

3. MODELO DE EXAMEN

PRIMERA LENGUA EXTRANJERA II: INGLÉS

- Responda, **en inglés**, en el pliego en blanco a:
- **Las cinco cuestiones** de **uno** de los dos textos, A o B, del **ejercicio 1 (máximo 5 puntos)**.
 - **Una opción a elegir** de entre las propuestas, A o B, del **ejercicio 2 (máximo 1 punto)**.
 - **Una redacción a elegir** de entre las propuestas, A o B, del **ejercicio 3 (máximo 4 puntos)**.
- Agrupaciones de preguntas que sumen más de 10 puntos o que no coincidan con las indicadas conllevarán la **anulación** de la(s) última(s) pregunta(s) seleccionada(s) y/o respondida(s).

Ejercicio 1.- Choose **one** of the texts and answer the five questions about the text chosen.

Text A

Bad holidays

Most people manage to return from their holidays with a cellphone full of happy snapshots and a couple of amusing anecdotes. Not many will admit that they have had a bad time. Most people who suffer bad holidays have only themselves to blame. Almost always, they have failed to match their destination, or type of holiday, close enough with their family's needs.

Of course it is part of the joy of planning a holiday that it promises a complete break from everyday routine. But you should not fall into the trap of seeing this as some kind of annual transformation, obliging you to follow all sorts of activities which at home you would firmly avoid. Why, for instance, does the boring, uncultured person who never sets a weekend foot inside a British museum inexplicably feel forced to visit a succession of Gothic churches instead of more honestly enjoying a lazy day on the beach?

An early American travel brochure once advertised a Caribbean holiday by telling potential clients that they would visit eight islands in 10 days and 'fly real low over four others'. Over-ambitious programmes are another common cause of disappointment. Never lose sight of geographical realities. When studying the atlas, for instance, the whole of Australia may look manageable in a two-week round. However, this is a foolish thing to do once you realise that Perth is nearer to Singapore than it is to Sydney.

In recent years travel companies have succeeded in selling us the idea that the further we go, the better our holiday will be. Do not be seduced. Why travel halfway round the globe when all you really want from your summer holiday can be had close by? Nowhere in the world has a better summer climate than the Mediterranean, so why pay more if all you want to do is swim and lie in the sun?

Questions of text A. (5 puntos)

Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. What wrong decisions have been taken by those who had a bad holiday?
2. Why are holidays regarded as a drastic change of lifestyle?
3. Describe two examples of holiday plans that are virtually impossible to put into practice.
4. In what ways do travel brochures or travel companies sell people the wrong idea of a holiday?

Fill the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

5. In package holidays, flights and accommodation are booked and paid (A) _____ through a travel agent. These holidays are often booked a long time in (B) _____. Spain is (C) _____ far the most popular destination. In fact, more than a quarter of all kinds of holiday (D) _____ abroad by British people in 2014 were to Spain.

Text B

Shopping

The British are not really very adventurous shoppers. They like reliability and buy brand-name goods wherever possible –preferably with the price clearly marked. It is therefore not surprising that a very high proportion of the country’s shops are branches of chain stores. Visitors from northern European countries are sometimes surprised by the miserable shop-window displays, even in prosperous areas. This is not necessarily a sign of economic depression. It is just that the British do not particularly demand art in their shop windows. On the positive side, visitors are also sometimes struck by the variety of types of shop. Most shops are chain stores, but among those that are not, there is much individuality. Independent shop owners feel no need to follow conventional ideas about what a particular shop does and doesn’t sell.

In general, the British have been rather slow to take on the idea that shopping might actually be fun. Social commentators sometimes describe it as ‘the last great national religion’, and even an advert for a new women’s magazine described it as ‘the greatest sport’. A clear majority of Britishers said they aimed to go into a shop, take what they want and get out of the shop again as quickly as they can. This is perhaps why supermarkets and hypermarkets in Britain are flourishing so much. In these places you can get everything in one place in as short as possible a time. It may also explain the boom in online shopping –you don’t have to bother ‘going shopping’ at all.

