La enseñanza del inglés en las Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas se imparte en tres niveles distribuidos en seis cursos: Básico 1, Básico 2, Intermedio 1, Intermedio 2, Avanzado 1 y Avanzado 2. Dichos niveles se corresponden con los niveles A2, B1 y B2 del Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para las Lenguas del Consejo de Europa (MCERL).

LEA ATENTAMENTE LAS INSTRUCCIONES Y UTILICE LAS HOJAS DE CORRECCIÓN PARA REALIZAR SU AUTOEVALUACIÓN.
Acceso al curso Básico 2

MUY IMPORTANTE.- Independientemente del resultado de esta autoevaluación, será obligatorio realizar la Prueba de Clasificación oficial del Departamento de inglés. El examen, fijado en el calendario de preinscripción y matrícula de cada nuevo curso escolar, ubicará definitivamente en el curso que le corresponde al alumnado que tenga un nivel superior.

Esta prueba consiste en un ejercicio de uso de la lengua y otro de comprensión lectora.

Una vez realizada la prueba, deberán comprobar la puntuación obtenida, contando un punto por cada respuesta correcta.

1. La puntuación total es de 88 puntos.
2. Los alumnos/as que obtengan menos de un 50% (44 puntos), deben solicitar plaza en el curso inferior (Básico 1).
3. Los alumnos/as que obtengan más de un 80% (70 puntos) pueden realizar la prueba de autoevaluación del curso superior (Intermedio 1).
ACCESO A NB2: USE OF ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences.

Example: Are you from Italy?

1. We _______ British, we’re American.
2. ‘What’s that?’ ‘It’s _______ identity card.’
3. _______ your teacher live in London?
4. I usually get up late _______ Sundays.
5. I _______ sing, but I can play the guitar.
6. This bag’s _______. Look! It’s got my name on it.
7. Is _______ any milk in the fridge?
8. I’m taller _______ my brother.
9. ‘Would you like to fly a plane?’ ‘No, I _______.’
10. I hardly _______ watch TV at the weekend.
11. _______ were a lot of people at the cinema last night.
12. It’s the _______ interesting book I’ve ever read.
13. ‘How much coffee do you drink?’ ‘Quite a _______.’
14. ‘What’s the time?’ ‘It’s half _______ three.’
15. They _______ like the film – they left after 10 minutes.
16. I spoke to him on the phone ten minutes _______.

2 Underline the correct form.

Example: My father work / works in a bank.

1. She’s my childrens’ / children’s teacher.
2. I have always / I always have breakfast at home.
3. They’re beautiful flowers / flowers beautiful.
4. I don’t like get up / getting up early.
5. We don’t have some / any money.
6. Please drive careful / carefully. The weather’s bad.
7. Can we meet on / in Monday evening?
8. My father’s doctor / a doctor.
9. I have a lot of / a lot brothers and sisters.
10. ‘Is that his umbrella?’ ‘No, it’s ours / our.’
3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: John and Mary have (have) two children.

1. Simon ________ (not be) at work yesterday.
2. I ________ (buy) a new car last week.
3. My sister ________ (listen) to music at the moment.
4. We ________ (not have) a holiday next year.
5. Where ________ (be) he yesterday morning?
6. ________ you ever ________ (break) your leg?
7. I ________ (not be) to France. Is it nice?
8. They ________ (not drive) to London – they got the train.
9. ________ she ________ (have) a party next week?
10. Who ________ (be) the three greatest politicians of the twentieth century?
11. He has an exam tomorrow, so he ________ (study) now.
12. She ________ (not like) writing postcards.
13. How often ________ you ________ (use) your mobile?
14. Emma ________ (write) him a letter two days ago.

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: We go to the supermarket every Saturday morning.

1. I sometimes have an e_______ for breakfast.
2. I must buy a new w_______ . I’m always late for work!
3. I gave my brother a w_______ for his birthday last year. He often loses his money.
4. I usually have s_______ for lunch. I love bread.
5. I want to write something – can I borrow your p_______, please?
6. I have a c_______ at home but I don’t use it very often. I check my emails at work.
7. I was late for work because the b_______ was late.
8. I read the n_______ every day.
9. She’s listening to the news on the r_______.
10. I read two b_______ when I was on holiday last summer.
5 Tick (√) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Can I use my credit ____, please?
    A wallet ☐  B card ✓  C money ☐

1. My sister works in an office. She’s a ________.
    A builder ☐  B musician ☐  C receptionist ☐

2. I work for a newspaper. I’m a ________.
    A journalist ☐  B politician ☐  C lawyer ☐

3. My mother’s brother is my ________.
    A grandfather ☐  B nephew ☐  C uncle ☐

4. The opposite of expensive is ________.
    A safe ☐  B cheap ☐  C empty ☐

5. We eat in the ________.
    A bathroom ☐  B bedroom ☐  C dining room ☐

6. You can buy food at a ________.
    A pharmacy ☐  B market ☐  C post office ☐

7. I need some ________ for this letter, please.
    A keys ☐  B stamps ☐  C coins ☐

8. My brother’s daughter is my ________.
    A granddaughter ☐  B sister ☐  C niece ☐

9. My father’s a ________. He flies all over the world.
    A pilot ☐  B builder ☐  C nurse ☐

10. The opposite of safe is ________.
    A dangerous ☐  B difficult ☐  C different ☐

6 What is the next word?

Example: one, two, three

1. ten, twenty, ________
2. Monday, Tuesday, ________
3. July, August, ________
4. third, fourth, ________
5. eight hundred, nine hundred, ________
6. spring, summer, ________
7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: She walks to work every day.

