



# LENGUA (Inglés)





## CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

**Sección I \* COMPREHENSION (3 puntos).** Todas las preguntas de esta sección (1 a 6) se puntuarán con 0,5 puntos cada una, no gradables. Este apartado valora exclusivamente la comprensión y no la expresión.

En las preguntas de elección múltiple, el/la estudiante deberá indicar la letra correspondiente a la opción correcta (a, b, c, d).

En las preguntas del tipo verdadero/falso, el/la estudiante deberá justificar con exactitud su respuesta según el texto mediante la cita exacta donde aparezca la información relevante. Sólo se admitirán puntos suspensivos si acotan de forma precisa el comienzo y el final de la parte exacta del texto. Dar sólo el número de línea no será aceptado como justificación. No se excluye la opción de que el/la estudiante justifique la respuesta con palabras propias.

**Sección II \* USE OF ENGLISH (4 puntos).** Las preguntas del bloque A (7-12) serán puntuadas con 0,25 absolutos, o nada, sin gradación posible. En caso de dar más de una respuesta, sólo se considerará la primera de ellas. La puntuación de las preguntas del bloque B (13-17) se aplicará del siguiente modo:

- La respuesta es correcta y no presenta ningún error: 0,5 puntos.
- La respuesta es correcta, pero tiene algún error: 0,25 puntos.
- No se responde a lo que expresamente se pide: 0 puntos.

El contenido semántico de las oraciones en esta subsección no tiene por qué coincidir necesariamente con la información del texto.

**Sección III \* PRODUCTION (3 puntos).** En esta sección se valorará la capacidad de expresar ideas y comunicarse en un inglés aceptable. Se tendrán en cuenta tres apartados:

- Corrección gramatical.
- Riqueza y precisión léxica.
- Aspectos textuales y comunicativos.

Cada uno de estos apartados será calificado con 1; 0,75; 0,50; 0,25; 0, dependiendo del grado de adecuación. Los errores repetidos sólo se tendrán una vez en cuenta. La redacción deberá atenerse estrictamente al tema elegido; de no ser así, la calificación será de 0 puntos.

Sobre 120 palabras se podrá optar a la totalidad de la puntuación. Un menor número de palabras se evaluará proporcionalmente. No hay límite superior, pero a una redacción más larga le serán de aplicación igualmente los criterios establecidos de cohesión, precisión y corrección.

Criterios específicos de corrección. El acercamiento a la corrección de la sección C \* PRODUCTION ha de hacerse desde una óptica positiva. Se ha de valorar cuanto de positivo haya podido llevar a cabo el/la estudiante, y no fijarse o anclarse sólo en los aspectos negativos (errores gramaticales sobre todo). Los criterios que a continuación se expresan son orientativos de lo que debe ser tenido en cuenta por una actuación correctora positiva:

### CORRECCIÓN GRAMATICAL:

- El orden de los constituyentes inmediatos de una oración es correcto (SVOA, por ejemplo, en estructuras oracionales afirmativas)



- No hay fallos de concordancia (Sujeto-Verbo, Presentador-Sustantivo, etc.).
- Las formas pronominales son correctas.
- Se utilizan los cuantificadores (much, many, etc.) correctamente.
- El uso de las preposiciones es correcto.
- Es correcta la formulación de estructuras negativas.
- Se utilizan los tiempos verbales adecuados.
- Las partículas temporales (ago, for, since, already, etc.) se usan adecuadamente.
- Se emplean modales en contextos apropiados.
- Se emplean formas adecuadas de los modales (ej. presencia/ausencia de la partícula to).
- El uso de los artículos en sus referencias genéricas/específicas es correcto.
- El uso de la estructura posesiva (genitivo sajón) es correcto.
- No se pluralizan los adjetivos.
- No hay errores en la formación de los tiempos verbales.
- Se conocen los plurales irregulares.

