



UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID  
PRUEBA DE ACCESO A ESTUDIOS UNIVERSITARIOS (LOGSE)

Curso 2006-2007

MATERIA: INGLÉS

QUESTIONS

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

1. Lea todo el texto cuidadosamente.
2. Lea atentamente todas las preguntas de la prueba.
3. Proceda a responder en lengua inglesa a las preguntas en el papel de examen.

TIEMPO: 1 hora y 30 minutos.

CALIFICACIÓN: La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

**Not without my dog!**

Mary Marcus of New York City takes her dog, Pluto, everywhere: to the sushi restaurant down the street, to work, in and out of the neighborhood shops, even on the subway, which has a no-dog policy. "I wrap him up and take him in the last carriage," confesses Marcus, a photographer. "We take him everywhere, and we don't even think it's inappropriate." Pluto is a vivacious 8-year-old, 11 Kg., French bulldog. Marcus says that Pluto often has easy access to places that are not particularly dog-friendly: "Everyone loves him because he's so funny. He's hilarious."

Not everyone is laughing. The world used to be divided into two groups: dog people and cat people. There was no common ground. Like smokers and non-smokers. But now it seems the canine world is dividing even further: dog lovers who want their pet to be part of every party, and those who don't want them around at all.

With this take-your-dog-everywhere trend growing as quickly as it seems to be, Marcus can't understand why the hotel industry doesn't offer pet and non-pet rooms like smoking and non-smoking rooms. At Loews Hotels, which has accepted dogs for four years, the reaction has been positive, with the pet business doubling every year, although it still remains a small market. "It's worked out well for us," says Emily Goldfischer, the manager of Loews, which began accepting four-legged friends after realizing pets were becoming more important to American families. "People are treating their pets differently than, say, even 10 years ago," she says. "They don't want to leave them at home."

1. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.
  - a. Pets are welcome in the New York public transport system.
  - b. Marcus believes that all hotels should offer rooms where you can stay with your pet. (Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)

2. In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions.
  - a. What do you know about Pluto and his character?
  - b. How has the attitude towards pets in the United States changed? (Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)

3. Find the words in the text that mean:
  - a. unsuitable (paragraph 1)
  - b. lively (paragraph 1)
  - c. tendency (paragraph 3)
  - d. discovering (paragraph 3) (Puntuación máxima 1 punto)

4. Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.
  - a. Pets have become \_\_\_\_\_ important for their owners that the hotel industry has to find a place to accommodate \_\_\_\_\_ with the rest of the family.
  - b. But Marcus has \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) that every now and then she meets people who \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) dogs.
  - c. Several years ago, sociologists \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to study the differences \_\_\_\_\_ the behaviour of cat and dog owners.
  - d. Before \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for holidays, Mary said: "I cannot imagine little Pluto sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ the floor." (Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)

5. Write about 100 to 150 words on one of the following topics.
  - a. Which is your favourite pet? Describe it and explain why you like it.
  - b. Should public places like hotels and restaurants have strict regulations that limit access to pets? Discuss. (Puntuación máxima 3 puntos)



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QUESTIONS

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

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3. Proceda a responder en lengua inglesa a las preguntas en el papel de examen.

TIEMPO: 1 hora y 30 minutos.

CALIFICACIÓN: La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

Mobile phones in social life

Ten years ago, everybody was getting home after work to a fixed answerphone and nobody ever left a message. Now, everywhere you look – on trains, on buses, in shopping centres, in restaurants, at wedding receptions – what a miracle! What a transformation! So many happy people talking away into their mobile phones. Connected at last!

However, on some social occasions, from just a meeting of two friends to a funeral, mobile phones can be the enemy. They mean that people are not joining in, they're imposing, they're disrupting. It would have been better if they'd brought a book with them, which they could get on with quietly in a corner. SWITCH THEM OFF. Liberate yourself. The missed call won't be someone saying your house has burnt down. If you can't control yourself, "check" your phone out of sight of the others, in the toilets perhaps.

It's perfectly obvious – but how often does it happen? – if you really *have to* either make or receive an urgent call during a social occasion, you should explain the situation to the others at the outset. When the time comes, *remove* yourself from the scene to deal with the call. Whatever you do, apologise.

And now, here is an appeal to the good, too-silent majority. Don't put up with it. Don't suffer in silence. If you come across some rude mobile phone addicts, don't hesitate to interrupt and ask them to move away, to switch off. If they are passengers in your car, stop, ask them to get out, especially if it's raining.

1. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a. Nowadays a lot of people seem to enjoy using the mobile phone.
- b. The text suggests that it is advisable to inform the other members of the group when you are expecting an important call.

(Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)

2. In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions.

- a. Why is the use of mobile phones sometimes seen as antisocial behaviour?
- b. What does the text recommend doing about inconsiderate mobile phone users?

(Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)

3. Find the words in the text that mean:

- a. maybe (paragraph 2)
- b. beginning (paragraph 3)
- c. say sorry (paragraph 3)
- d. encounter (paragraph 4)

(Puntuación máxima 1 punto)

4. Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a. The link between \_\_\_\_\_ (use) a mobile phone when driving and road accidents is well established and this \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) to all kinds of phones, including hands-free.
- b. More technological advances \_\_\_\_\_ (be) made in the last fifty years \_\_\_\_\_ in all previous centuries.
- c. Charles, \_\_\_\_\_ is a mobile phone addict, can't stand being away \_\_\_\_\_ his phone.

Complete the following sentence to report what was said.

- d. "Is there a mobile phone in your bag?" → I asked the girl ...

(Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)

5. Write about 100 to 150 words on one of the following topics.

- a. Some people believe that children under the age of 13 should not have mobile phones. What do you think? Discuss.
- b. Describe an unusual personal experience you have had that involved a mobile phone.

(Puntuación máxima 3 puntos)



### INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

1. Lea **todo** el texto cuidadosamente.
  2. Lea atentamente **todas** las preguntas de la prueba.
  3. Proceda a responder en **lengua inglesa** a las preguntas en el papel de examen.
- TIEMPO:** 1 hora y 30 minutos.  
**CALIFICACIÓN:** La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

#### Compulsive shopping

A new illness, the Compulsive Buying Disorder, has been diagnosed. Its symptoms are frequent thoughts of shopping, experiencing senseless impulses to purchase unneeded items, and overspending to the extent that it harms relationships or job performance. A recent survey has found that one in twenty American adults buy things they may not even want or need. In today's world of consumerism, where we are constantly bombarded by ads, this is perhaps not unusual. But more surprising is a further finding that runs counter to the conventional and rather stereotyped view that compulsive buying is very much a "woman's disease": men are just as likely as women to suffer from compulsive buying. Gone seem to be the days when women dragged their bored men around shopping malls.

Researchers say that the number of men who indulge in unnecessary shopping has rocketed. Experts claim that past trends and figures may have been unfairly distorted as male obsessive shoppers used to be more reluctant than women to recognize that they have a problem, admit it, and seek help. While women buy more clothing and products that improve appearance, men tend to focus more on gadgets and technical items and can become compulsive collectors.

And help seems to be exactly what the doctor orders for any compulsive shopper who is usually not made any happier by his or her relentless buying. Doctors have concluded that this behaviour is a way for people to try to complete themselves. For some people, being complete is being impeccably dressed or having something new. Instead, medical practitioners encourage those seeking treatment to cultivate non-materialistic aspects of their lives.

### QUESTIONS

1. Are the following statements **TRUE** or **FALSE**? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only **TRUE** or **FALSE**.
  - a. According to the survey, women are more compulsive shoppers than men.
  - b. Experts believe that buying is a form of self-realization for compulsive shoppers. (Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)
2. In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.
  - a. How does the text describe a compulsive consumer?
  - b. What are the differences between male and female compulsive buyers? (Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)
3. Find the words in the text that mean:
  - a. result (paragraph 1)
  - b. increased (paragraph 2)
  - c. tendencies (paragraph 2)
  - d. looking for (paragraph 3)(Puntuación máxima 1 punto)
4. Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.
  - a. As a result of too much shopping, some anxiety or depression may \_\_\_\_\_ (experience) and this might interfere \_\_\_\_\_ work or school performance.
  - b. Contrary to the general idea that shopping is a ladies' habit, men are now \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) that they also have this problem, and they even ask \_\_\_\_\_ some help.
  - c. Doctors suggest that compulsive shoppers \_\_\_\_\_ cultivate more spiritual aspects of their lives, rather \_\_\_\_\_ buying material things to complete themselves.Rewrite the following in reported speech.
  - d. Yesterday the salesman said to me: "Don't pay now". (Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)
5. Write about 100 to 150 words on one of the following topics.
  - a. Do you ever buy things that you don't need? Why?
  - b. The Compulsive Buying Disorder has become worse with the arrival of online shopping and television programmes devoted to buying goods 24 hours a day. Discuss. (Puntuación máxima 3 puntos)



INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

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3. Procede a responder en lengua Inglesa a las preguntas en el papel de examen.

