

**SECTION I: Read the text and answer the subsections a), b) and c).****THE GHOST ORCHID**

The Ghost Orchid is one of Britain's rarest and loveliest wild flowers. The plant's name refers to its pallid features, mysterious beauty, and intermittent appearances. With no leaves and no green chlorophyll, the Ghost Orchid rarely appears above ground and is very well camouflaged in the woods and forests where it grows. Traditionally, the best time to see a ghost is at night, and in fact botanists sometimes look for the Ghost Orchid when it is dark; they use a powerful torch, shining the light parallel to the ground to help them to see the flower.

The Ghost Orchid was one of the last of Britain's indigenous plants to be discovered. It was first found in Britain in 1854 by Mary Anderton Smith. Botany was considered a very suitable pastime for young ladies at the time, and in 19th-century Britain, women often made important botanical discoveries. But although a lot of people have looked for it since Mary first found it, this plant has only occasionally been seen in Britain again.

One notable sighting came in 1953, when botanist Rex Graham, who had been searching for years in the hope of finding the Ghost Orchid, decided to take a moment's rest, sat down on a tree stump and, while lighting his pipe, saw the orchid in front of him. History does not relate whether he ever actually smoked his pipe!

More years went by with no confirmed sightings, and in 2001 the Ghost Orchid was officially declared extinct in the British Isles. The last British specimen, we were told, had died. Nevertheless, botanists continued to look for the orchid. One of them, Mark Jannink, carefully researched its preferred habitats and records of where and when it had been found. After much study, Jannink came to the conclusion that many of the sightings came after a cold winter.

The winter of 2008-9 was cold. Jannink identified ten possible sites and visited each one of them every fortnight throughout the summer of 2009. Finally, on 20 September 2009, he found a single small specimen in a wood only a few kilometres from where Mary Anderton Smith had first found it all those years ago.

The Ghost Orchid seems to be reminding us of its ability to return from the dead.

**I.- a)** Answer **4** out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text. **Write complete sentences using your own words. Do not copy from the text.** (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)  
(4 x 0.5 = 2 points)

1. Why is the name of the Ghost Orchid appropriate?
2. What is the connection between Mary Anderton Smith and the Ghost Orchid?
3. Why isn't it surprising that the Ghost Orchid was first discovered by a woman?
4. What was Rex Graham doing when he spotted the Ghost Orchid?
5. Why was the Ghost Orchid declared extinct?
6. What is ironic about Jannink's sighting of the Ghost Orchid?

**I.- b)** Indicate whether the following statements are **True or False** according to the text. **Copy the part (and ONLY the part)** of the text which justifies your answer. (Choose 2 out of the 3 statements.) (2 x 0.5 = 1 point)

1. The Ghost Orchid grows amongst trees.
2. Rex Graham had been looking for the Ghost Orchid for a long time.
3. Mark Jannink found the Ghost Orchid purely by chance.

**I.- c)** Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.) (4 x 0.25 = 1 point)

1. the most beautiful
2. hobby
3. important
4. trying to find
5. a period of two weeks
6. small forest

**SECTION II: Answer both subsections a) and b).**

**II.- a)** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two and five words**, including the word given. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 points)

1. You can enter the nature reserve, but you mustn't pick the flowers. (PROVIDED)  
You can enter the nature reserve, \_\_\_\_\_ pick the flowers.
2. Looking back, I think I should have studied botany. (REGRET)  
Looking back, I \_\_\_\_\_ botany.
3. Was it Paul's idea to go looking for a ghost orchid? (CAME)  
Was it Paul \_\_\_\_\_ idea of looking for a ghost orchid?
4. The date for the annual flower festival is the 23rd of March. (TAKE)  
The annual flower festival \_\_\_\_\_ the 23rd of March.
5. It's not my fault that your favourite vase broke. (BLAME)  
You can't \_\_\_\_\_ your favourite vase.
6. Would you like to go for a walk in the forest? (FEEL)  
Do \_\_\_\_\_ in the forest?

**II.- b)** In this text, fill in the gaps with the most suitable option from the four options given for each gap. (10 x 0.15 = 1.5 points)

In 2002, a former international footballer, Jeff Astle, died at the age of 59. An enquiry ruled that his death was damage caused to his brain by repeatedly heading footballs 1. .... his career. Before this, there had been very little scientific research into the issue but, in the years 2. .... then, there have been several studies which have all shown a link between neurological disorders and traumatic injury to the brain.

That is why, in 2020, children under 12 in the UK were banned from heading footballs while training. The ban, 3. ...., didn't include actual matches as, at that age, heading isn't something that occurs very often. In fact, in an under-12 football match, there are, 4. .... average, only about 1.5 headers altogether.