1. Do you have a lighter or some m________?
2. What’s your m________ phone number?
3. This is my i________ card.
4. Do you want to c________ a taxi?
5. After work she g________ to the gym.
6. A c________ is a place where you can buy medicine.
7. He s________ for eight hours a night.
8. The opposite of tall is s________.
9. If you break your leg you have to go to h________.
10. I d________ a Volkswagen.
11. I always w________ up early.
12. Your son’s daughter is your g________.
13. She often t________ by plane.
14. I usually c________ dinner at 8.00.

READING

Read the text and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

The frozen extremes of the earth

The Arctic in the north and the Antarctic in the south are at opposite ends of the planet, but they are similar in many ways. Both are lands of ice and snow, where the temperature in winter can be so low that your skin can freeze in seconds – it can be as low as –80°C. Very few animals are able to survive these conditions, but there are some both in the north and in the south. The Arctic has more plants and animals than the Antarctic, including polar bears, the largest bear in the world. In the south there are no land animals because of the extreme cold, but there are penguins and other sea animals that live on or near the coast – although both in the north and the south the sea is frozen for much of the year.

One difference between the Arctic and the Antarctic is the human population. In parts of the Arctic there are towns and villages – Greenland, for example, the largest island in the world, has a population of 55,000 people. Many of these people work in fishing. They have a difficult life. There aren’t many roads between towns and villages, so people travel by snowmobile or with dogs. From November to January it’s dark for 24 hours a day, but from May to July there are 24 hours of daylight. In the Antarctic there are no normal
towns and villages. Only scientists live there all year round, in special buildings called ‘stations’. They study the sea animals and learn about the history of the world’s climate by studying the weather and the ice. It’s a hard place to live, especially in winter, but many of them love it there and return again and again.

Example: The Antarctic is the coldest place in the world.
     A True  B False  C Doesn’t say  

1. There aren’t any animals in the Antarctic.
     A True  B False  C Doesn’t say  

2. No people live in the Antarctic.
     A True  B False  C Doesn’t say  

3. There aren’t any buildings in the Antarctic.
     A True  B False  C Doesn’t say  

4. It is usually –80 degrees in the Antarctic.
     A True  B False  C Doesn’t say  

5. The sea in the Arctic is often frozen.
     A True  B False  C Doesn’t say  

6. There aren’t any sea animals in the Arctic.
     A True  B False  C Doesn’t say  

7. There aren’t any roads in Greenland.
     A True  B False  C Doesn’t say  

8. In Greenland in June it’s light all the time.
     A True  B False  C Doesn’t say
Acceso al curso Intermedio 1

MUY IMPORTANTE.- Independientemente del resultado de esta autoevaluación, **será obligatorio realizar la Prueba de Clasificación oficial del Departamento de inglés.** El examen, fijado en el calendario de preinscripción y matrícula de cada nuevo curso escolar, ubicará definitivamente en el curso que le corresponde al alumnado que tenga un nivel superior.

Esta prueba consiste en un ejercicio de uso de la lengua y otro de comprensión lectora.

Una vez realizada la prueba, deberán comprobar la puntuación obtenida, contando **un punto** por cada respuesta correcta.

1. La puntuación total es de 90 puntos.
2. Los alumnos/as que obtengan menos de un 50% (45 puntos), deben realizar la prueba de autoevaluación del curso inferior (Básico 2).
3. Los alumnos/as que obtengan más de un 80% (72 puntos) pueden realizar la prueba de autoevaluación del curso superior (Intermedio2).
1. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I usually get up (get up) at seven o’clock.

1. He _____ (look for) a job when he leaves university.
2. I _____ (be) to Italy three times.
3. Mike _____ (live) in France, but now he lives in London.
4. Our office _____ (not clean) every day.
5. She _____ (not go) to the party, she went home.
6. She left the cinema because she _____ (see) the film before.
7. Happy anniversary! How long _____ you _____ (marry)?
8. Sarah _____ (cook) lunch at the moment.
9. They _____ (watch) TV when we arrived.
10. _____ you ever _____ (see) a crocodile?
11. I _____ (see) David last week.
12. I don’t think it _____ (rain) tomorrow. There aren’t any clouds.
13. Paella _____ (make) with rice.
14. They _____ (not listen) to the teacher right now.
15. What _____ you _____ (see) when you opened the door?
16. When I arrived, Jack _____ already _____ (leave) – the house was empty.

2. Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Where does Ben live?

1. Put _____ your coat. It’s cold outside.
2. I _____ do my homework now, I’ll do it later.
3. I went to France _____ learn French.
   A Have you read the newspaper? B No, not _____.
4. How _____ do you do exercise? Every day?
5. What _____ you do if he doesn’t ring?
6. _____ it was a cold day, she didn’t have a coat.
7. A post office is a place _____ you buy stamps.
8. She ran _____ of the house.
   A I don’t like fish.   B _____ do I.