TIEMPO: 1 hora y 30 minutos.

CALIFICACIÓN: La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

Solomon's real mine discovered?

In a discovery straight out of an Indiana Jones movie, archaeologists believe they have uncovered one of the lost mines of King Solomon. The vast copper mine lies in an arid valley and was created in the 10th century BC<sup>1</sup>—around the time Solomon is believed to have ruled over the ancient Hebrews. The mines are enormous and would have generated a huge income for the king, who is famed for bringing extraordinary wealth and stability to the newly-united kingdom of Israel and Judah.

According to the Bible, Solomon was the third king of Israel and ruled for 40 years, between 965 BC and 925 BC. The son of King David—of the David and Goliath story—and Queen Bathsheba, Solomon was renowned for his wisdom, his writings and the size of his harem. During his reign, Israel was at the heart of a prosperous and stable empire. He rebuilt Jerusalem, creating magnificent palaces and fortresses. He is said to have accumulated a huge fortune from mining and trading, some of which was spent on building the grand temple and opulent palace of Jerusalem.

Archaeologists and treasure-hunters have searched for the mines in Africa since 1885. This is because the best-selling Victorian novel, *King Solomon's Mines*, was set in this continent. Besides, it claimed they could hold a treasure of gold and diamonds. But now, it seems the real mines could have been closer to Solomon's kingdom, and, in fact, supplied the king with copper. The ancient mine was found in a desolate region south of the Dead Sea in modern-day Jordan in an area called Khirbat en-Nahas, which means 'ruins of copper' in Arabic.

<sup>1</sup> BC = Before Christ

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) Israel and Judah were two different kingdoms before King Solomon's time.
  - b) The copper mines discovered are located in what is now Israel.
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) Why do archaeologists think they have found King Solomon's lost mines?
  - b) Why did treasure-hunters and archaeologists first look for the mines in Africa?
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) dry (paragraph 1)
  - b) centre (paragraph 2)
  - c) commerce (paragraph 2)
  - d) nearer (paragraph 3)
- (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) All we know \_\_\_\_\_ King Solomon comes \_\_\_\_\_ the Bible.
  - b) Before \_\_\_\_\_ (become) King of Judah, Solomon's father was \_\_\_\_\_ shepherd, according to the Old Testament
  - c) When the Queen of Sheba arrived \_\_\_\_\_ King Solomon's palace, she \_\_\_\_\_ (give) the king many gifts.
  - d) The action of *King Solomon's Mines* takes place in Africa. The novel \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by H.R. Haggard, \_\_\_\_\_ adventure books were set in exotic locations.
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on ONE of the following topics.

- a) Why are Indiana Jones movies so popular among young people? Give reasons.
  - b) Is there anything in common between archaeologists and treasure-hunters? Do you think their lives are interesting? Discuss.
- (Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)



UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID  
PRUEBA DE ACCESO A ESTUDIOS UNIVERSITARIOS (LOGSE)

Curso 2008-2009

MATERIA: INGLÉS

### QUESTIONS

#### INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

1. Lea todo el texto cuidadosamente.
  2. Lea atentamente todas las preguntas de la prueba.
  3. Proceda a responder en lengua inglesa a las preguntas en el papel de examen.
- TIEMPO: 1 hora y 30 minutos.  
CALIFICACIÓN: La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

#### Do you think you can recycle? Then you must meet the villagers of Kamikatsu, in Japan!

Not long ago life in Kamikatsu centred on cultivating rice. Now the tiny village in the densely wooded mountains of Shikoku Island in south-west Japan has a new obsession: rubbish.

Kamikatsu's aim is to end its dependence on incineration, and become Japan's first zero-waste community. An hour's drive from the nearest city, the village was forced to change the way it managed its waste in 2000 when new regulations on dioxin emissions forced it to shut down its two incinerators. "We were no longer able to burn our rubbish, so we thought the best policy was not to produce any" said Sonoe Fujii of the village's Zero Waste Academy, a non-profit organisation that controls the scheme.

Household waste must be separated into no fewer than 34 categories before being taken to a recycling centre where volunteers reprimand firmly, but politely, anyone who forgets to remove the lid from a plastic bottle or to wash out an empty beer can. "At first it was very hard work" said a 65-year-old villager as she emptied another bowl of vegetable peelings into the electric garbage disposal unit next to her back door. "It took ages to sort everything into different types. But it comes naturally now." Any waste that is not organic is taken to the village's zero-waste centre. The site has a wide variety of items, from bottles, cans and newspapers to batteries, cigarette lighters, ballpoint pens and a surprisingly large number of broken mirrors.

