

PRUEBA DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS

HEZIKETA ZIKLOETARA SARTZEKO PROBA

ABRIL 2018 / 2018KO APIRILA

GOI MAILAKO ZIKLOAK / CICLOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR

ATAL KOMUNA / PARTE COMÚN

**ATZERRIKO HIZKUNTZA/ INGELESA
LENGUA EXTRANJERA / INGLÉS**

**Abizenak
Apellidos** _____

**Izena
Nombre** _____

**Aukera
Opción A** **B** **C**

N.A.N.

D.N.I. _____

IKASLEAREN SINADURA

Firma del alumno/a _____

READING

Don't get organised

Have you got a wardrobe that is too full, a messy kitchen and a desk piled high with papers? You could buy a self-help book with ten easy steps on how to organise your life. You might join a seminar, or, if you'd like more personal advice, ask a professional organiser to come to your home or office. Also, don't forget all the organising products on the market, such as files, boxes and cabinets.

Organising has become a multi-billion-dollar industry, and it's based on a belief that we all take for granted: disorder is wrong. However, according to some experts, disorder may actually be a basic part of human life, and worrying about being neat may be a waste of time.

Until modern times, the average person owned very little. Most people, in fact, had barely enough to eat. Gathering became a natural instinct, which remains with us even in today's times of plenty. Having things makes us feel safe and secure, and we haven't always got the time or space to keep our possessions in order. Moreover, according to some experts, clutter may have advantages that we've never thought of.

Studies have shown that messy homeowners are often more tolerant than tidy ones – and better parents, as well. According to David H. Freedman and Eric Abrahamson, co-authors of the book *A Perfect Mess: The Hidden Benefits of Disorder*, neatness doesn't always produce happy families. In a survey they conducted, they found that one in 12 marriages had ended because each partner had a different approach to neatness and mess.

In the workplace, a relaxed approach to mess may also be beneficial. Projects and papers that are put away in drawers are often forgotten, says psychologist Joe Brand. According to Brand, a cluttered desk means a creative mind at work. His studies have linked messy desks to higher salaries, and neat desks to lower ones.

In short, disorder does not necessarily mean disaster. Knowing this, we can stop worrying about clutter and start enjoying the important things of life. As for professional organisers, they may find that they have got fewer clients in the future. Maybe they, too, will learn to ignore clutter.

neat (adj.): tidy, with everything in its place .

messy (adj.): untidy.

clutter (n.): disorder.

1. Find words or phrases in the text that mean: (8 points)

A large cupboard for keeping clothes in. (paragraph I) _____

Accept as true. (paragraph II) _____

Possessed. (paragraph III) _____

No more than what is needed. (paragraph III) _____

An examination of people's opinions made by asking people questions. (paragraph IV)

A way of doing something. (paragraph IV) _____

Put something in a place where you usually keep it. (paragraph V) _____

Pay no attention to something or someone. (paragraph VI) _____

2. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers. (20 points) (No points will be allowed for unjustified answers)

The professionals in the article believe that disorder has benefits. ()

From Freedman and Abrahamson's survey, we understand that today, neat couples divorce more often than messy couples. ()

Collecting things is no longer a human behaviour nowadays. ()

According to Brand, it is difficult to remember things that are left on one's desk. ()

Tidy home owners are not as tolerant as messy ones. ()

3. There are four different verb tenses in paragraph 4. Which ones?

Write one example of each. (8 points)

4. Read the following sentence: is it Passive or Active? Underline the verbs. (6 points)

“Projects and papers that are put away in drawers are often forgotten”

5. Translate that sentence into your language. (4 points)

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

1. Transform the sentences from Active to Passive. (10 points)

Gruwell's students surprised many people in the educational system. > Many people ...

They will translate Zlata's diary into Chinese. > Zlata's diary ...

Most critics have recommended this film. > This film ...

They teach tolerance and respect at school. > Tolerance and respect ...

The mechanic is repairing my car. > My car ...

2. Complete the sentences with a suitable relative pronoun and then translate them into your language. (8 points)

I don't like people _____ gossip.

Globish, _____ is spoken by a lot of people, is rapidly growing.

Is there a Spanish university _____ you can study Chinese?

Let's visit the park _____ we used to play when we were children.

3. Complete the passage with the words and phrases below. There are more words than you need. (7 points)

misunderstand – mother tongue – get across – translate – fluent – get by – cut in –
foreign – bilingual – discuss

BEING AN INTERPRETER

If you are _____ in one or more languages, you might want to study to become a simultaneous interpreter. However, one thing must be clear: it is not enough to be able to just _____ in the foreign language, you must be able to speak it almost as well as your _____.

Simultaneous interpreters _____ from one language to another just a few seconds after someone speaks. They have to be able to _____ the speaker's message very clearly, and if they _____ something, they have a problem. They cannot _____ and ask the speaker to repeat what he or she has just said. It's a difficult job, but it is very interesting!

4. Translate into your language the first paragraph of the extract above. (9 points)

WRITING

Write an essay of about 120 words expressing your opinion on this topic:
(20 points)

‘Everyone in Irun should learn French as a foreign language at school’