#### **RIQUEZA Y PRECISIÓN LÉXICA:**

- No se utilizan palabras en español, ni Spanglish ni Franglais.
- Se han elegido términos concretos y precisos.
- No se confunden términos básicos (go/come, learn/teach, lend/borrow, let/leave, etc.).
- No se confunden las categorías gramaticales (bored por boring, o viceversa).
- No se abusa de muletillas o modismos para inflar el texto.

#### **ASPECTOS TEXTUALES Y COMUNICATIVOS:**

- La organización del texto es clara (su secuenciación es lógica).
- El texto no es repetitivo ni confuso.
- Cada párrafo contiene una idea nueva y relevante informativamente, sin divagar.
- Las ideas se introducen con los conectores adecuados. Se hace uso también de adecuada correferencialidad.
- La aproximación al tema es original o, al menos, coherente.
- La presentación es limpia y ordenada. La letra es clara.
- La ortografía es correcta.
- El texto está claramente repartido en párrafos.
- Los signos de puntuación están correctamente utilizados.
- El texto, en general, indica madurez por parte del/de la estudiante. Comunica.
- El texto, en general, indica un dominio en el uso de la lengua inglesa a fin de comunicar ideas y argumentar puntos de vista.



## OPTION A

### OPTION A:

### MANNEQUIN CHALLENGE

1 Mannequin Challenge has recently become a thing. The trend apparently started with high school kids who may  
2 have taken too literally their teacher's supplications to sit still. Now everyone from Adele to Ellen DeGeneres has  
3 given it a go.

4 So what exactly is the Mannequin Challenge? The clue is in the name. A group of people freeze in mid-action like  
5 mannequins while someone goes around filming them. Then you put a soundtrack on it and stick it online.

6 The Mannequin Challenge is not actually that new; it's just a digital revival of the 19th century fashion for *living*  
7 *pictures*, as they were known. These were used to dramatize important moments of history or famous paintings.  
8 They were also a bit of after-dinner fun. People used to hang around in their living rooms and recreate famous  
9 scenes.

10 But while it may date back to the 19th century, the Mannequin Challenge is also very much of the moment. The  
11 fact that just being quiet and still for a moment has been so enthusiastically embraced is a sign that we are all very  
12 tired, and we would like a little rest.

13 The Mannequin Challenge isn't the only indicator of a need for less speed. In August, Netflix started to air slow  
14 TV. Something of a cultural phenomenon in Norway, slow TV is basically a genre where nothing happens for hours  
15 on end. The first episode, a 7.5-hour train ride from Bergen to Oslo, was watched by 45% of Norway's population.  
16 There's no background music or narrative. It's just train sounds. And there are several tunnels, so the screen often  
17 just goes dark.

### I \* COMPREHENSION (4 points)

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

1. **Mannequin challenge...**

- (a) was practiced by famous people in historical events.
- (b) used to be filmed in 19<sup>th</sup> century homes.
- (c) is similar to a kind of entertainment practiced more than a century ago.
- (d) is an unprecedented phenomenon.

2. **19<sup>th</sup> century *living pictures* were...**

- (a) a professional activity.
- (b) an educational activity.
- (c) a leisure activity.
- (d) a commercial activity.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS  
OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT (0.5 points each).

3. **Mannequin challenge is thought to have originated at schools.**

TRUE: "The trend apparently started with high school kids who may have taken too literally  
their teacher's supplications to sit still." (lines 1-2).

4. ***Living pictures* used to be performed at any time in the day.**

FALSE: "They were also a bit of after-dinner fun" (line 8).

5. **Slow TV is a TV show about a train ride from Bergen to Oslo.**

FALSE: "slow TV is basically a genre where nothing happens for hours on end." (lines 14-15).

6. **More than half of Norwegians are attracted to slow TV.**

FALSE: "The first episode, a 7.5-hour train ride from Bergen to Oslo, was watched by 45% of  
Norway's population" (line 15).



7. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

7.1. ONE SYNONYM FOR “**major**” (adjective). **important** (line 7)

7.2. ONE SYNONYM FOR “**well-known**” (adjective). **famous** (line 7)

8. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

8.1. ONE WORD MEANING: “**to stop moving**”. **freeze** (line 4)

8.2. ONE WORD MEANING: “**the total number of people living in a place**”.  
**population** (line 15)

**II \* USE OF ENGLISH** (3 points; 0.5 points each)

9. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT WORD:

9.1. “**She is very good ...at...** (preposition) **singing.**”

9.2. “**It all depends ...on...** (preposition) **the weather.**”

10. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT OPTION:

10.1. “**I am too busy to take a holiday; ..., (too / however / therefore / besides) I don't have the money.**”

10.2. “**Don't go to school if you... (don't / couldn't / will / may not) feel well.**”

11. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY:  
“**What is the phone number of the flower shop? You bought the roses in that flower shop.**”

What is the phone number of the flower shop where you bought the roses?

What is the phone number of the flower shop in which you bought the roses?

12. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM:

is	hard	this	book	extremely	find	to
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This book is extremely hard to find.

13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASIVE VOICE: “**Mary may have changed the flat tyre.**”

The flat tyre may have been changed by Mary.

14. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: “**He visits his uncle every two weeks.**”

How often does he visit his uncle?

**III \* WRITING** (3 points)

15. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

**What do you think about viral videos? Explain.**

(161 words)

Since smartphones and social media became widespread, viral videos have become something we have become used to.

Viral videos appeal to us from different perspectives. For instance, on the one hand, they can be about something that is funny, or disgusting, or unusual. On the other hand, they can be gossip and many times they are a form of protest.

The traditional way of protesting was demonstrating on public spaces. It is not that that is not the case anymore. It is just that you can do the same with your phone from home, work or school. So it gives you freedom and a sense of belonging to a mass of people that share your ideas. It also prevents you from conspicuously showing up and from the uncomfortableness of face-to-face interaction, specially at a demonstration.

Nevertheless, we must not forget that viral videos are short-lasting and in my opinion a shallow way to face reality, although they can be funny sometimes.

No hay que dejar de recordar, que el número de 120 palabras sólo es un mínimo y que siempre que se tengan cosas interesantes que decir, no hay un límite superior de palabras en este ejercicio. No obstante lo dicho, hay que tener en cuenta el tiempo que se le puede dedicar y no ser demasiado ambicioso si no nos queda mucho.

Recuerda que es muy importante mantener una introducción y una conclusión, y las ideas intermedias con las que se desarrolla el núcleo de la redacción, una por párrafo y ordenadas. Repasa los criterios de evaluación y procura que el ejercicio esté limpio y bien presentado.

Recuerda usar distintos tipos de conectores y evitar las contracciones, que son más propias de un uso informal del lenguaje.

Planifica bien el tiempo de que dispones para el examen (una hora y media). Calcula grosso modo, el tiempo que puedes dedicar a cada tarea y apartado. Te sugiero una posible distribución:

- 10 minutos a la lectura de todo el texto.
- 25 minutos para las preguntas de comprensión.
- 20 minutos para el apartado Use of English.
- 25 minutos para el apartado Writing.
- 10 minutos para repaso de lo escrito antes de entregar el examen.



**OPTION B: ZODIAC SIGNS**

1 If someone you know tells you they are no longer a Scorpio and they are an Ophiuchus now, they are probably not the only one. 86% of us may not be the star sign we thought. Everything you thought you knew about astrology just changed after NASA revealed that there are actually thirteen zodiac signs. After doing some calculations and taking into account that the earth's axis no longer points in the same direction, NASA concluded that the horoscope signs as we know them have completely different date ranges now. So where did we go wrong?

6 Some 3,000 years ago, the Babylonians thought that the changing positions of constellations throughout the year could be linked to certain behaviours or events on Earth. And so they invented the zodiac: the circle of twelve constellations based on the apparent path that the Sun takes across an imagined celestial sphere over the course of the year. In fact, the thirteenth sign is not a new discovery. Even according to the Babylonians' own ancient stories, there were thirteen constellations. It's just that the Babylonians drew up a plan for the signs of the zodiac to correspond with their calendar, which was based on the phases of the Moon and thus only contained twelve months. So they left out poor Ophiuchus, which takes its name from a Greek term meaning 'serpent-bearer' (this sign is commonly represented as a man grasping a snake).

