



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN, CULTURA Y DEPORTE

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL AVANZADO DE INGLÉS SEPTIEMBRE 2013

Comisión de Evaluación de la EOI de

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

Puntuación total

/20

Calificación

Apellidos: _____
Nombre: _____
DNI/NIE: _____

LEA LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES

A continuación va a realizar una prueba que contiene **tres ejercicios de comprensión de lectura**.

Los ejercicios tienen la siguiente estructura: se presentan unos textos y se especifican unas tareas que deberá realizar en relación a dichos textos. Las tareas o preguntas serán del siguiente tipo:

- **Pregunta de relacionar.** Se presenta un texto con varias secciones y deberá relacionar cada una de ellas con el título apropiado de una lista. Se proporcionan más títulos de los necesarios. Deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta.**

Ejemplo:

1. A B C D E F G H
2. A B C D E F G H

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1. A B C D E F G H
2. A B C D E F G H

- **Preguntas o frases incompletas,** seguidas de una serie de respuestas posibles o de frases que las completan. En este caso deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta.**

Ejemplo:

1. A B C

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1. A B C

- **Pregunta de completar.** Se presenta un texto en el que faltan algunas frases. Se proporcionan las frases en un listado que incluye más frases que huecos hay en el texto. Deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta.** (Ver el primer ejemplo que se menciona).

En total, deberá contestar **20 preguntas** para completar esta prueba. Antes de responder a las preguntas, lea atentamente las instrucciones de cada ejercicio.

Dispone de **50 minutos** para responder las preguntas de los 3 ejercicios que componen la prueba.

Utilice únicamente **bolígrafo azul o negro** y asegúrese de que su **teléfono móvil** y **dispositivos electrónicos** estén **desconectados** durante toda la prueba.

Trabaje concentradamente, **no hable ni se levante** de la silla. Si tiene alguna duda, levante la mano y espere en silencio a que el/la profesor/a **se acerque a su mesa**. **Espere a que le indiquen que PUEDE EMPEZAR.**

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: EIGHT INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED OUR LIVES

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 4. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 6. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 7. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 8. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |

EJERCICIO 2: SPANISH SUPERMARKET CHAIN FINDS RECIPE

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C |
| 2. | A | B | C |
| 3. | A | B | C |
| 4. | A | B | C |
| 5. | A | B | C |
| 6. | A | B | C |
| 7. | A | B | C |

EJERCICIO 3: UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER. SHAPING THE FUTURE STUDY: LIVING COSTS

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| 4. | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | E | F |

EJERCICIO 1**EIGHT INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED OUR LIVES**

Adapted from blog.4ziononline.org and socyberty.com

You are going to read an article about inventions. The title of each of the paragraphs has been removed from the article. Choose from the titles (A-I) the one which best fits each gap (1-8). Use each letter ONLY ONCE. There is ONE extra title you do NOT need to use. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

Title 1. _____

Israeli startup Bioexplorers has a non-invasive and easy method to detect contraband in purses, luggage and cargo: trained rodents. When a person goes through a Bioexplorers system passageway, a fan blows air into a sensor receptor and delivers it into a chamber containing a lot of the mentioned animals. If they sniff drugs or bombs, they move into another chamber and set off an alarm.

Title 2. _____

They are one of the most useful inventions by the Chinese. Many times when you lose your bearings, just consult them and you're on your way. Invention date is unknown.

Title 3. _____

They are actually miniaturized devices cooked up in Prof. Moshe Shaham's laboratory at the Technion Institute of Technology in Haifa. Based on micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) technology, they theoretically can be guided inside the body via an external controller to perform a variety of medical tasks in a much less invasive way than currently possible.

Title 4. _____

They were first planted in lines around the sixth century BC, which allows them to grow faster and larger. In addition, the wind will hit the perfectly straight lines and roll gently through.

