



G CONSELLERIA
O EDUCACIÓ
I I FORMACIÓ
B PROFESSIONAL
/ DIRECCIÓ GENERAL
PERSONAL DOCENT

PRIMERA PROVA.

PART B.

OPCIÓ Nº 1



PRIMERA PROVA. PART B.

OPCIÓ Nº 1

1. COMPRENSIÓ AUDITIVA: (15 points) - ANSWER IT HERE

L'audició es reproduirà dues vegades. Teniu 1 MINUT per llegir la tasca. En acabar l'audició de la prova, els candidats disposaran d'1 minut per revisar les seves respostes.

Cada resposta errònia restarà una resposta correcta per mor d'evitar el component de l'atzar. Les respostes en blanc no es computaran. En cap cas la puntuació d'aquest exercici serà inferior a zero.

You hear a mother and her daughter speaking about deep sea diving. For questions 1 to 5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1) What light-hearted remark does the younger speaker make about her dislike of being alone?

- A) A sense of floating as in space.
- B) The feeling of weighing less than she does on land.
- C) Having the necessity of having someone to antagonise.
- D) That when alone no one can see how fearful she is.

2) What point, mentioned early in the conversation, do the speakers agree on?

- A) The system of having an assigned partner is ideal for some.
- B) Doing this type of activity with family members helps overcome the fear.
- C) The experience is akin to what astronauts go through.
- D) They both feel the same sensation when leading a dive.

3) What sentiment is expressed by the younger speaker towards a specific dive?

- A) She felt an acute sense of panic.
 - B) She expresses how her nerves got the better of her.
 - C) A lacklustre resignation.
 - D) How visiting a certain dive site gave her confidence for future dives.
- 4) When looking back, how does the younger speaker reflect on her behaviour?
- A) The woman is embarrassed about how she acted in the presence of her father.
 - B) She is surprised at how calmly she completed the dive.
 - C) Her behaviour was not a real representation of how she is as a person.
 - D) She feels she exaggerated how she actually felt.
- 5) After admitting to enjoying the dive what concern does the younger speaker admit to having?
- A) She was unsure of her escape route should she have needed one.
 - B) That she was not fully convinced of her instructor's abilities.
 - C) She did not feel safe with such reduced visibility.
 - D) Diving in unfamiliar waters brings serious danger if not led by a person familiar with the area.

2. ÚS DE LA LLENGUA: (55 points)

2A - TRADUCCIÓ INVERSA (15 points)

GIVE YOUR ANSWER IN A DIFFERENT PIECE OF PAPER

Choose **ONE** of these two texts and translate it into English.

He hecho bien en pasarme por el Goliat y comprobar que el pijo está currando en el segundo turno. Pero qué listo eres, Benito. Lo que tú discurrees no lo piensa nadie. Así que hasta las diez de la noche, como pronto, aquí no viene ni dios. Ancha es Castilla. Nadie por aquí, nadie por allá. Hala, ya estoy dentro del portal. Subo despacito las escaleras... Yo sería un ladrón de primera, je. Ahora viene el momento más complicado... Mmmmm... Y esta mierda de cerrojo hace un poco de ruido... Pero ya me he metido en el piso. Qué buen pesquis tuve cuando me guardé el juego de llaves. Ahí también estuve bien. Estás sembrado, Benito. Bueno, vamos a ver qué pillo.

La buena suerte, Rosa Montero

Unes hores més tard, doncs, l'agent immobiliari espera d'un moment a l'altre l'arribada del cosí. L'oficina és sòbria: terra de fusta, mobles metàl·lics, un arxivador, una planta sobre l'arxivador, i les parets pàl·lides i nues, tret d'un plafó de suro on, a part d'algunes xinxetes, no hi ha clavada més que la foto d'un edifici. Quan sona el timbre, l'agent immobiliari s'aixeca pausadament. A mig camí de la porta, el timbre torna a sonar, impacient. Això irrita l'agent immobiliari. Obre la porta. Tots dos cosins es miren. El foraster esbossa un somriure. L'agent immobiliari, distant, li allarga la mà. Encaixen.

