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EEOOI DE CAPV

ENGLISH EXAM SAMPLE

LEVEL B2

DOCUMENT 1: TASKS

IMPORTANT: For further information, check this link:

[Proben deskribapena](#) (Basque)

[Descripción de las pruebas](#) (Spanish)

READING COMPREHENSION (30 MARKS)

TASK 1 (Marks: 6)

Read the following text. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences B – I the one that fits gaps 1 – 6. There are TWO sentences you do NOT need to use. Write the correct answer on the answer sheet provided. 0 is the example.

PUNCTUALITY AND DINING ETIQUETTE IN THE UK

British people place considerable value on punctuality. If you agree to meet friends at three o'clock, you can bet that they will be there just after three. Since Britons are so time conscious, people make great effort to arrive on time. **0 A (example)**. If you are unable to keep an appointment, 1. You should arrive at the exact time specified for dinner, lunch, or appointments with professors, doctors, and other professionals. You should arrive any time during the hours specified for teas, receptions, and cocktail parties. And finally, you should arrive a few minutes early for public meetings, plays, concerts, movies, sporting events, classes, church services, and weddings.

If you are invited to someone's house for dinner at half past seven, 2. An invitation might state "7.30 to 8", in which case you should arrive no later than 7.50. However, if an invitation says "sharp", you must arrive in plenty of time. "Drop in any time" and "Come see me soon" are idioms often used in social settings but seldom meant to be taken literally; 3. If you receive a written invitation to an event that says "RSVP" (Please, reply), you should respond to let the person who sent the invitation know whether or not you plan to attend as soon as possible.

Although it is not necessarily expected that you give a gift to your host, 4, especially if you have been invited for a meal. Flowers, chocolate, or a small gift are all appropriate; 5 and is an appropriate means to express your appreciation for the invitation.

Everyday dress is appropriate for most visits to peoples' homes. You may want to dress more formally when attending a holiday dinner or cultural event, such as a concert or theatre performance. When you accept a dinner invitation, tell your host if you have any dietary restrictions; 6. And remember the evening meal is the main meal of the day in most parts of Britain.

Adapted from *Wikipedia*

- A. **it is often considered impolite to arrive even a few minutes late (0) (example)**
- B. a thank-you note after the visit is also considered polite
- C. he or she will want to plan a meal that you can enjoy
- D. it is considered polite to do so
- E. it is expected that you call the person you are meeting
- F. they will expect you to be there on the dot
- G. this may be achieved with extra information on the event itself
- H. you are requested to demand an apology, above all if being held up by traffic jams
- I. you may want to remember it is always wise to telephone before visiting someone at home

Example	0	A
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1		2		3		4		5		6	
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TASK 2 (Marks: 8)

Read the following text. For questions 7 – 14, choose the correct answer a), b) or c). Circle the correct answer on the answer sheet provided. 0 is the example.

HOMEOPATHY

Homeopathy is an extremely controversial issue. The National Health Service (NHS) says there is “no good-quality evidence” that homeopathy is effective as a treatment for any health condition, yet it funds it. Why and to what extent?

There are now only two NHS centres offering homeopathic treatments – in London and Glasgow. Another two former ones – in Bristol and Liverpool – have been moved into the private sector, but still see NHS patients. However, the way money flows around the health service makes it hard to work out exactly how much is spent across these sites. For example, patients receiving fertility treatment or being given support for pain or anxiety may get referred to these centres, but are not necessarily recorded as receiving homeopathic care. Nonetheless, the Good Thinking Society, which has been campaigning for the NHS to stop funding homeopathy, estimates spending is in the region of £5m a year.

The NHS also funds homeopathic remedies through prescriptions, but that does not amount to much in monetary terms. Last year there were nearly 9,000 issued at a cost of £94,000 in England. So let us call it about £5m of NHS funding for homeopathy each year. Now that sounds like a lot of money, but to put it into context the total amount spent on the health service across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is more than £130bn. It means less than 0.004% of the budget goes on homeopathy. It is a tiny fraction – a “drop in the ocean” says the association, yet enough to pay for an extra 200 nurses or 50 consultants.

Homeopathy is based on the concept that diluting a version of a substance that causes illness has healing properties. For example, pollen or grass could be used to create a homeopathic hay fever remedy. One part of the substance is mixed with 99 parts of water or alcohol and this is repeated six times in a “6c” formulation or 30 times in a “30c” formulation. The end result is combined with a lactose (sugar) tablet. Homeopaths say the more diluted it is, the greater the effect. Scientific consensus says patients are getting nothing but sugar. So why does the NHS fund it, given it does not even seem to believe it works?