Title 5. _____

They were invented by the Chinese as entertainment, but were later used to scare off enemies in times of war. Today, they are used in public celebrations such as New Year's Day. It is cool that this seventeenth century BC technique is still practised and enjoyed today.

Title 6. _____

This invention is used widely today, both for recreational, and government uses. When important and sensitive satellites are entering the orbit, they are in a freefall, but once they get to a certain point a mechanism is operated to allow them to be carried to the ground harmlessly.

Title 7. _____

What pyromaniac nut invented this device? Invented in the tenth century BC, they were a great invention that has a variation used widely today. A torch or welder is used to join together metal parts, and is very important in building large solid structures.

Title 8. _____

What would life be without them? When working, they enable users to transport 200 kilogrammes, which is double the weight they would be able to carry without them. The Chinese's building process was dramatically sped up because of this useful invention.

- A** Air balloons: up we go.
- B** Parachutes: flying free.
- C** Compasses: heading North.
- D** Row crops: more in less time.
- E** Flame throwers: firemen beware!
- F** Robotic Flies: organs under watch.
- G** Wheelbarrows: away with broken backs.
- H** Fireworks: an explosion of light and colour.
- I** Mice Offering Cutting Edge Security: police dogs made redundant.

EJERCICIO 2**SPANISH SUPERMARKET CHAIN FINDS RECIPE**

Adapted from online.wsj.com 23 October 2012

You are going to read an article about Mercadona, a popular Spanish supermarket chain. For questions 1-7 choose the correct answer A, B or C. Only ONE answer is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

As Country's Jobless Rate Approaches 25%, Mercadona Keeps Hiring and Boosting Sales Using a German Template

By D. BALL and I. BRAT

MADRID—Spain's unemployment rate is near 25%, retail sales have declined for 25 straight months and the country is closer than ever to a bailout from the European Central Bank. Yet supermarket chain Mercadona S.A. hired 6,500 employees last year, more than any Spanish company, and its sales increased 8% and remain on the rise.

The secret to its success: a German-style recipe for higher productivity that includes flexible working conditions, extensive employee training and performance-linked bonuses - a rare mix in Spain. As a result, the family-controlled retailer is fast becoming a model in a country urgently trying to rewrite the rules for its economy.

A decade ago, corporate Germany reached a compromise with employees who agreed to work more hours and for wages growing more slowly than productivity. In return, workers were awarded better job security, even in difficult times. Labour costs fell 1.2%, while productivity rose 9% between 1999 and 2006, according to Deutsche Bank. But in Spain, easy money silenced companies into accepting rigid labour contracts. Corporate earnings were artificially boosted by inflation, relieving the pressure to keep costs under control. The result: Spanish labour costs rose 23% over the same period.

"The whole country went over the top - including trade unions, businessmen, bankers and politicians," Juan Roig, Mercadona's billionaire owner, said at a company presentation this year.

Mercadona has become a point of reference in Spain, though it will take a while for anyone to copy it, says Luis Simoes, who runs the Spanish office of consulting firm Kantor Worldpanel. "Mercadona has invested in its employees for years and years." The chain had 1,356 stores and 70,000 permanent employees at the end of last year. Profit increased 19% to €474 million on €17.83 billion in revenue. The closely held company doesn't release quarterly figures.

Mr. Roig's drive to transform Mercadona began in the early 1990s. Big international chains such as Carrefour S.A. started raising competitive pressure on Mercadona, which started as a butcher shop in eastern Spain in the 1970s. Mr. Roig decided that Mercadona needed to offer consistently low prices to compete. "We had to find a model that would differentiate us from our competitors," he says by email. Among his models was Wal-Mart Stores Inc.

Mr. Roig visited his stores and noticed poorly stocked shelves and managers checking employee bags for stolen items at the end of shifts. He decided that temporary contracts - which then covered about 60% of Mercadona's workers - hurt morale. He abolished the practice. Today, about 90% of Mercadona workers have permanent, full-time contracts. At other big Spanish retailers, 60% of employees work part-time, according to the country's General Workers' Union.

