

PRUEBA DE ACREDITACIÓN DE IDIOMAS
NIVEL B1 DE INGLÉS. MODELO A
 (según Marco común europeo de referencia para las lenguas)
UNIVERSIDAD INTERNACIONAL DE LA RIOJA

DATOS PERSONALES			FIRMA ALUMNO
Fecha del Examen:	Ciudad:		
Nombre:			
Apellidos:			
DNI:	MASTER /GRADO/OTROS:		

EVALUACIÓN (A rellenar por el profesor únicamente)		
DESTREZAS	NOTA	
Reading (Puntuación máxima: 25 puntos)		
Writing (Puntuación máxima: 25 puntos)		
Listening (Puntuación máxima: 25 puntos)		
Speaking (Puntuación máxima: 25 puntos)		
CALIFICACIÓN GLOBAL (puntuación máxima: 100 puntos)	Numérica	APTO/NO APTO
	/100	
OBSERVACIONES	FIRMA	

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES

1. **Lee atentamente** todas las preguntas antes de empezar.
2. La duración del examen es de **90 min.**
3. La prueba de *listening* tendrá una duración máx. de **30 minutos** y la prueba oral será de **15 min.** **Estas dos partes se realizarán por separado.**
4. Escribe únicamente con **bolígrafo azul.**
5. Todos los alumnos recibirán un cuadernillo de examen y **una hoja de respuestas** (que incluye la parte de "writing"). **Ambos se entregarán OBLIGATORIAMENTE al finalizar el examen.**
6. No está permitido utilizar más hojas de las que te facilita la UNIR.
7. Al final del examen tienes un folio (borrador) que puedes utilizar **únicamente** para hacerte esquemas y organizarte y que se **entregará** junto con el examen. En caso de no entregarlo, se considerará NO APTO.
8. Es obligatorio presentarse a todas las partes del examen. En caso de no presentarse a alguna de las partes del examen se le considerará NO PRESENTADO y por lo tanto NO APTO.
9. No olvides **rellenar EN TODAS LAS HOJAS los datos del cuadro** que hay en la parte superior con tus datos personales.
10. El DNI/NIE/PASAPORTE debe estar sobre la mesa y disponible para su posible verificación.
11. **Apaga el teléfono móvil.**
12. Las preguntas se contestarán **en el idioma** en el que el alumno se examina.

PUNTUACIÓN

» **PRUEBA ESCRITA:** La prueba consta de:

- **READING: 25 puntos**
 1. PART 1. Multiple choice
 2. PART 2. Gap-fill
 3. PART 3. Cloze-activity
 4. PART 4. Sentence transformation
- **WRITING: 25 puntos**
- **LISTENING: 25 puntos**
 1. PART 1 Multiple Choice.
 2. PART 2 Gap-fill

» **PRUEBA ORAL: SPEAKING 25 puntos**

- RESPUESTAS INCORRECTAS O NO CONTESTADAS: NO RESTAN PUNTOS.
- DOS O MÁS RESPUESTAS MARCADAS: SE CONSIDERARÁ NO CONTESTADA.
- AQUELLAS RESPUESTAS QUE APAREZCAN EN EL CUADERNILLO DE EXAMEN NO SE DARÁN POR CONTESTADAS.
- LA PUNTUACION MAXIMA SERA DE 100 PUNTOS. PARA SER CONSIDERADO APTO HAY QUE TENER AL MENOS 50 PUNTOS.

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READING

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Read the following text and questions below. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

A Breath Test For Detecting Cancer

In the small study of less than 80 participants published in the *British Journal of Surgery*, researchers from the University Aldo Moro of Bari in Italy found a profile of breath-based chemicals that are linked to colorectal cancer. The scientists collected exhaled breath from 37 patients with colorectal cancer and 41 healthy control participants, and evaluated them for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that could be red flags for cancer. According to the researchers, cancer tissues operate differently compared to non-cancerous cells and may release a distinct chemical signature.

Indeed, the researchers identified 15 of 58 specific compounds in VOC that correlated with colorectal cancer, and were able to distinguish with over 75% accuracy which patients had cancer and which were healthy. Among the cancer patients, the **team** correctly identified 19 as having colorectal tumors.

Among men and women, colon cancer is the second leading cancer killer in the U.S. Having a simple and low-cost way to detect the disease could provide an alternative to colonoscopies, which are discouraging for many people. "The technique of breath sampling is very easy and non-invasive, although the method is still in the early phase of development," said the study's lead author Dr. Donato F. Altomare in a statement. "Our study's findings provide further support for the value of breath testing as a screening tool."

The current study isn't the first to analyze breath for cancer clues. Previous research in dogs has looked at the link between VOCs and detection; German researchers found that dogs could be trained to 'sniff out' lung cancer in patients by picking up on slight volatile organic compounds changes in patients' breath. Other scientists have investigated changes in mouth odors as an indicator for diabetes and kidney and liver disease.

Adapted from TIME magazine December 7th 2012

- 1.** The author of the article describes....
 - A. A new solution to cure colon cancer
 - B. An innovative way to detect colon cancer
 - C. The discovery of new colon cancer cells

- 2.** Scientists collected exhaled air from....
 - A. Sick patients
 - B. Healthy patients
 - C. Both sick and healthy patients

- 3.** The word “team” (line 12) refers to...
 - A. patients
 - B. researchers.
 - C. Specific compounds in VOCs.

