

Candidate nº

A complimentar por el Centro

APELLIDOS:		
NOMBRE:		
DNI		

PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE COMPETENCIA LINGÜÍSTICA

CERTIFICADO DE CICLO INTERMEDIO B1

INGLÉS B1

Fecha: 15 de enero 2013

Tiempo: 60 minutos

Reading Comprehension

Instructions

- DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
- Write your name and surname in CAPITAL LETTERS within the space provided.
- Do NOT use pencil.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- When time expires, stop writing and hand in this booklet.

Information

This section consists of 3 tasks.

I have read and understood the instructions above ☐

Signature:

☐ **Absent**





READING TASK 1 (Q1-7)

- Read the Chinese horoscopes.
- Choose the most suitable answer (A- H) for each of the questions (1-7).
- The first one (0) has been done for you as an example.
- Write your answers in the space provided.

CHINESE HOROSCOPES

Chinese tradition says a different animal represents each new year. Which is yours?

According to the Chinese calendar, the year you were born may determine your personality. Every year is represented by an animal, and legend has it that people born under that animal have certain personality traits. So just for fun, find your birth year and that year's animal, and see what some people believe it says about you. Do the same for your friends, parents, relatives, and teachers.

2012: The Year of the Dragon (A)

The Real Thing:

The mythical dragon is a symbol of power and good fortune in Chinese culture. One of the most popular figures in Chinese art, the dragon is believed to be a combination of nine animals, including a frog, a tiger, an eagle, and a fish.

Born a Dragon?

You go out of your way to help your friends, who often seek you out for advice. Your outgoing personality helps you get along with many types of people.

Snake (B)

The Real Thing:

Snakes have great instincts. Some "play dead" to fool predators, and most sense prey by detecting ground vibrations. They can take more than an hour to swallow a meal, and they become inactive for up to two weeks before they shed their skin.

Born a Snake?

You rely on your instincts before asking others their opinions. At times you want to take a break from the action. It's not that you're lazy—sometimes you just like to think.

Horse (C)

The Real Thing:

A horse sleeps only about three hours a day. Intelligent, most can sense nervousness in people.

Born a Horse?

You have loads of energy and love adventure. You take charge and understand people, so you know how to work a crowd.

Sheep (D)

The Real Thing:

Timid sheep graze in flocks to guard against predators. Most are raised for their wool.

Born a Sheep?

At your best when people who admire you flock to your side, you stick by your friends. You are artistic, creative, and like to look good.

Monkey (E)

The Real Thing:

Social and playful, monkeys show affection and friendship by picking bugs and dirt out of each other's fur. These animals use their hands and feet to grip objects and climb trees. Some even have tails that can grab items as small as peanuts.

Born a Monkey?

Swinging from one group of friends to another, you love to have a good time. You like to entertain your friends by showing off your talents, and they appreciate your cleverness and sense of humor.

Rooster (F)

The Real Thing:

The rooster's loud cock-a-doodle-doo attracts females and warns other males to stay away. The red comb on his head may help other roosters identify him, and it also sets him apart from other bird species.

Born a Rooster?

You are practical and resourceful, and you use what you have to succeed without taking a lot of risks. A hard worker, you say what's on your mind and have a sense of style that sets you apart.

Dog (G)

The Real Thing:

A dog's supersensitive ears can hear a noise about 100 yards (91.44 meters) away that a person couldn't hear more than 25 yards (22.86 meters) away. Its strong sense of smell helps it do things like find lost people or sniff out bad guys.

Born a Dog?

You're a great listener who can keep a secret. Loyal to your friends, you have a keen sense of right and wrong and stick to what you believe in.

Pig (H)

The Real Thing:

Domesticated pigs have been helping humans for about 9,000 years. Incredibly intelligent, a pig shows its smarts by rolling in mud and sticking its snout in dirt. Why? The mud keeps it cool, and rooting in the dirt provides important vitamins.

Born a Pig?

Smart and caring, you live to help other people. You have great taste and love to wallow in the nicer things in life.