Mercadona invests about €6,500 and four weeks of training in each new employee - largely unheard of in Spain. Employees receive an additional 20 hours of training a year. The Spanish government recently followed Mercadona's example by granting all workers in the country a right to 20 hours of training a year.

Mercadona also pays above-average wages and never has conducted mass layoffs. If the company hits certain profit targets, nearly all employees receive a bonus of up to two months' salary. In exchange, Mercadona requires dedication from its employees. They are sometimes called on to help with other jobs around a store, giving the company freedom to adjust to changes in shopper traffic. Workers are trained to keep a close eye on customer needs. When a shopper spends a long time before a fresh-food shelf, for example, an employee can offer help in around seven seconds, the company says.

Although Mercadona unions have expressed support for the company, the approach occasionally causes tension. Workers with minor medical conditions face pressure to consult company physicians instead of independent doctors who might authorize longer sick leave, some union officials say. A company spokesman says workers are free to visit any doctor and that under federal law, sick-leave can only be approved by state health-service doctors.

1 Last year Mercadona's sales improved...

- A** at a fast pace
- B** and are still increasing
- C** more than in any other company

2 The supermarket is successful because it ...

- A** has developed innovative policies
- B** offers flexitime schedules extensively
- C** pays higher salaries than other companies

3 About 10 years ago in Germany...

- A** salaries were linked to productivity
- B** labour costs increased as much as they did in Spain
- C** job conditions improved although salaries decreased

4 The supermarket chain...

- A** has already been copied by other companies
- B** made a profit in the first four months of last year
- C** was forced to set reasonable prices to become competitive

5 At present, Spanish workers ...

- A** receive 14 wages annually
- B** have the right to receive job training
- C** in big companies, are paid while training

6 The store workers ...

- A** might assist anybody needing help
- B** are aware that promotion is achieved with hard work
- C** are assigned specific tasks when they start to work for the company

7 Trade Unions ...

- A** do not usually agree with the company on most matters
- B** advise workers to visit only state health-service physicians
- C** suggest that the workers cannot take as much sick-leave as necessary

EJERCICIO 3

**UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER.
SHAPING THE FUTURE STUDY: LIVING COSTS**

www.westminster.ac.uk

You are going to read an article about the University of Westminster. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which best fits each gap (1-5). Use each letter **ONLY ONCE**. There is **ONE** extra sentence you do **NOT** need to use. **DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

Before you fall prey to London's shops, stalls and markets, enjoy the capital's night life or start eating out in stylish restaurants, remember that your student funding has got to last you all year. You don't want to _____ 1 _____

Here's an outline of your average student spending – essentials only. And that doesn't include what you spend on clothes, music and socialising! You'll need about £800 a month, as a minimum.

Rent

Most students spend around £100 - £200 a week on accommodation. Whatever you do, make sure you've got this essential expense covered – the stress and worry of finding your rent payments each month is a problem you can seriously do without.

If you've got a place in one of our halls of residence, remember that you'll have to _____ 2 _____
Telephone calls are not included. Halls are self-catered and rent prices for each are different.

If you are looking for private rented accommodation, bear in mind that rent prices vary depending on the area of London, the type of accommodation and the number of people sharing. Accommodation in central London can be hard to find - and is usually expensive. Most students travel into our central London campuses from London Transport Travel Zones 2 and 3.

Most rent prices don't include bills like gas, electricity, phone and broadband. If you're going to be a full-time student, you won't have to pay council tax, but you will have to provide your local council with a Council Tax Exemption Certificate, which confirms you're a full-time student.

You'll usually need to _____ 3 _____. Make sure you have enough money to cover this (we recommend that you set aside about £1,500 for this).

Food

If your food isn't part of your Halls of Residence deal, this will probably be one of your biggest expenses. Club together with your flatmates and do a big weekly shop at a local market and you can expect to _____ 4 _____ .

Laundry

You'll need cash for washing your clothes every week, unless you're in private rented accommodation with the luxury of a washing machine. Expect to pay around £5 per week.