3 Underline the correct word(s) in each sentence.

   Example:    Have you finished your homework yet / just?

1. I’m bored. I don’t have anything / nothing to do.
2. This is the best / better pizza I’ve ever tasted.
3. They asked us what we wanted / we did want.
4. My brother’s most / more intelligent than me.
5. I mustn’t / don’t have to work today. It’s a holiday!
6. If she didn’t love him, she wouldn’t / won’t marry him.
7. A tortoise moves more quickly / quicker than a snail.
8. You can / should get a new job. Your boss is horrible.
9. Swimming / Swim in the sea makes me feel great.
10. You must / mustn’t study hard. You’ve got an exam.
11. You smoke too many / too much cigarettes.
12. She said / told him she didn’t want to marry him.
13. They might / must visit us tomorrow. It depends whether they fix the car.

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

   Example:    funny friendly kind crowded

1. fingers legs eyes arms
2. trousers socks shoes trainers
3. sheep chicken camel pig
4. husband wife uncle brother
5. fly mosquito dolphin wasp

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

   Example:    My mum’s brother is my uncle.
               aunt uncle cousin

1. Can you turn _____ the TV? I want to watch the film.
   on in off
2. They _____ a really good time on holiday.
   spent did had
3. Ann’s really _____. She always gives me presents.
   mean lazy generous

4. They drove _____ the tunnel.
   through under across

5. Mike _____ me he had finished his homework.
   said told replied

6. My sister is my uncle’s _____.
   niece granddaughter nephew

7. The opposite of noisy is _____.
   safe quiet clean

8. Are you looking _____ to your holiday?
   for after forward

9. I _____ on really well with my parents.
   do get make

10. My friend’s birthday is _____ 5th September.
    in at on

11. He came first and _____ a great prize.
    earned did won

12. I’m not _____ good at maths.
    very incredibly bit

13. That skirt looks nice. Would you like to _____ it on?
    take wear try

14. The plane made an emergency landing, but _____ no one was hurt.
    immediately luckily suddenly

6 Write the opposite.
   Example: pass fail
   1. find _____
   2. near _____
   3. dangerous _____
   4. patient _____
   5. borrow _____
   6. push _____

7 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.
   Example: What music do you listen to?
   1. How long did you wait _____ a bus today?
2. My birthday’s ______ July.
3. The ball went ______ the wall.
4. I’ll meet you tomorrow ______ work – we’ll go for a pizza.
5. The boy jumped ______ the river.
6. Shall I tell you ______ the film?
7. I often argue _____ my brother.
8. I’m going to the cinema ______ Friday.

8 Complete the sentences with one word.
Example: Write down the words.
1. You’ll have to go ______ the road, the cinema’s on the other side.
2. ______ the channel. This programme’s boring.
3. Work _____ pairs.
4. _____ your bed and tidy your room before you go out.
5. Let’s _____ John to dinner.
6. Shall we _____ sightseeing tomorrow?
7. Can you _____ the dog for a walk?

ACCESO A NI1: READING
Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

How to Survive in the Jungle

Last week in our series ‘Life in the Jungle’ we looked at some of the most fascinating jungles in the world. In this week’s feature, we’re looking at how to survive in the jungle. Alana Harris gives us some ideas.

When you’re in the jungle, you need to leave all your luxuries at home! That means, forget your mobile phone, your favourite coffee, your chocolate bars, and your CD player. When you’re in the jungle, you need only four things – water, food, shelter, and fire. You can find all of these easily, but you must know what to look for.

Let’s start with water. Even though there’s a lot of water in most tropical environments, you may not find it immediately. One way to discover it is to follow animals and birds, as they need liquid regularly. Insects can also be a good sign, because they usually build their nests near water. However, don’t only look for rivers. You can also find water in plants such as vines, roots, and palm trees.

You can usually find a lot of food in the jungle, but you must be happy to eat things you wouldn’t normally want to, for example, insects. However, you need to know the difference between those you can eat and those that are poisonous, so start reading
about them now! For cooking and for warmth, collect dry firewood, leaves, and grass. Then make fire using dry sticks – or take a box of matches or a lighter with you!

The type of shelter you need depends on the weather and the kind of animals that are in the jungle. Malaria-carrying mosquitoes and other insects can be very dangerous, so protect yourself against bites. If you don’t have any insect repellent, try putting mud on your skin.

Of course, if you’re lost in the jungle, you’ll want to get home again. The sun and stars can help you find your way, so you might want to study astronomy. Alternatively, when you find a river, follow it. People usually live near rivers, so if you walk along the river bank, eventually you’ll find a village.

Example: This is the first article in the series.

