

**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: "Education Mamas"**

- 1 The first day at primary school is an important event in every child's life. It can cause the new learner excitement, or  
2 it can cause fear. But in education-obsessed Japan, mothers of new pupils also suffer from first-day-nerve. Before the  
3 opening of the school year, many read books and magazines to find what to wear to the school's opening ceremony and  
4 what to put into their children's school bags.  
5 On the first day of school, they accompany their six-year-olds to the opening ceremony in the school hall. Speeches  
6 by the headmaster focus on the new pupils' bright futures. They stress the need to start on the right foot by studying hard  
7 and being good citizens. From the beginning until they enter university 12 years later, students will go through a series of  
8 examinations.  
9 These exams are almost as much of a trauma for the mothers as they are for the students. The Education Mama is a  
10 well-established stereotype in Japan. It applies to those women who push their children to get better and better academic  
11 results. Seventy-two per cent of Japanese mothers do not work outside their homes so that they can look after their children.  
12 Their husbands are usually absent during the long work day and the disappearance of extended family units has eliminated  
13 the grandmother figure from the home. As a result, many mothers feel isolated and unsure where to turn for advice in raising  
14 their children and making them excellent students.  
15 The pressure on the Education Mamas doesn't stop at educational achievements. Even lunch boxes may become a  
16 problem. A poorly presented packed lunch can be enough to provoke bullying by classmates and ridicule by other mothers.

**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. **What advice is given to children the first day at school?**
  2. **Why do many Japanese mothers feel alone in their children's education?**
  3. **Why can the content of lunch boxes be so important?**
- ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.
4. **Japanese students have to pass twelve exams before entering university.**
  5. **Most Japanese mothers devote their full time to taking care of their children.**

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

6. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: **"A very difficult or unpleasant experience that causes someone to have mental or emotional problems usually for a long time."**
7. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE OPPOSITE FOR **"leave"** (verb).
8. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR **"not present"** (adjective).
9. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS **"advise"** (verb).
10. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: **Please take me to the shopping centre. Your mother works there.**
11. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: **She left because she had an appointment.**
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS. **"I am used to .....(go) to school alone."**
13. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCE: **If I hadn't helped her, .....**

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

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT: **Describe your experience at high school.**

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**OPTION B: "The Boyhood of Pablo Picasso"**

- 1 Pablo Ruiz Picasso was the favourite child of his family. He was the only boy among a great many girl cousins. That  
2 was enough to make him important. Since his very early childhood it was clear he was going to be an artist. Pablo learned  
3 the word for "pencil" before he could say "mama" and "papa". When he was small he spent hours alone making delightful  
4 drawings of animals and people. If his mother sent him out to play in the square, he went on drawing in the dust under the  
5 trees. One of his favourite models was his younger sister, Lola.  
6 Don José Ruiz, Pablo's father, was director of the museum in Málaga. There was not much work to do there, so he was  
7 able to practise his hobby, which was painting pigeons. He painted them dead or alive, in ones and twos and in dozens.  
8 Sometimes he painted them on paper, cut them out and stuck them on to canvas; sometimes he stuck real feathers on to his  
9 pictures. He knew a great deal about the technique of painting and he taught it all to Pablo.  
10 Life in Málaga was very pleasant. In summer, father and son would walk down to look at the boats on the shore or  
11 wander round the open markets. They made a strange pair. Don José Ruiz was tall and thin, with red hair and beard and sad  
12 grey eyes. He was so shy and correct that he was nicknamed "the Englishman". Pablo was quite the opposite. He had his  
13 mother's small, strong build; he had straight black hair and bright eyes that noticed everything that was going on around him.

**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. What made Pablo unique in his family?
2. How did Pablo's father use to spend his spare time? Explain.
3. Why did Pablo and his father make a strange pair?

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

4. As a boy, Picasso enjoyed playing with other children.
5. Don José learnt a lot about painting from his son.

**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 "charming" (adjective).
7. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "length" (noun).
8. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "To move about a place without any definite purpose or destination."
9. FILL THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: "Picasso was brought..... in Málaga" on / away/ after / up
10. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "This new magazine specializes in contemporary art".
11. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "A painting by Picasso is too expensive for our museum to buy." A painting by Picasso isn't .....
12. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH: "Put on your scarf if you are going out," Susan told her son.
13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: The gallery owners are offering their clients one of Picasso's first drawings.

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

14. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TOPIC AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT: **Would you like to be famous? Give reasons.**