



EXEMPLE PROVA DE COMPETÈNCIA CLAU DE LLENGUA ANGLESA NIVELL 3

LISTENING (2,5 p.)

Escoltar una intervenció oral (entrevista, reportatge, col·loqui, etc.) i respondre amb verdader o fals, elegir la resposta correcta entre diverses opcions i justificar, completar frases amb la paraula clau correcta o respondre preguntes concretes relacionades amb el text escoltat.

READING (2,5 p.)

When another old cave is discovered in the south of France, it is not usually news. Rather, it is an ordinary event. Such discoveries are so frequent these days that hardly anybody pays heed to them. However, when the Lascaux cave complex was discovered in 1940, the world was amazed. Painted directly on its walls were hundreds of scenes showing how people lived thousands of years ago. The scenes show people hunting animals, such as bison or wild cats. Other images depict birds and, most noticeably, horses, which appear in more than 300 wall images, by far outnumbering all other animals.

Early artists drawing these animals accomplished a monumental and difficult task. They did not limit themselves to the easily accessible walls but carried their painting materials to spaces that required climbing steep walls or crawling into narrow passages in the Lascaux complex.

Unfortunately, the paintings have been exposed to the destructive action of water and temperature changes, which easily wear the images away. Because the Lascaux caves have many entrances, air movement has also damaged the images inside. Although they are not out in the open air, where natural light would have destroyed them long ago, many of the images have deteriorated and are barely recognizable. To prevent further damage, the site was closed to tourists in 1963, 23 years after it was discovered



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1. Complete the sentences correctly (0.25 x 4 = 1p):

1.1_ Which title best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Wild Animals in Art
- B. Hidden Prehistoric Paintings
- C. Exploring Caves Respectfully
- D. Determining the Age of French Caves

1.2 In line 3, the words pays heed to are closest in meaning to.

- A. discovers
- B. watches
- C. notices
- D. buys

1.3 Based on the passage, what is probably true about the south of France?

- A. It is home to rare animals.
- B. It has a large number of caves.
- C. It is known for horse-racing events.
- D. It has attracted many famous artists.

1.4 According to the passage, which animals appear most often on the cave walls?

- A. Birds
- B. Bison
- C. Horses
- D. Wild cats



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2. Answer the following questions about the author and the extract. Write your answers in complete sentences using your own words as far as possible (0.5 x 3 = 1.5p).

2.1 Why was painting inside the Lascaux complex a difficult task?

2.2 According to the passage, which three factors have caused damage to the paintings?

2.3 What does the passage say happened at the Lascaux caves in 1963?

WRITING (2,5 p.)

3. Write a composition of about 130 words on ONE of the following topics

a) You love to tell stories about fiction or experiences that you lived in the past. Time expressions or sequencing words are used to have all the events ordered in a chronological way. Start your tale with '**Once upon a time...**'

1. Time expressions

When, While, As soon as, Then, The next day, After, Suddenly, Afterwards, Later (on), Last year, Firstly, Last of all, Already, Ever, For, Just, Never, Since, Yet, After a while, Next, First, In the end, Lastly

2. Past tenses are normally used in these essays.

Past simple, past continuous, past perfect:

He left home at 6 in the morning..., He was leaving home at 6 in the morning when..., He had already left home at 6 in the morning when suddenly...



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b) Write an informal letter or e-mail addressed to a friend.

1. You can use the following basic linkers in order to structure your letter's aim into an **Opening > Body > Closing**

Paragraph 1 > Paragraph 2 > Paragraph 3

Greetings and some introductory question > Information > Goodbye, farewell

2. The linkers are:

To add ideas – *and, or*: They were having lunch **and** watching TV

To contrast ideas – *but*: We are happy **but** we would like to rest

To give a result – *so*: They studied all night **so** they were very tired

To give a reason – *because*: She bought it **because** she didn't have it

SPEAKING (2, 5 p.)

4. Choose ONE of the following topics (1, 5 p):

a) Study management:

Things you can say:

1. Next year I intend to study abroad
2. I plan to go to the US
3. My main goal is to improve my English
4. How exactly do I go about searching for a book?
5. What's the charge for overdue books?
6. Can I access the internet on my laptop?



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b) Sightseeing:

Things you can say:

1. *That statue's very impressive*
2. *That's a fantastic view*
3. *Is this place famous for anything?*
4. *I'm starving*
5. *Is it easy to get around?*
6. *Where's the best place to go for a night out?*
7. *I like wandering around street markets*
8. *It's well worth buying a weekly tourist ticket*

5. Interview. Answer the questions that the interviewer will ask you (1p).
A job interview