1. Alana Harris has been to the jungle several times.
   A True □   B False ✔   C Doesn’t say □

2. She suggests taking one luxury food item.
   A True □   B False □   C Doesn’t say □

3. Animals can lead you to water.
   A True □   B False □   C Doesn’t say □

4. Insects can survive a long time without drinking.
   A True □   B False □   C Doesn’t say □

5. Alana doesn’t recommend getting water from plants.
   A True □   B False □   C Doesn’t say □

6. Alana says it’s always safe to eat insects.
   A True □   B False □   C Doesn’t say □

7. Alana has been poisoned by a plant before.
   A True □   B False □   C Doesn’t say □

8. You shouldn’t use a lighter to make a fire in the jungle.
   A True □   B False □   C Doesn’t say □

9. Mosquitoes will bite you if you don’t have insect repellent.
   A True □   B False □   C Doesn’t say □

10. It’s a good idea to learn about the stars.
    A True □   B False □   C Doesn’t say □
MUY IMPORTANTE.- Independientemente del resultado de esta autoevaluación, será obligatorio realizar la Prueba de Clasificación oficial del Departamento de inglés. El examen, fijado en el calendario de preinscripción y matrícula de cada nuevo curso escolar, ubicará definitivamente en el curso que le corresponde al alumnado que tenga un nivel superior.

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3 Los alumnos/as que obtengan más de un 80% (72 puntos) pueden realizar la prueba de autoevaluación del curso superior (Avanzado 1).
GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

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.
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.

2 Complete the sentences.

Example: That’s the house where my father was born.

1. How much money did you take _______ of the cash machine?
2. You’re Joel’s cousin, _______ you?
3. I wouldn’t have missed his party if I ________ (not / have) a bad headache.
4. We can’t have dinner ________ all the guests are here.
5. The police ________ me whether I had witnessed the crime.
6. If I ________ you, I’d make a complaint to the manager.
7. Do you know where the nearest taxi rank ________?
8. Will you be ________ to look after the children next Thursday evening?
9. Are you responsible ________ the sales figures?
10. Can you tell me ________ the main entrance is, please?
11. My brother and I want to set ________ our own online business.

3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: There’s no / not enough time to get the project finished today.

1. You wouldn’t / won’t get the job if you don’t apply for it!
2. You mustn’t / shouldn’t ride without your helmet. It is illegal.
3. Please talk more quieter / quietly. You might wake up the baby.
4. She’s the woman who’s / whose brother won the national lottery.
5. I think banning / ban cars from the city centre is a good idea.
6. The boss said / told me not to tell anyone about the promotion.
7. Very few / little people turned up at the meeting last week.
8. I’ll see you the next / next Friday.
9. There aren’t any / no big parks in this town.
10. I’m so tired. I won’t be able to drive unless / if I have a break and some coffee.
11. I usually / used to watch TV in the evenings, but now I go to the sports centre.
12. Will / Shall you tell me if you hear any news?
13. If you went to visit her, she’ll / she’d be so happy.
14. I must / might work harder if I want to get a better job.
VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd one out.
Example: composer teacher employee violinist
1. retire get sacked apply for a job resign
2. extras thriller horror film comedy
3. fork menu knife spoon
4. straight curly beard wavy
5. take off travel check in trip

5 Write the noun.
Example: organize organization
1. mad ______
2. possible ______
3. similar ______
4. survive ______
5. react ______
6. move ______

6 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.
Example: What are you going to do next weekend?
1. I could understand the film because it was dubbed ______ how to German.
2. I spent €1,600 ______ to spend on a holiday to Japan.
3. I’m thinking ______ applying for a job with Microsoft.
4. She’s been ______ charge of the accounts department for two years.
5. I’m so tired. I am really looking forward ______ my holiday next week.
6. Excuse me, may I try these trousers ______?
7. Let me pay ______ the cake – you bought the coffees!
7 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: I inherited a lot of money a few years ago from my grandfather.

inherited  earned  invested

1. I think ________ should be banned from children’s TV because they make them want material things.
   channels  adverts  presenters

2. The teachers give us extra homework when some students ________ badly.
   cheat  behave  revise

3. I’m ________ my third year of university, studying chemistry.
   in  at  through

4. My sister’s a ________. She’s having an exhibition in London next month.
   guitarist  conductor  sculptor

5. Antonia’s so ________. She’s always trying to get people to do what she wants.
   extrovert  mean  manipulative

6. We often have dinner outside on our ________.
   terrace  roof  path

7. Go away and don’t come ________!
   back  here  away

8. It’s easy to buy things on ________. You just pay a little every month.
   credit  online  tax

9. When I was in Greece, I couldn’t understand anything anyone was saying. It was so ________.
   exciting  terrifying  frustrating

10. I’ve finally thrown ________ my old leather jacket.
    in  away  up

11. You’re not allowed to drive in a ________ area.
    residential  pedestrian  suburb
12. Could you give me a 20% ______ on this bag? It has a dirty mark on it.
   refund  bargain  discount

13. I haven’t eaten anything for hours. I’m ______!
   starving  furious  freezing

14. She’s so ______. Her feelings are easily hurt.
   reliable  honest  sensitive

8 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: My sister and I get on well with each other.

1. When I got ______ playing football, the doctor said I couldn’t play again for four weeks.

2. The film The Beach is ______ on the novel by Alex Garland.

3. Jeff ______ yoga for an hour every day – it helps him to relax.

4. I tried to phone Mike, but the line’s engaged. I’ll call him ______ later.

5. It was lovely seeing you again after so long. Let’s ______ in touch.

6. Shall we meet ______ lunch on Tuesday? There’s a new Italian restaurant in the High Street.

7. Tickets for U2 concerts always sell ______ really quickly.

8. It was great to see you. I hope we bump ______ each other again!

READING
Read the article and tick (√) A, B, or C.

