



Proba de

Código

CSPX032

Lingua  
estranxeira:  
inglés

Control

Poña aquí a etiqueta  
de control do exame

(código só en letras)

Lingua estranxeira: inglés



# 1. Formato da proba

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## Formato

A proba componse de dúas partes:

- A primeira parte consta dun texto de varias liñas, seguido de tres preguntas distribuídas así:
  - Pregunta 1: dúas cuestións sobre comprensión do texto.
  - Pregunta 2: dúas cuestións de transformación gramatical.
  - Pregunta 3: de redacción.
- A segunda parte está formada por doce cuestións tipo test. Danse tres respostas posibles a cada cuestión e só unha delas é correcta.

## Puntuación

- Primeira parte: 0'50 puntos cada cuestión nas dúas primeiras preguntas; 2'00 puntos a terceira pregunta. Total: 4'00 puntos.
- Segunda parte: 0'50 puntos cada cuestión tipo test. Total: 6'00 puntos.

## Duración

- Este exercicio terá unha duración de 40 minutos.
- Tempo estimado para responder:
  - Pregunta 1: dez minutos.
  - Pregunta 2: cinco minutos.
  - Pregunta 3: quince minutos.
  - Cuestións tipo test: dez minutos.

## Materiais ou instrumentos que se poden empregar durante a proba

- Bolígrafo con tinta negra ou azul.

## Advertencias para o alumnado

- Os exames non deben levar ningún tipo de marca nin texto que poidan identificar o candidato.



## 2. Exercicio

### 2.1 Primeira parte

Read the text below and then answer the questions in English.

#### Text

What images come to mind when you think of Japan? Sushi? Men in business suits singing karaoke? Geishas? The word “geisha” has always been very confusing for westerners. There is nothing like this concept in western culture, so it often gets mistranslated. Basically, geishas are professional hostesses. They often wear brightly-coloured kimonos, and lots of make-up to make their faces pale. A geisha is trained in a number of traditional skills such as Japanese ancient dance, singing, music, flower arrangement, conversation, and serving tea.

So, where do geishas work? Most geishas work in tea rooms known as *o-chaya*. It is here that businessmen organise dinner parties to discuss business and do deals. The *o-chaya* are very exclusive places, and only people with a recommendation may enter. Geishas at the *o-chaya* serve drinks, dance, sing and demonstrate beauty, grace, artistic talent, and charm. They may discuss matters of business with the men, and even give advice. However, the relationship usually only goes as far as this.

Traditionally, geishas were the daughters of geishas, or beautiful girls who were orphaned. It was also common for poor farmers to sell their daughters to geisha houses. Technically this was not a sale: the girl’s family would be lent money, and the girl would then work off the debt. Some young women even volunteered for the profession; after all, geishas received intensive training and held high social status. After a young girl arrived in a geisha house, she would be taught to dance, sing, and dress in traditional clothes. She would also be given some business training so that she could participate in her client’s conversations.

These days, you don’t see many geishas running around the streets of modern Japan. This is due to a decreasing demand and to a lack of willing candidates. Also, today there are more opportunities for women who want to have a professional career that doesn’t involve serving men.

(From *Hot English Magazine* no. 55, adapted)



### Question 1

**1.** Answer the following questions about the text:

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- a) What is a geisha and what does she do?

.....  
.....

- b) What did poor farmers use to do in the past?

.....  
.....

### Question 2

**2.** Complete the following sentences using information contained in the text:

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- a) The tea rooms where geishas work are called o-chaya, which .....
- b) In order that a geisha can participate in her client's conversations, the geisha house .....

### Question 3

**3.** Write about the role of women in modern society. (60 words)

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## 2.2 Segunda parte

Marque a resposta correcta en cada caso:

4. My son ..... be home by now. Where can he be?

- A have to
- B would
- C should

5. You ..... come too early. We won't leave until nine o'clock.

- A must
- B needn't
- C can't

6. Today's soup tastes much..... than yesterday's

- A well
- B best
- C better

7. You look ..... Have you been ..... all night?

- A tired, awake
- B shocked, alive
- C exhausted, asleep

8. What do you know about the man ..... son won the lottery?

- A who
- B which
- C whose

9. My computer ..... by the technician when I arrived.

- A was being repaired
- B was repairing
- C has been repaired



**10.** Who ..... my bag? It's not where I left it.

---

- A** has taken
- B** was taking
- C** has been taking

**11.** ..... the high price, many people buy these jeans.

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- A** On the one hand
- B** Despite
- C** Although

**12.** If John ..... more careful, he wouldn't get so many traffic fines.

---

- A** will be
- B** were
- C** had been

**13.** They wanted to know what time .....

---

- A** is the train leaving
- B** was the train leaving
- C** the train was leaving

**14.** Daniel ..... if he could leave the room.

---

- A** told
- B** asked
- C** said

**15.** I wish you ..... so much time watching TV!

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- A** wouldn't spend
- B** don't spend
- C** spent



### 3. Solución para as preguntas que non son de tipo test

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#### Pregunta 1

##### Solución

- a) A geisha is a professional hostess. She works in tea rooms called o-chaya, where she serves drinks, dances, sings and may even discuss business matters with her clients.
- b) They used to sell their daughters to geisha houses.

#### Pregunta 2

##### Solución

- a) The tea rooms where geishas work are called o-chaya, which businessmen use for dinner parties/ which are very exclusive places.
- b) In order that a geisha could participate in her client's conversations, the geisha house would give her some business training.

#### Pregunta 3

##### Solución

- Terase en conta a comprensión, a expresión e a corrección na escrita. O corrector valorará se o examinando é quen de se comunicar de xeito efectivo, de modo que responda coherentemente, cunha ordenación lóxica na exposición de ideas, achegando variedade no uso do vocabulario, ao tempo que emprega unha expresión gramatical correcta nas respostas, de maneira que o lector obteña unha mensaxe adecuada á finalidade da composición.
- Penalizaranse:
  - Erros básicos ortográficos e gramaticais: ata 1'00 punto.
  - Erros na estrutura das oracións: ata 0'25 puntos.
  - Transcricións literais de fragmentos do texto: ata 0'25 puntos.
  - Uso reiterativo de palabras ou estruturas, sen uso de parágrafos: ata 0'25 puntos.
  - Efecto negativo e confuso na mensaxe: ata 0'25 puntos.



## 4. Solución para as preguntas tipo test

Nº	A	B	C	
1	Question 1			
2	Question 2			
3	Question 3			
4			X	
5		X		
6			X	
7	X			
8			X	
9	X			
10	X			
11		X		
12		X		
13			X	
14		X		
15	X			
Nº de respostas correctas (C)				
Nº de respostas incorrectas (Z)				
Puntuación do test $(C - Z/4) \times 0'5$				
Puntuación question 1 (Q1)				
Puntuación question 2 (Q2)				
Puntuación question 3 (Q3)				
Total = Test + Q1 + Q2 + Q3 =				

**Nas preguntas de test, por cada resposta incorrecta  
descontaranse 0'125 puntos.**

**As respostas en branco non descontarán puntuación.**