



UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA



CENTRO DE
LENGUAS
MODERNAS

TEST BOOKLET N°: EGRB- xxxx

DNI:

EXAMEN PARA LA ACREDITACIÓN DE NIVEL B1/B2 EN INGLÉS

SAMPLE BOOKLET

Instructions

1. This test booklet contains **10 tasks**
(5 Reading and 5 Listening)
2. Complete **all tasks**.
3. Write **all** your answers on the **answer sheet**.

PART 1 READING

You have 75 minutes to complete the five tasks.

TASK 1

Read the text about tea. Match the headings (1-8) in the table with the facts about tea (A-M). There are *four facts* which you do not need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

FACTS ABOUT TEA THAT EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW



A Tea break time...

Tea breaks are a tradition that has been with us for approximately 200 years.

B Drink your way to the top...

80% of office workers now claim they find out more about what's going on at work over a cup of tea than in any other way.

C Everyone's favourite...

By the middle of the 18th Century tea had replaced ale* and gin as the drink of the masses and had become Britain's most popular beverage*.

D Good for you...

Tea contains half the amount of caffeine found in coffee.

E How many cups a day...

The number of recommended cups of tea to drink each day is 4, this gives you optimal benefit.

F A long time ago...

Tea was created more than 5000 years ago in China.

G A cup of tea to keep the dentist away...

Tea is a natural source of fluoride that can help protect against tooth decay and gum disease.

H The first book...

The first book about tea was written by Lu Yu in 800 A.D

I Arrived in Europe...

Tea first appeared in Europe thanks to Portuguese Jesuit Father Jasper de Cruz in 1560.

J And the doctor away...

Tea has potential health maintenance benefits in cardiovascular disease and cancer prevention.

K Bag it up...

96% of all cups of tea drunk daily in the UK are brewed from tea bags.

L Big in India...

Apart from tourism, tea is the biggest industrial activity in India.

M As you like it...

98% of people take their tea with milk, but only 30% take sugar in tea.

(Permission to reproduce text kindly granted by www.tea.co.uk)

GLOSSARY ale:
beer beverage:
drink

0	<i>Read about it</i>
Q1	Providing jobs
Q2	The right amount to drink
Q3	Choosing how to drink your tea
Q4	Discover what's happening where you work
Q5	Time to stop for a drink
Q6	Comparing tea with another drink
Q7	When tea was first imported
Q8	Tastes have changed

TASK 2

Read the text about Alexandria's experience of moving to Qatar and answer the questions (9-17) in a maximum of ***FOUR*** words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

HOW THE STORY BEGAN



I have been living and working in Doha, Qatar for a little over a year now.

Why Qatar you ask? Well, why not? When the contract for my previous job in the UK was coming to an end, and I wasn't having much luck in my job search, a colleague informed me about a position that may be available in Qatar. I thought about what she had told me for a moment and wondered if an offer would really materialise, and if it did, would I seriously consider it. The next thing I did, although I probably shouldn't admit this, is Google 'Qatar' to see where in the world it was located.

An offer did eventually materialise and I did eventually accept it so this job kind of found me, rather than me finding it. I accepted the job because it was by far one of the biggest challenges of my professional career and definitely the most amazing opportunity that I had ever encountered, one that I certainly would not have gotten in the UK. Things in Qatar are advancing quite rapidly in my field of work and, although there is still a fair way to go for this little country, this job offer was too good for me to pass up.

Personally, I left behind a fiancé (now husband) and a flat in South London knowing full well that my move to the Middle East would not be a permanent one. I thought I'm young, with no children and not too much tying me down so if there was ever a time and a place for me to do something like this, it is probably now. My advice for people debating a move abroad for a job is to just do it (easier said than done, I know!), what have you got to lose?

Seriously though, the fact that you are debating (and not flat out saying 'No') means there is a sizeable portion of you that would like to take the plunge and live/work abroad. There are lots of websites that you can log on to and heaps of questionnaires that you can take to discover if such a move is right for you but ultimately, the decision is yours and no matter how many websites you visit (or blogs you read about living/working abroad) the final verdict rests in your hands.