We all know that men and women have their differences. But do they really think differently? Some people might argue that they don’t, but I disagree. In my opinion, men and women still behave in the same way that they were designed to centuries ago. We have different interests, different ways of speaking, of showing how we feel, and of coping with stressful situations.
In today’s society, where the sexes are considered to be equal, we sometimes forget how different we are. This can have a negative effect on our relationships. We often become angry or frustrated with the opposite sex because we expect them to behave and communicate like we do.

So why does a man behave as he does? There is evidence to suggest that men were programmed with the instinct to hunt silently for animals. They had to be able to focus their attention on one thing. This might explain why it’s so difficult to have a conversation with a man when he’s watching TV! And also why he’s so good at reading maps and giving directions.

Why does a woman act the way she does? Women are usually very good at multi-tasking (doing more than one job at once), but often find it harder than men to concentrate fully on one thing. In the past, women would have worked in groups, which required a lot of communication, so they’re generally more talkative and sensitive to other people’s feelings. A woman can return from a party knowing everything about everyone, but a man will probably have discussed less personal topics like football.

Research has shown that men and women use different parts of their brains for language. Women usually score higher in writing tests. Men are seven times more likely to score in the top 5% in scientific exams. They’re often talented at problem-solving and making quick decisions, whilst women are good at organization, comforting, and giving advice.

Of course, women still do dangerous sports, and men can multi-task without any problem after a strong cup of coffee! I’m not saying that women and men are not equal; it’s just that there are some natural differences – and that’s fantastic! We should appreciate and accept them as being what makes us special.
Example: The writer says that everyone has noticed that men and women are different.

A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

1. The writer thinks men and women have changed the way they behave over centuries.
   A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

2. Modern society has made the sexes more equal.
   A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

3. Relationships can become tense because men and women don’t understand each other.
   A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

4. Men were originally designed to go out and hunt for food.
   A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

5. Men are naturally able to concentrate on one problem at a time.
   A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

6. Women understand other people’s emotions more easily than men.
   A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

7. Men’s brains are generally larger than women’s.
   A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

8. Women are usually good at learning languages.
   A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

9. Research shows that men aren’t better at scientific subjects than women.
   A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □

10. The writer thinks that men and women shouldn’t be equal.
    A True □  B False □  C Doesn’t say □
Acceso al curso Avanzado 1

MUY IMPORTANTE.- Independientemente del resultado de esta autoevaluación, **será obligatorio realizar la Prueba de Clasificación oficial del Departamento de inglés.** El examen, fijado en el calendario de preinscripción y matrícula de cada nuevo curso escolar, ubicará definitivamente en el curso que le corresponde al alumnado que tenga un nivel superior.

Esta prueba consiste en un ejercicio de uso de la lengua y otro de comprensión lectora.

Una vez realizada la prueba, deberán comprobar la puntuación obtenida, contando un punto por cada respuesta correcta.

1 La puntuación total es de 30 puntos.
2 Los alumnos/as que obtengan menos de un 50% (15 puntos), deben realizar la prueba de autoevaluación del curso inferior (Intermedio 2).
3 Los alumnos/as que obtengan más de un 80% (24 puntos) pueden realizar la prueba de autoevaluación del curso superior (Avanzado 2).
A Choose the correct answer

1. a. What are you talking about?  
b. About what are you talking?  
c. What you are talking about?

2. He offered _____ for the damage  
a. pay  
b. paying  
c. to pay

3. Phone me when _____ home.  
a. you get  
b. you'll get  
c. you got

4. I'm not used _____ in a team.  
a. to work  
b. to working  
c. work

5. Don't leave your clothes there. Put _____ .  
a. them away  
b. away them  
c. it away

a. look  
b. look as if  
c. look like

7. No tickets were left, _ was disappointing.  
a. which  
b. that  
c. what
8. _______ enjoys having free time.
   a. All  
   b. Every
   c. Everybody

9. 
   a. I go to bed late never  
   b. I never go to bed late
   c. I go never to bed late

10. It was _____ boring film that I fell asleep.
    a. so 
    b. such c
    c. such a

B Put the verbs in the correct form

Example:
If you don't feel better in two days, come back and see me (not feel)

1. I'm exhausted. I'm not used to _______ so hard! (work).
2. I wish I ____________my sister. She can't keep a secret (not tell)
3. When we arrived they ___________ for half an hour. (wait)
4. This time next week we __________ in the Caribbean. (sunbathe)
5. If you _________him now, you wouldn’t  recognize him. (see)
6. The pickpocket admitted ___________ my wallet. (steal)
7. Haven't you finished that book yet? You ________ it for ages! (read)
8. I would have gone if l __________ about it (know)
9. Carol's really late. I think she ____________ about

C Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

Example: Peter is younger than I thought :
Peter isn't as old as I thought.

1 'I'm sorry I forgot to phone’:
   Jo apologized ___ to phone
2 If you practise, you'll speak better.
   The more ________________.

