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| <b>PRUEBA DE ACREDITACIÓN DE IDIOMAS</b>                          |
| <b>NIVEL C1 INGLÉS. EXAMEN ESCRITO SAMPLE COPY.</b>               |
| <b>(según Marco común europeo de referencia para las lenguas)</b> |
| <b>UNIVERSIDAD INTERNACIONAL DE LA RIOJA</b>                      |

| DATOS PERSONALES  |                                      | FIRMA<br>ALUMNO |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Fecha del Examen: | Ciudad:                              |                 |
| Nombre:           |                                      |                 |
| Apellidos:        |                                      |                 |
| DNI:              | MASTER / GRADO/ DOCTORADO/<br>OTROS: |                 |

#### INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES

- 1. Lee atentamente** todas las preguntas antes de empezar.
- 2.** La duración del examen es de **2 horas**.
- 3.** La prueba de *comprensión auditiva* tendrá una duración máx. de **40 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 “*expresión escrita*”). **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. Es 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. Word formation
  3. PART 3. Open Cloze-activity
  4. PART 4. Sentence transformation
  
- **WRITING: 25 puntos**
  
- **LISTENING: 25 puntos**
  1. PART 1 Multiple Choice.
  2. PART 2 Matching

» **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 or C on your answer sheet.**

#### **Rich Tourist, Poor Tourist** By *TONY PERROTTET*

As the travel season kicks into full swing, many of us are anticipating the rites of the stalling in endless security lines; gnawing on pretzels while squeezed into ever-smaller airplane seats. It's hard not to envy today's über-rich, whose getaways, on private jets to Caribbean villas, take place far above the sweaty fray of mortal tourists.

- 5 Not long ago, on a journey through India, I began to see things a little differently. For two weeks, I had been fairly battered by the daily chaos of budget travel. Then, on my last night in Kolkata, I met up with some particularly affluent friends who had spent their vacation escorted by private staff from one security-gated refuge to the next, and who were staying in a palatial five-star hotel on the outskirts of the city. In their cocoon of opulence, they quizzed me about my comical but
- 10 vivid excursions, which had left me both exhausted and exhilarated. I began to realize that they suffered their own form of travel envy. The sense of control money provided them had also served to deaden their experience.

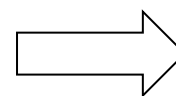
In the United States, traveling for pleasure largely began after the Civil War, when the burgeoning middle class was able to take rejuvenating summer trips to the Adirondack Mountains in upstate

- 15 New York, hiking, canoeing and sleeping in rustic tents — and just as often being harassed by insects and soaked by rains.

Despite such democratic origins, America's rich quickly found their luxury niches, as the Rockefellers, Carnegies and Vanderbilts built their own "Great Camps" in the Adirondacks. Arriving by private trains, the families of robber barons could disport for the entire summer in

- 20 artistic elegance, surrounded by armies of servants and chefs. (It's from this seminal period that the word "vacation" entered common usage, replacing the British use of "holiday.") But to purists, the wealthy were merely playacting at being in the wilderness and recreating their Fifth Avenue drawing rooms in the forests.

- Epictetus, the first-century Stoic philosopher, argued that a certain degree of physical discomfort
- 25 was an integral part of a rich experience on the road. He used as an example the Olympic Games, where 40,000 travelers crowded into a remote Greek sanctuary, like the Woodstock of antiquity. "Don't you swelter all day in the sun? Aren't you jammed in with the crowds?" Epictetus asked. "Don't the din and the shouting and the petty annoyances drive you mad? But of course you put up with it all because it's an unforgettable spectacle."



30 What we all want from travel is essentially the same, a vivid and memorable experience. So when  
I'm lined up on the sands of the Jersey Shore this weekend, and I see the first mega yacht gliding  
across the horizon toward St. Barts, I will smile and ask myself: how much fun can that really be?  
But I'll try not to get too self-satisfied. We travelers should all remember that, even with  
35 increasingly affordable air travel, tourism is very much a first-world pursuit, and only a small  
percentage of the world's population travels for pleasure in any capacity. (Statistics are few, but  
the United Nations' World Tourism Organization calculated around the turn of the millennium  
that only 3.5 percent of people on the planet traveled internationally, a figure that was expected  
to rise, all going well, to 7 percent by 2020.) So when you think about it, even the chance to spend  
a few days in a Holiday Inn in Ontario makes you part of a modern aristocracy.