Despite some opposition, Kamikatsu's recycling rate has soared from 55% a decade ago to about 80% today.

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) The people living in Kamikatsu had to stop burning their rubbish because of new laws.
- b) The attempts to recycle in the village have not been very successful. (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) What are the tasks involved in recycling the rubbish -organic and non-organic- in the village?
- b) What does one of the villagers think about the activity of recycling? (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) objective (paragraph 2)
- b) top (paragraph 3)
- c) a very long time (paragraph 3)
- d) classify (paragraph 3) (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) People know that if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not recycle) their rubbish, in a few years they (have to abandon) the village of Kamikatsu.
- b) Villagers tie their newspapers into packets \_\_\_\_\_ (use) string made \_\_\_\_\_ recycled milk cartons.
- c) The problem of used cooking oil is solved. It \_\_\_\_\_ (make) into fertiliser, \_\_\_\_\_ is used in gardens.
- d) Rewrite the following sentence, beginning with the words given: When recycling glass bottles, you must classify them by colour.  
When recycling glass bottles, they \_\_\_\_\_ (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on ONE of the following topics.

- a) Do you think it is important to recycle? Defend your point of view.
- b) Write the story of a broken mirror you found in the rubbish. (Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)



UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID  
PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS UNIVERSITARIAS  
OFICIALES DE GRADO

Curso 2009-2010

MATERIA: INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

QUESTIONS

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

1. El alumno dispone de dos opciones para contestar (A y B). Debe escoger sólo una de ellas.
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  3. Lea atentamente todas las preguntas de la prueba.
  4. Proceda a responder en lengua inglesa a las preguntas en el papel de examen.
- TIEMPO: 1 hora y 30 minutos.  
CALIFICACIÓN: La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

**The truth about bears**

The wildlife biologist, John Rogers, had spent thousands of hours studying North America's black bears. He shot them with tranquilisers before fitting them with radio collars. He took their blood and studied their DNA. And he tracked their movements and marked them on maps. But none of that had allowed him to really know the creatures.

Rogers finally decided that he couldn't hope to know bears unless he won their trust. And so he abandoned scientific detachment and took the controversial step of forming relationships with his study animals, using food to gain acceptance among an extended bear family in Minnesota. Now, he has abandoned almost everything he knew, or thought he knew, about bears. They do not like honey. They are not even that crazy about berries or nuts, if they have a choice of larvae in a tree trunk.

And they are not dangerous. "In all my 42 years of working closely with bears, I have not found a way of getting a bear to attack. The more I push, the more they try to get away. If they wave their arms aggressively, it's just a way to keep me at a distance while they find a way to escape. It's humans who are the more dangerous animals", he said. "If you look at statistics, one black bear out of a million kills somebody. Among humans, it's one person out of 18,000 who kills somebody. So you could see why I would feel a lot less comfortable in the city than in the woods next to a bear."

- 1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.
- a) The biologist collected factual information about bears, like the area where they lived and travelled around.
  - b) Making close contact with your object of study is normal in scientific research. (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) What has the biologist discovered about the bear's diet?
  - b) Why does he think humans are dangerous?
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

3.- Find the words or phrases in the text that mean:

- a) animals (paragraph 1)
  - b) confidence (paragraph 2)
  - c) distance (paragraph 2)
  - d) move (in the air) (paragraph 3)
- (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) that bears love \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) honey.
- b) If we want to know the real facts \_\_\_\_\_ animals, we \_\_\_\_\_ study them in action.

Rewrite the sentences starting with the words given:

- a) It's not necessary to dissect an animal to know a lot about it.  
You ...
  - d) When Rogers went near the bear, he called to it "Don't worry, bear!"  
Rogers told ...
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

- 5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.  
Pets in city flats? Argue for or against.
- (Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)



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PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS UNIVERSITARIAS  
OFICIALES DE GRADO

Curso 2009-2010

MATERIA: INGLÉS

OPCIÓN B

QUESTIONS

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

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TIEMPO: 1 hora y 30 minutos.

CALIFICACIÓN: La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

India's Economic Revival

The idea that India is a poor country is a relatively recent one. Historically, South Asia was always famous as the richest region of the globe. Ever since the great Greek conqueror Alexander penetrated the Hindu Kush in 329 B.C., Europeans fantasized about the wealth of these lands where precious jewels were said to lie scattered on the ground like dust.