3 The optician's going to test my eyes today.
   I'm ________________ today.

4 Take a map because you might get lost
   Take a map in case______________.

5 We lost although we played well.
   We lost despite ________________

6 They asked me to make a cake for the party
   I ________________a cake for the party

READING
Read this text about Anna Wintour. Choose the correct answer.

The popular image of Anna Wintour is of a cold and terrifying woman. She is often referred to as an 'ice queen'. At the offices of *Vogue* in New York, where she has reigned now for twenty years, the younger members of staff tremble in her presence and have difficulty speaking. Why does Anna frighten them so much? According to her friends (and she has lots of them) it isn't her character that gives her this reputation. They describe her as an amiable person. She is neither rude nor does she do horrible things. But, she is very powerful. Nowadays, she is recognized as the most powerful woman in fashion.

One explanation for Anna's coldness is simply that she is extremely shy. When she was young, before she started wearing dark glasses all the time, she used to cover much of her face with a fringe. However, a company colleague of hers insists that the dark glasses are prescribed by an optician to protect her eyes.
In a recent TV documentary she was seen without her glasses, giving a feeling of wanting to show her uncovered face to the world. The reason for this has been attributed to her new relationship with a Texan mobile phone millionaire. It is said the 'ice queen' has at last found romance.

Whether she has found romance or not, she hasn't allowed it to affect her hard-headed approach to her job. Her responsibility is to sell as many copies of her magazine as possible and to maximize the advertising profits. Wintour has resisted making changes to Vogue in order to make it more accessible to a greater number of people and for the moment she has been proved right. Under Wintour's management Vogue sells 1.2 million copies a month and earns about 130 million dollars a year in advertising.

She is highly respected by the chairman of the company which owns the magazine, Si Newhouse. She has become a huge celebrity in New York where people stop her in the street or in restaurants to ask her for an autograph.

Wintour is happy with her career. She is often asked how long she plans to stay in her job. She has earned enough to be able to live without working. Her answer is, 'As a woman who has always wanted to be in fashion and has reached the top, why should I want to give it all up now?'

1. The text is mainly about
   a Anna’s personality
   b The effect she has on her staff
   c The way she does her job

2. Anna frightens her employees
   a because of her aggressive personality
   b because of her position in the fashion world
   c because she wants to keep her distance
3 She seems to wear dark glasses
   a because she feels more secure behind them
   b despite the fact that she doesn’t need them
   c because it makes her image more frightening

4 Since she started a new relationship
   a Vogue has become less accessible to its readers
   b She has changed her marketing plans
   c She has continued working in the same way

5 After twelve years as editor of Vogue, Anna
   a Has no plans to retire
   b Wants to go higher in the fashion world
   c Wants to earn more money
Acceso al curso Avanzado 2

**MUY IMPORTANTE.**- Independientemente del resultado de esta autoevaluación, **será obligatorio realizar la Prueba de Clasificación oficial del Departamento de inglés**. El examen, fijado en el calendario de preinscripción y matrícula de cada nuevo curso escolar, ubicará definitivamente en el curso que le corresponde al alumnado que tenga un nivel superior.

Esta prueba consiste en un ejercicio de uso de la lengua y otro de comprensión lectora.

Una vez realizada la prueba, deberán comprobar la puntuación obtenida, contando **un punto** por cada respuesta correcta.

1. La puntuación total es de 30 puntos.
2. Los alumnos/as que obtengan menos de un 50% (15 puntos), deben realizar la prueba de autoevaluación del curso inferior (Avanzado 1).
Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. So don’t I / Nor do I / So do I
   “I don’t like football”. “_________ .”
2. Meet / to meet / to meeting
   I look forward __________ my boyfriend’s family. They sound so nice.
3. do / to do / doing
   She won’t go out with someone who lets her __________ whatever she feels like.
4. would offer / would have offered / should offer
   Had I known you were so busy with the move, I __________ to help you.
5. see / am seeing / will look
   I __________ the optician this afternoon. Shall I make an appointment for you?
6. testing / tested / test
   I really think you should get your eyes __________ .
7. can’t / can / might
   Charlie __________ have broken that window. The footprints are much too big.
8. Who’s / who / whose
   The man __________ daughter went to school with Lucy won a prize in the lottery.
9. She was / It was / It were
   __________ Julia Roberts who won the Oscar for Erin Brokovich.
10. Far much / far too much / far too many
    There’s __________ furniture in this house.

**Phrasal Verbs**: choose one of the verbs below to complete each sentence. Remember to put the verb into the correct tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get on with</th>
<th>look into</th>
<th>move in with</th>
<th>turn down</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>turn up</td>
<td>look up</td>
<td>let down</td>
<td>get off</td>
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</table>
11. I usually ________ people who like simple things.
12. After waiting for one hour, I realised he wasn’t going to ________.
13. I really thought the job wasn’t that well paid. That’s why I ________ it ________.
14. The crime was reported three months ago but the police are still ________ it.
15. When I was unemployed I had to ________ my parents. It was the cheapest solution.

