

INSTRUCCIONES:

El examen de *Comprensión Lectora y Uso de la Lengua* se califica sobre un total de **10 puntos**. Para aprobar el examen se ha de conseguir un mínimo de **5 puntos**. Cada acierto vale **0,67 puntos** y cada error penaliza **-0,22 puntos**. Las preguntas sin contestar no computan.

PART 1: READING COMPREHENSION

1. Consult the *Travel Recommendations*. This is the main source of information on the country or countries you are going to visit. Under each recommendation you can find up-to-date information on entry requirements into the country, the travel documents and visas necessary, security conditions, the healthcare situation, vaccinations, currency exchange and the main phone numbers of interest. It is also advisable to obtain extensive information on the destination country, as well as on its customs and local legislation.

According to the text, which of the following statements is true?

- a. *Travel recommendations* is a reference site where you can find all the information needed to travel abroad.
- b. *Travel recommendations* is a reference site with the most current information by country.
- c. *Travel recommendations* is a site that offers advice on all aspects of your travel.

2. Consult the healthcare and vaccination situation by country on the web page of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Take sufficient funds with you. You are advised to always take sufficient money on your travels to deal with any potential unforeseen situation, ideally through a combination of different methods of payment. You should check that it is possible to use credit cards in the destination country.

According to the text...

- a. it is better to take more than enough money for your trip.
- b. it is safer to take only local currency with you as it is always accepted.
- c. it is recommended to have a combination of cards and cash to pay.

3. Prepare necessary documentation: national ID card, passport and visas. The basic travel documentation is the passport. On an exceptional basis, you can travel to certain countries with your National Identity Document.

Travelling with a National Identity Document is...

- a. perfectly acceptable in most countries.
- b. is not really recommended in the text.
- c. is exceptionally limiting.

4. In addition to your travel documentation, many countries require a visa. Check if this is the case in the *Travel Recommendations*. In order to obtain a visa, you should obtain information from the Consulate or Consulate Section of the Embassy of the destination country or countries accredited in Spain. You should take into account that processing the visa may require additional documentation and that the deadline for issuing the visa is established by each individual country. You should thus apply for the visa well in advance.

Obtaining a visa...

- a. is an easy process that you do on the phone.
- b. is a complicated process that takes a long time.
- c. can vary very much depending on the country you are due to visit.

5. Despite having all your documentation in order, including a visa, entry into a foreign country is not a right, and hence you may be refused entry. If you are going to drive on your stay abroad, you will need specific documentation and insurance coverage.

Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Having the correct documents goes hand in hand with the right to visit a country.
- b. The right to enter a country depends only on the border officials that you encounter.
- c. A country can forbid entry to foreigners even if they have all the required documentation.

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6. Many people regret not having taken out medical insurance before travelling for those situations when they may have to deal with a medical emergency overseas. Given that hospitalisation and medical treatment in most countries must be paid for by the patient and may be very costly, you are strongly advised to take out a medical insurance policy with full coverage in the event of illness or accident during your trip, including evacuation in a medically-equipped plane.

The text confirms that...

- a. it's effective to have travel insurance.
- b. contingencies are preventable with travel insurance.
- c. it's not compulsory but desirable to have travel insurance.

7. Confirm that the insurance policy covers the activities you are going to undertake during your trip, including those considered to be high risk, such as underwater diving, paragliding and kite-surf. Furthermore, those activities related to the world of motorsport (rallying, raids, jet-skies, snowmobiles, etc.) tend to require specific insurance cover.

You should verify that the insurance policy that you have...

- a. is adequate for what's going to take place in the country.
- b. covers all the risks that you take.
- c. is sufficient to take care of your health problems.

8. Furthermore, it is also advisable to take out travel insurance that covers these and other contingencies that may arise before or during your trip such as missed flights or connections: family emergencies or unforeseen employment situations that require your early return; theft; lost or damaged luggage or a delay in receiving your luggage. Remember that neither Embassies nor Consulates will pay for medical or travel expenses.

If you need to change or cancel your flights due to a personal emergency...

- a. a Consulate might be able to help you with the costs.
- b. Consulates will cover for the expenses at no time at all.
- c. Consulates can intervene.

9. Travel by and with minors is subject to specific restrictions. Border policy, both within and outside the Schengen zone, has a specific mandate to pay special attention to minors, whether travelling alone or not.

In the case of minors that travel alone, border officials are empowered to make a detailed inspection of the travel documents in order to ensure that minors are not leaving the country against the will of those persons that exercise parental authority.

If minors are travelling with others, the border official can request documentation that evidences the parental authority of the accompanying person(s) or those that sign the authorisation for the minor to travel with another adult. Moreover, if the minor is accompanied by only one parent, express authorisation from the absent parent may be requested or a more thorough investigation may be carried out if it is suspected that the custody of the minor may have been illegally deprived from the parent exercising such custody.

In the case of minors that travel alone, ...

- a. it is hardly possible that they have all documents examined.
- b. there is little doubt that they will be asked to demonstrate parental authorisation.
- c. they might have their documents thoroughly checked.

- 10.** The requirement as regards the type of authorisation and the circumstance in which this is required varies greatly according to the destination country and local legislation and customs. Should you be in any doubt, please consult the Embassy or Consulate of the destination country.

According to the text, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- a. It is important to check the documents that will be required when arriving at your destination.
- b. The conditions when travelling with minors differ from country to country.
- c. The understanding of the term *custody* can vary enormously from one destination to another.

PART 2: USE OF ENGLISH

- 11. "Peter, do you know who called me this morning?" asked Kate.**

- a. Kate asked Peter whether he knew who had called her that morning.
- b. Kate asked Peter whether he knows who called her that morning.
- c. Kate asked Peter if he knew who has called her this morning.

- 12. You could... the car provided that you... a valid licence.**

- a. drive/have
- b. have driven/had had
- c. drive/would have had

- 13. The spectators didn't know about the problems that the actors had had.**

Little... about the problems that the actors had had.

- a. the spectators didn't know
- b. the spectators knew
- c. did the spectators know

- 14. "Didn't you find Mary's attitude strange?" "Yes, but after a few weeks with her, I... it."**

- a. am used to
- b. was used to
- c. got used to

- 15. Mary and Thomas, ... were our neighbours for years, are now living in Kansas.**

- a. that

b. whose

c. who