To understand that, we need to go back to the start of the NHS. Homeopathy has been used since the 1800s and, by the time the health service was created in 1948, there were five homeopathic hospitals – the four mentioned above plus another in Kent which closed in 2009. Unlike now, there was not such a vociferous campaign against its use and so homeopathic treatments were brought under the NHS umbrella, where they have remained ever since. But in 1999 a drugs advisory body called the National Institute of Health and Care (NICE) was set up to carefully assess the cost-effectiveness of new drugs and technologies in Britain. They have looked at over 600 homeopathic treatments since, taking into account cost, how effective they are and whether there are other similar treatments available. The treatments NICE rejects get the headlines, so it may come as a surprise to many that they have actually agreed to recommend over 80% of them for NHS use.

So with ever-greater emphasis on evidence-based medicine – plus the increasing strain on resources – a growing clamour for an end to homeopathy funding has developed. In 2010 the House of Commons’ Science and Technology Committee called for NHS funding to stop as there was no evidence beyond a placebo effect – when a patient feels better because of their belief that the treatment works. Twenty years ago, there was close to £1m a year spent on homeopathic prescriptions, but the figure now is 10 times less, while NHS homeopathic centres have found themselves disappearing.

Homeopathy, it could be said, is a historical anomaly, but one there seems to be a determination to rectify.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

0. In the first paragraph, the writer says that homeopathy ... **(example)**
 - a) belongs to the past.
 - b) is a very controversial topic.**
 - c) is an ancient type of medicine.
7. The writer suggests that homeopathy ...
 - a) has not proved successful.
 - b) is only offered in private hospitals.
 - c) only works with some patients.
8. The amount of money spent on homeopathy is unknown because ...
 - a) patients are recorded in different hospitals.
 - b) patients are reluctant to mention it.
 - c) the system does not keep accurate records of the actual treatment.
9. According to the writer, the money spent on homeopathic prescriptions ...
 - a) accounts for a substantial percentage of the NHS budget.
 - b) could be used to hire more health workers.
 - c) is not funded by the National Health System.
10. According to the text, in homeopathy ...
 - a) a low concentration of alcohol is crucial.
 - b) sugar and water can heal you.
 - c) what harms you can cure you.
11. The writer suggests that ...
 - a) homeopathy was common practice before the 19th century.
 - b) the health system subsidizes a questionable practice.
 - c) the original NHS used only alternative medicine.
12. Most homeopathic treatments ...
 - a) are rejected due to their cost.
 - b) are viable options for NICE.
 - c) have always been questioned.
13. Nowadays, the British government ...
 - a) is determined to control medical expenses.
 - b) is trying to prove the placebo effect of some treatments.
 - c) is worried about evidence-based medical treatments.
14. The writer's attitude towards homeopathy is that ...
 - a) it is expensive but necessary.
 - b) it is a residue of old practices.
 - c) it should cost ten times less.

Example	0	a) (b) c)
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7	a) b) c)	8	a) b) c)	9	a) b) c)	10	a) b) c)
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11	a) b) c)	12	a) b) c)	13	a) b) c)	14	a) b) c)
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TASK 3a (Marks: 8)

Read the following text. For questions 15 – 22, choose the option a), b), c) or d) that best fits each gap. Circle the correct answer on the answer sheet provided. 0 is the example.

IRELAND

Ireland is an island nation on the westernmost **0** edge (**example**) of Europe. It is the continent's second largest island, after Great Britain. The Republic of Ireland occupies 80 per cent of this landmass, **15** a large chunk of land in the north is part of the United Kingdom.

Ireland is known **16** its wide expanses of lush, green fields. About 15,000 years ago, Ireland was completely covered by thick glaciers. The movement of these giant sheets of ice stripped the soil, leaving huge tracts of flat, limestone pavement. The midlands and west coast of Ireland are dotted with the remains of dried-up ancient lakes left by the glaciers. Ireland's highlands **17** mainly in the southwest, often ending at sheer cliffs that plunge thousands of feet into the Atlantic Ocean.

Did you know that you will never come **18** a wild snake in Ireland? The sea has **19** many animals common on mainland Europe from reaching the island. There are also only two wild mouse species, one type of lizard, and just three kinds of amphibians. Although they are in danger of extinction, research is being carried **20** to guarantee their survival.

Irish wildlife is protected by government conservation programmes. To **21** their natural habitat, the government has established six national parks and hundreds of national heritage areas **22** the country.

