



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, 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.

Duración

- Este exercicio terá unha duración de 40 minutos.
- Tempo estimado para responder:
 - Pregunta 1: dez minutos.
 - Pregunta 2: cinco minutos.
 - Pregunta 3: quince minutos.
 - Cuestións tipo test: dez 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

Primeira parte

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

Text

Football is one of the most popular sports in the world today. But who invented the game? Was it the Chinese? The ancient Greeks? Or the Romans? They all played games where a ball had to be kicked from one end of a pitch to another. No, it was the English who invented the game that we all know.

The beauty of football is that it is such an easy game. You don't really need a pitch, or proper goalposts or even a ball – an old tin can or even a stone will do. Apart from that, you also need more or less equal numbers of players on each team and a desire to run around and kick things for a while. And this is how football in England was played from the 14th century up to the 19th century.

Football in 14th century England was a violent affair. It was played mainly in London and its surrounding areas. The football pitch was the length of the town and there could be up to 500 players. The game would last all day and was often little more than an excuse for violent street battles. Many bones were broken and many people were killed.

By the 19th century football had almost died as a working-class sport. However, it was still alive and well in British public schools and at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but the problem was that every school's version of the rules was different.

The first football club was formed in 1857 in the northern English city of Sheffield. They established the first common rules and one of these was that each player had to bring a red hat and a blue hat. At the start of the game, the referee would decide which team had to wear the red hats and which team had to wear the blue hats. It was not until 1924 that it was decided that teams should always wear different coloured shirts.

1. Question 1

Answer the following questions about the text:

- a) In what ways was football in 14th century England different from today's football?

- b) What rule was established after the first football club was formed in 1857?



2. Question 2

Complete the following sentences using information contained in the text:

- a) Football is an easy game to play because
.....
- b) The game that we call football by the English in the 14th century.

3. Question 3

What is your favourite sport? Write about it and explain the reasons why you practise it or why you like it. (60 words minimum).



Segunda parte

Marque a resposta correcta en cada caso:

4. My father gave me pounds.

- A hundred
- B a hundred
- C the hundred

5. The house really needs more pictures.

- A a few
- B a little
- C much

6. Peter watched the

- A match of football
- B football's match
- C football match

7. I'm glad John and Mary are getting married. They love very much.

- A themselves
- B each other
- C them

8. We drove because there was snow on the road.

- A slow
- B slowly
- C very slow

9. The electric bill every two months.

- A must paid
- B must pay
- C must be paid



10. I gave some flowers

- A** my mother
- B** for my mother
- C** to my mother

11. We watched the children on the beach.

- A** playing
- B** to play
- C** played

12. I'm sure Peter is guilty of the money.

- A** steal
- B** stealing
- C** to steal

13. her shyness, she has many friends.

- A** Though
- B** In spite of
- C** Even

14. George asked me

- A** where I lived
- B** where lived I
- C** where did I live

15. If you the e-mail, let me know.

- A** get
- B** will get
- C** have get



Solución para as preguntas tipo test

Nº	A	B	C	
1	Cuestión 1			
2	Cuestión 2			
3	Cuestión 3			
4		X		
5	X			
6			X	
7		X		
8		X		
9			X	
10			X	
11	X			
12		X		
13		X		
14	X			
15	X			

Nº de respostas correctas (C)	
Nº de respostas incorrectas (Z)	
Puntuación do test = $C \times 0'5 - Z \times 0'125$	
Puntuación cuestión 1 (C1)	
Puntuación cuestión 2 (C2)	
Puntuación cuestión 3 (C3)	
Puntuación total = test + C1 + C2 + C3 =	

Nas preguntas de test, por cada resposta incorrecta descontaranse 0'125 puntos. As respostas en branco non descontarán puntuación.



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

Pregunta 1

Solución

Puntuación: 0.5 puntos cada cuestión (máximo 1.00 puntos).

- a) It was violent, the pitch was as long as the town, there could be up to 500 players and the game could last all day.
- b) The rule was that each player had to bring a red hat and a blue hat and the referee decided which team had to wear red and which team had to wear blue.

Pregunta 2

Solución

Puntuación: 0.5 puntos cada cuestión (máximo 1.00 puntos).

- a) Football is an easy game to play because you can play even without having a real pitch or goalposts or a ball.
- b) The game that we call football was invented by the English in the 14th century.

Pregunta 3

Solución

Puntuación: máximo 2.00 puntos.

- 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.