	QUESTION – What animal are you?	ANSWER
0	<i>You work hard and have a unique style.</i>	F
Q1	<i>You always try to do the right thing.</i>	
Q2	<i>You don't usually ask friends for advice.</i>	
Q3	<i>Being attractive is important to you.</i>	
Q4	<i>You like luxuries.</i>	
Q5	<i>Your friends think you are funny.</i>	
Q6	<i>You don't need to rest a lot.</i>	
Q7	<i>You have a lot of different people as mates.</i>	

READING TASK 2 (Q 8-14)

- **Read the biography of Henry Ford, the famous industrialist.**
- **Reorder sentences (A-I) in chronological order (8-14).**
- **The first one (0) has been done for you as an example.**
- **Write your answers in the space provided.**

Henry Ford was born on a farm near Detroit, Michigan. He never really enjoyed farming and left the farm at age sixteen, three years after his mother died. As a child he was fascinated by machines. He always carried around in his pockets nuts and bolts and machinery parts. By the time he was thirteen he could put together a watch that kept time. This interest in machines led him to work for a while as an apprentice machinist, and later he went to work for Westinghouse servicing their steam engines. Clara Bryant became his wife in 1888. He returned to the farm, built a house, and ran a sawmill. They had one child, a son they named Edsel.

When Henry was twenty-eight he became an engineer at Edison Company which made electrical generating stations. He was made chief engineer two years later and advanced to a salary of \$125 a month.

When he was forty years old Ford and eleven investors formed the Ford Motor Company. They had a \$28,000 investment in it.

The Model T Ford was introduced on October 1, 1908. Some called it the "Tin Lizzie" and the "Flivver". The cost of the touring car: \$950. Five years later he started using an assembly line and could produce cars faster and cheaper until the price of the touring car fell to \$360. Assembly lines had been used before, but he was the first to use conveyor* belts to move the parts where they needed them.

The 1912 Model T Ford touring car included such extras as oil lamps, horn, speedometer, and tools.

Henry Ford's motto was "simplicity". By simplifying the process of making cars, he was able to make the car affordable to the common worker in America. Of course, this simplification resulted in only one color choice. He wrote, "A customer can have a car painted any colour that he wants - so long as it is black."

In his book he contrasts the making of axe handles by hand and machine to show how mechanization *reduced the cost of his car.

Ford hired handicapped workers. He studied the jobs and the requirements and put each man in a place where he could do the job and make a living for his family.

Sales lagged in the 1920's as other car makers offered more options and financing. He and his son Edsel designed a new car, the Model A.

Ford was a firm believer in the idea that the able-bodied should work. He thought as an employer his job was to serve others. He paid his workers \$5 a day. This was nearly twice as much as most employers paid their employees. He felt there was something sacred about wages and what they represent.

He instituted the 40 hour week with men working eight hours a day, five days a week. He had a code of conduct for his employees which forbade heavy drinking and gambling.

His company also made airplanes for a few years. One, a twelve passenger plane, was called the "Tin Goose". He produced tractors to help the farmer to farm more efficiently.

Ford developed an interest in plastics made from soybeans. He worked with George Washington Carver on the research. He even made a plastic car that could withstand heavy blows even better than steel. However, it was never successful.

Ford had a heart attack in 1938 and turned the running of the company over to his son, but Edsel died five years later, and Ford had to again assume leadership. He stayed in that position for two years, but due to his ill health, he made his grandson Henry Ford II president of the company in 1945.

- A. Henry Ford's company started to manufacture products other than cars.
- B. Henry Ford started to learn how to make things.
- C. Henry Ford created his own company.
- D. Henry Ford found a less expensive method for manufacturing cars.
- F. Henry Ford went back home.
- G. Henry Ford had to temporarily stop managing his company because he was ill.
- H. Henry Ford left his birth home for the first time.**
- I. Henry Ford's son helped him design a new car.