The UK isn't the first country to impose such a ban. In the USA, children aged ten or younger are not 5. .... to head the ball, and there are limitations on heading for 11 to 13 year-olds, too. Some people question the decision. One scientist claims that the research carried 6. .... only shows a link between professional footballers and dementia and doesn't say anything about the effect on the brain of playing football at a young age. He also 7. .... that if professionals are known to suffer problems later in life, perhaps the authorities should consider changing the rules of the professional game 8. .... than worrying about children who don't play often enough for it to be a problem. Some coaches have also said that it would be better to teach young children how to head a ball properly to limit the risk of injury. When they grow older, footballers will be expected to head the ball and the fact that they haven't been trained may make the problem 9. ....

However, supporters point out that an American study has shown that the risk of low-level brain injury is increased amongst high-school students who play football and head the ball.

They also state that, even if there is no scientific proof that heading the ball is dangerous, why put children 10. .... risk when there is no need to?

**Options:**

1. during / while / as / when
2. for / since / just / already
3. though / although / but / despite
4. at / over / on / of
5. let / allowed / approved / forced
6. up / at / out / on
7. regrets / admits / suggests / advises
8. more / despite / rather / instead
9. bad / worse / worst / badly
10. at / on / under / in

## PAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

**SECTION I: Read the text and answer the subsections a), b) and c).****STOCKHOLM SYNDROME**

In 1973, during a bank robbery in Stockholm, Jan-Erik Olsson took four people hostage for six days. It was the first criminal event to be shown live on Swedish television. During the robbery, Olsson demanded that a friend be brought from his prison cell to the bank. Together, the two men kept a close eye on the hostages. Despite the threats made against them, the hostages sympathised with their captors, and not only refused to give evidence against them in court, but actually helped to raise money for their defence.

A criminologist, Nils Bejerot, who investigated the case, came up with the phrase "Stockholm Syndrome" to describe what happened to the hostages. Although the syndrome is estimated to affect only about 8% of victims, it soon caught the public's attention. In 1975, the film *Dog Day Afternoon*, based on a 1972 robbery in New York, was released. The hostages in that siege had also sympathised with the bank robber. In the same year as the film came out, Patty Hearst, the daughter of a millionaire publisher, was arrested. She had been kidnapped 19 months earlier, but had subsequently been seen joining in the group's criminal activities, even armed with a gun during one bank robbery. Despite her lawyer claiming that she had been suffering from Stockholm Syndrome, she was found guilty and sentenced to seven years in prison.

Psychologists are still trying to understand what causes the condition. One theory is that hostages start off by pretending to sympathise with their captors in the hope that this will keep them safe and, over time, their brains start to believe that these fake emotions are actually true.

On a more basic level, during a long siege, victims and criminals interact and show their humanity. Olsson gave his jacket to one woman who felt cold and comforted her when she had a nightmare. He also sympathised with another woman who couldn't get through to her husband on the phone and he encouraged her to keep trying.

Whatever the reason, when the siege ended, the two criminals and their victims hugged and kissed before the criminals were taken away, with the hostages pleading with police officers not to hurt the two men.

**I.- a)** Answer **4** out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text. **Write complete sentences using your own words. Do not copy from the text.** (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)  
(4 x 0.5 = 2 points)

1. What made this bank robbery different from other crimes in Sweden?
2. How did the hostages help Olsson after the crime ended?
3. Why was Patty Hearst jailed?
4. What was Hearst's punishment?
5. How might hostages' views towards their captors change during a siege?
6. What thoughtful acts did Olsson carry out during the siege?

**I.- b)** Indicate whether the following statements are **True or False** according to the text. **Copy the part (and ONLY the part)** of the text which justifies your answer. (Choose 2 out of the 3 statements.) (2 x 0.5 = 1 point)

1. The authorities agreed to one of the robber's demands.
2. The actor didn't play a very sympathetic character in the film *Dog Day Afternoon*.
3. The victims' attitude towards their captors didn't change even after they were freed.

**I.- c)** Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.) (4 x 0.25 = 1 point)

1. watched carefully
2. invented
3. later
4. not real
5. make contact with
6. asking, begging

**SECTION II: Answer both subsections a) and b).**

**II.- a)** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two and five words**, including the word given. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 points)

1. The police are investigating the crime. (LOOKED)  
The crime \_\_\_\_\_ by the police.
2. I can't wait to watch the film *Dog Day Afternoon* on TV tonight. (LOOKING)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the film *Dog Day Afternoon* on TV tonight.
3. During the bank robbery, the robbers ordered everyone not to move. (STAND)  
People were \_\_\_\_\_ during the bank robbery.
4. Approaching an armed robber cost him his life. (ONLY)  
If \_\_\_\_\_ an armed robber, he would still be alive.
5. Nobody took any notice of the suspects. (ATTENTION)  
Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ the suspects.
6. It's boring to listen to the same story over and over. (FED)  
I am getting \_\_\_\_\_ same story.