(Permission to reproduce text kindly granted by Alexandria Lipka)

0	About a year ago, Alexandria started a <i>_new job in Qatar</i>
Q9	Before leaving the UK, she was having difficulty in _____
Q10	She was told about a possible job by somebody who _____
Q11	After hearing about the job, she realised she didn't know _____
Q12	She felt she wouldn't have a similar chance if she _____
Q13	When Alexandria went to Qatar, she wasn't accompanied _____
Q14	She was sure that her stay in Qatar would only be _____
Q15	She felt it was the right time to move because she had few _____
Q16	She recommends that people considering moving abroad should simply _____
Q17	The Internet can help but in the end, each individual has _____

TASK 3

Read the e-mail from Jackie. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions (18-24). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

FROM: jackflow@gmail.com
TO: neilcham200@hotmail.com
SUBJECT: Feedback
<p>Hi Neil,</p> <p>I'm writing to give you some feedback on our holiday accommodation. We thought the house and views were very nice and on the whole, we enjoyed ourselves but I'd like to mention a couple of things we were disappointed with. Firstly, the oven didn't work, which wasn't a massive problem as we only wanted to use it on the last day to cook some pizzas, but we had to throw them away in the end. We asked Jane from next door to try to light it but she couldn't do it either.</p> <p>I'm also sorry to say that I don't think the pool can be described as large, as you say on your web page, especially as it was being shared by quite a few families. Although it was quiet at times, I think the information you gave us was misleading and needs to be changed.</p> <p>You may also already know that we had a rat in the house. Ken was very helpful and dealt with this by putting down a trap, but we also had to throw out most of the food we had bought. I do understand that with the house being in the country there isn't much you can do about this, but maybe you should warn future visitors not to leave windows and doors open.</p> <p>Finally, I think it might be better to advise people that they do need a car to stay there, although it's only twenty minutes walk down the hill to the beach - it's another fifteen minutes to the centre of town from the bottom of the hill and going back up is much more complicated. In fact, I would say it is almost impossible and dangerous to get to the house on foot at night as the roads are badly lit and full of holes. It's also difficult to get a taxi after 10pm as you have to ring one and wait until it comes from another town.</p> <p>All in all the problems described above made our holiday less enjoyable than it should have been and I really think you must make some changes so that future guests do not encounter the same problems that we did. That way, everybody will have a much better time.</p> <p>Regards</p> <p>Jackie</p>

0 Jackie wrote the email to comment on the _____

- A journey they had
- B things they saw
- C place they stayed in
- D food they ate

Q18 Jackie says that the holiday was _____

- A great
- B generally good
- C generally bad
- D awful

Q19 Towards the end of the holiday, they had some trouble when they were _____

- A preparing one of their meals
- B talking to one of the neighbours
- C unlocking the front door
- D taking out their rubbish

Q20 They found that the swimming pool was _____

- A always very busy
- B always very quiet
- C bigger than expected
- D smaller than expected

Q21 Ken _____

- A found an animal
- B threw something away
- C did the shopping
- D solved a problem

Q22 Jackie thinks the owner _____

- A ought to improve security at the house
- B needs to tell guests to do something
- C should replace the food they wasted
- D knows very little about country life

Q23 Jackie also thinks that getting to town from the house _____

- A is impossible without a car
- B is difficult without a car
- C takes twenty minutes on foot
- D takes less time than to the beach

Q24 Jackie also had a problem with _____

- A transport during the day
- B crime in the town
- C the condition of the roads
- D making phone calls

TASK 4

Read the text about the history of Bungee Jumping and complete the sentences (25-34) in a maximum of **FOUR** words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

BUNGEE JUMPING



Bungee Jumping is an extreme sport where you jump from a stationary structure (such as a crane or bridge) high in the air while attached to an elastic rope. As you hurtle downwards, the rope will stretch and extend, slowing your descent as it does. Once you have reached the maximum stretch point of the rope, you will be fired back up into the air again, much like a human yo-yo!

It is not for nothing that this sport is sometimes known as suicide practice. The thrill of hurtling through the air is for some the closest experience to human flight and the adrenaline rush from such a fearsome activity is second to none. Conversely there have been relatively few accidents in bungee jumping and fewer still fatalities. This is down to rigorous, standardised safety procedures for bungee jumping worldwide.

