

avaluació educació secundària obligatòria 4t d'ESO

ENGANXEU
L'ETIQUETA IDENTIFICATIVA
EN AQUEST ESPAI

CURS 2017-2018

competència

lingüística:

llengua anglesa

INSTRUCCIONS

■ Per fer la prova utilitza un bolígraf.

■ La prova té tres parts:

COMPRESIÓ ORAL. Has d'escoltar dos textos i respondre a unes preguntes sobre el que has sentit. Abans d'escoltar cada text tindràs temps de llegir les preguntes. Escoltaràs el text dues vegades i a mesura que l'escoltis has d'anar responnent a les preguntes. Tindràs un minut per revisar les respostes abans de començar el segon text.

COMPRESIÓ LECTORA. Has de llegir atentament dos textos i respondre a unes preguntes sobre el que has llegit. Has de respondre a totes les preguntes marcant amb una X la casella corresponent en el full de respostes. Només hi ha una resposta correcta per a cada pregunta. Si t'equivoques, has d'omplir tot el quadrat i marcar de nou amb una X la resposta correcta. Per tornar a marcar com a correcta una resposta prèviament emplenada, encercla-la. No facis servir cap corrector (líquid, cinta...).

EXPRESSIONS ESCRITA. Has d'escriure una redacció. Intenta no repetir les mateixes paraules i utilitza estructures variades a l'hora de construir les frases. Si no fas la redacció o és massa curta es veurà afectada la teva puntuació final.

■ Quan acabis, no t'oblidis de respondre a la pregunta que hi ha en el full de respostes.

ORAL COMPREHENSION: LISTENING 1

You will hear listening 1 twice. Listen carefully and tick the correct answer.
Now look at the questions for this part. You have 2 minutes.

ECOTOURISM

1 Who is Ms Mary Walker?

- a. A tourist.
- b. An economist.
- c. An expert on alternative tourism.

2 Ecotourists are people who take care of the environment...

- a. always.
- b. only at home.
- c. only when they travel.

3 Ecotourists protect the...

- a. monuments.
- b. environment.
- c. touristic places.

4 Ecotourists always try to buy at...

- a. local markets.
- b. big supermarkets.
- c. international department stores.

5 Ms Walker says that in the forest you...

- a. can light a fire only with permission.
- b. can always light a fire.
- c. mustn't make fire.

6 Ms Walker says, 'Be a traveller, not a tourist!' She means that you should...

- a. learn and experience new things.
- b. take as many photos as possible.
- c. visit the most important tourist attractions.

7 According to her, you can take photos of local people...

- a. anytime you want.
- b. never, it's forbidden.
- c. only when they give you permission.

8 You have listened to a radio...

- a. game show.
- b. talk programme.
- c. children's programme.

ORAL COMPREHENSION: LISTENING 2

You will hear listening 2 twice. Listen carefully and tick the correct answer.
Now look at the questions for this part. You have 2 minutes.

USAIN BOLT

- 9 Usain's nickname 'Lightning Bolt' refers to...**
- a. his sprinting speed.
 - b. the money he has earned.
 - c. the gold medals he has won.
- 10 How many times has he been world champion?**
- a. 9
 - b. 11
 - c. 17
- 11 When he was a child, he spent most of his time...**
- a. running.
 - b. playing baseball.
 - c. playing cricket and football.
- 12 He discovered his talent for running when he...**
- a. was fifteen.
 - b. was at elementary school.
 - c. finished secondary school.
- 13 When he was a teenager, he...**
- a. was disciplined.
 - b. was interested in training.
 - c. didn't take sport seriously.
- 14 At the 2002 World Junior Championships, Bolt was the _____ sportsman to win a gold medal ever.**
- a. tallest
 - b. fastest
 - c. youngest
- 15 In 2009, the Mayor of Berlin offered him a...**
- a. celebration in Berlin.
 - b. piece of the Berlin Wall.
 - c. piece of the track he had run on.

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 1

Read this text carefully and answer the questions according to the text.

HOGMANAY

The New Year is celebrated around the world and, in Scotland, there is a long and rich heritage associated with New Year: Hogmanay.