Write your answers here

O	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14
H							

READING TASK 3 (Q15-20)

- Read part of an article about the history of some sauces.
- Answer the questions (15-20) in a maximum of **FOUR** words.
- The first one (0) has been done for you as an example.
- Write your answers in the space provided.

Ketchup

The word *ketchup* is derived from the Chinese *ke-tsiap*, a pickled fish sauce. It made its way to Malaysia where it became *kechap* and to Indonesia where it became *ketjap*.

Seventeenth century English sailors first discovered the delights of this Chinese sauce and brought it to the Europe and America. Ketchup was first mentioned in print around 1690.

It gradually went through various changes, particularly with the addition of tomatoes in the 1700s. Early tomato versions were thinner than modern day ketchup. F. & J. Heinz Company began selling "tomato" ketchup in 1876. By the end of the nineteenth century, it was the most common type of ketchup in the United States, and the word tomato was dropped.

Worcestershire Sauce

Worcestershire sauce has its roots in India, but was actually created by accident in the town of Worcester, England in 1835. As the story goes, Lord Marcus Sandy had returned home to England to retire after successfully governing Bengal, India for many years. He missed his favorite Indian sauce so he commissioned chemist's John Lea and William Perrins to invent something similar.

The chemists originally wanted to keep some of the sauce to sell in their shop, but the fish and vegetable mixture had such a strong smell that they decided otherwise and stored it in the cellar. It stayed there forgotten for two years, until it was rediscovered by a cleaner. The sauce had aged into a wonderfully flavored sauce which was bottled and quickly became a favourite with customers. The secret recipe basically remains the same. However, the advertising no longer says that it "makes your hair grow beautiful."

HP Sauce

The original recipe for HP Sauce was invented by Frederick Gibson Garton, a grocer from Nottingham. He registered the name H.P. Sauce in 1895. Garton called the sauce HP because he had heard that a restaurant in the Houses of Parliament had begun serving it. For many years the bottle labels have carried a picture of the Houses of Parliament. Garton sold the recipe and HP brand for the sum of £150 to Edwin Moore, the founder of the Midlands Vinegar Company who subsequently launched HP Sauce in 1903.

HP Sauce became known as "Wilson's gravy" in the 1960s and 1970s after Harold Wilson, the Labour Prime Minister. The name arose after Wilson's wife, Mary, gave an interview to *The Sunday Times* in which she claimed "If Harold has a fault, it is that he will cover everything with HP Sauce".

Soy Sauce

Soy sauce originated in China 2,800 years ago and its use later spread to East and Southeast Asia. Soy sauce is very salty and salt at that time was a very expensive product, by mixing it into a liquid, the salt would last longer. In Ancient China, fermented fish was mixed with salt and soybeans. Eventually, this was replaced and the recipe for soy sauce, *jiangyou* was created with soybeans as its principal ingredient.

The first soy sauce to arrive to Europe was imported by the Dutch from Japan. By the mid-19th century, the Japanese soy sauce gradually disappeared from the European market, and soy sauce became associated with China.

Mayonnaise

Most authorities believe the first mayonnaise was made to celebrate the 1756 French capture of Mahon, a city on the Spanish Isle of Minorca, by forces under the Duke of Richelieu (1696-1788). The Duke, or more likely, his personal chef, is credited with inventing mayonnaise. The chef had been told to create a victory feast that was to include a sauce made of cream and eggs. Realizing that there was no cream in the kitchen, the chef substituted olive oil for the cream and Mayonnaise was born. Supposedly the chef named the new sauce "Mahonnaise" in honor of the Duke's victory.

Write your answers here.

0 It was English sailors who first	<i>discovered ketchup</i>
Q15 The original ketchup recipe didn't	
Q16 Lord Marcus Sandy really liked a sauce he tried in India and asked chemists to	
Q17 Worcestershire sauce was initially stored outside the shop because it	
Q18 Bottles of H.P. have a picture of the Houses of Parliament because they were	
Q19 Soya sauce was originally used to	
Q20 The first mayonnaise was created by accident because there was no cream and the chef had to	