The sport of bungee jumping started with a 1950s David Attenborough documentary about the 'land divers' of Pentecost Island, Vanuatu. The documentary detailed daring young men who dived from elevated wooden platforms with vines attached to their feet as a test of courage. This inspired an Englishman, Chris Baker, to invent his own kind of urban vine jumping using an elastic rope.

The first bungee jump as we know it today was performed from the 250 feet high Clifton Suspension Bridge, Bristol in 1979 by four people from the Dangerous Sports Club. Almost immediately, they were arrested by the UK authorities, so they continued in the United States where they found international notoriety on the television programme 'That's Incredible'. Soon after, they were putting on displays, jumping from cranes and hot air balloons.

An alternative spelling of bungee jump is bungy jump. The more internationally accepted of the two, however, is 'bungee' jump.

Bungee Jumping Tips

Check your club's qualifications

Before embarking on any extreme sport you should always be assured of the suitability of the operators. Are they BERSA* affiliated?

Don't try anything fancy

Advanced acrobatics are a part of bungee jumping but, for the first few times, you will want to leave these to the experts. One of the most common bungee jumps is a straight forward swallow dive that will end with your head pointing downwards and your feet in the air. Discuss the type of jump you want to do with the jump master, as it may be affected by the type of harness you wear.

Don't look down

Every instinct in your body will be screaming out for you not to jump. A good way to control this according to some bungee jumpers is to look straight ahead and imagine you are diving into a pool.

Watch out for rope burn

A common minor but nevertheless painful injury can be caused by rope burn. To avoid this keep some clothing between the rope and your skin - but don't cause any tangling. Again, the jump master should make sure you are made as comfortable as possible for your bungee jump.

(Permission to reproduce text kindly granted by www.talkextreme.co.uk)

GLOSSARY

BERSA: British Elastic Rope Sports Association

0	When the bungee rope stretches, it reduces the <i>speed of the fall.</i>
Q25	Strict regulations have led to _____
Q26	Nothing was known about this sport _____
Q27	Vanuatuan young men jumped to _____
Q28	People couldn't bungee jump in Britain because _____
Q29	Americans found out about bungee jumping by _____
Q30	The first piece of advice for jumpers is to make sure _____
Q31	Don't attempt any complicated jumps until _____
Q32	If you feel scared, just think that you're about to _____
Q33	Bungee jumpers should make sure their skin _____

TASK 5

Read the text about a new book. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions (34-42). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

CHILDREN OF US SLAVES SUBJECT OF NEW BOOK

Slavery ended in the United States in 1865, but its legacy has loomed large over the nation ever since. In 1997, journalist Sana Butler set out to explore what impact slavery had on those who were only one generation removed. Her experiences are the subject of a new book, *Sugar of the Crop: My Journey to Find the Children of Slaves*.

"The book is not really about slavery," says Butler, who is African American. "It's more about how people became mothers and fathers after the Civil War."

Butler initially thought the focus would be slavery, and her first few interviews were framed with that in mind. But as she interviewed men and women in their 80s, 90s and older, she learned that they thought of their parents as mothers and fathers, not former slaves.

"They all had the same upbringing from their parents, the idea that 'you need to be big,'" Butler says, quoting Walter Scott, whom she interviewed in Virginia. "[He] said his mom told him, 'you need to be big, you need to get an education, you need to be somebody.'"

That reminded her of her own parents, which was something she had not expected.

What Butler expected to find was anger and hostility, or evidence of dysfunction, a result of "post traumatic slave syndrome," a term that was used a lot in the 1990s, when she began the project. "Post traumatic slave syndrome, in my mind, comes from the idea that slaves were so traumatized by their experience that they weren't able to move past it," Butler says. "[It] has been credited for violence, low-income, single-parent families and crime."

Butler found that the men and women she interviewed had not been raised by people who were traumatized. They were motivated to move forward and raise their children much the same way immigrants to the United States usually raise their sons and daughters.

"There was a genuine commitment to want to better their lives," she says. "They had grandiose hopes and dreams, not necessarily for themselves, but more so for their children."