**Idioms and expressions:** choose one of the expressions below to complete each sentence. Make any necessary changes.

| get something off one’s chest | have a go at something | home and dry | make a fortune | up to one’s eyes |

16. I don’t know where to start. I’m ________ in work these days.
17. It was a difficult race but I knew when I saw the runner behind me fall over that I was ________.
18. His family emigrated to South Africa and ________. They are immensely rich.
19. I had never dived before so I ________ it. It was fascinating!
20. I feel so guilty that if I don’t ________ I’m going to go crazy.

**Prepositions:** choose one of the prepositions below to complete each sentence.

| about | for | of | to | with | at | by | into |

21. I’m always satisfied ________ the service I get in this restaurant.
22. I’m allergic ________ caffeine. I shouldn’t drink any coffee, but I like it so much!
23. I love people who are optimistic ________ the future.
24. People who are famous only ________ their personal life make me feel sick!
25. Although she was very fond ________ him, she never told him
SAFETY ALERT: LIMIT YOUR CHILD’S USE OF MOBILE PHONES

In the United Kingdom, a panel of scientists taking part in a government-commissioned enquiry into mobile phone safety published its report on 11 May, 2000. According to this report, there is currently no definite evidence of adverse effects from the use of mobile phones. However, there is also no firm proof that they are completely harmless either. The report suggests that children should not use mobile phones.

There is some evidence that mobile phones may exert biological effects on the brain. In 1998, there was a study reported from Sweden in which 11,000 Swedes and Norwegians were surveyed, all of whom were regulars of mobile phones. This study did not find any link between brain tumours and mobile phones, but it did find that mobile phone use was associated with other complaints. Results showed that those who used their mobile phones complained about being in poor health, high fatigue levels and more headaches than occasional users.

Another study from the Bristol Royal Infirmary in the United Kingdom in 1999 reported that children were more at risk of radiation from mobile phones since more radiation was reaching the brain than was previously thought, and children had less space between their skulls and their brains. If there are currently unrecognised health effects from mobile phones, the study claims, children may be more vulnerable. The widespread use of mobile phones by children for non-essential uses should be discouraged and the industry should refrain from promoting the use of mobile phones by children.

This advice is particularly sobering, as the usage of mobile phones by children and teenagers is increasing around the world, spurred by marketing efforts of the phone companies to target young users. For example, in Hong Kong, teenagers are offered a dating service and a link for downloading pop music from the Internet to the handset. It is not surprising that it has the highest teenage mobile phone ownership in Asia (at 25 per cent), followed by Japan (20 per cent).
There are many mobile phone shops sited near schools and their shelves carry colourful displays of replacement covers for the phones. Schools have tried to ban phone use in their grounds, but have mostly been unsuccessful. Some students have even been caught trying to cheat during exams by using their mobile phones. In Japan, schools and universities have also tried to ban mobile phones, without much success. A recent government survey showed that young people are cutting back on expenses such as food, to pay for their increasing phone bills ...

In Finland – home to two mobile phone giant companies – there are vending machines which can provide drinks (Pepsi-Cola) in response to a mobile phone call, as well as phone-triggered juke boxes and photo booths. It is estimated that more than 85 per cent of 14 to 18 year old children in Finland have their own mobile phones. Towns in the provinces are isolated, especially in the winter, prompting most parents to provide their children with mobile phones.

In France, children aged between 8 and 12 account for about 15 per cent of France’s 15 million mobile telephone users. One in five French teenagers uses a mobile phone, but this figure is expected to grow sharply over the next decade. They are attracted by advertising from the phone operators. However, pre-paid cards issued by France Telecom limit children to a maximum expenditure of 144 French francs a month.

1 According to a study in the UK, mobile phones ...
   a are proved to be harmful on people, especially children.
   b are proved to be harmful for adults.
   c aren’t harmful for people in general.
   d aren’t proved to be harmless.

2 Studies in Northern Europe reported that ...
   a regular users of mobile phones suffered more from brain tumours.
   b regular and occasional users suffered equally from brain tumours.
c occasional users had fewer health complaints than regular users.
d regular users were in better shape than occasional users.

3 The study from the Bristol Royal Infirmary said that children are at more risk because ...
   a their skulls are smaller than adults’.
   b they receive a higher level of radiation.
   c their brains haven’t got enough space.
   d they are more vulnerable.

4 Teenagers ...
   a save as much money as possible to pay for their phone bills.
   b are constantly dating through their mobile phones.
   c cheat during exams by using the phone.
   d buy and sell colourful covers for the phones.

5 In some countries teenagers ...
   a are mainly given a mobile phone to be used in case of an emergency.
   b are given the exact amount of money for a phone card.
   c are encouraged to use their phones on school grounds.
   d listen to pop music from the Internet on their phone.
SOLUCIONES A LAS PRUEBAS DE AUTOEVALUACIÓN DE INGLÉS
### GRAMMAR

1. aren’t  
2. an  
3. Does  
4. on  
5. can’t  
6. mine  
7. there  
8. than  
9. wouldn’t  
10. ever  
11. There  
12. most  
13. lot  
14. past  
15. didn’t  
16. ago

2. 1. children’s  
   2. always have  
   3. beautiful  
      flowers  
   4. getting up  
   5. any  
   6. carefully  
   7. on  
   8. a doctor  
   9. a lot of  
   10. ours