Porc bullit amb salsa de rave, Quim Monzó

2B.1 - TRANSFORMACIÓ DE FRASES (10 points)

Check Answer Sheet - pages 10 & 11

KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. 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 eight words, including the word given.

1. Jane meant well so you mustn't be offended by her comments.

AMISS

Please _____ because she meant well.

2. There's no need to feel superior to everyone else!

NOSE

You shouldn't _____ everyone else.

3. Brian was about to blurt out my secret when I attracted his attention.

EYE

Had I _____ blurted out my secret.

4. Trying to have a reasonable conversation with my nephew is completely impossible.

JELLY

Trying to have a reasonable conversation with my nephew is like _____
_____ to the wall.

5. You ran the risk of being burgled when you left the door unlocked.

BROKEN

Your house _____ when you left the door unlocked.

2B.2 - TEXT AMB BUIITS PER EMPLNAR (11 points)

Check Answer Sheet - pages 10 & 11

Triumph of Mind over Matter

Most human beings would be delighted to be written _____ (1) as a remarkable example of the _____ (2) of the human spirit over crippling physical limitations. Professor Stephen Hawking tends to be irritated at _____ (3) a description. His cross is not so much that, _____ (4) he is the _____ (5) of a wasting disease that makes him unable to move, he is _____ (6) to a computerized wheelchair with a voice synthesizer that _____ (7) speak for him. It is that, _____ (8) he would like people to write and read about his ideas _____ (9) space and time, not one person in ten million could be an adequate judge of _____ (10).

Professor Hawking _____ (11) an outwardly bizarre but inwardly logical press conference yesterday at Cambridge to _____ (12) his popularized synthesis of his work in physics _____ (13) the last twenty-five years. It is a work which immediately reveals _____ (14) its subject and its author by admitting humorously the impossibility _____ (15) exact proof when explaining what is happening to the universe: _____ (16) there really was a Big Bang that started it all, and whether neutrons will implode into infinite smallness at the centre of a black hole, forcing time backwards _____ (17) the fragments of a broken cup coming back together.

When _____ (18) we expect him to prove that there are black holes? Professor Hawking, _____ (19) fighting instinct and sense of humour are there behind the voice synthesizer, _____ (20): 'My paper _____ (21) the theory of black holes was written about fifteen years ago. Observations over the last fifteen years have shown that they almost certainly do _____ (22).

2B.3 - TASCA D'ELECCIÓ MÚLTIPLE (4 points)

Cada resposta errònia restarà una resposta correcta per mor d'evitar el component de l'atzar. Les respostes en blanc no es computaran. En cap cas la puntuació d'aquest exercici serà inferior a zero.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Check Answer Sheet- pages 10 & 11

SCIENTISTS

There was an interesting thing on the radio last week. It seems that a (0) **B** of scientists are getting themselves hot under the (1) over what drives them to be scientists; the expression “because it’s there” (2) to mind. Sure we all know it’s the age-old (3) for knowledge, the desire to understand everything from the atom to the black hole. (4) what these guys want to know is why we want to know all of this in the first (5) and why can’t science explain why we want to know? (6), it’s more important to know whether what we scientists are doing is right, rather than get (7) in debates over the point of it all. I would have thought that the crucial issue here is not why we pursue it, but to (8) that science is a tool, and we are the ones who should decide how, when and why to use it.

0	A	college	B	bunch	C	unit	D	brotherhood
1	A	shirt	B	collar	C	cuff	D	hat
2	A	trips	B	bounds	C	springs	D	slips
3	A	mission	B	quest	C	journey	D	expedition
4	A	Notwithstanding	B	Although	C	But	D	Anyway
5	A	place	B	stage	C	step	D	part
6	A	Effectively	B	Probably	C	Conversely	D	Surely
7	A	pulled up	B	dragged up	C	slowed down	D	bogged down
8	A	identify	B	accommodate	C	distinguish	D	recognise

2C - TRANSCRIPCIÓN FONÉTICA (15 points)

GIVE YOUR ANSWER IN A DIFFERENT PIECE OF PAPER

Transcribe the following passage paying special attention to *weak forms*, *elisions*, *assimilations*, and *linking r*. Highlight with an apostrophe (') the stress of each individual word whenever necessary. The transcription of *Murdoch* is included since it may be difficult. (1,5 points - Each mistake will take away 0,05 points)

Iris Murdoch /'mɜːdɒk/ began her distinguished career as a novelist in the mid-fifties. She was born in Dublin, the only child of a civil servant. Her mother's main goal was to become an opera singer but she never achieved her dream. When Iris was a year old, the family moved to London, where she grew up. At school she did great, especially in classics and languages.

