



Proba de

Código

CSPX032

Lingua
estranxeira:
inglés

Control

Poña aquí a etiqueta
de control do exame

(código só en letras)

Lingua estranxeira: inglés



1. Formato da proba

Formato

A proba componse de dúas partes:

- A primeira parte consta dun texto de varias liñas, seguido de tres preguntas distribuídas así:
 - Pregunta 1: dúas cuestións sobre comprensión do texto.
 - Pregunta 2: dúas cuestións de transformación gramatical.
 - Pregunta 3: de redacción.
- A segunda parte está formada por doce cuestións tipo test. Danse tres respostas posibles a cada cuestión e só unha delas é correcta.

Puntuación

- Primeira parte: 0'50 puntos cada cuestión nas dúas primeiras preguntas; 2'00 puntos a terceira pregunta. Total: 4'00 puntos.
- Segunda parte: 0'50 puntos cada cuestión tipo test. Total: 6'00 puntos.
- Cada 4 respostas incorrectas descontaranse 0,5 puntos

Duración

- Este exercicio terá unha duración de 40 minutos.

Materiais ou instrumentos que se poden empregar durante a proba

- Bolígrafo con tinta negra ou azul.

Advertencias para o alumnado

- Os exames non deben levar ningún tipo de marca nin texto que poidan identificar o candidato.



2. Exercicio

2.1 Primeira parte

Read the text below and then answer the questions in English.

Text

What do you have for breakfast? Toast? Cereal? Just a cup of coffee? These days eating breakfast has become a bit of an international thing, with cereals from popular brands available all over the world. Of course, every country has its own specialities: the French have their *café au lait* and croissant; the Germans have their black bread and sliced ham; and the Spanish have their *magdalenas* and *café con leche*. But what about the British?

Perhaps the most famous British contribution to breakfast has been the English breakfast. Of course there are Irish and Scottish varieties too, but these breakfasts are all basically the same, and consist of the following: a pot of tea, baked beans, eggs, toast, bacon, sausages, fried bread, mushrooms, black pudding and tomatoes.

Apparently, this breakfast was invented by English aristocrats who would often eat enormous amounts of food in the morning. The idea was that they could spend the rest of the day hunting, fighting and duelling until the evening when they could eat again.

One of the key components of the English breakfast is the egg. This can come in many shapes and forms, and you'll need to know all the options so you can make the best choice. You can have your eggs fried, scrambled, poached or boiled.

Of course, not everyone in England has an English breakfast in the morning. In fact, English breakfasts are mostly eaten at the weekend or during holidays.

(From *Hot English Magazine* no. 46, adapted)

Question 1

Answer the following questions about the text:

- a) Why is breakfast more international these days?
- b) Why did English aristocrats often eat such a big breakfast?

Question 2

Complete the following sentences using information contained in the text:

- a) If you were German, you for breakfast.
- b) It seems that English aristocrats were the onesthe traditional English breakfast.



XUNTA DE GALICIA

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Parte xeral
LINGUA ESTRANXEIRA:
INGLÉS

[CS.PX.032]

Question 3

Do you go to fast-food restaurants or do you prefer restaurants where traditional food is served?
Write a text giving your opinion on this (60 words).



2.2 Segunda parte

Marque a resposta correcta en cada caso:

1. When we were children we always French at home.

- A speak
- B will be speaking
- C spoke

2. "Shall we go out?". "No, I wash my hair".

- A will
- B am going to
- C have

3. You drive me to the party. I can have a taxi.

- A needn't
- B must
- C should

4. Robert ill for three weeks. He's still in hospital.

- A had been
- B has been
- C was

5. What's the weather like in Canada? How often there?

- A does it snow
- B snows it
- C does it snows

6. If it were possible, I my holidays in space.

- A will take
- B took
- C would take



7. If you them, they won't come to the party.

- A don't tell
- B wouldn't tell
- C won't tell

8. James went to Prague last summer, ?

- A went he not
- B did he not go
- C didn't he

9. Police officers a man about the terrorist attacks.

- A are being questioned
- B are questioning
- C are questioned

10. That's the shop window is really original.

- A which
- B where
- C whose

11. That song by Janet Jackson.

- A was singing
- B was sung
- C is singing

12. Which team the game?

- A won
- B did they win
- C did it win



3. Solución para as preguntas tipo test

Nº				
Q1				
Q2				
Q3				
1			X	
2		X		
3	X			
4		X		
5	X			
6			X	
7	X			
8			X	
9		X		
10			X	
11		X		
12	X			
Nº de respostas correctas :				
Nº de respostas incorrectas:				
Puntuación da pregunta 1:				
Puntuación da pregunta 2:				
Puntuación da pregunta 3:				
Puntuación total:				

**Nas preguntas tipo test,
por cada 4 respostas incorrectas descontaranse 0,5 puntos**



4. Solución para as preguntas que non son de tipo test

Pregunta 1

Solución

- a) Because everyone can have the same kind of cereals anywhere in the world.
- b) Because in this way they could spend the rest of the day hunting, fighting and duelling until the evening, when they could eat again.

Pregunta 2

Solución

- a) If you were German, you would have black bread and sliced ham for breakfast.
- b) It seems that English aristocrats were the ones who invented the traditional English breakfast.

Pregunta 3

Solución

- Terase en conta a comprensión, a expresión e a corrección na escrita. O corrector valorará se o examinando é quen de se comunicar de xeito efectivo, de modo que responda coherentemente, cunha ordenación lóxica na exposición de ideas, achegando variedade no uso do vocabulario, ao tempo que emprega unha expresión gramatical correcta nas respostas, de maneira que o lector obteña unha mensaxe adecuada á finalidade da composición.
- Penalizaranse:
 - Erros básicos ortográficos e gramaticais: ata 1'00 punto.
 - Erros na estrutura das oracións: ata 0'25 puntos.
 - Transcricións literais de fragmentos do texto: ata 0'25 puntos.
 - Uso reiterativo de palabras ou estruturas, sen uso de parágrafos: ata 0'25 puntos.
 - Efecto negativo e confuso na mensaxe: ata 0'25 puntos.