



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

**PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS DE ACCESO A PLAZAS DE CONTROLADOR
CONVOCATORIA 2018**

2018 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.

Traditionally, the British have always been very fond (0) ...(C) of....their eccentrics. Even today, British eccentrics are considered to be the strangest, (1) to American psychologist David Weeks. (2) The Leopard Man, for example. He lives alone in a cave on the Isle of Skye. He is tattooed from (3) to toe with leopard spots, and (4)a living selling seafood. But is this bizarre (5) a type of mental illness? It has long been believed that creativity and insanity are (6) In the last 30 years or so, psychologists have tried to find evidence to (7) this belief. One study found that creative people have a lot (8) common with eccentrics and also that they are more (9) to suffer from extreme depression, which is often associated with mental illness. But during David Weeks' detailed (10)into the personalities of eccentrics, he found that they are (11)the happiest and healthiest of people. Not (12) do they visit their doctors much less often than the (13)..... of us, but they are also usually (14)in several things at one time, so they always have a (15) in life.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0 | A for | B about | C <u>of</u> | D with |
| 1 | A concerning | B considering | C responding | D according |
| 2 | A take | B see | C watch | D look |
| 3 | A head | B hair | C height | D peak |
| 4 | A creates | B makes | C gets | D has |
| 5 | A action | B treatment | C behaviour | D acting |
| 6 | A joined | B connected | C same | D attached |
| 7 | A support | B hold | C give | D bear |
| 8 | A on | B from | C in | D of |
| 9 | A likely | B probable | C possibly | D available |
| 10 | A search | B research | C check | D look |



- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|----------|
| 11 | A | among | B | between | C | by | D | apart |
| 12 | A | only | B | just | C | simply | D | purely |
| 13 | A | other | B | most | C | others | D | rest |
| 14 | A | interesting | B | involving | C | interested | D | invested |
| 15 | A | goal | B | reason | C | score | D | want |

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.

16 money can some I lend you

17 Child have than are one they if more China financially couples in penalised

18 bill me as possible send can as the you soon ?

19 letter postman the me handed the

20 him useful I taught maths a of bit



PART 3. - ERROR CORRECTION

Read the sentences below. Some of the lines 21-30 are correct, and some contain 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 or more that should not be there, write the word/words in the space provided on the answer sheet.

- Ex. British Airways calls itself the world's favourite airline. Whether this is true or ~~if~~ not,
21 they are planning a new entertainment, information and communication
22 services for the near future. On long flights they will intend to give people
23 control over to personal video screens. Travellers will be able to select
24 the videos of which their choice from a list of several dozen. As well as
25 to being able to plug into a variety of music, passengers will have a large number
26 of multilingual games at their hand, and from the latest teenage crazes to
27 intellectual favourites, like as chess. In addition, travellers will be able to get information
28 on flight connections, the weather and their of current flight's
29 progress. They will also be able to make up phone calls anywhere
30 in all the world and arrange themselves business or social appointments.

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 sure he read about it in the newspaper. **HAVE**
He..... in the newspaper.

32. I should wash the curtains. **NEED**
The curtains..... washed.

33. He is like his father in many ways. **TAKES**
He in many ways.

34. Ann doesn't want to stay in this hotel. **RATHER**
Ann..... in this hotel.



35. You shouldn't say bad things about your friends. **RUN**
You your friends.

36. He isn't the boss but he acts like he is. **WERE**
He acts the boss.

37. He wore sunglasses to avoid being recognised. **THAT**
He wore sunglassesbe recognised.

38. We can find a temporary replacement for you. **STAND**
We can find someone you.

39. "You've caused a lot of pain to my family," she said to him. **CAUSING**
She a lot of pain to her family.

40. She is proud of her beautiful house. **PRIDE**
She..... beautiful house.

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:

A really comforting thing when you are alone abroad and **COMFORT**

41 surrounded byis to receive a letter from a **STRANGE**

42 friend or from home. It's always **RELATE**

43 to know what people are up to. But in **INTEREST**

44 responding, the hardest thing is to a whole **SUMMARY**

45 new way of life andof ideas. **COLLECT**



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>Environmental change has always been with us</i> | F <i>What is water?</i> |
| B <i>Humans' relationship with water</i> | G <i>How to solve flooding</i> |
| C <i>Rivers and seas cause damage</i> | H <i>Far-flung flooding</i> |
| D <i>Should we be despondent or realistic?</i> | |
| E <i>Disasters caused by the climate make us feel better</i> | |

Example: **F**

Water is the giver and, at the same time, the taker of life. It covers most of the surface of the planet we live on and features large in the development of the human race. On present predictions, it is an element that is set to assume even greater significance.

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Throughout history, water has had a huge impact on our lives. Humankind has always had a rather ambiguous relationship with water, on the one hand receiving enormous benefit from it, not just as drinking source, but as a provider of food and as a means whereby to travel and to trade. But forced to live close to water in order to survive and to develop, the relationship has not always been peaceful or beneficial. In fact, it has been quite the contrary. What has essentially been a necessity for survival has turned out in many instances to have a very destructive and life-threatening side.

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Through the ages, great floods alternated with long periods of drought have assaulted people and their environment, hampering their fragile fight for survival. The dramatic changes to the environment that are now a feature of our daily news are not exactly new: fields that were once lush and fertile are now barren; lakes and rivers that were ones teeming with life are now long gone; savannah has turned to desert. What perhaps is new is our naïve wonder when faced with forces of nature.

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Today, we are more aware of climatic changes around the world. Floods in far-flung places are instant news for the whole world. Perhaps these events make us feel better as we face the destruction of our own property by floods and other natural disasters.

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In 2014 and in 2018, many parts of Europe suffered severe flood damage running into billions of euros. Properties across the continent collapsed into the sea as waves pounded the coastline wreaking havoc with sea defences. But it was not just the seas. Rivers swollen by heavy rains and by the effects of deforestation carried large volumes of water that wrecked many communities.

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Building stronger and more sophisticated river defences against flooding is the expensive short-term answer. There are simpler ways. Planting trees in highland areas, not just in Europe but in places like the Himalayas, to protect people living in low-lying regions like the Ganges Delta, is a cheaper and more attractive solution. Progress is already being made in convincing countries that the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases is causing considerable damage to the environment. But more effort is needed in this direction.