All supermarkets now sell alcohol and many other items that used to be traditionally found in chemists and newsagents. The big ones are called hypermarkets and they sell clothes, shoes, kitchen utensils and electrical goods. These are, of course, as elsewhere in Europe, located mostly outside town centres.

Questions of text B. (5 puntos)

Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. How are typical British shoppers characterized in the text?
2. What kinds of shop can a visitor from northern Europe find in Britain?
3. What is the social reputation of shopping in Britain?
4. In what ways are supermarkets different from hypermarkets?

Fill the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

5. On average, British shops open from 9 am to 5.30 pm. Large supermarkets usually stay open until 8 pm. (A) _____ used to be a tradition of an ‘early closing day’, (B) _____ the shops shut at midday and did not open again, but this has now disappeared. In fact, shop opening hours have (C) _____ more varied than they used to be. The most (D) _____ change has been regarding Sundays: nowadays, most shops open on Sundays, with a limit of six hours maximum for large shops and supermarkets.

Ejercicio 2.- Choose **one** of the following exercises.

Option A. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

- a) We have not seen this quiz show for two months. // The last time...
- b) Mum doesn’t speak English as well as Dad. // Dad speaks...
- c) Although it was raining, they decided to go to the beach. // Despite...
- d) ‘Well done, Tina, you’ve passed the exam!’, said Lucy. // Lucy congratulated...

Option B. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

- a) There aren’t enough plates for the party, I’m afraid. // There are...
- b) I’m sure you dropped your wallet at the bus stop. // You must...
- c) I’m keeping this bottle of wine for a special occasion. // This bottle of wine...
- d) If I had known all the facts, I would not have rung the police. // As I didn’t...

Ejercicio 3.- Choose **one** of the following composition exercises.

Composition A. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

What is your idea of a successful holiday?

Composition B. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

Shopping has become a favourite pastime among young people. What do you think about it?

4. MODELO DE EXAMEN RESUELTO Y CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

MODELO DE EXAMEN RESUELTO

Ejercicio 1.- Choose **one** of the texts and answer the five questions about the text chosen.

Text A

Bad holidays

Questions of text A. (5 puntos)

Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. What wrong decisions have been taken by those who had a bad holiday?

In the majority of cases, those who had a bad holiday have chosen the wrong destination or the wrong type of holiday, a type that did not suit their family's needs.

2. Why are holidays regarded as a drastic change of lifestyle?

Because it seems that when you are on holidays, you are expected to do things that you would never do when you are at home.

3. Describe two examples of holiday plans that are virtually impossible to put into practice.

One is to visit eight Caribbean islands in ten days and fly real low over four more. The second example is to tour the whole of Australia in just two weeks.

4. In what ways do travel brochures or travel companies sell people the wrong idea of a holiday?

Sometimes travel brochures sell holiday programmes that go beyond what can be carried out in fact, resulting in disappointment on the part of the clients. Some other times travel companies make us believe that the further away your destination is, the more fun you are likely to have.

Fill the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

5. In package holidays, flights and accommodation are booked and paid (A) **for** through a travel agent. These holidays are often booked a long time in (B) **advance**. Spain is (C) **by** far the most popular destination. In fact, more than a quarter of all kinds of holiday (D) **taken** abroad by British people in 2014 were to Spain.

Text B

Shopping

Questions of text B. (5 puntos)

1. How are typical British shoppers characterized in the text?

British shoppers don't particularly like taking risks. They like buying brand-name products that are clearly priced. They don't think shopping is fun; this is why they prefer going into a shop, buying what they need and leaving the place quickly. The British are also keen on online shopping.

2. What kinds of shop can a visitor from northern Europe find in Britain?

A visitor from northern Europe will mainly find chain stores in Britain. Besides these, there are many independent shops, which generally do not follow conventions. Of course, the visitor will also find plenty of supermarkets and hypermarkets.

3. What is the social reputation of shopping in Britain?

Shopping is positively evaluated in social spheres both by social commentators, who rate it as a great national religion, and by the world of advertising, which considers shopping to be the greatest sport.

