

Avaluació de final d'etapa ESO quart

CURS 2025-2026

competència en comunicació lingüística

llengua anglesa

Instruccions

- Per respondre a les preguntes de la prova disposes d'un **FULL DE RESPOSTES** amb dues parts:
 - **PART 1:**
 - **Comprensió oral:** has d'escoltar dos textos i respondre a les preguntes. Escoltaràs cada text dues vegades. La primera és per respondre a les preguntes i la segona, per repassar les teves respostes.
 - **Comprensió lectora:** has de llegir dos textos i respondre a les preguntes.
 - **Només hi ha una resposta correcta per a cada pregunta.** Marca amb una X la casella corresponent.
 - No facis servir cap corrector (líquid, cinta). Si t'equivoques, segueix les indicacions que trobaràs al full de respostes.
 - **PART 2:** has d'elaborar un text que tingui entre 80 i 95 paraules. Segueix les indicacions i recorda que només pots escriure la teva resposta dins l'espai que marca el requadre. Per fer l'esborrany, demana un full en blanc.
- Tanca l'**ordinador** per fer l'expressió escrita.
- Per fer la prova utilitza un **bolígraf blau o negre** (tinta no esborrable).
- No t'oblidis de respondre a la **pregunta de valoració**.

ORAL COMPREHENSION. LISTENING 1

You will hear listening 1 twice. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer. Now look at the questions for this part. You have 2 minutes.

READING STORIES

- 1. Both Tom and Sophie...**
 - a. hate science fiction stories.
 - b. enjoy fantasy stories.
 - c. like mystery stories.
 - d. read manga.

- 2. How does Sophie feel about her ability to become a detective?**
 - a. Excited.
 - b. Doubtful.
 - c. Confident.
 - d. Indifferent.

- 3. Sophie says "thank you" to Tom because he is...**
 - a. correcting her.
 - b. giving her ideas.
 - c. doing her a favour.
 - d. saying nice things to her.

- 4. At the end, Tom _____ about Sophie.**
 - a. tells the truth
 - b. reveals a secret
 - c. solves a mystery
 - d. finds out something new

ORAL COMPREHENSION. LISTENING 1

5. How can reading mystery stories help Sophie in her passion for writing? By...

- a. teaching her how to create characters and plots.
- b. making her dislike other kinds of stories.
- c. showing her how to chase criminals.
- d. discouraging her from writing.



Image: Budgeron Bach, Pexels

ORAL COMPREHENSION. LISTENING 2

You will hear listening 2 twice. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer. Now look at the questions for this part. You have 2 minutes.

LITERARY PODCAST

- 6. What is the topic of the podcast?**
- a. Jamie's writing.
 - b. Famous writers.
 - c. Advice for writing.
 - d. Advice for research.
- 7. This episode is addressed to...**
- a. people who want to become writers.
 - b. fans of some famous writers.
 - c. experienced writers.
 - d. young writers.
- 8. In tip number one, Margaret Atwood recommends a notebook to write down...**
- a. everything you can think of.
 - b. wishes for the future.
 - c. ideas for future use.
 - d. writing tips.
- 9. When J. K. Rowling says "you have to put the hours in" she means you must...**
- a. write down the number of hours.
 - b. establish a timetable.
 - c. write occasionally.
 - d. write regularly.

ORAL COMPREHENSION. LISTENING 2

- 10. According to J. K. Rowling, why is it important to continue to write even when it's difficult? To...**
- a. practice different genres and styles.
 - b. discover your unique writing style.
 - c. have some power.
 - d. finish a story.
- 11. Both writers suggest that the writing process...**
- a. needs effort, reading and practice.
 - b. is about imitating other writers.
 - c. depends on reading tastes.
 - d. is easy and quick.
- 12. In this podcast, Jamie is...**
- a. giving his opinion.
 - b. telling his point of view.
 - c. presenting his conclusions.
 - d. telling about his personal experience.

READING COMPREHENSION. TEXT 1

Read this text carefully and answer the questions according to the information in the text.

A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT

by Mark Twain

I was born and raised in Hartford, in the State of Connecticut. My father was a blacksmith*, and my uncle was a horse doctor. I worked with them at first, then I learned to make guns, engines, and other machines at a big factory. One day, I had a fight with a strong man everyone called Hercules. He hit me on the head, and I passed out.

When I woke up, I was under a tree in a beautiful place. A man in old armor on a horse was looking at me. He asked if I wanted to fight for land or a lady. I told him to go away, but he charged at me with his spear**. I climbed the tree to escape from him, but he said I was his prisoner. We made a deal that I would go with him, and he wouldn't hurt me. We walked through forests I didn't remember seeing before, and this confused me. I asked him how far we were from Hartford, but he didn't know the place. After an hour, we saw a town and a big castle. "Bridgeport?" I said, pointing. "Camelot", he answered.