Find an example in the text of the following phonological processes. In case no example can be found, say "there are no examples":

GIVE YOUR ANSWER HERE

a) Assimilation:

b) linking "r":

c) Elision:

d) coalescence:

3 - ANÀLISI D'UN TEXT EN ANGLÈS (30 points).

Comment on the text below in terms of:

3.1. - Lexical, grammatical, discursive and sociocultural complexity

3.2 - Explain and justify how you would implement the above mentioned features (3.1.) in a teaching unit/level corresponding to the EOI.

Greta Thunberg: Who is she and what does she want?

BBC News, 28 February 2020

Who is Greta Thunberg?

She is a 17-year-old who grew up in Stockholm, in Sweden. Greta's mother, Malena Ernman, is an opera singer and former Eurovision Song Contest participant.

Her father Svante Thunberg, is an actor, and is a descendant of Svante Arrhenius, a scientist who came up with a model of the greenhouse effect. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1903.

Greta, the elder of two girls, says she learned about climate change when she was eight, but that her parents were not climate activists.

Greta has Asperger's syndrome, a developmental disorder, and has described it as a gift and said being different is a "superpower".

When did she start campaigning?

In May 2018, aged 15, Greta won a climate change essay competition in a local newspaper. Three months later, in August, she started protesting in front of the Swedish parliament building, vowing to continue until the Swedish government met the carbon emissions target agreed by world leaders in Paris, in 2015.

She held a sign that read "School Strike for Climate" and began regularly missing lessons to go on strike on Fridays, urging students around the world to join her.

Her protests went viral on social media and as support for her cause grew, other strikes started around the world, spreading with the hashtag #FridaysForFuture.

By December 2018, more than 20,000 students around the world had joined her in countries including Australia, the UK, Belgium, the US and Japan. She joined strikes around Europe, choosing to travel by train to limit her impact on the environment.

What has she done since then?

The teenager took the whole of 2019 off school to continue campaigning, to attend key climate conferences, and to join student protests around the world.

In September 2019, she travelled to New York to address a UN climate conference. Greta refuses to fly because of its environmental impact, so she made her way there on a racing yacht, in a journey that lasted two weeks.

When she arrived, millions of people around the world took part in a climate strike, underlining the scale of her influence. Addressing the conference, she blasted politicians for relying on young people for answers to climate change.

She said: "How dare you? I shouldn't be up here. I should be back in school on the other side of the ocean, yet you all come to us young people for hope. How dare you?"

She was named Time Magazine's Person of the Year.

What does she want?

Greta says big governments and businesses around the world are not moving quickly enough to cut carbon emissions and has attacked world leaders for failing young people.

Initially, her protests focused on the Swedish government's climate targets, and she urged students around the world to make similar demands in their own countries.

But as her fame has grown, she has called for governments around the world to do more to cut global emissions. She has spoken at international meetings, including the UN's 2019 climate change gathering in New York, and this year's World Economic Forum in Davos.

At the forum, she called for banks, firms and governments to stop investing and subsidising fossil fuels, such as oil, coal and gas. "Instead, they should invest their money in existing sustainable technologies, research and in restoring nature," she said.

What do people say about her?

Millions of students around the world have been inspired by her strikes, and Greta has received support from climate activists, scientists, world leaders and the Pope, who told her to "continue" her work.

Broadcaster and naturalist Sir David Attenborough told her she had achieved things many others have failed to do, adding: "you have aroused the world. I'm very grateful to you."

But her message has not been well received by everyone. After her UN appearance in September 2019, US President Donald Trump appeared to mock her by saying she "must work on her anger management problem".