Traditionally Hogmanay in Scotland was a much bigger celebration than Christmas. It may surprise many people to note that Christmas was not celebrated as a festival and virtually prohibited in Scotland for around 400 years. From the end of the 17th century and right until the 1960s, Christmas day was a normal working day in Scotland. With Scots working over Christmas, their Solstice holiday was transferred to New Year.

It is unknown where the word *Hogmanay* originally comes from but it is believed that some of the Hogmanay traditions were brought to Scotland by Viking invaders who observed the Winter Solstice, or the shortest day of the year, with drinking, singing and other celebrations.

There are several traditions and superstitions that should be taken care of before midnight on 31st December: It has become tradition to clean your house on 31st December and clear all your debts before the bells sound midnight. Immediately after midnight it is traditional to sing poet Robert Burns' 'For Auld Lang Syne' and to welcome strangers to your home, wishing them a 'Guid New Year'. Usually, this is used to symbolise a complete break with the old year and begin the New Year on a happy note.

The 'first foot' is the first person to visit your house just after midnight and the person who brings you good luck for the New Year. The 'first foot' should be a tall, dark-haired man with a gift such as coal or black bun. The superstition dates back to Viking days, when a blond man arriving at your door meant trouble. Nowadays people tend to bring something to eat or drink.

The modern Hogmanay celebrations include all-night street parties in the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, with big crowds, live music, torchlight processions and fireworks. The traditional fireworks display at Edinburgh castle dates back to the traditional pagan celebrations. Back then, people would dress in the hide* of cattle** and run around the town hitting each other with sticks.

If you're planning a trip to Scotland, remember that 2nd January is also a national holiday. If you ever get a chance to welcome in the New Year in Scotland, make sure you take it!

GLOSSARY:

* **hide**: the skin of an animal, especially the thick tough skin or pelt of a large animal. En català vol dir "pell".

** **cattle**: a group of cows or other livestock. En català vol dir "bestiar".

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 1

16 Hogmanay is celebrated...

- a. all over the United Kingdom.
- b. all over the world.
- c. only in Scotland.

17 Hogmanay is _____ tradition.

- a. an ancient
- b. a modern
- c. a recent

18 Traditionally, for Scottish people, Christmas has been _____ Hogmanay.

- a. less important than
- b. as important as
- c. more important than

19 In 1900, in Scotland, Christmas was...

- a. not celebrated at all.
- b. as celebrated as New Year.
- c. the most important celebration in winter.

20 In Scotland, the Winter Solstice festival was traditionally celebrated on...

- a. Christmas Day.
- b. New Year's Day.
- c. 2nd January.

21 The word *Hogmanay*...

- a. has an English origin.
- b. may have a Viking origin.
- c. was brought by English invaders.

22 In the sentence 'Viking invaders observed the Winter Solstice with drinking, singing and other celebrations', the verb 'observed' means...

- a. celebrated.
- b. ignored.
- c. saw.

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 1

23 In Scotland, it is a tradition to clean your house and clear your debts...

- a. before 31st December.
- b. on New Year's Day.
- c. on 31st December.

24 Traditionally, Scottish people sing 'For Auld Lang Syne' on 31st December at...

- a. midday.
- b. midnight.
- c. dinner time.

25 Modern Hogmanay is celebrated with...

- a. bells.
- b. candles.
- c. fireworks.

26 In ancient times, on Hogmanay, people used to...

- a. dress in animal skins.
- b. hit animals with sticks.
- c. dance in traditional clothes.

27 Put the sentences in the correct order as they appear in the text.

A.

Traditions on Hogmanay.

B.

Origins of Hogmanay.

C.

Celebrations on Scotland's streets.

D.

Symbols of good and bad luck.

- a. A → B → C → D
- b. B → A → D → C
- c. C → A → B → D

28 This text is about...

- a. Viking life in Scotland.
- b. the Scottish geography.
- c. Scottish traditions for New Year.

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 2

Read this text carefully and answer the questions according to the text.

AGATHA CHRISTIE, THE QUEEN OF CRIME

Agatha Mary Clarissa Miller, later known as Agatha Christie, was born in 1890, in Torquay, England. She was the youngest of three children in a conservative, well-to-do family. As a child, she was educated at home by her mother, who encouraged her to write from a very early age. At sixteen she was sent to school in Paris where she studied singing and piano. Although she was talented, she was too nervous to perform in public.

