

**NOTA IMPORTANTE**

La primera sección del examen (I. Reading Comprehension) contiene un único ejercicio: un texto con 5 preguntas de respuesta múltiple (A-B-C). Es necesario responder a las 5 preguntas, como se indica en el enunciado. La segunda sección (II. Use of English) contiene 4 ejercicios (II.1, II.2, II.3 y II.4), como es habitual. Es necesario realizar todos los ejercicios, aunque, dentro de cada ejercicio, será necesario escoger un determinado número de ítems para responder. Ese número de ítems se indica en el enunciado de cada ejercicio. Finalmente, la tercera sección (III. Writing) constará de un único ejercicio en el que será necesario responder sólo a uno de los ítems propuestos (III.1 o III.2).

En el caso de los ejercicios en que existe la opción de escoger ítems, si el candidato responde a un número superior de ítems del que se requiere, sólo se corregirán las primeras respuestas dadas hasta llegar al número de ítems indicado en cada caso.

No firme ni haga marcas en el cuadernillo de respuestas. Lo que se escriba en las dos caras marcadas con "borrador" no se corregirá. La duración del examen es de 75 minutos.

**SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION (2.5 marks)****Why do the British drive on the left?**

Have you ever wondered why the British drive on the left?

There is an historical reason for this; it all has to do with keeping your sword<sup>1</sup> hand free! In the Middle Ages, you never knew who you were going to meet when travelling on horseback<sup>2</sup>. Most people are right-handed, so if a stranger passed by on the right of you, your right hand would be free to use your sword if necessary. Indeed, the 'keep to the left' rule goes even further back in time; archaeologists have discovered evidence suggesting that the Romans drove carts and wagons on the left, and it is known that Roman soldiers always marched on the left.

This 'rule of the road' became official in 1300 AD when Pope Boniface VIII declared that all pilgrims<sup>3</sup> travelling to Rome should keep to the left. This continued until the late 1700s when large wagons became popular for transporting goods. These wagons were pulled by several pairs of horses and had no driver's seat. Instead, in order to control the horses, the driver sat on the horse at the back left<sup>4</sup>, thus keeping his whip<sup>5</sup> hand free. However, sitting on the left made it difficult to judge the traffic coming the other way.

These huge wagons were more common in the wide open spaces and large distances of Canada and the US than in the winding roads of Britain, so the first keep-to-the-right law was approved in Pennsylvania in 1792, and many Canadian and US states did the same thing after that.

In Britain, there wasn't much need for these massive wagons and the smaller British vehicles had seats for the driver to sit on behind the horses. As most people are right-handed, the driver would sit to the right of the seat so his whip hand was free. Because of traffic congestion in 18<sup>th</sup> century London, a law was approved to make all traffic on London Bridge keep to the left to reduce collisions. This rule was incorporated into the Highway Act of 1835 and was adopted throughout the British Empire.

<sup>1</sup> **Sword:** Espada.

<sup>2</sup> **On horseback:** A caballo.

<sup>3</sup> **Pilgrims:** Peregrinos.

<sup>4</sup> **(... on the horse) at the back left:** Montado en el caballo situado más a la izquierda de todos.

<sup>5</sup> **Whip:** Látigo.

**I. For each item (I.1. to I.5.), choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).**

Write your answers on your answer sheet. [Total: 2.5 marks (5x0.5 marks)]

**I.1. Choose the statement (A, B, or C) that best completes the following:** In the Middle Ages, ...

- A) ... people with a sword in their hand were allowed to ride their horses on the left side of the road.
- B) ... most right-handed people used their sword when a stranger passed by on their right.
- C) ... it was useful to have your best hand free when riding your horse, in case you had to use your sword.

**I.2. Choose the BEST option (A, B, or C):**

- A) The Romans imposed the 'keep to the left' rule in Britain, but only for travelling on horseback.
- B) The 'keep to the left' rule may date back as far as the days of the Roman Empire.
- C) It has been archaeologically demonstrated that Roman soldiers imposed the 'keep to the left' rule in Britain.

**I.3. Choose the statement (A, B, or C) that best completes the following:** In the late 1700s, ...

- A) ... goods were transported in wagons pulled by several horses, but which had no driver.
- B) ... wagon drivers sat on the horse that allowed them to have their whip hand free.
- C) ... it was difficult to control the horses that pulled wagons only with your whip hand.

**II.4. Choose the BEST option (A, B, or C):**

- A) Some Canadian states approved the keep-to-the-right law before the US did.
- B) Pennsylvania was the first state in the US to approve the keep-to-the-right law.
- C) The winding roads of Britain made it difficult to judge the traffic coming the other way.

**II.5. Choose the statement (A, B, or C) that BEST completes the following:** The keep-to-the-right law was ...

- A) ... not considered necessary in Britain.
- B) ... approved in London only, because of its traffic congestion.
- C) ... incorporated into the Highway Act of 1835.

**SECTION II: USE OF ENGLISH (3.5 marks)**

**II.1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. You only need to complete 3 sentences.**

Write your answers on your answer sheet. [0.75 marks (3x0.25 marks)]

- II.1.1.** In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, continental Europe \_\_\_\_ (begin) a gradual shift from driving on the left to the right.
- II.1.2.** The last Europeans to change from left to right were the Swedes, who bravely \_\_\_\_ (make) the change overnight on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1967.
- II.1.3.** At 4.50 am, all traffic stopped for ten minutes before \_\_\_\_ (restart), this time driving on the right.
- II.1.4.** Driving on the left was a widespread practice outside Britain too, as Britain \_\_\_\_ (be) the only place with dangerous roads.
- II.1.5.** As a visitor, one of the most disorienting parts of being in the UK is \_\_\_\_ (cross) the street.