14 Presumably, each person has a different relationship with their sign and horoscope, but as NASA has shown, the Babylonians cheated a bit. Astrology isn't real and can be challenged by its science counterpart, astronomy.

**I \* COMPREHENSION (4 points)**

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

**1. The Babylonians invented the zodiac because they thought that...**

- (a) it was scientific..
- (b) it was helpful for people.
- (c) it was interesting.
- (d) it was related to human conduct.**

**2. The Babylonians created a twelve-sign zodiac because...**

- (a) twelve was enough.
- (b) twelve was the number of harmony.
- (c) number twelve matched their calendar.**
- (d) they had twelve gods.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT (0.5 points each).

**3. The discovery of Ophiuchus has changed the zodiac signs of many people.**

TRUE: "86% of us may not be the star sign we thought." (line 2).

**4. The earth's axis has never changed its position.**

FALSE: "The earth's axis no longer points in the same direction." (line 4).

**5. The thirteenth constellation was discovered by NASA.**

FALSE: "In fact, the thirteenth sign is not a new discovery. Even according to the Babylonians' own ancient stories, there were thirteen constellations." (lines 9-10).

**6. Astrology and astronomy are sciences that make the same predictions.**

FALSE: "Astrology isn't real and can be challenged by its science counterpart, astronomy" (line 15).

**7. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)**

7.1. ONE SYNONYM FOR "old" (adjective). **ancient** (line 9)

7.2. ONE SYNONYM FOR "supposedly" (adverb). **presumably** (line 14)

**8. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)**



8.1. ONE WORD MEANING: “**to hold firmly in your hand**”. **grasping** (line 13)

8.2. ONE WORD MEANING: “**the process of finding out something for the first time**”. **discovery** (line 9)

**II \* USE OF ENGLISH** (3 points; 0.5 points each)

9. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS:

9.1. “**My brother always complains about ...doing... (do) his chores**”

9.2. “**I would like him ...to be... (be) more responsible.**”

10. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT WORD:

10.1. “**My friend is very keen ...on.... (preposition) astronomy.**”

10.2. “**I do not care ...about / for.... (preposition) horoscopes.**”

11. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH: “ ‘**Do you want to come to the cinema with me?**’ **he asked me.**”

He asked me if / whether I wanted to go to the cinema with him.

12. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: “**If I could choose a profession, ...**”

If I could choose a profession, I would / could / might be an engineer.

13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASIVE VOICE: “**They offered me a good deal.**”

I was offered a good deal.

A good deal was offered to me.

14. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING AN APPROPRIATE LINKER (DO NOT USE AND, BUT OR BECAUSE). MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: “**All beliefs are equally valid. Everybody should respect them.**”

All beliefs are equally valid, so / therefore / thus everybody should respect them

As / since all beliefs are equally valid, everybody should respect them.

**III \* WRITING** (3 points)

15. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED. YOU MUST FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

**Do you think you are a lucky person? Why?**

(172 words)

I do not consider myself a lucky person. Most of the things in my life have happened one way or another because there was some reason to it.

If I study, I pass. I do not believe in gambling either. Every time I played the lottery, I lost. Eventually, you will lose everything you bet on. It is not a question of luck but of probability. Casinos and gambling venues know it well. People who think otherwise are just fooling themselves and will end up losing all their money.

Finally, regarding my personal life and relationships, it is all a question of cultivating friendship and socializing. If you disregard your friends and family, you will not have any left. They are like plants which need to be watered and cared for, otherwise they will not grow up.

Consequently, I really think luck does not exist. However, sometimes it is easier for us to blame good or bad luck onto the things that occur to us, but of which we are directly responsible.

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