



La duración del ejercicio es de **60 MINUTOS**.

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES

- Mantenga su documento de identificación en lugar visible durante la realización del ejercicio (DNI, NIE o pasaporte).
- Lea detenidamente los textos, cuestiones o enunciados antes de responder.
- Realice en primer lugar las cuestiones que le resulten más sencillas.
- Cuide la presentación y escriba la respuesta o el proceso de forma ordenada y con grafía clara.
- Una vez acabado el ejercicio, revíselo meticulosamente antes de entregarlo.
- No está permitida la utilización ni la mera exhibición de diccionario, calculadora programable, teléfono móvil o cualquier otro dispositivo electrónico.
- Se permite calculadora "no programable" para las cuestiones en las que se necesite su uso.
- El examen deberá ser realizado con bolígrafo de color azul o negro. No se recogerán exámenes elaborados con lápiz.
- **Entregue y firme todas las hojas al finalizar el ejercicio. Cumplimente sus datos en todas ellas (apellidos, nombre y nº documento identificativo).**

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN

- Este ejercicio se califica entre 0 y 10, con dos decimales, redondeando a la centésima inmediatamente superior cuando la milésima sea igual o superior a cinco.
- Se valorará la comprensión de las cuestiones planteadas, así como la buena presentación.
- Se indica a continuación la puntuación de cada una de las cuestiones que constituyen el **Ejercicio de Lengua extranjera (Inglés)**.
 Cuestión 1ª.- **2 puntos.**
 Cuestión 2ª.- **2 puntos.**
 Cuestión 3ª.- **2 puntos.**
 Cuestión 4ª.- **2 puntos.**
 Cuestión 5ª.- **2 puntos.**

CALIFICACIÓN
NUMÉRICA

.....

Cuestiones

TEXTO

THE ORIGINS OF FOOD

Many plants only grew on certain places on Earth, often deep in the jungle. The home of potatoes is in the mountains of the Andes in South America. Bananas come from Papua New Guinea and lemons grow wild in China.

But once people realised that many of these plants were good to eat, they took them far from the places where they grew. Arab merchants transported different fruits and vegetables around the world, such as oranges which they took from Asia to distant countries such as Spain and Sicily. The Spanish returned from South America with many new types of food, including chocolate, chilli and corn.

People often had problems deciding what to do with these new fruits and vegetables, or used them for different purposes from today. Carrots were used not as food but as medicine to protect people from poison or even to make people fall in love. The first tomatoes and pineapples were grown to make the garden look pretty. And many people were worried about potatoes because their leaves are poisonous and poorer people believed they could be used for black magic. In Germany, people only began eating potatoes when the king ordered that people who do not eat them would have their ears and noses cut off.

Today we are so used to different types of food that we don't think about where they came from. But for each pineapple, potato or carrot we eat, there is a long history.

(By Andy Keedwell)

Cuestiones

1. According to the text, are the statements below TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):

(0.4 puntos cada respuesta correcta. Total: 2 puntos)

- 1.1. Lemons come from Papua New Guinea: _____
- 1.2. Arab merchants took oranges from Asia: _____
- 1.3. The Spanish took chocolate, chilli and corn to South America: _____
- 1.4. Carrots were used to make people love another person: _____
- 1.5. German people thought that eating potatoes made your ears and noses grow:

2. Match the synonym of the words below with a word from the box:

(0.4 puntos por palabra correcta. Total: 2 puntos)

MEDICINE	FOREST	OBJECTIVES	SELLERS	MOVED
-----------------	---------------	-------------------	----------------	--------------

- 2.1. JUNGLE _____ (Paragraph 1)
- 2.2. MERCHANTS _____ (Paragraph 2)
- 2.3. TRANSPORTED _____ (Paragraph 2)
- 2.4. PURPOSES _____ (Paragraph 3)
- 2.5. REMEDY _____ (Paragraph 3)

3. Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the words in brackets when given.

(0.2 puntos por espacio correcto. Total: 2 puntos)

- 3.1. Emily _____ (1) (eat) vegetables every day.
- 3.2. At the moment, I _____ (2) (grow) some tomatoes in my garden.
- 3.3. I have breakfast _____ (3) 8 o'clock. It consists of _____ (4) cup of coffee and two pieces of toast _____ (5) butter and jam.
- 3.4. Arabs _____ (6) (bring) oranges to Spain in the 10th century.
- 3.5. A lemon is a type of fruit _____ (7) skin can be green or yellow.
- 3.6. I love going _____ (8) Italian restaurants.
- 3.7. Beef costs 15€ per kilo and pork 10€ per kilo. Beef is _____ (9) expensive _____ (10) pork.

4. Complete Dan's words in the conversation below with the sentences from the box:

(0.4 puntos por cada espacio correcto. Total: 2 puntos)

I guess rice is an important food in a lot of countries.	No. Just water to cook the rice.
It's really easy to make. The main ingredients are chicken and rice, and there are other vegetables.	It's chicken casserole. This is my grandmother's recipe.
Yes, it has broccoli and mushrooms. It also has a little butter.	



Laura: Dan, this is really good! What is it?

Dan: 4.1. _____

Mei: I love it! What's in it?

Dan: 4.2. _____

Laura: The green vegetable is broccoli, right?

Dan: 4.3. _____

Mei: Does it have milk?

Dan: 4.4. _____

Laura: We have a similar dish in Colombia. It has rice, chicken, peas, and carrots.

Mei: In China, we eat a lot of dishes with rice, vegetables, and different kinds of meat.

Dan: 4.5. _____

5. What is your favourite food? Why? Who cooks it? What type of food do you normally eat? Do you eat healthy? (Write 60-80 words.)

Se valorará la coherencia textual, así como la apropiada utilización de las construcciones gramaticales, la ortografía y el vocabulario. (Total: 2 puntos).