**II.2. Complete each sentence with 1 adequate word. You only need to complete 3 sentences.**

Write your answer on your answer sheet. [0.75 marks (3x0.25 marks)]

- II.2.1.** Napoleon was a fan \_\_\_\_ right-side driving, and imposed it on the territories he conquered.
- II.2.2.** America has been driving on the right side of the road \_\_\_\_ colonial times.
- II.2.3.** Drivers either sat on the left of their wagon \_\_\_\_ led their horses on foot on the left-hand side.
- II.2.4.** New York regulated right-hand driving on \_\_\_\_ public highways in 1804.
- II.2.5.** Samoa became one of \_\_\_\_ few nations in the world to switch from right- to left-side driving.

**II.3. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the grammatical structure but maintaining the meaning. You only need to rewrite 2 sentences.**

Write the new sentences on your answer sheet. [1 mark (2 sentences x0.5 marks)]

- II.3.1.** It was much less difficult to see oncoming traffic by traveling on the right side of the road.  
It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- II.3.2.** Pennsylvania regulated right-side traffic in 1792.  
Right-side traffic \_\_\_\_\_.
- II.3.3.** The question is: "Why did everyone stop driving on the left?"  
What I want \_\_\_\_\_.
- II.3.4.** Many countries changed to right-side driving, but the British decided to go on driving on the left.  
Despite \_\_\_\_\_.

**II.4. Vocabulary. For each set of words (4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4), pick the odd word out. Do only 2 sets of words.**

Write your answer on your answer sheet. [1 mark (2 sets x0.5 marks)]

- |                |          |               |           |         |
|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| <b>II.4.1.</b> | German   | England       | France    | Spain   |
| <b>II.4.2.</b> | Walking  | Driving       | Running   | Jogging |
| <b>II.4.3.</b> | Bus Stop | Train Station | Taxi Rank | Airport |
| <b>II.4.4.</b> | Sword    | Arrow         | Gun       | Knife   |

**SECTION III: Writing (4 marks)****Answer only ONE of the two questions below (A or B). Express your ideas by using your own words (around 50-60 words). [Total: 4 marks (1 item x4 marks)]**

- A.** Do you like driving? Whether your answer is affirmative or negative, please, explain why. For example, if you don't like driving, or you can't drive, say which is your preferred means of transport and explain why.
- B.** Have you ever visited Great Britain?
- If you have, please, say which country and city or cities you visited and what was the main purpose of your trip. Then, explain what monuments you visited, whether you liked them or not, and why.
  - If you haven't, please, say which country and city or cities you would like to visit, what you would like to do there, and what monuments you would like to visit.

(**A piece of advice:** When you write your text, try to use complete sentences, and try to indicate the relationship between your sentences using connectors).

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- II.1.1. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, continental Europe \_\_\_\_ (begin) a gradual shift from driving on the left to the right. **BEGAN**
- II.1.2. The last Europeans to change from left to right were the Swedes, who bravely \_\_\_\_ (make) the change overnight on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1967. **MADE**
- II.1.3. At 4.50 am, all traffic stopped for ten minutes before \_\_\_\_ (restart), now driving on the right. **RESTARTING**
- II.1.4. Driving on the left was a widespread practice outside Britain too, as Britain \_\_\_\_ (be) the only place with dangerous roads. **WASN'T**



II.1.5. As a visitor, one of the most disorienting parts of being in the UK is \_\_\_\_ (cross) the street.  
**CROSSING / TO CROSS**

**II.2. Complete each sentence with 1 adequate word. You only need to complete 3 sentences.**  
 Write your answer on your answer sheet. [0.75 marks (3x0.25 marks)]

II.2.1. Napoleon was a fan \_\_\_\_ right-side driving, and imposed it on the territories he conquered.  
**OF**

II.2.2. America has been driving on the right side of the road \_\_\_\_ colonial times. **SINCE / FROM**

II.2.3. Drivers either sat on the left of their wagon \_\_\_\_ led their horses on foot on the left-hand side.  
**OR**

II.2.4. New York regulated right-hand driving on \_\_\_\_ public highways in 1804. **ALL**

II.2.5. Samoa became one of \_\_\_\_ few nations in the world to switch from right- to left-side driving.  
**THE**

**II.3. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the grammatical structure but maintaining the meaning. You only need to rewrite 2 sentences.**

Write the new sentences on your answer sheet. [1 mark (2 sentences x0.5 marks)]

II.3.1. It was much less difficult to see oncoming traffic by traveling on the right side of the road.  
 It was \_\_\_\_\_.  
**It was much easier / a lot easier to see oncoming ...**

II.3.2. Pennsylvania regulated right-side traffic in 1792.  
 Right-side traffic \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Right-side traffic was regulated in / by Pennsylvania ...**

II.3.3. The question is: "Why did everyone stop driving on the left?"  
 What I want \_\_\_\_\_.  
**What I want to know is why everyone stopped driving ...**

II.3.4. Many countries changed to right-side driving, but the British decided to go on driving on the left.  
 Despite \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Despite many countries changing to right-side driving, the British decided ...**

**II.4. Vocabulary. For each set of words (4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4), pick the odd word out. Do only 2 sets of words.**

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