**II.- b)** In this text, fill in the gaps with the most suitable option from the four options given for each gap. (10 x 0.15 = 1.5 points)

Anyone who started learning a foreign language at school knows how difficult and confusing it can be. But what about children from bilingual families, where one parent speaks Spanish and the 1. .... speaks English? When a child says: "Mommy, *quiero* a cookie!" is it because it is too difficult for a young child to learn 2. .... languages at the same time?

Well, research shows this is not the case. 3. ...., early childhood is the best time to learn a second language. But just how early should that be?

It seems to be before we are even born! Language learning depends 4. .... how we process sounds. All of the world's languages combined contain 800 unique sounds, 40 or so for 5. .... language. At birth, a baby's brain can 6. .... the difference between all 800 sounds! This means infants can learn any language they're exposed to. Babies gradually figure out which sounds they hear the most and become specialised in the sounds of their native language, 7. .... ability to understand all the others.

What about those babies who hear two languages? Researchers studied brain activity of babies from English-only and English-Spanish homes. Their findings show that babies' brains can become successfully tuned to the sounds of more than one language 8. .... they hear them on a regular basis.

All in all, studies claim that the need to constantly shift your attention between two languages can actually benefit your brain development. One advantage is that bilingual adults and children are able to switch between tasks and solve problems more easily. Moreover, it is easier for bilinguals to understand how languages work, so they can learn another language more 9. ....

In conclusion, growing up with two languages is not only possible, 10. .... can also make you smarter. What if you did not have a chance to start when you were a baby? Don't worry, you still have plenty of time to catch up.

**Options:**

1. another / other / two / both
2. difficult / different / unusual / similar
3. However / For example / Therefore / In fact
4. on / off / of / at
5. the / each / one / a
6. tell / say / speak / talk
7. losing / to lose / lose / lose to
8. whether / unless / if / while
9. quick / quicker / quickly / quickest
10. and / but / so / because

**SECTION I: Read the text and answer the subsections a), b) and c).**

**AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN TRIBE**

There are certain ancient civilisations such as the Egyptians, Romans and Greeks that many young people learn about. However, there is one group who are unfairly overlooked, despite being responsible for building one of the world's most famous landmarks.

The Nabataeans were a nomadic tribe that moved to what is now Jordan in about the 6th century BC. They then built an overland trade route that stretched from Syria to Yemen, which made them rich and powerful. They also built pipes and aqueducts in order to help irrigate the arid, desert land for farming.

Their capital and most famous city was Petra, which is now the biggest tourist attraction in Jordan. It was rediscovered by a Swiss explorer, Johann L. Burckhardt, in 1812. He could have been forgiven for believing he had discovered a Greek city. The Nabataeans' art and architecture were influenced by the people they did business with, and a strong Greek influence can be seen in the pillars and carvings in the buildings in Petra.

As sea routes took trade away from the Nabataeans, their wealth declined. In 106 AD, the last Nabataean king died and the kingdom ceased to exist, with Petra being taken over by the Romans. The tribe continued living at Petra until sometime around the 4th century. Although there was an earthquake there in 363 AD, no one knows if this was the reason they left. Petra remained inhabited for at least two more centuries, but the Nabataeans seemed to have just vanished.

It's thought that a Bedouin tribe called the Slayb could be the descendants of the Nabataeans. Like the Nabataeans, they are artistic and musical, and the women are freer than in many similar tribes. Their dialect of Arabic contains Indian words, possibly due to trade with India in the distant past, and there is evidence in their appearance of foreign blood. Could this be evidence of marriages with the Romans many centuries ago? There is no proof of any link between the Slayb and the Nabataeans, and there almost certainly never will be, but it would be nice to think that this proud and extraordinary civilisation didn't die out completely.

**I.- a)** Answer **4** out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text. **Write complete sentences using your own words. Do not copy from the text.** (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)  
(4 x 0.5 = 2 points)

1. What three achievements of the Nabataeans does the writer mention?
2. What important event occurred in 1812?
3. In what way do the buildings in Petra resemble Greek buildings of the time?
4. Why did the Nabataean kingdom come to an end?
5. What happened to the Nabataeans around the 4th century?
6. What does the writer say about the Slayb tribe's language?

**I.- b)** Indicate whether the following statements are **True or False** according to the text. **Copy the part (and ONLY the part)** of the text which justifies your answer. (Choose 2 out of the 3 statements.) (2 x 0.5 = 1 point)

1. The writer believes that the Nabataeans deserve to be better known than they are.
2. Some of the buildings in Petra were built by the Greeks.
3. After the earthquake in Petra, people stopped living there.