Butler did find children who succeeded in big ways, like Crispus Attucks Wright, a self-made millionaire who was the second black lawyer to practice in Beverly Hills, California. His father was born a slave on a Louisiana plantation.

Above all, she found people who believed in education and family. Their stories are interwoven with her own. Butler's father was battling cancer while she was conducting the interviews. His death led her to ponder the loss of her own family history. "To this day, I don't think I will ever be able to find all of the information that my dad took to his grave," she says. "If there is one thing I encourage people to do, it is to talk to older family members about their history, because once they die, it is gone." (*Text taken from Wikinews*)

0 The consequences of slavery have _____

- A dominated modern American history
- B recently changed modern American society
- C recently become more important in America
- D stopped being an issue in modern America

Q34 The book is about the effect of slavery on_____

- A the writer's identity
- B people born as slaves
- C the writer's family
- D slaves and their families

Q35 The old people she talked to _____

- A saw themselves as ex-slaves
- B saw themselves as the children of ex-slaves
- C didn't see themselves as the children of ex-slaves
- D didn't see themselves as ex-slaves

Q36 The author had not imagined that _____

- A her own parents would have felt like ex-slaves
- B she would find interviewees' experiences familiar
- C the slaves' children would feel important
- D the slaves' children would have had a good education

Q37 She thought that ex-slaves' children would show signs of _____

- A suffering
- B change
- C negativity
- D ill-health

Q38 She had previously considered post-traumatic slave syndrome to be a result of _____

- A mental suffering
- B family problems
- C poverty
- D divorce

Q39 She realised that slaves' children had not _____

- A grown up in stable homes
- B received an education
- C grown up in problem homes
- D been treated like immigrants

Q40 Ex-slaves were determined to _____

- A improve society
- B become rich
- C help their children become rich
- D encourage their children to succeed

Q41 Ex-slaves' ambitions for their children were _____

- A extremely unrealistic
- B sometimes achieved
- C based on their own experiences
- D rejected by the children themselves

Q42 The author strongly suggests _____

- A finding out about family relationships
- B that death was a catalyst for her book
- C finding out about relatives' lives
- D that her father kept a lot of secrets

PART 2 LISTENING

You have 45 minutes to complete the five tasks.

TASK 1

Listen to Claire answering questions about food and diet. First you have 45 seconds to study the questions. Then you will hear the recording twice. Choose the correct answer (1-7) for each question (A-I). There is one extra question that you do not need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

At the end of the second recording, you will have 45 seconds to finalise your answers. Start studying the questions now.

FOOD AND DIET INTERVIEW



QUESTION	ANSWER	
A What's your favourite food?	0	B
B Is there any food that you hate?	Q1	
C Do you like cooking?	Q2	
D How often do you eat out?	Q3	
E Are there any good restaurants near where you live?	Q4	
F What's the worst meal you've ever had?	Q5	
G Do you think you have a healthy diet?	Q6	
H Do you put weight on easily?	Q7	
I Have you tried any special food when travelling?		

TASK 2

Listen to two people talking about tourism in Paris. First you have 45 seconds to study the questions. Then you will hear the recording twice. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions (8-14). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

At the end of the second recording, you will have 45 seconds to finalise your answers. Start studying the sentences now.

TOURISM IN PARIS



0 Elliot can explain about Paris because he _____

- A comes from the city
- B works for the tourist office
- C has lived there for years
- D knows the best places

Q8 When choosing activities in Paris you should think about _____

- A the duration of your visit
- B the cost of museums
- C what you want to see
- D how far you want to walk

Q9 Elliot recommends the first place because _____

- A it is a famous building
- B it is a popular museum
- C you can see all of Paris
- D you can take pictures

Q10 To experience the character of Paris you should _____

- A take a tourist bus
- B speak to the Parisians
- C visit a lot of museums
- D go everywhere on foot

Q11 In the Latin Quarter you can find _____

- A religious buildings
- B famous hotels
- C friendly local people
- D groups of tourists

Q12 In the second area Elliot mentions you can find _____

- A small independent shops
- B interesting modern hotels
- C an exclusive atmosphere
- D many types of people

Q13 Elliot says that on arrival you should _____

- A get the bus to your hotel
- B take the train to the centre
- C visit one of the tourist offices
- D plan your visit to the Louvre

Q14 To explore the city you should _____

- A get a tour guide
- B use public transport
- C stay in the centre
- D rent a small car

(Permission to reproduce sound file kindly granted by www.ipodtraveller.net)

TASK 3

Listen to an audio tour of a museum. First you have 45 seconds to study the table. Then you will hear the recording twice. Complete the information (15-21) in a maximum of **FOUR** words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

At the end of the second recording, you will have 45 seconds to finalise your answers. Start studying the table now.

