

## TEXTO

### SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

Sydney Harbour Bridge is a steel-arch bridge across Sydney Harbour. The bridge, opened in 1932, serves as the primary transportation link between Sydney and its suburbs on the northern side of the harbour. It spans about 500 metres, making it one of the longest steel-arch bridges in the world. Along its length, it features four railroad tracks, a highway, and two pedestrian walkways.

In 1912 [John Bradfield](#), a civil engineer in the [New South Wales](#) Department of Public Works, presented plans to Australia's parliament for the construction of a bridge over Sydney Harbour. The plans included options for either a [suspension bridge](#) or a [cantilever bridge](#) design. He [envisioned](#) the structure as part of an electric railway system for Sydney and its suburbs. The year after Bradfield submitted his plans, his cantilever design was accepted, and he was appointed to lead the project. Work on the bridge was delayed by [World War I](#), however, and it was not until 1922 that funding for the project became available.

The building contract was awarded to the English enterprise Dorman Long & Co., which hired Sir Ralph Freeman to perform detailed design work. The final, approved plan called for a steel-arch bridge linking Dawes Point on the south with Milsons Point on the north. An arch bridge was chosen because it was less expensive than a cantilever design and capable of handling heavier loads. Construction began in 1924 under Bradfield's supervision. The deep waters of Sydney Harbour made temporary supports impractical, so the steel arch was assembled by building out from each bank. The two sides met in the middle in 1930, and the bridge was officially opened with an elaborate ceremony on March 19, 1932.

Despite Bradfield's submission of proposals for the bridge design, Freeman considered himself to be the bridge's true designer. The claim was supported by some authorities, though the controversy was never fully resolved.

(Adapted from <https://www.britannica.com/>)

1. Answer the questions below based on the text. Give long answers, including subject, verb and complements. (0,4 puntos por cada respuesta correcta. Total: 2 puntos)
  - 1.1. What is Sydney Harbour Bridge used for? (Paragraph 1)  
[Sydney Harbour Bridge \(o It\) serves as the primary transportation link between Sydney and its suburbs on the northern side of the harbour.](#)
  - 1.2. Who was John Bradfield? (Paragraph 2)  
[John Bradfield \(o He\) was a civil engineer \(in the New South Wales Department of Public Works\) \(o the person\) who \(o that\) presented plans to Australia's parliament for the construction of a bridge over Sydney Harbour.](#)
  - 1.3. When was Bradfield's cantilever design accepted? (Paragraph 2)

Bradfield's (o His) cantilever design was accepted in 1913 (o the year after he submitted his plans).

1.4. What did the final plan consist of? (Paragraph 3)

The final plan (o It) consisted of a steel-arch bridge linking Dawes Point on the south with Milsons Point on the north

1.5. Why did they choose an arch bridge? (Paragraph 3)

They chose an arch bridge because it was less expensive than a cantilever design and capable of handling heavier loads.

2. Find synonyms in the text for the words below. (0,4 puntos por palabra correcta. Total: 2 puntos)

2.1. FOOTPATHS (Noun) \_\_\_\_\_ WALKWAYS \_\_\_\_\_ (Paragraph 1)

2.2. IMAGINED (Verb) \_\_\_\_\_ ENVISIONED \_\_\_\_\_ (Paragraph 2)

2.3. EMPLOYED (Verb) \_\_\_\_\_ HIRED \_\_\_\_\_ (Paragraph 3)

2.4. IMPOSSIBLE (Adjective) \_\_\_\_\_ IMPRACTICAL \_\_\_\_\_ (Paragraph 3)

2.5. DISCUSSION (Noun) \_\_\_\_\_ CONTROVERSY \_\_\_\_\_ (Paragraph 4)

3. Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the words in brackets when given. (0,2 puntos por espacio correcto. Total: 2 puntos)

3.1. I have (o 've) seen (1) (see) a lot of beautiful places in my life but I would like to visit many more.

3.2. Last summer, Mr and Mrs. Cartwright spent (2) (spend) their holidays in Scotland. After the vacation, they uploaded (3) (upload) many photos on (4) their social media website to show their friends.

3.3. Mr. Smith's flight was delayed and he arrived in Madrid at 10.30 pm. If he had not (o hadn't) arrived (5) (not arrive) late, we would/could have (o 'd have / o would've) taken (6) (take) the 10.30 train to Barcelona.

3.4. London is one of the largest (large) (7) cities in the world though its population is lower (low) (8) than in Tokyo or Shanghai.

3.5. I don't know where (9) to go next, Vancouver or Toronto.

3.6. Every year, Australia is (o 's) visited (visit) (10) by 10 million tourists.

4. Complete the text with the right word from the following chart:  
(0,4 puntos por cada respuesta correcta. Total: 2 puntos)

Fortress	Parrots	Venue	Lake	Cascade
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The *Parc de la Ciutatella* has a large boating LAKE 4.1., orange groves and palm trees full of PARROTS 4.2. The park was originally the site of a fortress, which Prosper Verboom built for Felipe V between 1715 and 1720. In 1878, most of the FORTRESS 4.3. that occupied the site was pulled down and the park was given to the city to become the VENUE 4.4. for the Universal Exhibition in 1888. The architect, Josep Fontseré, designed the CASCADE 4.5. in the park with the help of Antoni Gaudí who was then still a young student.

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5. Which is, in your opinion, the most famous icon of Spain? Describe what it represents, where it is, and why you like it. (Write 70-90 words).

Se valorará la coherencia textual, así como la apropiada utilización de las construcciones gramaticales, la ortografía y el vocabulario. (Total: 2 puntos).

The most famous icon of Spain is, in my opinion, the Alhambra. It is located in Granada, Andalusia. It is a palace and a fortress with a large area of gardens. It belongs to Islamic architecture and it was begun in the early XIII century. Every year millions of visitors book tickets to walk over its world-famous gardens. I have one of the most beautiful memories of my life enjoying the colourful flowers and trees.