**I.- c)** Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.) (4 x 0.25 = 1 point)

1. ignored
2. spread over a distance
3. fortune
4. came to a stop
5. disappeared
6. no longer exist

**SECTION II: Answer both subsections a) and b).**

**II.- a)** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two and five words**, including the word given. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 points)

1. We went for a walk although it was raining. (SPITE)  
In \_\_\_\_\_, we went for a walk.
2. Have you decided yet about travelling to Jordan? (MIND)  
Have you \_\_\_\_\_ about travelling to Jordan?
3. Do you want to learn about your ancestors? (KEEN)  
Are \_\_\_\_\_ about your ancestors?
4. Smoking is prohibited at this historical site. (ALLOWED)  
You \_\_\_\_\_ at this historical site.
5. Our guide was determined to show us all the landmarks. (INSISTED)  
Our guide \_\_\_\_\_ all the landmarks.
6. The guard said that we had broken some ancient plates. (ACCUSED)  
We \_\_\_\_\_ some ancient plates.

**II.- b)** In this text, fill in the gaps with the most suitable option from the four options given for each gap. (10 x 0.15 = 1.5 points)

What would you do if people you didn't know greeted you like an old friend? This is what happened to 19-year-old Bobby Shafran in 1980 1. .... he started his first day of college.

Strangers were shaking his hand, calling him *Eddy* and saying that they were glad that he had decided to return to college.

Bobby soon found 2. .... the truth from another student called Michael. Michael had been Eddy's best friend the year 3. .... and he told Bobby that Eddy had decided to transfer to a different college. When Bobby 4. .... up everyone just assumed that he was Eddy and had changed his 5. ....

Michael asked Bobby what his date of birth was. It was 12th of July, 1961, exactly the same as Eddy's. Although both Bobby and Eddy had been adopted as babies, Bobby realised that they were twins. The two eventually arranged to meet and a local newspaper decided to publish an article about the reunited twins 6. .... with a photo of the two of them.

One of the people who read the article was a 19-year-old student at a different college. Looking at the photo was like 7. .... in a mirror. As he had also been adopted and had the same birthday, he got in touch and told the twins that they were actually triplets.

The three brothers appeared on talk shows, in an episode of the sitcom *Cheers* and even had a small 8. .... in a film. The young men became inseparable and even opened a restaurant together, which they named *Triplets*.

However, there is a dark side to the story. The adoptive parents weren't told that the boys were triplets and, unknown to them, they were part of an experiment to see how 9. .... our personality results from our background and how much from our genes. The boys were lucky that they were 10. .... to find each other, but how many other siblings have lived their entire lives without knowing about each other?

**Options:**

1. when / while / during / as
2. of / off / up / out
3. previous / before / past / behind
4. turned / appeared / came / stood
5. head / thought / mind / opinion
6. along / beside / attached / next
7. to see / seeing / to look / looking
8. piece / part / section / share
9. much / many / more / most
10. encouraged / ought / allowed / able

## PAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

**SECTION I: Read the text and answer the subsections a), b) and c).****THE GHOST ORCHID**

The Ghost Orchid is one of Britain's rarest and loveliest wild flowers. The plant's name refers to its pallid features, mysterious beauty, and intermittent appearances. With no leaves and no green chlorophyll, the Ghost Orchid rarely appears above ground and is very well camouflaged in the woods and forests where it grows. Traditionally, the best time to see a ghost is at night, and in fact botanists sometimes look for the Ghost Orchid when it is dark; they use a powerful torch, shining the light parallel to the ground to help them to see the flower.

The Ghost Orchid was one of the last of Britain's indigenous plants to be discovered. It was first found in Britain in 1854 by Mary Anderton Smith. Botany was considered a very suitable pastime for young ladies at the time, and in 19th-century Britain, women often made important botanical discoveries. But although a lot of people have looked for it since Mary first found it, this plant has only occasionally been seen in Britain again.

One notable sighting came in 1953, when botanist Rex Graham, who had been searching for years in the hope of finding the Ghost Orchid, decided to take a moment's rest, sat down on a tree stump and, while lighting his pipe, saw the orchid in front of him. History does not relate whether he ever actually smoked his pipe!

More years went by with no confirmed sightings, and in 2001 the Ghost Orchid was officially declared extinct in the British Isles. The last British specimen, we were told, had died. Nevertheless, botanists continued to look for the orchid. One of them, Mark Jannink, carefully researched its preferred habitats and records of where and when it had been found. After much study, Jannink came to the conclusion that many of the sightings came after a cold winter.

The winter of 2008-9 was cold. Jannink identified ten possible sites and visited each one of them every fortnight throughout the summer of 2009. Finally, on 20 September 2009, he found a single small specimen in a wood only a few kilometres from where Mary Anderton Smith had first found it all those years ago.

The Ghost Orchid seems to be reminding us of its ability to return from the dead.