4. In what ways are supermarkets different from hypermarkets?

On the one hand, supermarkets sell items that have also been sold in chemists and newsagents; they also sell alcohol nowadays. On the other hand, hypermarkets sell clothes, shoes, kitchen utensils and electrical goods.

Fill the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

5. On average, British shops open from 9 am to 5.30 pm. Large supermarkets usually stay open until 8 pm. (A) **There** used to be a tradition of an 'early closing day', (B) **when** the shops shut at midday and did not open again, but this has now disappeared. In fact, shop opening hours have (C) **become** more varied than they used to be. The most (D) **significant / relevant / drastic** change has been regarding Sundays: nowadays, most shops open on Sundays, with a limit of six hours maximum for large shops and supermarkets.

Ejercicio 2.- Choose **one** of the following exercises.

Option A. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible.
(0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

- a) We have not seen this quiz show for two months. // The last time *we saw this quiz show was two months ago.*
- b) Mum doesn't speak English as well as Dad. // Dad speaks *(much) better English than Mum* / Dad speaks *English (much) better than Mum.*
- c) Although it was raining, they decided to go to the beach. // Despite *the rain, they decided to go to the beach.*
- d) 'Well done, Tina, you've passed the exam!', said Lucy. // Lucy congratulated *Tina on passing her/the exam.*

Option B. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible.
(0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

- a) There aren't enough plates for the party, I'm afraid. // There are *too few plates for the party, I'm afraid.*
- b) I'm sure you dropped your wallet at the bus stop. // You must *have dropped your wallet at the bus stop.*
- c) I'm keeping this bottle of wine for a special occasion. // This bottle of wine *is being kept for a special occasion.*
- d) If I had known all the facts, I would not have rung the police. // As I didn't *know all the facts, I rang the police.*

Ejercicio 3.- Choose **one** of the following composition exercises.

Composition A. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

What is your idea of a successful holiday?

(Pregunta abierta, que exige construcción por parte del estudiante y no tiene una sola respuesta correcta inequívoca.)

Composition B. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

Shopping has become a favourite pastime among young people. What do you think about it?

(Pregunta abierta, que exige construcción por parte del estudiante y no tiene una sola respuesta correcta inequívoca.)

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

Ejercicio 1. Text A / Text B

Cuestiones 1, 2, 3 y 4 (preguntas de comprensión lectora de un texto escrito)

La/el alumna/o habrá de responder las preguntas según la información contenida en el texto. Se calificará con 1 punto por pregunta, del que 0,5 irá destinado a calificar la comprensión y el otro 0,5 se empleará para calificar la corrección de expresión. Aunque se indica claramente en el enunciado que se debe evitar copiar literalmente del texto, si la respuesta es una copia literal del texto, se otorgarán 0,5 puntos por comprensión del contenido siempre y cuando su contenido sea exactamente el que se pide en la pregunta, y esté completo.

Cuestión 5 (breve párrafo con huecos para rellenar con la palabra más adecuada en cada caso)

Por norma general no existe más de una palabra apropiada para rellenar cada uno de los huecos. Excepcionalmente podrían considerarse sinónimos, solo los contemplados en la plantilla de soluciones de la prueba. En cada hueco se debe consignar solamente UNA palabra.

Ejercicio 2. Option A / Option B

Con carácter general no existe más de una reformulación correcta que, como se pide en el enunciado de la pregunta, mantenga el significado de la expresión original. De manera excepcional podrían considerarse reformulaciones alternativas, las que se incluyen en la plantilla de soluciones de la prueba.

Ejercicio 3. Composition A / Composition B

Es de vital importancia que la/el alumna/o se ciña al tema requerido, que incluya información relevante al tema, y que procure no excederse del número máximo de palabras posible (120, en este caso). Se valorarán especialmente aspectos como: la coherencia con el tema, la relevancia de la información expresada, la corrección expresiva (se deben evitar los errores importantes), la coherencia interna, la redacción autónoma eficaz así como la riqueza léxica y gramatical aplicada al tema.