Greta then changed her Twitter biography to include Mr Trump's words. She did the same weeks later when Russian President Vladimir Putin called her a "kind but poorly informed teenager". In January, US Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin told the teenager to go away and study economics before lecturing investors.

ANSWER SHEET

2B.2 - TEXT AMB BUIITS PER EMPLERAR (11 points)

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2B.3 - TASCA D'ELECCIÓ MÚLTIPLE (4 points)

0	A	B	C	D
1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D

2B.1 - TRANSFORMACIÓ DE FRASES (10 points)

1. (AMISS)

Please _____ because she meant well.

2. (NOSE)

You shouldn't _____ everyone else.

3. (EYE)

Had I _____ blurted out my secret.

4. (JELLY)

Trying to have a reasonable conversation with my nephew is like _____
_____ to the wall.

5. (BROKEN)

Your house _____ when you left the door unlocked.



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PART B.

OPCIÓ Nº 2



PRIMERA PROVA. PART B.

OPCIÓ Nº 2

1. COMPREENSIÓ AUDITIVA: (15 points) - ANSWER IT HERE

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You hear two people speaking about how they met. For questions 1 to 5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1) What elements of early adulthood are being discussed?

- A) How early adolescent experiences lead to one's behavioural patterns as an adult.
- B) The speakers are discussing the trials and social labyrinths that are part of teenage life.
- C) The uncomfortable nature of early romantic interests in one's teenage years.
- D) The importance that young people attach to how they are perceived due to their fashion choices.

2) For what reason does the male speaker show admiration?

- A) The bravery of sporting such an extravagant wardrobe at the risk of being targeted.
- B) For the bravery needed to wear such clothes at such a vulnerable time in one's life.
- C) Her ability to ignore criticism of her peers at a time of emotional susceptibility.
- D) For her ability not to pay heed to the voices of others.

3) What reflection on behaviour does the female speaker mention?

- A) That the repetition of tasks has led to a growth in confidence.
- B) Working in the service industry has made her more tolerant towards the public.
- C) How her attempts to assert herself led to bad customer relations.
- D) How she has become more confident within herself.

4) On which topic do the speakers signal agreement?

- A) Now they can accept previously unnerving behaviour as standard fare.
- B) How difficult it can be dealing with impatient clients.
- C) That to be noticed people must be slightly aggressive in business dealings.
- D) Certain sectors of trading bring difficulties in dealing with customers.

5) What reason does the lady give behind learning to be more assertive?

- A) Dealing with agitated clients has caused her to become more headstrong.
- B) Seeing how impatient people behave has forced her to adopt a different personality.
- C) Engaging with a different demographic pushed her to be more forward.
- D) The early experiences as an adolescent taught her to ignore the views and opinions of others.

2. ÚS DE LA LLENGUA: (55 points)

2A - TRADUCCIÓ INVERSA (15 points)

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Choose **ONE** of these two texts and translate it into English.

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La buena suerte, Rosa Montero

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Porc bullit amb salsa de rave, Quim Monzó

2B.1 - TRANSFORMACIÓ DE FRASES (10 points)

Check Answer Sheet - pages 10 & 11

KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. 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 eight words, including the word given.

1. Someone rang the police with information about an impending robbery.

TIPPED

The _____ about an impending robbery.

2. Some improvements will have to be made if you want to pass this exam.

SOCKS

You will all _____ if you want to pass this exam.

3. The alarm went off just as they came out of the building.

WHEN

Scarcely _____ the alarm went off.

4. James is rumoured to be about to become a Sky News presenter.

VERGE

Rumour has _____ becoming a Sky News presenter.

5. It's a pity the manager gave us the impression that the company was doing well.

LED

If only _____ that the company was doing well.

2B.2 - TEXT AMB BUIITS PER EMPLNAR (11 points)

Check Answer Sheet - pages 10 & 11

Hanging: When the Debate is Just a Gloss on Gut Reactions

When the House of Commons debates punishment next Tuesday, each side will accuse the other of dishonesty, and each side will be right. It is human nature - sophisticated, educated human nature - to deny the emotional origin of our _____ (1), to present them in empirical terms _____ (2) than admit _____ (3) we rationalise what we first instinctively believe. It is more honest _____ (4) admit that we are most of us either hangers or abolitionists _____ (5) nature and that subsequent argument is often intellectually dubious.