I.- a) Answer 4 out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text. Write complete sentences using your own words. Do not copy from the text. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)  
(4 x 0.5 = 2 points)

1. Why is the name of the Ghost Orchid appropriate?

*The name of the Ghost Orchid is appropriate as / since it is a pale flower and appears when you might not expect it.*

2. What is the connection between Mary Anderton Smith and the Ghost Orchid?

*The connection between Mary Anderton Smith and the Ghost Orchid is that it was discovered by her in Britain in 1854.*

3. Why isn't it surprising that the Ghost Orchid was first discovered by a woman?

*It is not surprising that the Ghost Orchid was first discovered by a woman as / since at that time in Britain, young women were encouraged to study Botany as a pastime.*

4. What was Rex Graham doing when he spotted the Ghost Orchid?

*Rex Graham was taking a break and sitting on a tree stump when he spotted the Ghost Orchid.*

5. Why **was** the Ghost Orchid declared extinct?

**The Ghost Orchid was declared extinct as / since it had not been seen from 1953 to 2001.**

6. What **is** ironic about Jannink's sighting of the Ghost Orchid?

**What is ironic about Jannink's sighting of the Ghost Orchid is that the specimen he found was discovered really close to the spot where Mary Anderton Smith had first discovered the flower.**

I. - b) Indicate whether the following statements are True or False according to the text. **Copy the part (and ONLY the part)** of the text which justifies your answer. (Choose 2 out of the 3 statements.) (2 x 0.5 = 1 point)

1. The Ghost Orchid grows amongst trees.

*This statement is TRUE. "The Ghost Orchid rarely appears above ground and is very well camouflaged in the woods and forests where it grows." (p.1)*

2. Rex Graham had been looking for the Ghost Orchid for a long time.

*This statement is TRUE. "Rex Graham, who had been searching for years in the hope of finding the Ghost Orchid." (p.3)*

3. Mark Jannink found the Ghost Orchid purely by chance.

*This statement is FALSE. "Jannink carefully researched its preferred habitats and records of where and when it had been found." (p.4)*

I.- c) Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.) (4 x 0.25 = 1 point)

1. the most beautiful (*loveliest, p.1, 1.1*)
2. hobby (*pastime, p.2, 2.2*)
3. important (*notable, p.3, 3.1*)
4. trying to find (*searching (for) p.3, 3.1*)
- 5 a period of two weeks (*fortnight, p.5, 5.1*)
6. small forest (*wood p.5, 5.2*)

## **SECTION II: Answer both subsections a) and b).**

II.- a) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two and five words**, including the word given. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 points)

1. You can enter the nature reserve, but you mustn't pick the flowers. (PROVIDED)  
You can enter the nature reserve, PROVIDED THAT YOU DON'T pick the flowers.
2. Looking back, I think I should have studied botany. (REGRET)  
Looking back, I REGRET NOT STUDYING / THAT I DID NOT STUDY botany.

3. Was it Paul's idea to go looking for a ghost orchid? (CAME)  
Was it Paul WHO CAME UP WITH THE idea of looking for a ghost orchid?
4. The date for the annual flower festival is the 23rd of March. (TAKE)  
The annual flower festival WILL TAKE PLACE ON the 23rd of March.
5. It's not my fault that your favourite vase broke. (BLAME)  
You can't BLAME ME FOR BREAKING your favourite vase.
6. Would you like to go for a walk in the forest? (FEEL)  
Do YOU FEEL LIKE WALKING in the forest?

II.- b) In this text, fill in the gaps with the most suitable option from the four options given for each gap.  
(10 x 0.15 = 1.5 points)

In 2002, a former international footballer, Jeff Astle, died at the age of 59. An enquiry ruled that his death was damage caused to his brain by repeatedly heading footballs 1. .... his career. Before this, there had been very little scientific research into the issue but, in the years 2. .... then, there have been several studies which have all shown a link between neurological disorders and traumatic injury to the brain.

That is why, in 2020, children under 12 in the UK were banned from heading footballs while training. The ban, 3. ...., didn't include actual matches as, at that age, heading isn't something that occurs very often. In fact, in an under-12 football match, there are, 4. .... average, only about 1.5 headers altogether.

The UK isn't the first country to impose such a ban. In the USA, children aged ten or younger are not 5. .... to head the ball, and there are limitations on heading for 11 to 13 year-olds, too. Some people question the decision. One scientist claims that the research carried 6. .... only shows a link between professional footballers and dementia and doesn't say anything about the effect on the brain of playing football at a young age. He also 7. .... that if professionals are known to suffer problems later in life, perhaps the authorities should consider changing the rules of the professional game 8. .... than worrying about children who don't play often enough for it to be a problem. Some coaches have also said that it would be better to teach young children how to head a ball properly to limit the risk of injury. When they grow older, footballers will be expected to head the ball and the fact that they haven't been trained may make the problem 9. ....

However, supporters point out that an American study has shown that the risk of low-level brain injury is increased amongst high-school students who play football and head the ball.

