



Surnames & Name: _____ Identity Card No. (DNI): _____

**PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS DE ACCESO A PLAZAS DE CONTROLADOR
CONVOCATORIA 2017**

2017 VTSO ENGLISH EXAM

Remember to transfer your answers to the attached answer sheet. The answers on this paper will not be marked.

PART 1. - MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST

Read the text below and decide which word or phrase A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0), which has been done for you. Underline the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

My (0) D....friend's name is Lucy. She is also a (1) by marriage because (2) brother, William, married my sister, Ruth. Lucy is (3) than me but we (4) very well because we have (5) tastes and interests. We are about the same (6) but we don't look very much (7) because she is (8) while my skin and hair are (9) fairer than hers.

We first (10) at my sister's wedding. She is the (11) girl in her family so I thought she would be a (12) spoilt. But we liked (13) from the (14) moment and I soon (15) friends with her.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0 | A more good | B most good | C better | D <u>best</u> |
| 1 | A Familiar | B parent | C partner | D relative |
| 2 | A Her | B His | C their | D your |
| 3 | A Elder | B elderly | C more old | D older |
| 4 | A Fit | B get on | C go on | D match |
| 5 | A alike | B Likely | C same | D similar |
| 6 | A Height | B High | C highness | D tall |
| 7 | A Alike | B common | C like | D similar |
| 8 | A dark hair | B dark-haired | C hair dark | D haired dark |
| 9 | A Many | B More | C most | D much |
| 10 | A Encountered | B Knew | C got to know | D met |
| 11 | A Alone | B lonely | C only | D single |
| 12 | A Few | B Girl | C little | D lot |
| 13 | A each other | B one other | C ourselves | D the other |
| 14 | A First | B One | C prime | D principal |
| 15 | A Got | B Grew | C made | D went |



PART 2. – SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

The words in the following sentences have been jumbled up. Unjumble them and write the sentences in the spaces provided on the answer sheet. The beginning of each sentence is given. Punctuation marks follow the words which they follow in the sentence.

16 looking we long for. which ~~we~~
 sign driving were saw been when ~~hadn't~~ the

We hadn't _____

17 misunderstanding. no carefully, ~~I~~ that
 should explained so there be

I _____

18 severe revolution. ~~war~~ return attempted
 led to ~~the~~ caused an in which poverty

The war _____

19 the sales, in increase ~~notwithstanding~~ the bad. looks
 future company's still

Notwithstanding _____

20 such should ~~I~~ extraordinary it that a
 happened. have find thing absolutely

I _____



PART 3. - ERROR CORRECTION

Read the sentences below. Some of the lines 21-30 are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number at the end of the line on the answer sheet. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word in the space provided on the answer sheet.

- 21 As you know, that I work at home so when we moved
22 into this new flat I wanted a study where I could
23 work enough comfortably. In the old flat almost
24 all the rooms were too much small. Apart from
25 that, the flat was rented, so we could not throw
26 out a furniture we did not like, or put in all
27 the bookshelves I needed for my books. So when we
28 came here I decided – and Jenny was agreed with
29 me – that I would take this room at the back of
30 the house and to make it my study.

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. Here is an example:

Example:

You must do exactly what the teacher tells you.

CARRY

You must carry out the teacher's instructions exactly.

31. I am trying to calculate the cost of the journey. **WORK**

I am trying to..... the journey costs.

32. Please send me your brochure. **GRATEFUL**

I if you could send me your brochure.

33. His parents expected him to get a good mark in the exam. **WELL**

His parents expected him in the exam.

34. Johnny's almost as tall as Bob now. **HEIGHT**

Johnny and Bob are almost the now.

35. She owns the company and she's the managing director, too. **WELL**

She owns the company, the managing director.



36. Whenever I visited my aunt Sarah, she gave me sweets. **WOULD**
My aunt Sarah sweets when I visited her.

37. 'Don't worry about me if I'm late' she told her mother. **HER**
She told her mother if she was late.

38. It isn't necessary to answer the questions in ink. **NEEDN'T**
The questions in ink.

39. It is such a pity that they have cut all those trees down! **WISH**
I all those trees down.

40. The islanders have nearly all adapted to modern life. **HARDLY**
..... have failed to adapt to modern life.

PART 5. – WORD TRANSFORMATION

For questions 41-45 use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Use the words in **BOLD** to help you decide on the correct form of your answer. There is an example at the beginning.

Example:

On the whole I like living in the country but it has some disadvantages. **ADVANTAGE**

- | | | |
|----|--|----------------|
| 41 | I am sorry if I gave you the wrong information. I didn't mean toyou. | LEAD |
| 42 | I'd like to live in a nice spot in the country. | PEACE |
| 43 | I was lost in a strange city and felt because I could not speak the language. | HELP |
| 44 | The moment in the war came when the President gave the general permission to attack. | DECIDE |
| 45 | The first of the ballet last night was a great success. | PERFORM |

PART 6. - READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and choose the most suitable heading (a-h) for each paragraph (46-50). There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| A | <i>In his father's footsteps</i> | F | <i>The salt slopes</i> |
| B | <i>A painful task</i> | G | <i>Little reward</i> |
| C | <i>A long history</i> | H | <i>Unchanging needs</i> |
| D | <i>The daily routine</i> | | |
| E | <i>Only twice a month</i> | | |



Salt Production

Example: A

At three o'clock every morning, Eufracio leaves his tiny farmhouse near the old Peruvian colonial mountain town of Maras. It is dark, but he knows the way as if it were already daylight; it is a journey that Eufracio and his ancestors have been making for generations.

46 _____

His destination is one of the most remarkable sights in Peru – Las Salinas. Cut into the cliffs of the Urubamba valley is this massive collection of nearly 2,000 salt-water terraces, fed by the saline streams running down the mountainside, dating back to Inca times.

47 _____

Eufracio's family owns 15 cochas, or salt beds. On his arrival, he opens the irrigation channels that feed them. His task completed, Eufracio returns to his farm, where he grows wheat, maize and potatoes. Meanwhile the sun is working for him, evaporating the water and leaving the precious salt crystals behind. It is a process repeated perhaps then times before enough salt has been gathered to be worth harvesting.

48 _____

Collecting the crystals is back-breaking labour, and even the fact that it needs to be done on only two days in every month is scant comfort. Temporary blindness is also a common complaint after toiling in the reflected glare of sun.

49 _____

Eufracio and his family may earn about €25 a month for the crystal fruit of their hard labour; new technology means most of his country's needs are now met by salt from the coast harvested in more intensive processes.

50 _____

In Britain, salt is still collected by evaporative technology, but mostly by highly industrialised means. Yet the principles behind one of the oldest trades in the world remain the same and the uses of salt – in cooking, for preserving, as a basis for the chemical industry, in agriculture and on icy roads – are woven into our everyday lives.