In the course _____ (6) what claims to be a rational discussion, each side has its specialism in dishonesty. Both kinds turn on _____ (7) question of deterrence. Again and again in the debates on capital punishment _____ (8) led to _____ (9) final abolition in 1969. and thereafter also, abolitionists have argued that capital punishment _____ (10) a negligible deterrent effect. this flies in the face of all _____ (11) sense and observation.

_____ (12) if many passionate or domestic murders are committed _____ (13) a thought to the consequence, it _____ (14) be conceded that capital punishment has *some* deterrent value.

For their part, the hangers are shifty about their motives: Retribution is _____ (15) of fashion, and so they stress the level of murder since abolition. In _____ (16), retribution is more respectable than _____ (17) side may realise, perhaps more respectable than deterrence _____ (18) a justification for punishment, certainly more so than rehabilitation (not that that comes

_____ (19) into the hanging debate). It can be argued that the _____ (20) of punishment is not to reform someone - which grossly interferes with his personal autonomy - but _____ (21) to punish, to uphold and objectify the law, to reward those who obey the law _____ (22) chastising those who break it.

2B.3 - TASCA D'ELECCIÓ MÚLTIPLE (4 points)

Check Answer Sheet - pages 10 & 11

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MULTIPLE CHOICE. For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

ADVENTURE TRAVEL

Wilfred Thesinger, the (0) **D** explorer once said, 'We live our lives second-hand'. Sadly, his words are true for far too many of us, as we (1) in front of the television, (2) in 'reality' television, living our adventures through the words and pictures of others. But it does not have to be that way – there are more opportunities than ever for taking a break from our increasingly sanitised lives and exploring not only some exotic (3) of the globe, but also our own abilities and ambitions. The kind of first-hand experience whose loss Thesinger laments is still available for anyone willing to forsake the beaten (4) and put their mind to (5) into the less explored regions of this (6) planet. The (7) in travel in recent years has been towards what is known as adventure travel. But adventure doesn't have to involve physical exertion; be it haggling over a souvenir in Peru, or getting lost in the labyrinthine passages of a Moroccan souk, it all (8)

0	A	descriptive	B	imaginary	C	fabled	D	legendary
1	A	droop	B	slump	C	sag	D	plunge
2	A	captivated	B	gripped	C	engrossed	D	riveted
3	A	corner	B	edge	C	angle	D	pocket
4	A	path	B	road	C	track	D	course
5	A	turning out	B	taking off	C	making out	D	dropping off
6	A	wide	B	diverse	C	mixed	D	different
7	A	trend	B	direction	C	custom	D	inclination
8	A	fits	B	belongs	C	counts	D	holds

2C - TRANSCRIPCIÓN FONÉTICA (15 points)

GIVE YOUR ANSWER IN A DIFFERENT PIECE OF PAPER

Transcribe the following passage paying special attention to *weak forms*, *elisions*, *assimilations*, and *linking r*. Highlight with an apostrophe (') the stress of each individual word whenever necessary. (1,5 points - Each mistake will take away 0,05 points)

Global warming is causing a set of changes to the Earth's climate, or long-term weather patterns, that varies from place to place. While many people think of global warming and climate change as synonyms, scientists use “climate change” when describing the complex shifts now affecting our planet’s weather —in part because some regions actually get cooler in the short term.

Find an example in the text of the following phonological processes. In case no example can be found, say “there are no examples”:

GIVE YOUR ANSWER HERE

a) Assimilation:

b) linking “r”:

c) Elision:

d) coalescence:

3 - ANÀLISI D'UN TEXT EN ANGLÈS (30 points).

Comment on the text below in terms of:

3.1. - Lexical, grammatical, discursive and sociocultural complexity

3.2 - Explain and justify how you would implement the above mentioned features (3.1.) in a teaching unit/level corresponding to the EOI.