They also state that, even if there is no scientific proof that heading the ball is dangerous, why put children 10. .... risk when there is no need to?

### Options:

1. *during* / while / as / when
2. for / *since* / just / already
3. *though* / although / but / despite
4. at / over / *on* / of
5. let / *allowed* / approved / forced
6. up / at / *out* / on
7. regrets / admits / *suggests* / advises
8. more / despite / *rather* / instead
9. bad / *worse* / worst / badly
10. *at* / on / under / in

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In 1973, during a bank robbery in Stockholm, Jan-Erik Olsson took four people hostage for six days. It was the first criminal event to be shown live on Swedish television. During the robbery, Olsson demanded that a friend be brought from his prison cell to the bank. Together, the two men kept a close eye on the hostages. Despite the threats made against them, the hostages sympathised with their captors, and not only refused to give evidence against them in court, but actually helped to raise money for their defence.

A criminologist, Nils Bejerot, who investigated the case, came up with the phrase “Stockholm Syndrome” to describe what happened to the hostages. Although the syndrome is estimated to affect only about 8% of victims, it soon caught the public’s attention. In 1975, the film *Dog Day Afternoon*, based on a 1972 robbery in New York, was released. The hostages in that siege had also sympathised with the bank robber. In the same year as the film came out, Patty Hearst, the daughter of a millionaire publisher, was arrested. She had been kidnapped 19 months earlier, but had subsequently been seen joining in the group’s criminal activities, even armed with a gun during one bank robbery. Despite her lawyer claiming that she had been suffering from Stockholm Syndrome, she was found guilty and sentenced to seven years in prison.

Psychologists are still trying to understand what causes the condition. One theory is that hostages start off by pretending to sympathise with their captors in the hope that this will keep them safe and, over time, their brains start to believe that these fake emotions are actually true.

On a more basic level, during a long siege, victims and criminals interact and show their humanity. Olsson gave his jacket to one woman who felt cold and comforted her when she had a nightmare. He also sympathised with another woman who couldn’t get through to her husband on the phone and he encouraged her to keep trying.

Whatever the reason, when the siege ended, the two criminals and their victims hugged and kissed before the criminals were taken away, with the hostages pleading with police officers not to hurt the two men.

**I.- a) Answer 4 out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text. Write complete sentences using your own words. Do not copy from the text. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)**  
(4 x 0.5 = 2 points)

1. What **made** this bank robbery different from other crimes in Sweden?

*What made this bank robbery different from other crimes in Sweden was that it was the first criminal event to be televised live.*

2. How **did** the hostages help Olsson after the crime ended?

*The hostages helped Olsson after the crime ended by not testifying against him in court and by even helping to pay for the cost of his defence.*

3. Why **was** Patty Hearst jailed?

*Patty Hearst was jailed since / as she took part in a bank robbery and was armed with a gun.*

4. What **was** Hearst’s punishment?

*Hearst’s punishment was that she was sentenced to seven years in jail.*

5. How **might** hostages’ views towards their captors **change** during a siege?

*Hostages’ views towards their captors might change during a siege as / since they may/might/could begin to feel protected by them or even feel sorry for them.*

6. What thoughtful acts **did** Olsson carry out during the siege?

*The thoughtful acts which Olsson carried out during the siege were that he offered his jacket to a woman who felt cold (and comforted her when she had a nightmare) and he encouraged another woman to keep phoning her husband.*

I.- b) Indicate whether the following statements are True or False according to the text. **Copy the part (and ONLY the part)** of the text which justifies your answer. (Choose 2 out of the 3 statements.) (2 x 0.5 = 1 point)

1. The authorities agreed to one of the robber's demands.

*This statement is TRUE. "During the robbery, Olsson demanded that a friend be brought from his prison cell to the bank. Together, the two men." (p.1)*

2. The actor didn't play a very sympathetic character in the film *Dog Day Afternoon*.

*This statement is FALSE. "The hostages in that siege had also sympathised with the bank robber." (p.2)*

3. The victims' attitude towards their captors didn't change even after they were freed.

*This statement is TRUE. "When the siege ended, the two criminals and their victims hugged and kissed before the criminals were taken away, with the hostages pleading with police officers not to hurt the two men." (p.5)*

I.- c) Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.) (4 x 0.25 = 1 point)

1. watched carefully (*kept a close eye on, p.1, 1.3*)

2. invented (*came up with, p.2, 2.1*)

3. later (*subsequently, p.2, 2.6*)

4. not real (*fake, p.3, 3.3*)

5. make contact with (*get through to, p.4, 4.3*)

6. asking, begging (*pleading, p.5, 5.2*)

## **SECTION II: Answer both subsections a) and b).**

II.- a) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two and five words**, including the word given. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 points)

1. The police are investigating the crime. (LOOKED)  
The crime *IS BEING LOOKED INTO* by the police.

2. I can't wait to watch the film *Dog Day Afternoon* on TV tonight. (LOOKING)  
*I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO WATCHING* the film *Dog Day Afternoon* on TV tonight.

