

**INGLÉS**

**OPCIÓN 1**

**Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.**

One April evening in 2003, Raymond and Pauline Harris were driving home from their holiday along the A3 in West England. Their Peugeot 106 was stacked with duty-free goods and two heavy suitcases. Faced with a car coming towards him on the wrong side of the road, Raymond braked hard, but it was too late to avoid a crash. Both Raymond and Pauline were killed – but not as a result of the collision. The car’s passenger compartment kept its protective shape, but it was the two heavy cases hurtling forward that crushed the couple to death. On another occasion, near London, two sisters were travelling as passengers. One, in the back, was not wearing her seat-belt. The terrible result of a collision was that one sister killed the other.

As people have bought larger cars, carrying more and more things, they have turned them into almost a second home. Mobile phones, coffee cups, tins, umbrellas, personal stereos, laptop computers, bottles, are all regularly on board without any precautions. However many **safety features** we have, like seat-belts, airbags and anti-lock braking systems, loose objects in a car are **potentially deadly**.

Vehicle testers have simulated crashes with dummies inside loaded cars at just 50kph: the results were horrifying. “If a car hits a solid object at 50kph, a ten-kilo weight will continue travelling forward, hitting you with the force of half a ton. In one test, the laptop computer flew forward, striking the driver, who would have been killed by massive brain damage,” said David Mosley, a safety expert. “One baby buggy cracked into the head of the front-seat passenger, causing serious, possibly fatal injury. Unbelted rear-seat passengers can become a deadly force too, and the backs of car-seats are not designed to withstand loads moving at high speed.”

**Questions**

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text and justify your answer in order to demonstrate that you have understood the global meaning of the text. (minimum 25 words, maximum 40 words, 1.5 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text. (1.5 points; 0.75 points each)
  - a) safety features
  - b) potentially deadly
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) However many safety features we have, loose objects in a car are potentially deadly. Even if ....
  - b) “Unbelted rear-seat passengers can become a deadly force too,” said David Mosley. David Mosley explained ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) What tests were done to prove that loose objects in cars are dangerous?
  - b) Are people generally prepared for and conscious of the danger?
5. What do you think could be done to avoid car accidents? (Minimum 100 words; maximum 120 words; 3 points)

**INGLÉS**

**OPCIÓN 2**

**Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.**

Bob Marley's widow, Rita Marley, is currently moving forward with plans to exhume her late husband's body in Jamaica and rebury it in Shashemene, Ethiopia. Associated Press reports that no date has been set for the reburial, but that it will most likely follow the month-long celebration of what would have been Marley's sixtieth birthday next month. Rita Marley said, "We should bring his remains to Ethiopia. It is part of Bob's own mission. Bob's whole life is about Africa. It is not about Jamaica. He has a right for his remains to be where he would love them to be. This was his mission." Rita Marley, who has the support of the Ethiopian government and church, added, "Ethiopia is his spiritual resting place. With the sixtieth anniversary this year, the impact is there and the time is right."

Bob Marley was born in Jamaica but later **he became an ambassador of reggae music** and a worldwide cultural icon. His most famous song, "No Woman, No Cry", was number one all over the world for several weeks, and has been continually revived in different versions by other stars. Marley embraced the Rastafarian religion, which viewed Ethiopia's last emperor, Haile Selassie, as a living god. Marley died in 1981 at the age of 36 after refusing treatment for cancer because of his religious beliefs. The Rastafarian religion is practised by approximately 700,000 people worldwide. The religion includes a oneness with nature, smoking marijuana as a sacrament, and allowing your hair to remain uncombed.

Rita Marley is planning a concert on her late husband's birthday, February 6, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **The event will benefit poor families in Ethiopia**, and will include performances by the Marley family, Baaba Maal, Youssou N' Dour, and Angelique Kidjo.

**Questions**

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text and justify your answer in order to demonstrate that you have understood the global meaning of the text. (minimum 25 words, maximum 40 words, 1.5 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text. (1.5 points; 0.75 points each)
  - a) He became an ambassador of reggae music.
  - b) The event will benefit poor families in Ethiopia
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 Rastafarian religion is practised by approximately 700,000 people worldwide. The religion includes a oneness with nature.  
The Rastafarian religion, which ...
  - b) Rita Marley said, "We should bring his remains to Ethiopia."  
Rita Marley suggested ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) Why does Rita Marley want to move Bob Marley's body to Ethiopia?
  - b) How does the Rastafarian religion affect the way its followers live?
5. Which famous person, alive today, will be remembered for a long time after he/she has died, and why? (Minimum 100 words; maximum 120 words; 3 points)

## CONVOCATORIAS DE XUÑO E SETEMBRO

## 1. Contido e puntuación:

Primeira pregunta: Suxerir un título e xustificar a súa elección, demostrando entender o significado global del texto. Mínimo 25 palabras, máximo 40 palabras. (1,5 puntos)

Segunda pregunta: Explicar o significado dunha palabra, frase ou expresión do texto nas propias palabras do alumno. Constará de dúas partes cunha puntuación de 0,75 puntos para cada parte. (1,5 puntos)

Terceira pregunta: Transformar unha parte ou o total dunha frase tirada do texto noutras palabras para que signifique o mesmo, utilizando unha das estruturas contidas no Deseño Curricular Base de Inglés do Bacharelato. Constará de dúas partes, cunha puntuación de 1 punto para cada parte. (2 puntos)

Cuarta pregunta: Dúas preguntas acerca do significado do texto. As respostas deben demostrar que o alumno o entendeu correctamente. Constará de dúas partes cunha puntuación de 1 punto para cada parte. (2 puntos)

Quinta pregunta: Unha pregunta acerca dun tema relacionado co tema do texto. A resposta, en forma de redacción, debe conter un mínimo de 100 e un máximo de, aproximadamente, 120 palabras. (3 puntos)

2. Terase en conta a comprensión, expresión e corrección escritas. Por unha parte, o corrector valorará se existe unha comprensión total ou parcial do texto por parte do alumno. Por outra parte, o corrector terá en conta a capacidade do alumno para se comunicar 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 e unha expresión gramatical correcta, a puntuación será máxima, sempre que o alumno introduza elementos expresivos persoais.

4. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto, mais a expresión non fose gramaticalmente correcta, faranse as deducións oportunas, dependendo da gravidade da incorrección ou erro. As deducións faranse, entón, axustándose á importancia cualitativa do erro e do número de erros que se cometan na mesma pregunta. A modo orientativo, os erros de expresión básicos (faltas de concordancia, indebida ou inexacta orde de palabras, erros na formación de interrogativas ou negativas, etc.) serán penalizados de forma considerable.

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

6. Se non houber ningunha comprensión, a pregunta non pode ter ningún tipo de cualificación positiva.

7. Os erros ortográficos puntuaranse negativamente de acordo co seu número e importancia (serán máis graves en palabras básicas da lingua inglesa). 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 transcribise literalmente un fragmento do texto como resposta a todas ou a unha das preguntas, aínda que este fragmento estivese relacionado co contido da pregunta, valorarase cunha puntuación máxima do 50% do total atribuíble á puntuación correspondente a cada pregunta ou cuestión, así que debe interpretarse que non necesariamente a puntuación debe ser un 0,5.