Going out

Plan how much spare cash you've got to socialise very carefully and try not to go wild in the first few weeks. You can spend from as little as £10 a week to over £100, depending on your tastes and cash flow. Work out what you want to _____ 5 _____. There are plenty of student discounts in London – take advantage of them.

- A** do and how you can keep the cost manageable.
- B** spend before going out and meeting your friends.
- C** eat and drink very well indeed for under £30 a week.
- D** pay one month's deposit and one month's advance rent.
- E** run out of funds and be living off baked beans for the last few months of your course.
- F** pay an advance deposit, the fees for halls include council tax and utility bills (heating, hot water, etc.).



Gobierno del Principado de Asturias

Consejería de Educación, Cultura y Deporte

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE
NIVEL AVANZADO
DE INGLÉS
SEPTIEMBRE 2013

COMPRENSIÓN DE
LECTURA

MODELO DE
CORRECCIÓN

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: EIGHT INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED OUR LIVES

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | <input checked="" type="radio"/> I |
| 2. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F | G | H | I |
| 4. | A | B | C | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | <input checked="" type="radio"/> H | I |
| 6. | A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 7. | A | B | C | D | <input checked="" type="radio"/> E | F | G | H | I |
| 8. | A | B | C | D | E | F | <input checked="" type="radio"/> G | H | I |

EJERCICIO 2: SPANISH SUPERMARKET CHAIN FINDS RECIPE

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | C |
| 2. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 3. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
| 4. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
| 5. | A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | C |
| 6. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 7. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |

EJERCICIO 3: UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER. SHAPING THE FUTURE STUDY: LIVING COSTS

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | <input checked="" type="radio"/> E | F |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | E | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 3. | A | B | C | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D | E | F |
| 4. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C | D | E | F |
| 5. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C | D | E | F |

EJERCICIO 1**EIGHT INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED OUR LIVES**

Adapted from blog.4ziononline.org and socyberty.com

You are going to read an article about inventions. The title of each of the paragraphs has been removed from the article. Choose from the titles (A-I) the one which best fits each gap (1-8). Use each letter ONLY ONCE. There is ONE extra title you do NOT need to use. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

Title 1. _____

Israeli startup Bioexplorers has a non-invasive and easy method to detect contraband in purses, luggage and cargo: trained rodents. When a person goes through a Bioexplorers system passageway, a fan blows air into a sensor receptor and delivers it into a chamber containing a lot of the mentioned animals. If they sniff drugs or bombs, they move into another chamber and set off an alarm.

Title 2. _____

They are one of the most useful inventions by the Chinese. Many times when you lose your bearings, just consult them and you're on your way. Invention date is unknown.

Title 3. _____

They are actually miniaturized devices cooked up in Prof. Moshe Shaham's laboratory at the Technion Institute of Technology in Haifa. Based on micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) technology, they theoretically can be guided inside the body via an external controller to perform a variety of medical tasks in a much less invasive way than currently possible.

Title 4. _____

They were first planted in lines around the sixth century BC, which allows them to grow faster and larger. In addition, the wind will hit the perfectly straight lines and roll gently through.

Title 5. _____

They were invented by the Chinese as entertainment, but were later used to scare off enemies in times of war. Today, they are used in public celebrations such as New Year's Day. It is cool that this seventeenth century BC technique is still practised and enjoyed today.

Title 6. _____

This invention is used widely today, both for recreational, and government uses. When important and sensitive satellites are entering the orbit, they are in a freefall, but once they get to a certain point a mechanism is operated to allow them to be carried to the ground harmlessly.

Title 7. _____

What pyromaniac nut invented this device? Invented in the tenth century BC, they were a great invention that has a variation used widely today. A torch or welder is used to join together metal parts, and is very important in building large solid structures.

Title 8. _____

What would life be without them? When working, they enable users to transport 200 kilogrammes, which is double the weight they would be able to carry without them. The Chinese's building process was dramatically sped up because of this useful invention.