3. 1. wasn’t  
   2. bought  
   3. ’s listening  
   4. ’re not / aren’t  
      having  
   5. was  
   6. Have / broken  
   7. ’ve not /  
      haven’t been  
   8. didn’t drive  
   9. Is / having  
   10. were  
   11. ’s studying  
   12. doesn’t like  
   13. do / use  
   14. wrote

### VOCABULARY

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</table>
| 4 | 1. egg  
   2. watch  
   3. wallet  
   4. sandwiches  
   5. pen  
   6. computer  
   7. bus  
   8. newspaper  
   9. radio  
   10. books |
| 5 | 1. C  
   2. A  
   3. C  
   4. B  
   5. C  
   6. B  
   7. B  
   8. C  
   9. A  
   10. A |
| 6 | 1. thirty  
   2. Wednesday  
   3. September  
   4. fifth  
   5. one thousand  
   6. autumn |
| 7 | 1. matches  
   2. mobile  
   3. identity  
   4. call  
   5. goes  
   6. chemist’s  
   7. sleeps  
   8. short  
   9. hospital  
   10. drive  
   11. wake  
   12. granddaughter  
   13. travels  
   14. cook |

### READING

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | B |
| 2 | B |
| 3 | B |
| 4 | C |
| 5 | A |
| 6 | C |
| 7 | B |
| 8 | A |
SOLUCIONES
ACCESO CURSO INTERMEDIO 1

GRAMMAR
1 1 's going to look for
   2 've been
   3 used to live
   4 isn’t cleaned
   5 didn’t go
   6 had seen
   7 have ... been married
   8 ’s cooking
   9 were watching
10 Have ... seen
11 saw
12 will rain
13 is made
14 aren’t listening
15 did ... see
16 had ... left

2 1 on
   2 won’t
   3 to
   4 yet
   5 often
   6 will
   7 Although
   8 where
   9 out
10 Neither

3 1 anything
   2 best
   3 we wanted
   4 more
   5 don’t have to
   6 wouldn’t
   7 quickly
   8 should
   9 Swimming
10 must
11 too many
12 told
13 might
14 enough

VOCABULARY
4 1 fingers
   2 trousers
   3 chicken
   4 wife
   5 dolphin

5 1 on
   2 had
   3 generous
   4 through
   5 told
   6 niece
   7 quiet
   8 forward
   9 get
10 on
11 won
12 very
13 try
14 luckily

6 1 lose
   2 far
   3 safe
   4 impatient
   5 lend
   6 pull

7 1 for
   2 in
   3 over
   4 after
   5 into
   6 about
   7 with
10 on

8 1 across
   2 Change
   3 in
   4 Make
10 A

READING
1 1 C
2 2 B
3 3 A
4 4 C
5 5 B
6 6 B
7 7 C
8 8 B
9 9 B
10 10 A
SOLUCIONES
ACCESO CURSO INTERMEDIO 2

**GRAMMAR**

1. ‘s gone
2. ‘s working
3. ’d go
4. broke
5. ’d seen
6. have
7. was listening
8. wanted
9. wrote
10. ’m eating
11. went
12. will be sent
13. ’s worked / ’s been working
14. had broken
15. gets

2. 1. out
2. aren’t
3. hadn’t had
4. until
5. asked
6. were
7. is
8. able
9. for
10. where
11. up

3. 1. won’t
2. mustn’t
3. quietly
4. whose
5. banning
6. told
7. few
8. next
9. any
10. unless
11. used to
12. Will
13. she’d
14. must

**VOCABULARY**

4. 1. apply for a job
2. extras
3. menu
4. beard
5. trip

5. 1. madness
2. possibility
3. similarity
4. survival
5. reaction
6. movement

6. 1. into
2. on
3. of / about
4. in
5. to
6. on
7. for

7. 1. adverts
2. behave
3. in
4. sculptor
5. manipulative
6. terrace
7. back
8. credit
9. frustrating
10. away
11. pedestrian
12. discount
13. starving
14. sensitive

8. 1. injured
2. based
3. does
4. back
5. keep
6. for
7. out
8. into

**READING**

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B
SOLUCIONES
ACCESO CURSO AVANZADO 1

A
1 a
2 c
3 a
4 b
5 a
6 c
7 a
8 c
9 b
10 c

B
1 working
2 hadn’t told
3 had/ ’d been waiting
4 ’ll be sunbathing
5 saw
6 stealing
7 ’ve been reading
8 had/’d known
9 ‘s forgotten/must have forgotten

C
1 for forgetting
2 you practice, the better you’ll speak
3 going to have my eyes tested
4 you get lost
5 playing/having played well
6 was asked to make

READING
1 a
2 b
3 a
4 c
5 a
1 Nor do I.
2 to meeting
3 do
4 would have offered
5 am seeing
6 tested
7 can’t
8 whose
9 It was
10 far too much
11 get on with
12 turn up
13 turned it down
14 looking into
15 move in with
16 up to my eyes
17 home and dry
18 made a fortune
19 had a go at
20 get it off my chest
21 with
22 to
23 about
24 for
25 of

READING

1 d
2 c
3 b
4 a
5 a