Adapted from National Geographic

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|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 0. a) bottom | b) edge | c) side | d) way |
| 15. a) even | b) how | c) when | d) while |
| 16. a) because | b) for | c) from | d) thanks |
| 17. a) arise | b) lift | c) raise | d) rise |
| 18. a) across | b) into | c) over | d) up with |
| 19. a) banned | b) kept | c) prevented | d) stood |
| 20. a) away | b) off | c) on | d) out |
| 21. a) deserve | b) preserve | c) reserve | d) serve |
| 22. a) above | b) along | c) over | d) throughout |

Example	0	a) b) c) d)
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15	a) b) c) d)	16	a) b) c) d)	17	a) b) c) d)	18	a) b) c) d)
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19	a) b) c) d)	20	a) b) c) d)	21	a) b) c) d)	22	a) b) c) d)
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TASK 3b (Marks: 8)

Fill in the gaps in the following text with ONE suitable word. For questions 23 – 30, write down the correct word on the answer sheet provided. 0 is the example.

THE FUTURE OFFICE

Google's headquarters **0** in (**example**) Zurich has a massage room, aquarium and a slide to deliver engineers smoothly and quickly to the canteen. Deloitte's Amsterdam office was designed with one empty room on 23 floor for employees to put 24 they wanted in them – most have gone for games 25 as table football. At LinkedIn's Californian Headquarters, there is a music room, stocked with keyboards, drums, guitars and audio equipment. And allowing employees to bring their pets to work is increasingly common.

So, when did our offices turn 26 playgrounds, and does this represent the new way of working? Technological advances mean that staff can avoid the drudgery of commuting and can work from home, coffee shops, or 27 number of exotic locations. So some companies are working extra-hard to make their offices more attractive places to be.

According to a recent report from US software giant Citrix, in the near future, 70% of people will work away from the office as often as they work at a desk. "Offices are expensive and office space will decline," says Citrix vice president Jacqueline de Rojas. This is partly 28 to bosses realising not all jobs 29 to be done from an office, but also because employees are increasingly demanding a better work-life balance, she adds. 30 does not mean that the office will die, though. "Offices will become places of collaboration and connection because culturally we need touch points as we are social animals," she says.

Adapted from the *BBC*

Example	0	in
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27		28		29		30	
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LISTENING COMPREHENSION (30 MARKS)

TASK 1 (Marks: 10)

You are going to listen to 4 different extracts. For questions 1 – 10, choose the correct answer a), b) or c). Circle the correct answer on the answer sheet provided. You will hear each extract TWICE. You now have 1 minute and 30 seconds to read the options. 0 is the example.



Task 1-Four Extracts

Adapted from various sources

EXTRACT ONE: EMILY AND FENWAY

0. When Emily and her dog Fenway went back to the US from Togo, Fenway ... **(example)**
a) got aggressive. b) got fat. **c) got sick.**
1. The problem was that dog food in the US ...
a) came in bigger portions. b) was not tasty enough. c) was not natural enough.
2. Then, Emily decided ...
a) to call for help to her friends in Togo.
b) to study to become a veterinarian.
c) to prepare Fenway's food herself.
3. The problem was now that ...
a) Fenway liked dried food better.
b) it was time consuming.
c) she needed to spend a lot of money.

EXTRACT TWO: CYCLING

4. Most people think ...
a) commuting is an unpleasant necessity.
b) public transport is better than the car.
c) walking and cycling are the best option.
5. If you leave your car at home, ...
a) you will develop your social skills.
b) you will improve your thinking skills.
c) you will keep physically active.

EXTRACT THREE: MOVING TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

6. John's main complaint about living in the countryside is ...
a) unhelpful neighbours. b) lack of independence. c) there is only a bus a day.
7. Now, whenever John goes to London, ...
a) he feels he does not belong there.
b) he regrets moving to the countryside.
c) he realises he still needs time to adjust to his new life.
8. John thinks he should have spent more time ...
a) considering the different aspects of his decision.
b) looking for a village larger in size.
c) making an effort to adjust to country life.

EXTRACT FOUR: REST

9. The Rest Test found out that two thirds of us would like ... we have now.
a) as much rest as b) less rest than c) more rest than
10. Reading is ...
a) very easy and rewarding.
b) an oasis of calm and tranquility.
c) a way to understand our world.

Example	0	a) b) c)
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1	a) b) c)	2	a) b) c)	3	a) b) c)	4	a) b) c)	5	a) b) c)
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6	a) b) c)	7	a) b) c)	8	a) b) c)	9	a) b) c)	10	a) b) c)
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TASK 3 (Marks: 12)

You will hear a recording about the life of Ada Lovelace. For questions 19 – 30, complete the sentences with one word or short phrase from the recording and transfer your answers to the answer sheet provided. You will hear the recording TWICE. You now have 1 minute and 30 seconds to read the options. 0 is the example.