- A** Air balloons: up we go.
- B** Parachutes: flying free.
- C** Compasses: heading North.
- D** Row crops: more in less time.
- E** Flame throwers: firemen beware!
- F** Robotic Flies: organs under watch.
- G** Wheelbarrows: away with broken backs.
- H** Fireworks: an explosion of light and colour.
- I** Mice Offering Cutting Edge Security: police dogs made redundant.

EJERCICIO 2**SPANISH SUPERMARKET CHAIN FINDS RECIPE**

Adapted from online.wsj.com 23 October 2012

You are going to read an article about Mercadona, a popular Spanish supermarket chain. For questions 1-7 choose the correct answer A, B or C. Only ONE answer is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

As Country's Jobless Rate Approaches 25%, Mercadona Keeps Hiring and Boosting Sales Using a German Template

By D. BALL and I. BRAT

MADRID—Spain's unemployment rate is near 25%, retail sales have declined for 25 straight months and the country is closer than ever to a bailout from the European Central Bank. Yet supermarket chain Mercadona S.A. hired 6,500 employees last year, more than any Spanish company, and its sales increased 8% and remain on the rise.

The secret to its success: a German-style recipe for higher productivity that includes flexible working conditions, extensive employee training and performance-linked bonuses - a rare mix in Spain. As a result, the family-controlled retailer is fast becoming a model in a country urgently trying to rewrite the rules for its economy.

A decade ago, corporate Germany reached a compromise with employees who agreed to work more hours and for wages growing more slowly than productivity. In return, workers were awarded better job security, even in difficult times. Labour costs fell 1.2%, while productivity rose 9% between 1999 and 2006, according to Deutsche Bank. But in Spain, easy money silenced companies into accepting rigid labour contracts. Corporate earnings were artificially boosted by inflation, relieving the pressure to keep costs under control. The result: Spanish labour costs rose 23% over the same period.

"The whole country went over the top - including trade unions, businessmen, bankers and politicians," Juan Roig, Mercadona's billionaire owner, said at a company presentation this year.

Mercadona has become a point of reference in Spain, though it will take a while for anyone to copy it, says Luis Simoes, who runs the Spanish office of consulting firm Kantor Worldpanel. "Mercadona has invested in its employees for years and years." The chain had 1,356 stores and 70,000 permanent employees at the end of last year. Profit increased 19% to €474 million on €17.83 billion in revenue. The closely held company doesn't release quarterly figures.

Mr. Roig's drive to transform Mercadona began in the early 1990s. Big international chains such as Carrefour S.A. started raising competitive pressure on Mercadona, which started as a butcher shop in eastern Spain in the 1970s. Mr. Roig decided that Mercadona needed to offer consistently low prices to compete. "We had to find a model that would differentiate us from our competitors," he says by email. Among his models was Wal-Mart Stores Inc.

Mr. Roig visited his stores and noticed poorly stocked shelves and managers checking employee bags for stolen items at the end of shifts. He decided that temporary contracts - which then covered about 60% of Mercadona's workers - hurt morale. He abolished the practice. Today, about 90% of Mercadona workers have permanent, full-time contracts. At other big Spanish retailers, 60% of employees work part-time, according to the country's General Workers' Union.

Mercadona invests about €6,500 and four weeks of training in each new employee - largely unheard of in Spain. Employees receive an additional 20 hours of training a year. The Spanish government recently followed Mercadona's example by granting all workers in the country a right to 20 hours of training a year.

Mercadona also pays above-average wages and never has conducted mass layoffs. If the company hits certain profit targets, nearly all employees receive a bonus of up to two months' salary. In exchange, Mercadona requires dedication from its employees. They are sometimes called on to help with other jobs around a store, giving the company freedom to adjust to changes in shopper traffic. Workers are trained to keep a close eye on customer needs. When a shopper spends a long time before a fresh-food shelf, for example, an employee can offer help in around seven seconds, the company says.