Image: Daniel Carter Beard, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

READING COMPREHENSION. TEXT 1

The man was sleepy and wanted to stop. He gave me his journal to read. He said he had written everything down. I sat and read his old, yellow pages. Under his handwriting, I saw even older Latin words. I thought to myself, Camelot? I don't remember hearing about it. Maybe it's the name of an asylum for mad people.

The landscape was beautiful and peaceful, like a dream, with no people or traffic, just a quiet path for horses. Soon, a girl walked by. At the beginning she looked calm and happy, but when she saw me, she raised her hands, and her eyes widened in shock. I couldn't understand why she was surprised by me and not by the man in armor.

As we got closer to the town, we saw people with long, dirty hair who wore simple clothes. Everyone stared at me and talked about me, but they only saluted the man in armor. In the town, there were small stone houses with no windows and the streets were narrow. We heard military music, and a parade of soldiers in shiny armor and colorful banners appeared. We followed them through the town, until we reached the castle at the top.

I asked an old man: "Do you belong to the asylum or are you just visiting?". He looked at me strangely and started to speak in old-fashioned words. I decided he was one of the patients and moved on.

Adapted from the website gutenberg.org

GLOSSARY:

***blacksmith**: ferrer.

****spear**: llança.

- 13. What was the narrator's profession? He was a...**
- a. factory worker.
 - b. horse doctor.
 - c. blacksmith.
 - d. fighter.
- 14. Who hit the narrator on the head?**
- a. His uncle.
 - b. His strong boss.
 - c. A man in armor.
 - d. A man called Hercules.
- 15. At the end of the first paragraph, "I passed out" means I...**
- a. lost consciousness.
 - b. left the place.
 - c. fell asleep.
 - d. died.
- 16. In the second paragraph, the narrator probably wanted to...**
- a. return to Hartford.
 - b. guide the man to Hartford.
 - c. follow the man to Camelot.
 - d. find information about Camelot.
- 17. Why were the people staring at and talking about the narrator? Because he...**
- a. was someone they knew.
 - b. was wearing no clothes.
 - c. was carrying a spear.
 - d. looked out of place.

READING COMPREHENSION. TEXT 1

18. The narrator's journey suggests...

- a. it is an extraordinary and confusing experience.
- b. he is familiar with the landscape.
- c. he is scared about the asylum.
- d. it is a normal day for him.

19. The old man spoke...

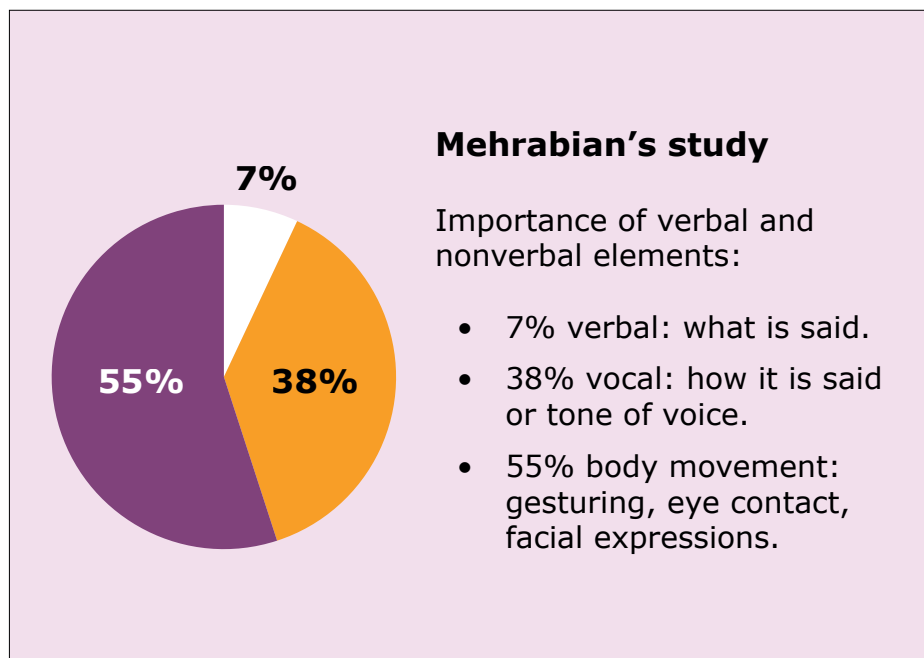
- a. in a different language.
- b. a strange dialect.
- c. using old words.
- d. incoherently.