In 1914 she married Archie Christie, a World War I fighter pilot. During the war, Agatha worked as a nurse and later in the hospital dispensary, where she learnt all about poisons. This experience gave her ideas for some of her murder methods.

In 1920, at the end of the war, Christie published her first novel, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*; the story focused on the murder of a rich heiress* and introduced readers to one of her most famous characters—Belgian detective Hercule Poirot, known for his eccentricities, waxy** moustache and quick mind. She wrote her first book partly in response to a challenge from her sister Madge and partly to pass the time while working at the hospital dispensary.

In 1926, Agatha discovered that Archie was seeing another woman. One night, Agatha disappeared. The police found her two weeks later suffering from amnesia. Eventually, Archie and Agatha divorced.

Christie slowly rebuilt her life. In 1930 she visited Baghdad. There she discovered romance and adventure with archaeologist Max Mallowan, whom she married soon after they met. Much of Christie's knowledge of the Middle East and archaeology stems*** from her relationship and travels with her husband. They went together on many archaeological digs**** to the Middle East which became the setting for many of her novels. That year she created Miss Marple, an elderly single lady inspired by her maternal grandmother, who lived in an English village, and who solved crimes through her powers of observation.

In 1971, Christie became a Dame of the British Empire. In 1974, she made her last public appearance for the opening night of the play version of *Murder on the Orient Express*. Christie died two years later.

In her lifetime, Christie wrote more than 70 detective novels as well as short fiction, plays and a series of romance novels. Her books have been translated into 103 languages and have also been adapted for theatre, television and radio.

GLOSSARY:

* **heiress**: a woman who will receive a lot of money, property, or a title from another person, when that person dies. En català vol dir "hereva".

** **waxy**: made or covered with wax. En català vol dir "cerós, cobert amb cera".

*** **to stem**: originate in. En català vol dir "originar-se, tenir l'origen en".

**** **dig**: the process of carefully removing soil and objects from an area of historical interest. En català vol dir "excavació".

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 2

29 Agatha Christie learned to read and write...

- a. in Paris.
- b. at home.
- c. at the local school.

30 Which sentence about Christie is TRUE?

- a. She took literature courses in Paris.
- b. She loved playing the piano in public.
- c. She was good at playing the piano and singing.

31 Where did she get the name Christie? It was her...

- a. first husband's name.
- b. father's name.
- c. pseudonym.

32 She knew a lot about poisons thanks to her...

- a. husband.
- b. job at a hospital.
- c. studies at the university.

33 In the sentence 'his eccentricities, waxy moustache and quick mind', what do the underlined words mean?

- a. Ability to solve problems with speed.
- b. Lack of memory.
- c. Aggressiveness.

34 In 1926 Agatha Christie...

- a. got married.
- b. disappeared.
- c. was arrested.

35 Christie's second husband was...

- a. an archaeologist.
- b. a doctor.
- c. a writer.

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 2**36 Who is Miss Marple?**

- a. Christie's grandmother.
- b. One of Christie's characters.
- c. A famous archaeologist.

37 Christie became Dame of...

- a. England.
- b. Great Britain.
- c. the British Empire.

38 Agatha Christie died in...

- a. 1971
- b. 1974
- c. 1976

39 Agatha Christie wrote...

- a. novels, plays and short stories.
- b. only novels.
- c. only plays.

40 The text you have read is a...

- a. biography.
- b. novel.
- c. diary.

WRITING

Think of a famous person (a singer, an actor/actress, a sportsperson, etc.) or invent one and write a short biography. Who is the famous person? Where was he/she born? Where did he/she go to school? What was his/her first job? Did he/she marry? Did he/she have any children? Why did he/she become famous? Did he/she receive any awards? Has he/she got any important events in the near future? What are the things you like about him/her? Add any more information that you find interesting.

Write 80-95 words.

Plan your writing:

1. Write a list of ideas or points or draw a picture, such as a mind map. It will help you to organize your writing.
2. Write a first draft.
3. Proofread your text: check for grammar mistakes, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation. Then write the final version.

Use this page to write your draft.

DRAFT

WRITING

Write 80-95 words.
Write the final version.

A BIOGRAPHY OF...

0-1-2-3-4



A

0-1-2-3-4



M

0-1-2



L

Number of words

Moltes gràcies per la teva col·laboració.



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