Although Mercadona unions have expressed support for the company, the approach occasionally causes tension. Workers with minor medical conditions face pressure to consult company physicians instead of independent doctors who might authorize longer sick leave, some union officials say. A company spokesman says workers are free to visit any doctor and that under federal law, sick-leave can only be approved by state health-service doctors.

1 Last year Mercadona's sales improved...

- A** at a fast pace
- B** and are still increasing
- C** more than in any other company

2 The supermarket is successful because it ...

- A** has developed innovative policies
- B** offers flexitime schedules extensively
- C** pays higher salaries than other companies

3 About 10 years ago in Germany...

- A** salaries were linked to productivity
- B** labour costs increased as much as they did in Spain
- C** job conditions improved although salaries decreased

4 The supermarket chain...

- A** has already been copied by other companies
- B** made a profit in the first four months of last year
- C** was forced to set reasonable prices to become competitive

5 At present, Spanish workers ...

- A** receive 14 wages annually
- B** have the right to receive job training
- C** in big companies, are paid while training

6 The store workers ...

- A** might assist anybody needing help
- B** are aware that promotion is achieved with hard work
- C** are assigned specific tasks when they start to work for the company

7 Trade Unions ...

- A** do not usually agree with the company on most matters
- B** advise workers to visit only state health-service physicians
- C** suggest that the workers cannot take as much sick-leave as necessary

EJERCICIO 3

**UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER.
SHAPING THE FUTURE STUDY: LIVING COSTS**

www.westminster.ac.uk

You are going to read an article about the University of Westminster. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which best fits each gap (1-5). Use each letter **ONLY ONCE**. There is **ONE** extra sentence you do **NOT** need to use. **DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

Before you fall prey to London's shops, stalls and markets, enjoy the capital's night life or start eating out in stylish restaurants, remember that your student funding has got to last you all year. You don't want to _____ 1 _____

Here's an outline of your average student spending – essentials only. And that doesn't include what you spend on clothes, music and socialising! You'll need about £800 a month, as a minimum.

Rent

Most students spend around £100 - £200 a week on accommodation. Whatever you do, make sure you've got this essential expense covered – the stress and worry of finding your rent payments each month is a problem you can seriously do without.

If you've got a place in one of our halls of residence, remember that you'll have to _____ 2 _____
Telephone calls are not included. Halls are self-catered and rent prices for each are different.

If you are looking for private rented accommodation, bear in mind that rent prices vary depending on the area of London, the type of accommodation and the number of people sharing. Accommodation in central London can be hard to find - and is usually expensive. Most students travel into our central London campuses from London Transport Travel Zones 2 and 3.

Most rent prices don't include bills like gas, electricity, phone and broadband. If you're going to be a full-time student, you won't have to pay council tax, but you will have to provide your local council with a Council Tax Exemption Certificate, which confirms you're a full-time student.

You'll usually need to _____ 3 _____. Make sure you have enough money to cover this (we recommend that you set aside about £1,500 for this).

Food

If your food isn't part of your Halls of Residence deal, this will probably be one of your biggest expenses. Club together with your flatmates and do a big weekly shop at a local market and you can expect to _____ 4 _____ .

Laundry

You'll need cash for washing your clothes every week, unless you're in private rented accommodation with the luxury of a washing machine. Expect to pay around £5 per week.

Going out

Plan how much spare cash you've got to socialise very carefully and try not to go wild in the first few weeks. You can spend from as little as £10 a week to over £100, depending on your tastes and cash flow. Work out what you want to _____ 5 _____. There are plenty of student discounts in London – take advantage of them.

- A** do and how you can keep the cost manageable.
- B** spend before going out and meeting your friends.
- C** eat and drink very well indeed for under £30 a week.
- D** pay one month's deposit and one month's advance rent.
- E** run out of funds and be living off baked beans for the last few months of your course.
- F** pay an advance deposit, the fees for halls include council tax and utility bills (heating, hot water, etc.).