 **Task 3-Ada Lovelace**

ADA LOVELACE

Adapted from *ODMB*

0. Ada Lovelace was born in the city of London. (example)
19. Ada's mother left her husband because she thought he was _____.
20. Ada's mother did not want Ada to become _____.
21. When she was a child, Ada used to dream of building a flying machine _____.
22. Years after she married, she came to be _____ of Lovelace.
23. Ada was introduced to Babbage through a/an _____.
24. Thanks to Babbage's influence, Ada's interest in Mathematics changed _____ to a joy.
25. Those years, she also developed an interest with _____.
26. Ada asked to be _____ her father after her death.
27. In 1979, a/an _____ was named Ada.
28. Nowadays, the Lovelace Medal is awarded to those who make a/an _____ to computing.
29. There is a plaque in Ada's house which commemorates her role as _____ of the computer.
30. The Ada Lovelace Day celebrates women's _____ in different scientific fields.

Example	0	London
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WRITING (30 MARKS)

TASK 1 (Marks: 10)

You are living in an English-speaking country. Today you cannot go to work. **Write an email (90 to 110 words)** to your boss and develop the following aspects:

- Describe your situation in detail.
- Offer an apology.
- Offer a solution.

TASK 2 (Marks: 20)

SLEEP

Recent research has shown that many people are now sleeping less than they did in the past, and sleep quality has decreased as well. Write **an essay (200 to 220 words)** for your English teacher explaining the problem and giving possible solutions. Develop at least two of the following aspects:

- Your bedroom.
- Diet.
- Modern lifestyles.
- Sleep routine.

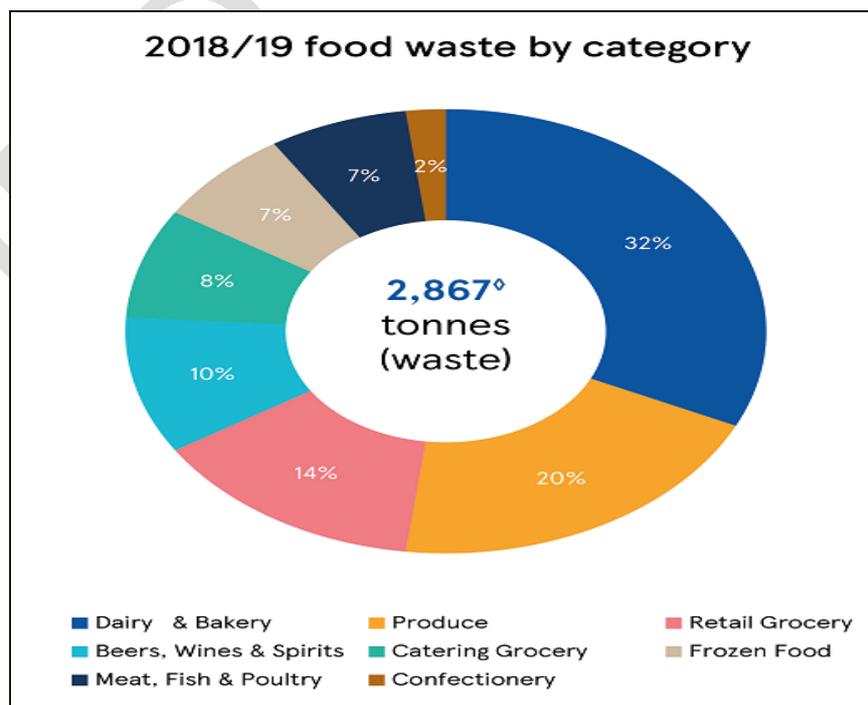
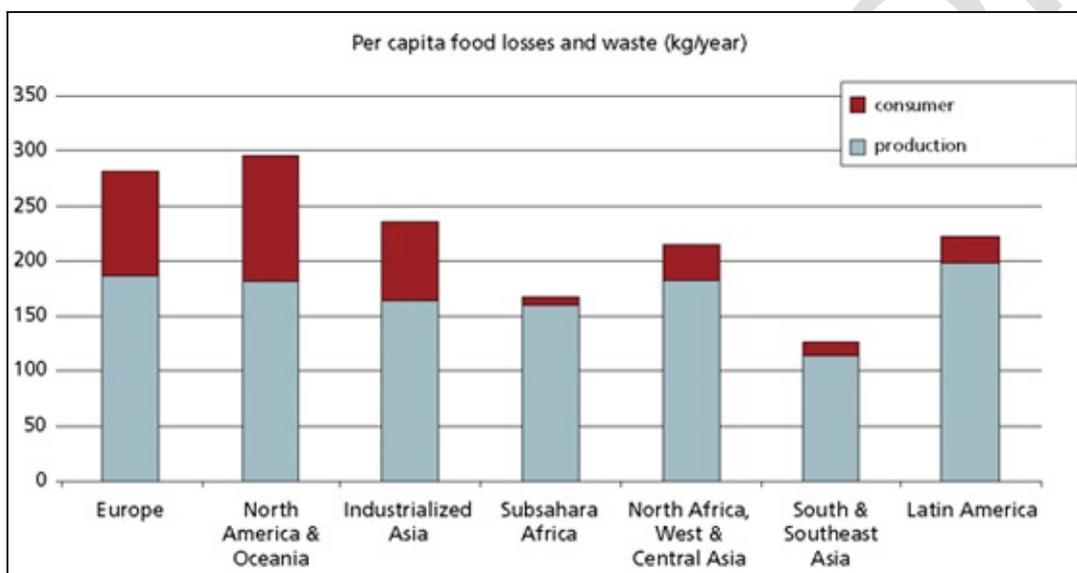
MEDIATION (30 MARKS)