When I got home from school Father was still at work, so I went into the kitchen and took the key out of the little china jug shaped like a nun and opened the back door and went outside and looked inside the dustbin to find my book. I wanted to get my book back because I liked writing it. I liked having a project to do and I liked it especially if it was a difficult project like a book. Also I still didn't know who had killed Wellington and my book was where I had kept all the clues that I had discovered and I did not want them to be thrown away.

But my book wasn't in the dustbin.

One possibility was that Father had hidden my book somewhere in the house. So I decided to do some detecting and see if I could find it.

I detected in the utility room.

Then I detected in the dining room.

Then I detected in the living room, where I found the missing Wheel from my Airfix Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 model under the sofa.

Then I went upstairs, but I didn't do any detecting in my own room because I reasoned that Father wouldn't hide something from me in my own room unless he was being very clever and doing what is called a Double Bluff like in a real murder mystery novel, so I decided to look in my own room only if I couldn't find the book anywhere else.

I detected in the bathroom, but the only place to look was in the airing cupboard and there was nothing in there. Which meant that the only room left to detect in was Father's bedroom.

I looked in his clothes cupboard. This was full of his clothes on hangers. There was also a little shelf at the top which I could see onto if I stood on the bed, but I had to take my shoes off in case I left a dirty footprint that would be a clue if Father decided to do some detecting. But the only things on the shelf were porn magazines and a broken sandwich toaster and 12 wire coat hangers and an old hair dryer that used to belong to Mother.

In the bottom of the cupboard was a large plastic toolbox which was full of tools for doing Do It Yourself, like a drill and a paintbrush and some screws and a hammer.

Then I saw that there was another box underneath the toolbox, so I lifted the toolbox out of the cupboard. The other box was an old

cardboard box that is called a shirt box because people used to buy shirts in them. And when I opened the shirt box I saw my book was inside it.

Then I didn't know what to do. I was happy because Father hadn't thrown my book away. But if I took the book he would know I had been messing with things in his room and he would be very angry and I had promised not to mess with things in his room.

Then I heard his van pulling up outside the house and I knew that I had to think fast and be clever. So I decided that I would leave the book where it was because I reasoned that Father wasn't going to throw it away if he had put it into the shirt box and I could carry on writing in another book that I would keep really secret and then, maybe later, he might change his mind and let me have the first book back again and I could copy the new book into it. And if he never gave it back to me I would be able to remember most of what I had written, so I would put it all into the second secret book and if there were bits I wanted to check to make sure I had remembered them correctly I could come into his room when he was out and check.

Then I heard Father shutting the door of the van. And that was when I saw the envelope.

It was an envelope addressed to me and it was lying under my book in the shirt box with some other envelopes.

Then I noticed that there were lots of other envelopes and they were all addressed to me. And this was interesting and confusing. And then I noticed how the words Christopher and Swindon were written. They were written like this

Christopher
Swindon

I only know 3 people who do little circles instead of dots over the letter i. And one of them is Siobhan, and one of them was Mr. Loxely, who used to teach at the school, and one of them was Mother.

I held the letter up to the light to see if I could detect what was inside the envelope, but the paper of the envelope was too thick. I wondered whether I should open the envelope because it was something I had taken from Father's room. But then I reasoned that it was addressed to me so it belonged to me so it was OK to open it.

So I opened the envelope.

Inside there was a letter. [...]

Adapted from: *The curious incident of the dog in the night-time* by Mark Haddon

ANSWER SHEET

2B.2 - TEXT AMB BUI TS PER EMPL ENAR (11 points)

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2B.3 - TASCA D'ELECCIÓ MÚLTIPLE (4 points)

0	A	B	C	D
1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D

2B.1 - TRANSFORMACIÓ DE FRASES (10 points)

1. (TIPPED)

The _____ about an impending robbery.

2. (SOCKS)

You will all _____ if you want to pass this exam.

3. (WHEN)

Scarcely _____ the alarm went off.

4. (VERGE)

Rumour has _____ becoming a Sky News presenter.

5. (LED)

If only _____ that the company was doing well.