3. During the bank robbery, the robbers ordered everyone not to move. (STAND)  
People were *ORDERED TO STAND STILL* during the bank robbery.

4. Approaching an armed robber cost him his life. (ONLY)  
*IF ONLY HE HADN'T APPROACHED* an armed robber, he would still be alive.

5. Nobody took any notice of the suspects. (ATTENTION)  
Nobody *PAID ANY ATTENTION TO* the suspects.

6. It's boring to listen to the same story over and over. (FED)  
I am getting *FED UP LISTENING TO THE* same story.

II.- b) In this text, fill in the gaps with the most suitable option from the four options given for each gap. (10 x 0.15 = 1.5 points)

Anyone who started learning a foreign language at school knows how difficult and confusing it can be. But what about children from bilingual families, where one parent speaks Spanish and the 1. .... speaks English? When a child says: “Mommy, *quiero* a cookie!” is it because it is too difficult for a young child to learn 2. .... languages at the same time?

Well, research shows this is not the case. 3. ...., early childhood is the best time to learn a second language. But just how early should that be?

It seems to be before we are even born! Language learning depends 4. .... how we process sounds. All of the world’s languages combined contain 800 unique sounds, 40 or so for 5. .... language. At birth, a baby’s brain can 6. .... the difference between all 800 sounds! This means infants can learn any language they’re exposed to. Babies gradually figure out which sounds they hear the most and become specialised in the sounds of their native language, 7. .... ability to understand all the others.

What about those babies who hear two languages? Researchers studied brain activity of babies from English-only and English-Spanish homes. Their findings show that babies’ brains can become successfully tuned to the sounds of more than one language 8. .... they hear them on a regular basis.

All in all, studies claim that the need to constantly shift your attention between two languages can actually benefit your brain development. One advantage is that bilingual adults and children are able to switch between tasks and solve problems more easily. Moreover, it is easier for bilinguals to understand how languages work, so they can learn another language more 9. ....

In conclusion, growing up with two languages is not only possible, 10. .... can also make you smarter. What if you did not have a chance to start when you were a baby? Don’t worry, you still have plenty of time to catch up.

#### Options:

1. another / *other* / two / both
2. difficult / *different* / unusual / similar
3. However / For example / Therefore / *In fact*
4. *on* / off / of / at
5. the / *each* / one / a
6. *tell* / say / speak / talk
7. *losing* / to lose / lose / lose to
8. whether / unless / *if* / while
9. quick / quicker / *quickly* / quickest
10. and / *but* / so / because

## PAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

**SECTION I: Read the text and answer the subsections a), b) and c).****AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN TRIBE**

There are certain ancient civilisations such as the Egyptians, Romans and Greeks that many young people learn about. However, there is one group who are unfairly overlooked, despite being responsible for building one of the world's most famous landmarks.

The Nabataeans were a nomadic tribe that moved to what is now Jordan in about the 6th century BC. They then built an overland trade route that stretched from Syria to Yemen, which made them rich and powerful. They also built pipes and aqueducts in order to help irrigate the arid, desert land for farming.

Their capital and most famous city was Petra, which is now the biggest tourist attraction in Jordan. It was rediscovered by a Swiss explorer, Johann L. Burckhardt, in 1812. He could have been forgiven for believing he had discovered a Greek city. The Nabataeans' art and architecture were influenced by the people they did business with, and a strong Greek influence can be seen in the pillars and carvings in the buildings in Petra.

As sea routes took trade away from the Nabataeans, their wealth declined. In 106 AD, the last Nabataean king died and the kingdom ceased to exist, with Petra being taken over by the Romans. The tribe continued living at Petra until sometime around the 4th century. Although there was an earthquake there in 363 AD, no one knows if this was the reason they left. Petra remained inhabited for at least two more centuries, but the Nabataeans seemed to have just vanished.

It's thought that a Bedouin tribe called the Slayb could be the descendants of the Nabataeans. Like the Nabataeans, they are artistic and musical, and the women are freer than in many similar tribes. Their dialect of Arabic contains Indian words, possibly due to trade with India in the distant past, and there is evidence in their appearance of foreign blood. Could this be evidence of marriages with the Romans many centuries ago? There is no proof of any link between the Slayb and the Nabataeans, and there almost certainly never will be, but it would be nice to think that this proud and extraordinary civilisation didn't die out completely.