Adapted from The New York Times <http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/05/25/rich-tourist-poor-tourist/?ref=opinion>

1. In paragraph 2, the author implies that his trip to India:

- (a) made him realize wealthy people envy the author's way of experiencing a trip
- (b) helped him experience Indian culture and life
- (c) made him realize wealthy people don't like travelling

2. The word "deaden" in line 12 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- (a) numb
- (b) live up
- (c) enlighten

3. What does the author state in lines 30-32?

- (a) He doesn't envy at all the luxuries of the wealthy members of society.
- (b) Wealthy people don't know how to have fun
- (c) All the above

4. The word "gliding" in line 31 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- (a) moving abruptly
- (b) stopping
- (c) drifting

5. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

- (a) Wealthy people are still a kind of aristocracy when travelling
- (b) The United Nations recommends travelling more every year
- (c) People who travel for pleasure are a part of a modern aristocracy

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**PART 2: WORD FORMATION**

**Read the text below and use the word given in capitals between brackets to form a word that fits in the gap. The exercise begins with an example (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

**A MEXICAN COOKERY COURSE**

On holiday last year my two (0) *travelling* (TRAVEL) companions and I joined a day’s cookery course in a Mexican restaurant. There were eight (1) ..... (PARTICIPATE), all keen to learn the secrets of the nation’s cuisine. The students ranged from people who already had some (2) ..... (EXPERT) in the kitchen, to totally (3) ..... (SKILL) people like myself.

Our teacher, Liana Cabrera, started with a short talk, then handed out some notes giving (4) ..... (EXPLAIN) of terms we’d be coming across. Soon we were trying out a range of exotic ingredients, with (5) ..... (SURPRISE) good results. Cabrera started giving cookery lessons five years ago, and has become quite a (6) ..... (CELEBRATE), with long waiting lists for her courses. And because of her extensive knowledge of almost-forgotten regional dishes she is also a regular (7) ..... (CONTRIBUTE) to cookery programmes on national television.

In the afternoon I joined the salsa-making team, with rather (8) ..... (DISASTER) results. My colleagues complained that my food was so (9) ..... (PAIN) hot it made their eyes water. Their own efforts turned out (10) ..... (CONSIDER) better than mine. The communal meal at the end of the day was delicious, and I’d not only learnt something about cooking, but I’d also broadened my understanding of Mexican culture.

(Adapted from CAE 2, Cambridge University Press)

### **PART 3: OPEN CLOZE ACTIVITY**

**Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE WORD in each space. There is an example at the beginning (o). For each gap, write the correct word on your answer sheet.**

#### **SPORTS PHOTOGRAPHY**

Sport as spectacle and photography as a way of recording action have developed together. (o) *AT* the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Edward Muybridge was experimenting with photographs of movement. His pictures of runner (1) ..... in every history of photography. Another milestone was when the scientist and photographer Harold Edgerton (2) ..... the limits of photographic technology with his study of a (3) ..... of milk hitting the surface of a dish. Another advance was the development of miniature cameras in the late 1920s, which made it possible for sports photographers to (4) ..... their cumbersome cameras behind.

The arrival of television was a significant development in the transmission of sport. Paradoxically, it was of benefit to still photographers. People who watched a sports event on TV, with all its movement and action, (5) ..... the still image as a reminder of the game.

Looking back, we can see how (6) ..... sports photography has changed. (7) ..... sports photographers were as interested in the stories behind the sport as in the sport itself. Contemporary sports photography (8) ..... the glamour of sport, the colour and the action. But the best sports photographers today do more than (9) ..... tell the story of the event, or make a (10) ..... of it. They capture in a single dramatic moment the real emotions of the participants, emotions with which people looking at the photographs can identify.

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**PART 4: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION**

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use between THREE and SIX words, including the word given.**

**Example:** If there is a fire, you must not use the lift to leave the building

**EVENT**

....., you must not use the lift to leave the building

*In the event of a fire, you must not use the lift to leave the building.*

**Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on your answer sheet.**

**1. There is no way Lisa will give up independence to get married.**

**OF**

1a. Lisa has ..... up her independence to get married.

**2. Simon really ought to make a decision about his future.**

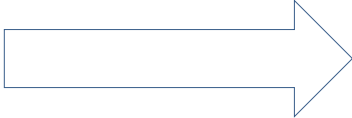
**MIND**

2a. It's high time Simon ..... about his future.

**3. Pay claims must be submitted before the end of the month.**

**PUT**

3a. You have ..... your pay claims before the end of the month.



**4. There are various ways of avoiding insect bites.**

**PREVENTED**

4a. Insect bites can ..... various ways.

**5. I think learning to use a typewriter is a waste of time.**

**POINT**

5a. I can't ..... how to use a typewriter.

(Adapted from CAE 2, Cambridge University Press)




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## WRITING

You are the secretary of the Sports Club at an international college in New Zealand. The club would like to make some improvements and needs financial help from the college. The college Principal, Dr. Kennedy, has asked you to write a **REPORT** on the club. Some of the students have given you their views.

**RIVERSIDE COLLEGE SPORTS CLUB**



**Fitness Room**  
**Badminton**  
**Climbing Wall**  
**Tennis**  
**Social Events**

**Mon- Fri 3pm – 11 pm**

**More info (55) 548 321**

### Students' comments:

- Are there organized classes?
- There's nowhere to have a drink and chill out
- Showers are always broken
- The Fitness Room is always overcrowded

Read the advertisement for the club and comments from the students. Then, write a **REPORT** for the Principal, suggesting **what changes you would like to make and why and persuading him to contribute some money towards these changes.** Write about **200-220 words**.



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BORRADOR