.
- Cuide la presentación y escriba el proceso de solución de forma ordenada.
- Antes de entregar los ejercicios, revíselos minuciosamente.
- Se permite el uso de diccionario de español<->inglés.

Las actas provisionales se harán públicas el día 15 de junio a partir de las 15:00 h en el Tablón de anuncios del IES Hermanos D'Elhuyar, del CEPA Plus Ultra y en el tablón virtual del Gobierno de La Rioja; en su web, www.larioja.org, en el apartado de Adultos – Pruebas para la obtención del título de Graduado en Educación Secundaria para personas mayores de 18 años.

INGLÉS	10 PUNTOS
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Chess: the original brain training game

Since its origins about 1,500 years ago, chess has become one of the world's most popular games. Hundreds of millions of people play it in home, cafés and clubs around the globe. Children play at schools to help them think better. And having a world chess champion shows the rest of the planet that a country has power.

Exactly where chess started isn't clear, but from India it travelled to Persia (Iran today). Players lose the game when they lose their king, and the English name, chess, comes from shā, the Persian word for king. From Persia, chess travelled to the Islamic world. It arrived in southern Europe in about the 10th century, and the modern rules developed there.

The first modern chess tournament was in London in 1851, and the first official World Champion was the Austrian-American Wilhelm Steinitz in 1886. Since then, there have been champions from Germany, Cuba, France, Russia, Latvia, Georgia, the United States and India.

For centuries, people have seen chess as a good way to prepare for making decisions in life. That's because chess is an excellent combination of strategy –making a plan for a complete game –and tactics –deciding what you are going to do next. Today, we buy video games to make our brains younger, but chess is the original brain training game.

The game changed for ever at the end of the 20th century. For computer scientists, chess was the perfect way to test their computers. Until 1997, computers always lost in games against humans. But in that year, the computer Deep Blue played the world champion Garry Kasparov...and won. The best player in the world was a computer.

1 Read the article and answer the questions. (2 points)

ı	why do some countries want to have a world chess champion?
2	Where did chess start?
3	Where does the word chess come from?
4	Where did the modern rules developed?
5	What's the connection between chess and video games?

1	Paul's car isthan Tom's.					
		b) fastest	c) faster	d) more faster		
2	Bob					
a)	washes	b) is washing	c) does wash	d) wash		
3	The sun	in the west.				
	a) is setting	b) set	c) are set	d) sets		
4	Harry went to F	rance two years				
	a) ago	b) since	c) for	d) yet		
5	I answered the	door, but there was .	there			
J	a) someone			d) comothing		
	a) someone	b) no one	c) anyone	d) something		
6	did y	ou get home so late?				
	a) What	b) When	c) Why	d) Who		
7	I the	cooking if you do the	washing-up			
•				d) will do		
	a) do	b) am doing	c) did	d) will do		
8	Have you seen "Too fast too furious 6"?					
	a) yet	b) already	c) for	d) just		
9	I was looking for Tom and Mary but I couldn't find					
	a) they	b) them	c) their	d) theirs		
10	10 She's at the bus-stop. She catch a bus					
10	a) Shall	b) will	c) is going to	d) have to		
	a) Oriali	b) wiii	c) is going to	d) have to		
3 Fill in t	3 Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative and superlative (1 point)					
Comparative			Su	perlative		
1. difficult						
2. easy						
3. bad						
4. exciting						
5. hot						

2 Complete the sentences. Circle the right answer. (1 point)

1	We	(be) married	8	about ten year	S.
2	They		(have) lots of argur	nents		. Monday.
3	She .		. (not speak) to her ex	x-boyfrien	b	months.
4	John		(know) Anna		a year.	
5	You .		(not phone) me		my birthd	lay.
5	Make	the statements neg	ative. (1 point)			
1	1 She's working very hard at the moment.					
_						
2	We ca	an take photos in the	church.			
3	We bo	ought presents for ev	eryone.			
4	She w	as wearing new clotl	nes.			
6 (Circle t	the correct form of	the verb in each ser	ntence. (0	.5 points)	
				•	. ,	
⊏Xa	ımple		don't like tennis very			
	1	We have / We're ha	aving a house near th	e beach.		
	2	Do you know / Are	<i>you knowing</i> what's h	nappening	?	
	3	I don't enjoy / I'm n	<i>ot enjoying</i> cooking v	ery much.		
	4	He's thinking / He t	hinks that school is be	oring.		
	5	Those clothes are I	ooking / look great or	n you.		

4 Complete the sentences. Use the <u>present perfect of the verbs</u> in brackets and <u>for or since</u>. (1 point)

7 Complete the conversation with the adverb form of the adjectives in brackets. (0.5 points)

I think Julia's perfect for the	e job. She speaks three Europe	ean languages (1)
(per	fect), and she can use a comp	uter (2)	
(good). She needs to work	in a team, and I think she can	work (3)	(easy)
with other people. On the n	(<i>bad</i>). Also,		
her English is good, but she	e talks (5)	(<i>slow</i>). But	I don't think those
things are problems.			
	sentences with a type I con (wash) behind its ears, it		
2. You times.	(catch) a cold if a cat		(sneeze) three
3 If youluck.	(open) an umbrella indoors	, it	(bring) bad
4. Something bad (walk) under the ladder.	(happen)	to you if you	
5. If you(be	(take) the last piece	of bread on	the plate, you

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

- 9 Write a composition of 60-80 words. Choose ONE of the following topics: (2 points)
- a) You visit an internet site about daily life around the world. Your country isn't included. Write a description for your country. Use these phrases to help you:
 - The working / school day typically starts at...
 - Shops open from... to...
 - People in my country have breakfast / lunch / dinner at...
 - The weather is ...
- b) Write an essay about what your life will be like in ten years' time. Follow these points and use the words and expressions in the box.
- 1 where will I live?
- 2 Married / single
- 3 Children
- 4 Work /study
- 5 Physical appearance
- 6 Hobbies / sports
- 7 Friends

Perhaps I'll	
'll probably	
'm not sure but	
think that	