Read this text carefully and answer the questions according to the information in the text.

BODY LANGUAGE

Body language is a form of communicating without words during conversations. It can show how a person feels and what they want. It uses physical cues coming from body movement, posture, facial expressions, distance, touch, voice, gestures, and eye contact. People often use body language without thinking about it, so they don't know what messages they are sending.

Albert Mehrabian, a professor at the University of California, was a pioneer in the study of body language in the 1960s and 1970s. He found that words are only 7% of what a listener understands; the other 93% comes from nonverbal communication.



Adapted from the website kaaj.com

A lot of non-scientific sources have popularized the “Mehrabian Rule”, saying that “93% of communication is nonverbal”, but this is making his original research too simple. Mehrabian said his study only applies

READING COMPREHENSION. TEXT 2

when someone is talking about their feelings or attitude and there is confusion between their words and body language. In these cases, body language gives more information than words because the listener trusts the nonverbal signals more.

Nonverbal communication is very important. For example, eye contact. A study published in *The Wall Street Journal* in 2013 found that most adults make eye contact 30% to 60% of the time when talking. Experts say 70% eye contact can make a deeper connection, but more can be intimidating. Different cultures have different views on eye contact. In another study published in *PLOS ONE* in 2013, Asians were more likely to see eye contact as angry or unfriendly. In Northern America, it shows confidence; in Europe, it shows attentiveness; in South America and Central America, it shows a certain level of friendliness; and in Africa, it shows respect or humility.

To communicate well and avoid misunderstandings, it is helpful to know how to use and understand body language.

Adapted from the website passivesecrets.com

20. In “It uses physical cues...”, the word cues means...

- a. signals.
- b. symbols.
- c. confusion.
- d. distractions.

21. According to the first paragraph, people...

- a. never use body language.
- b. use body language consciously.
- c. only use verbal communication.
- d. use body language unconsciously.

READING COMPREHENSION. TEXT 2

- 22. Albert Mehrabian _____ nonverbal communication.**
- a. didn't believe in the existence of
 - b. was among the first to study
 - c. questioned those studying
 - d. only read studies about
- 23. What is the importance of tone of voice in communication? It...**
- a. has very little importance.
 - b. accounts for 38% of communication.
 - c. is more important than facial expressions.
 - d. is less important than verbal communication.
- 24. Look at this image. According to what you have read in the third paragraph, in this image...**



- a. verbal and nonverbal signals opposite meanings.
 - b. body language isn't present.
 - c. eye contact is established.
 - d. words are predominant.
- 25. How can understanding cultural differences in eye contact improve communication? By...**
- a. avoiding eye contact.
 - b. ignoring cultural differences.
 - c. adapting to different cultural norms.
 - d. focusing only on verbal communication.

READING COMPREHENSION. TEXT 2

- 26.** According to the study published in *The Wall Street Journal*, eye contact is...
- a. commonly made 30% to 60% of the time.
 - b. not significant in verbal communication.
 - c. intimidating most of the time.
 - d. basic for deep connection.
- 27.** According to a 2013 study, Asians tend to...
- a. get angry when people make eye contact.
 - b. make eye contact to detect who is angry.
 - c. associate eye contact with being angry.
 - d. like people who make eye contact.
- 28.** Look at this image. According to the text, how would he be perceived?



- a. In Europe, he is paying attention.
 - b. In Africa, he is being disrespectful.
 - c. In Northern America, you can trust him.
 - d. In South America and Central America, he is being unfriendly.
- 29.** The impact of eye contact...
- a. is the same everywhere.
 - b. is not significant in any culture.
 - c. can be studied without a context.
 - d. is determined by the difference in cultures.

READING COMPREHENSION. TEXT 2

- 30. The objective of the author is to _____ in communication.**
- a. show support for Dr Mehrabian's ideas
 - b. expose her/his own ideas and statistics
 - c. point out the importance of body language
 - d. compare verbal with nonverbal expressions

WRITING

A friend has asked you to recommend a good book or film. Write an email.

Points to help you:

- Give some basic information about the book or film: name, author/director, year, genre, etc.
- Make a summary of the story indicating the setting, characters, plot, etc.
- Give your opinion about it saying why you think your friend may enjoy it.

Write about 80-95 words.

Plan your writing:

1. Write a list of ideas or points or draw a picture such as a mind map. It will help you organise your writing.
2. Write a first draft.
3. Revise your text: check for grammar mistakes, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation.
4. **Write the final version on PART 2.**