During the 17th century, the Indian Mughal emperors were rivalled only by their Ming counterparts in China. For their contemporaries in distant Europe, they were potent symbols of power and wealth. By the 17th century, Lahore had grown even larger and richer than Constantinople and, with its two million inhabitants, was much bigger than either London or Paris.

What changed was the advent of European colonialism. Following Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route to the East in 1498, European colonial traders to India — first the Portuguese, then the Dutch and finally the British — slowly destroyed the old trading network and imposed a Western imperial system of economics. It was only at the very end of the 18th century that Europe had for the first time in history a favourable balance of trade with Asia. The era of Indian economic decline had begun. By 1870, at the peak of the British dominion, India had been reduced for the first time to a Third World nation, a symbol across the globe of famine, poverty and deprivation.

Then, what is happening today with the rise of India and China is not some miraculous novelty — as it is usually depicted in the Western press — so much as a return to the traditional pattern of global trade in the medieval and ancient world.

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) In the past, people in the Western world dreamed about the treasures in South Asia.
- b) While India was ruled by the British it became a typical example of underdevelopment. (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) Why are the Chinese emperors of the Ming dynasty mentioned in the text?
- b) What kind of influence did the Portuguese, Dutch and British have on India? (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) riches (paragraph 1)
  - b) powder (paragraph 1)
  - c) highest point (paragraph 3)
  - d) hunger (paragraph 3)
- (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) India is a country in South Asia \_\_\_\_\_ comprises most of the Indian subcontinent. The Ganges is the \_\_\_\_\_ (long) river in India.
- b) The term "colony" comes \_\_\_\_\_ the Latin *colonia*, which originally \_\_\_\_\_ (mean) a place for agricultural activities.
- c) "How \_\_\_\_\_ does it take to fly from London to India?"  
"It \_\_\_\_\_ (take) around nine hours."
- d) The Ming dynasty began in 1368, and lasted until 1644 AD. \_\_\_\_\_ founder was a peasant who became Emperor after \_\_\_\_\_ (defeat) the Mongols and the Yuan Dynasty. (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.

- What distant or exotic country would you like to visit? Give reasons for your choice. (Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)



**INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN**

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**The Influenza Pandemic of 1918**

The influenza pandemic of 1918-1919 killed more people than the Great War, known today as World War I, at somewhere between 20 and 40 million people. Known as "Spanish Flu", that outbreak of influenza was a global disaster. It has been cited as the most devastating epidemic in recorded world history. More people died of influenza in a single year than in four years of the Bubonic Plague from 1347 to 1351.

In the fall of 1918, the Great War in Europe was winding down and peace was on the horizon. Then, something erupted that seemed as benign as the common cold. The influenza of that season, however, was far more than a cold. In the two years that this plague ravaged the earth, a fifth of the world's population was infected. The "Spanish flu" was most deadly for people aged 20 to 40. This pattern of morbidity was unusual for influenza, which is usually a killer of the elderly and young children.

It infected 28% of all Americans. An estimated 675,000 Americans died of influenza during the pandemic, ten times as many as in the World War I. Of the U.S. soldiers who died in Europe, half of them fell to the influenza virus and not to the enemy.

People were struck with illness on the street and died rapid deaths. The physicians of the time were helpless against this powerful agent of influenza. A well-known anecdote tells of four women playing bridge together late into the night. Overnight, three of the women died from influenza.

- 1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.
- a) No plague has been as lethal as the "Spanish Flu".
  - b) Common influenza mainly affects middle-aged people.
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

- 2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.
- a) How was the American population affected by the Spanish flu?
  - b) Did people suffering from "Spanish Flu" take a long time to die? Explain your answer.
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

- 3.- Find the words or phrases in the text that mean:
- a) catastrophe (paragraph 1)
  - b) autumn (paragraph 2)
  - c) ending (paragraph 2)
  - d) fatal (paragraph 2)
- (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

- 4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.
- a) Many more people \_\_\_\_\_ (kill) by the "Spanish Flu" in a single year \_\_\_\_\_ those who died from the Black Death.
  - b) If doctors of the time \_\_\_\_\_ (have) effective medicines at their disposal in 1918, many people \_\_\_\_\_ (save) their lives.
  - c) Normally, \_\_\_\_\_ takes years to find an effective drug against a virus. We still haven't one for AIDS \_\_\_\_\_ three decades of research.
  - d) Rewrite the following sentence beginning with the words given.  
Mrs. Mitchell said to her daughter: "Wear your scarf and gloves in case it snows".  
Mrs. Mitchell told her daughter: .....
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

- 5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.  
What do you do to look after yourself when you catch a cold or the flu?  
(Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)