

INGLÉS

Opción 1:

Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully.

Answer all the questions in English.

I don't think that television has contributed much to our lives; in fact it gives us by its own nature a wrong slant. Perhaps the cardinal weakness in its development arose from its concern with entertainment rather than with information. Pictures on the screen have been used more to affect than to instruct. Even the news programmes set out to encourage more reaction and less reflection. Pictures shown briefly do not make you think, they merely invite you to look for the sequel, the next picture. The more you see the less you remember; you see too much to remember anything specific. The process of viewing is passive and the result of viewing is passive, too. One of the most effective documentaries shown on TV was a programme about the plight of a homeless family. The papers and radio programmes were full of it but it didn't change anything. Today the problem of homelessness is worse; things have not got better. TV transmits vicarious feelings. I mean, you are persuaded to react to experiences which are unfamiliar to you in your everyday life. And persuasion is an important word here because you are persuaded also to react in certain ways and to a degree that will not disturb you or your expectations too much. Words are also used for their affective rather than informative properties, witness terms like chaos, confusion, fundamental, this moment in time, profile. However, words have more chance of forcing thought upon us than pictures have, and more so if they are not illustrated by pictures.

Questions:

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text and justify your answer (2 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text (1 point: 0,5 points each):
 - a) The plight of a homeless family.
 - b) Words have more chance of forcing thought upon us.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points: 1 point each):
 - a) The more you see the less you remember
If you.....
 - b) Pictures have been used more to affect than to instruct.
People have used pictures more to.....
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text (2 points: 1 point each):
 - a) Does television's weakness lie in its emphasis on visual images?
 - b) Is the viewer stimulated to think?
5. Advantages and disadvantages of television as a means of communication (minimum 80, maximum 100 words) (3 points).

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Opción 2:

Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully.

Answer all the questions in English.

Dear Alice,

How are you? I thought I'd better drop you a line from Ireland before I get home this weekend. I am having such a wonderful holiday here that I haven't had much time for writing, but I've taken three films of photos already! I hope they turn out so that I can show you how nice Ireland is.

Do you remember how worried I was before I came, when you tried to calm me down? Well, I am glad I listened to your advice. Ellie is so nice and friendly -you'd love her. She hasn't got red hair or freckles- so much for stereotypes! She is really funny and she loves to show me around Dublin. We've had a tour of Trinity College and yesterday we went to the Irish Writer's Museum which is well worth visiting! It is the nicest café I've ever been in and there's a great atmosphere. It's the only place here in Ireland where you can drink proper coffee-Bliss!

Ireland is really one of the most beautiful places I've ever visited. It is as green as they say. Mind you, it does rain a lot here! The people are really friendly and that makes up for the weather! We went on a tour of southern Ireland last week but we couldn't do much camping because of the rain. We visited the National Parks in Connemara and Killarney and I went to Jameson's Distillery to see how whisky is made. I was going to get some for my dad, but alcohol is much more expensive here than in Spain and so it wasn't worth it.

I've already decided that I'd like to come back to Ireland. How do you fancy coming with me? Anyway, we can talk about it next week and then once you meet Ellie in October, I'm sure you'll be convinced. I'll see you very soon. Love. Luisa.

Questions:

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text and justify your answers (2 points):
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text (1 point: 0,5 points each):
 - a) I thought I'd better drop you a line.
 - b) Do you fancy coming with me?.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points: 1 point each):
 - a) I am glad I listened to your advice.
Listening to your advice is.....
 - b) I love Ireland even though it rains a lot..
In spite of.....
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text (2 points: 1 point each):
 - a) Why isn't it worth buying whisky in Ireland?
 - b) Why does Luisa think that Alice will be convinced?
5. What did you like and dislike about your last summer holiday ? (minimum 80 words, maximum 100 words) (3 points).

CONVOCATORIAS DE XUÑO E SETEMBRO

1. Puntuación:

Primeira pregunta	2 puntos
Segunda pregunta	1 punto
Terceira pregunta	2 puntos
Cuarta pregunta	2 puntos
Quinta pregunta	3 puntos

2. Terase en conta a comprensión, expresión e corrección escritas. Por unha parte, o corrector valorará se existe comprensión total ou parcial do texto por parte do alumno. Por outra parte, o corrector terá en conta, asimismo, a capacidade do alumno para comunicarse de forma efectiva (avaliación da súa competencia comunicativa), a coherencia e ordenación lóxica na exposición das ideas, a riqueza do léxico, sen esquecer a expresión gramatical correcta (competencia lingüística) das respostas.

3. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto xunto cunha expresión gramatical correcta, a puntuación será máxima, sempre que o alumno aporte elementos expresivos personais.

4. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto, pero a expresión non fora gramaticalmente correcta, faranse as deducións oportunas dependendo da gravidade da incorrección ou erro. As deducións faranse, entón, axustándose á importancia cualitativa do erro e ó número de erros que se cometan na mesma pregunta. A modo

orientativo, lémbrese que erros de expresión básicos (faltas de concordancia, indebida ou inexacta orde de palabras, fallos na formación de interrogativas ou negativas, etc.) serán penalizados de forma considerable.

5. Se a comprensión é parcial a puntuación máxima asignada á pregunta verase reducida dacordo coa gravidade da falta de comprensión.

6. Se non hai comprensión algunha, a pregunta non pode ter ningún tipo de calificación positiva.

7. Os erros ortográficos puntuaranse negativamente dacordo co número e importancia deles (serán máis graves en palabras básicas da lingua inglesa). Ponderarase asimismo a súa frecuencia relativa e terase en conta como criterio cualitativo a aparición de erros nas formas do vocabulario básico do nivel. Como criterio xeral, deberá penalizarse, como mínimo, unha décima por erro ortográfico. Un erro repetido na mesma palabra só se penalizará unha vez.

8. Se se transcribira literalmente un fragmento do texto como resposta a todas ou a unha das preguntas, aínda que o devandito fragmento estivese relacionado co contido da pregunta, valorarase cunha puntuación máxima do 50% do total atribuíble á puntuación correspondente a cada pregunta ou cuestión. Polo que debe interpretarse que non necesariamente a puntuación debe ser un 0,5.