

Part I

A. Comprehension questions on the text. Read the text and choose the correct answer (0,5 points each).

In many parts of the world, and not only in the UK, "going to the theatre" is seen as an activity which only a very few people do. "Theatre" is not often seen as being a pastime that many ordinary people do. Ordinary people watch TV, or go to the cinema, or go out to eat with friends. The theatre is for rich, upper class intellectuals. Like a lot of clichés, there is some truth in this. Theatre tickets are quite expensive. They cost more than cinema tickets. Theatres which show big plays are usually only in big cities. However, even though this is true, there are a lot of theatre companies who are challenging this idea. And the way they are challenging this idea is by working with schools. In the UK, many theatre companies now have an "educational department".

One company that has made educational work their speciality is the David Glass Ensemble. The work they do, however, is quite different. The David Glass Ensemble run an ongoing project called "The Lost Child". "The Lost Child" is not a play which they travel around the world to perform. "The Lost Child" doesn't even have a script. What exactly is "The Lost Child" then? "The Child" is a series of activities which actors from The David Glass Ensemble do together with children who are in difficult situations. They have worked with refugees and victims of child abuse all over the world, mostly in South East Asia, but also in Europe and South America. Three or four actors from the company spend a period of time, usually three or four weeks, starting from games, drawing and singing to develop the children's confidence and give them a sense of security. Out of the children's drawings, and from talking to them, the actors identify some of the children's problems and ideas, and then they develop a play based on these ideas. Sometimes they have made short films. Sometimes the plays are a series of sketches and songs. Sometimes the plays tell one story.

1. The David Glass Ensemble...
 - a) Has challenging ideas.
 - b) Is the government's educational department.
 - c) Is currently engaged in a play called "The Lost Child"

2. According to the text, it is a general thought that...
 - a) Going to the theatre is boring.
 - b) Going to the theatre is for high class people.
 - c) Going to the theatre is challenging.

3. The David Glass Ensemble...

- a) make drawings for children.
- b) help adult refugees.
- c) help children in need around the world.

B. Use of English. Choose the correct answer (0,5 points each).

4. Choose the right word to complete the sentence: *He has a lot of money. It is not _____ that he always on holidays.*

- a) Surprised
- b) surprising
- c) surprise

5. Choose the right phrase to complete the sentence: *While we were on holidays, the plants _____ by the gardener.*

- a) Were watered
- b) are watered
- c) were being water

6. Complete the sentence with the right phrase: *Hellen and Lucas should be here already. They are late, _____?*

- a) Are they?
- b) aren't they?
- c) don't they?

7. Complete the sentence with the right phrase: _____ until late this morning.

- a) She sleeps often
- b) She often sleeps
- c) Often she sleep

8. Complete the sentence: *I will lend you the money _____ you can pay your bills.*

- a) Such that
- b) because
- c) so that

9. Choose the right option: *Jim has read _____ book in the library.*

- a) all
- b) every
- c) many

10. Which word means the same as *fully*?

- a) Whole
- b) entirely
- c) insufficiently

Part II

Write an essay of 120-150 words on the following subject (5 points):

Describe an amusing event that you saw (in real life, a film, a TV programme, or a play in a theatre) or in which you participated. Include as much detail as possible to help the reader understand what happened. Explain why the incident was humorous.

Aunque este es un ejercicio de respuesta libre vamos a plantear unas pautas para ayudarte a crear tu texto narrativo.

- Lo primero que debes hacer es **definir el tipo de evento** que quieres mencionar, es decir, si vas a escribir acerca de una vivencia personal o de algo que hayas visto en una serie, película u obra de teatro. Debes tener en cuenta que tiene que tratarse de algo gracioso y para ello debe entenderse claramente qué sucedió. Por lo tanto, mi consejo es que tengas en cuenta la riqueza de vocabulario de la que dispones para narrarlo y también la longitud del texto requerido. Debes escribir de 120 a 150 palabras en inglés por lo que no es aconsejable que elijas un acontecimiento que te requiera proporcionar un contexto demasiado detallado, pero tampoco deberías elegir una breve anécdota. Si elegiste un acontecimiento de tu propia vida y al final te ocupa menos (no mucho menos) de lo que esperabas siempre puedes añadir a modo de conclusión lo que el desenlace de la situación supuso para tí o cómo te sentiste. En general, suele resultar más sencillo narrar hechos que nos han sucedido a nosotros que situaciones que hemos visto en una película.
- Una vez que tienes claro de qué vas a escribir debes asegurarte de que tu texto final vaya a cumplir con los requisitos textuales de coherencia y cohesión, para ello es imprescindible que antes de redactar tu redacción elabores un **borrador** dónde organices las ideas que vas a mencionar. Para conseguir el propósito humorístico es muy necesario que cumplas un orden cronológico en el orden de exposición de los acontecimientos y, como mencionábamos en el punto anterior, que expongas tus ideas de forma clara de tal forma que no induzcan a error o creen la sensación de falta de información por parte del lector.
- Los textos narrativos también deben cumplir una estructura textual: **planteamiento, nudo y desenlace**. En el **planteamiento** deberás contextualizar la situación, esto a menudo se consigue formulando las preguntas ¿dónde ocurrió?, ¿cuándo?, ¿quién participó?, ¿qué sucedió?, ¿cómo? Y ¿por qué? Veamos el siguiente ejemplo de planteamiento:

It was late June and we were about to finish high school so my classmates and I were on a trip to London to celebrate the end of our high school days. From now on everything would be different.

Como ves, la explicación de lo que ocurrió en concreto debe darse más adelante, al final del planteamiento. En el planteamiento comenzamos dando el contexto general para después ir haciendo una descripción cada vez más concreta de los hechos en el **desarrollo** hasta terminar explicando qué sucedió en el desenlace:

On the plane I was sitting next to Nancy who was my best friend at the time. She and the boys decided to start a game to keep us entertained during the flight. We dared each other to do something embarrassing. Peter, who I secretly had a crush on, was dared to start singing out loud and it was so funny when he did it until the head teacher scolded us.

- Para que la situación resulte graciosa, debes haber dado detalles que hagan que el **desenlace** resulte más sorprendente o divertido:

When it was my turn I was told to sit down on Peter's lap and when I stood up to reach him Nancy tried to warn me but I didn't notice. There was a melted chocolate bar on my seat, I had sat down on it, so my pants were dirty with chocolate which looked like poo. Many people saw it including him and when everyone started to laugh I saw it too. However, Nancy helped me by waving the chocolate bar so that everyone could see it. It was both extremely embarrassing and hilarious.