I.- a) Answer **4 out of the following 6** questions according to information given in the text. Write **complete sentences using your own words**. Do not copy from the text. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)  
(4 x 0.5 = 2 points)

1. What three achievements of the Nabataeans **does** the writer mention?

*The three achievements of the Nabataeans which the writer mentions are that they built an overland trade route, an irrigation system and the city of Petra.*

2. What important event **occurred** in 1812?

*The important event which occurred in 1812 was that the city of Petra was rediscovered by a Swiss explorer.*

3. In what way **do** the buildings in Petra resemble Greek buildings of the time?

*The way in which the buildings in Petra resemble Greek buildings of the time are that the pillars and carvings resemble the art and architecture of the Greeks.*

4. Why **did** the Nabataean kingdom come to an end?

*The Nabataean kingdom came to an end since / as their wealth had declined due to sea routes, and their last king died.*

5. What **happened** to the Nabataeans around the 4th century?

**Around the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the Nabataeans left Petra and seemed to have vanished.**

6. What **does** the writer say about the Slayb tribe's language?

**About the Slayb tribe's language, the writer says that it includes Indian words.**

I.- b) Indicate whether the following statements are True or False according to the text. **Copy the part (and ONLY the part)** of the text which justifies your answer. (Choose 2 out of the 3 statements.) (2 x 0.5 = 1 point)

1. The writer believes that the Nabataeans deserve to be better known than they are.

*This statement is TRUE. "There is one group who are unfairly overlooked." (p.1)*

2. Some of the buildings in Petra were built by the Greeks.

*This statement is FALSE. "A strong Greek influence can be seen in the pillars and carvings in the buildings in Petra." (p.3)*

3. After the earthquake in Petra, people stopped living there.

*This statement is FALSE. "Petra remained inhabited for at least two more centuries." (p.4)*

I.- c) Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.) (4 x 0.25 = 1 point)

1. ignored (*overlooked, p.1, 1.2*)
2. spread over a distance (*stretched from, p.2, 2.2*)
3. fortune (*wealth, p.4, 4.1*)
4. came to a stop (*ceased to exist, p.4, 4.2*)
5. disappeared (*vanished, p.4, 4.5*)
6. no longer exist (*die out, p.5, 5.6*)

## **SECTION II: Answer both subsections a) and b).**

II.- a) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two and five words**, including the word given. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 points)

1. We went for a walk although it was raining. (SPITE)  
In *SPITE OF THE RAIN*, we went for a walk.
2. Have you decided yet about travelling to Jordan? (MIND)  
Have you *MADE UP YOUR MIND* about travelling to Jordan?
3. Do you want to learn about your ancestors? (KEEN)  
Are *YOU KEEN ON LEARNING / KEEN TO LEARN* about your ancestors?
4. Smoking is prohibited at this historical site. (ALLOWED)  
You *ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SMOKE* at this historical site.

5. Our guide was determined to show us all the landmarks. (INSISTED)  
Our guide *INSISTED ON SHOWING US* all the landmarks.
6. The guard said that we had broken some ancient plates. (ACCUSED)  
We *WERE ACCUSED OF BREAKING / HAVING BROKEN* some ancient plates.

II.- b) In this text, fill in the gaps with the most suitable option from the four options given for each gap.  
(10 x 0.15 = 1.5 points)

What would you do if people you didn't know greeted you like an old friend? This is what happened to 19-year-old Bobby Shafran in 1980 1. .... he started his first day of college.

Strangers were shaking his hand, calling him *Eddy* and saying that they were glad that he had decided to return to college.

Bobby soon found 2. .... the truth from another student called Michael. Michael had been Eddy's best friend the year 3. .... and he told Bobby that Eddy had decided to transfer to a different college. When Bobby 4. .... up everyone just assumed that he was Eddy and had changed his 5. ....

Michael asked Bobby what his date of birth was. It was 12th of July, 1961, exactly the same as Eddy's. Although both Bobby and Eddy had been adopted as babies, Bobby realised that they were twins. The two eventually arranged to meet and a local newspaper decided to publish an article about the reunited twins 6. .... with a photo of the two of them.

One of the people who read the article was a 19-year-old student at a different college. Looking at the photo was like 7. .... in a mirror. As he had also been adopted and had the same birthday, he got in touch and told the twins that they were actually triplets.

The three brothers appeared on talk shows, in an episode of the sitcom *Cheers* and even had a small 8. .... in a film. The young men became inseparable and even opened a restaurant together, which they named *Triplets*.

However, there is a dark side to the story. The adoptive parents weren't told that the boys were triplets and, unknown to them, they were part of an experiment to see how 9. .... our personality results from our background and how much from our genes. The boys were lucky that they were 10. .... to find each other, but how many other siblings have lived their entire lives without knowing about each other?

#### Options:

1. *when* / while / during / as
2. of / off / up / *out*
3. previous / *before* / past / behind
4. *turned* / appeared / came / stood
5. head / thought / *mind* / opinion
6. *along* / beside / attached / next
7. to see / seeing / to look / *looking*
8. piece / *part* / section / share
9. *much* / many / more / most
10. encouraged / ought / allowed / *able*