- 4.** In order to detect colon cancer, colonoscopies...
 - A. Are the most chosen by patients
 - B. are less invasive than breath test
 - C. are cheaper than breath test

- 5.** Previous studies proved that...
 - A. VOCs are related to cancer detection
 - B. Lung cancer VOCs are also found in dogs.
 - C. Kidney and liver diseases can be found in the mouth

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PART 2: GAP-FILL

Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verbs between brackets. For each question, write your answer on the answer sheet provided.

Example: Are you going (go) on holiday this year?

1. 'Where's Lynne?' 'She _____ (go) to Cuba. She'll be back next week.'
2. Mike _____ (work) in his study. Shall I call him for you?
3. If I had the chance to live abroad, I _____ (go).
4. I'm sorry. I think I _____ (break) your camera when I dropped it!
5. I would have said 'hello' if I _____ (see) you!
6. I _____ (have) lunch every day with Clare in the canteen – I really enjoy talking to her.
7. 'Didn't you hear the phone ring?' 'No, sorry. I _____ (listen) to music.'
8. She told me she _____ (want) to meet me the next day.
9. Between 1984 and 1986 Patricia Cornwell _____ (write) three novels.
10. I _____ (eat) less chocolate at the moment because I am on a diet.
11. We can't go to that restaurant again! I _____ (go) there twice last week.
12. You will get your results in a month: a letter _____ (send) to your house.
13. He _____ (work) at the company for years, and he still loves it.
14. When I got home, I saw that somebody _____ (break) one of my windows.
15. I'll wait until she _____ (get) here and then we'll come over together.
16. "Look at these black clouds! It _____ to rain"

PART 3: CLOZE ACTIVITY

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Today is the 20th anniversary of the first ever text message. It was sent by 22-year-old engineer Neil Papworth, on December 3, 1992, who was sitting at a computer terminal in Vodafone's Newbury HQ where his (1) colleagues were enjoying their Christmas party.

He had to type the text on a computer before sending (2) it because mobile phones did not have keyboards - these were not developed until (3) 1997.

His text to the company's technical director Richard Jarvis' Orbitel 901 mobile phone simply read 'Merry Christmas'.



Originally intended as a pager for contacting people on the road, the first text message originated (4) a revolution in communication. Although at first, the concept of text messages had been developed eight years earlier..... (5) by the Franco-German GSM corporation.

But it was not until 1999 that messages could (6) be sent and received between different networks. It was called short message service because in English a text can only have 140 characters. In other alphabets, such (7) as Chinese, texts can only (8) have 70 characters.

With 150 billion text messages sent (9) last year in the UK - almost triple the number sent in 2006 - texting became the most common form of communication.

But this revolutionary form of communication is in decline - just 20 years after it changed the way that people interact with each other. Used by (10) four billion people around the world, the SMS (Short Message Service) took the world by storm after its birth in December 1992. But after two decades of (11) fervently beating keypads with our thumbs, media watchdog Ofcom has reported a decline in the volume of texts sent.

The number of text messages sent in Britain peaked at 39.7billion at the end of last year, but is now down (12) to 38.5billion, following two quarterly declines.

The fall has been (13) attributed to new forms of communication which have taken over from the basic SMS system. Owners of modern smartphones now have excessive ways of communicating with each (14) other - including Tweeting and instant messaging.

Adapted from TIME magazine December 7th 2012

Nombre:

DNI:

Apellidos:

- 1 A his B whose C who D their
- 2 A send B sent C sending D sended
- 3 A to B from C until D in
- 4 A was originated B originated C origined D were originated
- 5 A earlier B early C more earlier D more early
- 6 A should B could C can D must
- 7 A like B that C such D since
- 8 A had B have C has had D had had
- 9 A send B sent C sending D sended
- 10 A for B with C by D of
- 11 A of B to C with D by
- 12 A up B rise C decline D down
- 13 A had been B have been C has been D has being
- 14 A each B the C to D every

PART 4: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words. Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.

Example: John's team had an important match last week

There _____ an important match last week for John's team

ANSWER:	WAS
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1. Monica is nicer Than Natalie.

1a. Monica isn't asNatalie.

2. I've lived in this house for 10 years.

2a. I moved to this house.....

3. Someone wrote that book in 1789.

3a. This book in 1789

4. Mary asked me what I was going to do the following day.

4a. Mary asked "Whattomorrow?"

5. Tom is too young to go that party.

5a. Tom isn'tto go to that party.

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WRITING

Your friend Sam has sent you this e-mail. Write an answer giving Sam some advice. Tell Sam:

- to go to his brother's party
- to send his football's tickets to you
- to buy a present for his brother

New Message

Send Chat Attach Address Fonts Colors Save As Draft

To: You

Cc:

Bcc:

Subject: I need some advice

Hi,

I bought a ticket for tomorrow's football match. I really want to go, but tomorrow is my brother's birthday party. What do you think I should do?

Best,

Sam

Write 80-100 words on your answer sheet.

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BORRADOR

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