A VISIT TO A MUSEUM

AUDIO TOUR	Finnish Museum of (0) <i>Natural History</i>
EXHIBITION	The Story of Bones The History of Life Finnish Nature (Q15) _____ floors
AUDIO TOUR SPOTS Audio Guided Tour N°201	Position of spots is shown on a (Q16) _____ Headphone symbols with a number code
HISTORY OF BUILDING	First used as a Russian (Q17) _____ Used for a different activity after Finland became independent in (Q18) _____ During the civil war - used by (Q19) _____ 1923 - Sold to the University of Helsinki by (Q20)
COLLECTIONS	(Q21) _____ kinds of animals Oldest in the collection - from the 1700s

(Permission to reproduce sound file kindly granted by www.luomus.fi/en/museum)

TASK 4

Listen to an interview with Hannah Salwen and her father Kevin talking about a charity they started. First you have one and a half minutes to study the questions. Then you will hear the recording twice. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions (22-32). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

At the end of the second recording, you will have one and a half minutes to finalise your answers. Start studying the questions now.

PODCAST INTERVIEW



0 Hannah's family raised money from the sale of _____

- A their car
- B their home
- C some furniture
- D some antiques

Q22 Hannah and her dad have _____

- A finished their project
- B bought a new car
- C published a book
- D opened a shop

Q23 Hannah got the idea for the charity after she _____

- A visited a relative
- B read an article
- C talked to a teacher
- D saw someone poor

Q24 When Hannah got home that night, she felt _____

- A cheerful
- B annoyed
- C optimistic
- D frightened

- Q25** Hannah believed she could give a lot more to _____
- A local people
 - B old people
 - C poor children
 - D immigrants
- Q26** Hannah thought that it wasn't enough just to _____
- A give money away
 - B discuss problems
 - C support charities
 - D talk to politicians
- Q27** Hannah's dad Kevin believes that certain things in this world _____
- A rarely change
 - B can break down
 - C are really terrible
 - D can be improved
- Q28** Hannah's family had bought their house with money _____
- A they had borrowed
 - B they had worked for
 - C Kevin had inherited
 - D Hannah had won
- Q29** When the family had a lot of money, they used to _____
- A put it into a bank account
 - B invest it on the stock market
 - C buy lots of really nice things
 - D give some to their relatives
- Q30** The house was a like a symbol of their _____
- A background
 - B good taste
 - C achievements
 - D education
- Q31** After a natural disaster in their country, Hannah's family _____
- A provided accommodation
 - B donated a lot of money
 - C visited the affected area
 - D helped orphaned children

TASK 5

Listen to a talk about Bradford and the beginnings of the Labour Party. First you have 1 minute to study the sentences. Then you will hear the recording twice. Listen and complete the sentences (33-41) in a maximum of ***FOUR*** words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

At the end of the second recording, you will have 1 minute to finalise your answers. Start studying the sentences now.

BRADFORD AND THE LABOUR PARTY



0	On her arrival in Bradford, the speaker noticed many <u>mills and chimneys</u>
Q32	By 1980, the wool trade had begun _____
Q33	In terms of producing wool, early 19 th century Bradford was the _____
Q34	Around 1850, there was a growth in different kinds of _____
Q35	Textile workers supported the same political party as _____
Q36	When business got worse, the company owners attempted to _____
Q37	Organisations all over the country were in favour of the Bradford _____
Q38	Despite losing one battle, the workers felt very _____
Q39	Manchester saw the start of _____
Q40	Kier Hardy, the first Labour Member of Parliament, strongly _____