TASK 1 WRITTEN MEDIATION (Marks: 15)

ETHICAL EATING

Your boss needs help to write a report for a client who is going to write an article about ethical eating and food waste for a local newspaper. The client wants to know what food is more wasted and in which places around the world.

Write a **short paragraph (70 to 90 words)** for your boss explaining the graphics below. Remember you need to write about the factual information in the graphics, **not about your personal opinion**. You may need to use some of the words in the graphics, but do not copy expressions and/or full sentences.



www.tescopl.com

To: Mr Green

Subject: Clothes advertising

Good morning,

This is the information you asked about ethical eating and food waste according to the statistics I received.

Please let me know if you need more information.

TASK 2 ORAL MEDIATION (Marks: 15)

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Explain the information in the picture below to a classmate who was absent last week and needs the information to prepare a project. Use your own words. Remember that your explanation needs to be about the information below, **not about your personal opinion**. You may need to use some of the words in the text, but **do not copy expressions and/or full sentences**. You may want to use your own examples to clarify your explanations. (About 2 minutes).

BENEFITS OF HEALTHY FOOD AND EXERCISE

The infographic illustrates the benefits of a healthy lifestyle. It features two women exercising, a collection of healthy food items, and various health-related icons. The benefits are categorized as follows:

- HEALTHY HEART**: Represented by a heart icon.
- LESSEN EFFECT OF ASTHMA**: Represented by lung icons.
- OVERALL MENTAL HEALTH**: Represented by a brain icon.
- STRENGTHEN IMMUNE SYSTEM**: Represented by a stomach icon.
- PHYSICAL STRENGTH**: Represented by a muscular arm icon.
- STRENGTHENING JOINTS AND STABILITY**: Represented by a joint icon.

HEALTH CHECK: Represented by a stethoscope, a clipboard, a measuring tape, and a scale.

HEALTHY FOOD: Represented by a basket of fruits and vegetables, with a green checkmark.

UNHEALTHY: Represented by a burger, a soda bottle, a beer mug, and a cigarette with a red 'X' over it.

SPEAKING (30 MARKS)

TASK 1: MONOLOGUE (Marks: 15)

Give a short presentation (4 – 5 minutes) on the following subject: **GRAFFITI**.



Think about what you can say about the topic. You will be allowed to take down a few guidelines or keywords, which you can have a **brief** look at during the exam. Please feel free to refer to the photograph briefly, but **do not describe it in detail**. You might find the following guidelines useful to give your presentation, but they are not compulsory.

- Graffiti: the work of vandals or artists?
- The influence of graffiti on advertising.
- Graffiti and music.
- Public money for street art?

As a further suggestion, you could talk about your own personal experience, or / and compare habits in your country with those from other parts in the world...

TASK 2: INTERACTION (Marks: 15)

Discuss the topic with your partner (5-6 minutes). It is important to justify your points of view as well as to listen to what your partner says and react (i.e. agree, disagree, add ideas, offer solutions or suggestions...). It is not necessary to describe the photos in detail. Your partner has the same photographs.

CHALLENGES

Talk together and say:

- How do each of the photographs relate to the topic?
- Where is the limit to what human beings can do?

