

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN 1

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

This exhibition is not only about gold - there is also Indian and Egyptian glass. But gold is gold. This is the treasure of the Hill of Gold, from northern Afghanistan. Called the Bactrian Gold, it was discovered in 1978 by a Russian team. They found more than 20,000 individual gold items, including the golden crown of a queen. Even golden sandals.

Soon after, Afghanistan suffered a period of chaos and civil war. For a quarter of a century, Afghanistan's cultural treasures were stolen by vandals. But finally, in 2004, the gold was found, under piles of old Afghan money. And then international museums began to take the treasure on tour. And so it is now at the Musee Guimet, in Paris. The French have a long history of archaeological work in Afghanistan.

The exhibition will alter perceptions of Afghanistan - it's not just camels and Kalashnikovs, it's a fabulous mixture of cultures. There are sculptures of dancing girls. One coin shows Roman dolphins, another shows a Chinese devil. When it returns from its tour, Afghanistan's golden treasure cannot be shown to Afghans. **They will not see it, for security reasons.** What is desperately needed in Afghanistan is money to pay for education, which could be helped by the tour of the treasures. The Guimet Museum is giving one euro for each ticket sold. They expect to sell 50-100,000 tickets. It is not enough but it's something. So, for many reasons - if you can - go to Paris. Pay your extra euro and remember you've had the privilege of seeing what the Afghans cannot see.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (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 each)
 - a) The spectacle will alter perceptions of Afghanistan.
 - b) They will not see it, for security reasons.
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) Afghanistan's cultural treasures were stolen by vandals.
Vandals ...
 - b) The French have a long history of archaeological work in Afghanistan.
The French have been ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
 - a) What problems has Afghanistan had in recent history?
 - b) Why is this exhibition good for Afghanistan and its people?
5. Do you think that you can learn a lot from exhibitions and museums? Why / why not? (Approximately 80 words; 3 points)

INGLÉS

Opción 2

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

Taught at home by a tutor, as a child Agatha Christie never attended school. She invented games to keep herself occupied at a very young age. A shy child, she could not express her feelings; she first used music as a means of expression and, later, writing. In 1914, at the age of 24, she married Archie Christie, a pilot. While he was at war, she worked as a nurse, and, working in a hospital, Christie first had the idea of writing a detective novel.

The Mysterious Affair at Styles gave the world Hercule Poirot, a retired Belgian police officer who would become one of the most famous characters in fiction. He was a meticulous, slightly absurd little man. Christie wrote more than 30 novels where Poirot appeared. In 1926, Archie asked for a divorce. Agatha immediately disappeared, and all England became excited about "The case of the missing writer". She was found three weeks later, explaining to police that **she had lost her memory**.

She found happiness by marrying Max Mallowan, a young archaeologist whom she met on a trip to Mesopotamia. Another of Christie's most well-known characters was introduced in 1930: Miss Jane Marple, an elderly spinster in the English village of St. Mary Mead, who solved mysteries with concentration and intuition. Christie wrote over 66 novels, numerous short stories and screenplays. Several of her works were made into successful films, such as *Murder on the Orient Express* (1974). Her work has been translated into more than a hundred languages. In short, **she is the most popular mystery writer of all time**.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (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) she had lost her memory.

b) she is the most popular mystery writer of all time.

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) She invented games to keep herself occupied.

She invented games because ...

b) At the age of 24, she married Archie Christie.

When she ...

4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text. (2 points: 1 point each)

a) What different kinds of writing did Agatha Christie do?

b) In what ways was Agatha Christie different from most other people?

5. Do you think rich or famous people are happier than the rest of us? Give reasons. (Approximately 80 words; 3 points)

INGLÉS

Listening Test (1 point)

In this interview with Dr Richard Selzer, a doctor, teacher and writer, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean:

Give up (pasado “gave up”) = deixar / dejar.

Death = a morte / la muerte

Miracle = milagre / milagro

Illness = enfermidade / enfermedad

Here is the beginning of the interview.

Interviewer: Dr. Selzer, you are now 72, you worked for forty years and you retired from teaching at Yale Medical School in 2005. You have written ten books.

Dr. Selzer: Yes, that's right.

Here is an example of a question:

0. How many books has Dr Selzer written?

- a. Seventy-two.
- b. Ten.
- c. Forty.

The correct answer is: (b)

Ready? Now read the rest of the questions and alternative answers before listening to the interview.

(3 minute pause)

Now listen to the rest of the interview. You will hear it three times. Write your answer in your examination notebook (cuadernillo). Do not write the complete answer. Only the number and the letter of the correct alternative, for example: 1c, 2d, 3a, etc. Make it clear which answer you have chosen. You must not write more than one answer for each question.

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text again.

(Tapescript)

Now you will hear the text for the last time.

(Tapescript)

That is the end of the Listening test. Write your answers in your examination notebook (cuadernillo) if you have not already done so. Then you can go on with the rest of the examination.

INGLÉS

Questions

1. What did Dr Selzer give up so that he could write?
 - a. Playing bridge.
 - b. Work.
 - c. His family.
2. When did he use to get up at night?
 - a. At eight o'clock.
 - b. We do not know.
 - c. One o'clock.
3. Which of the following best describes his attitude to death?
 - a. He thinks it is natural.
 - b. It is transitory.
 - c. He is afraid of it.
4. Which of the following best describes his attitude to faith in God?
 - a. He believes in miracles.
 - b. He envies people who have faith in God.
 - c. He believes that it is hard to have faith.
5. What do people often say to him?
 - a. They want to know if they will appear in his next book.
 - b. They want to know if they appeared in his last book.
 - c. They want to know if he will recognise them the next time they meet.
6. What is his opinion of the person who is writing his biography?
 - a. He likes her, but doesn't recognise himself in her book.
 - b. He is going to help her with her investigations.
 - c. He thinks she is making a mistake.
7. Dr Selzer's mother...
 - a. ...embarrassed him constantly.
 - b. ...gave him his love of words.
 - c. ...was fascinated by her son.
8. Why does he suppose that both of his parents are satisfied with him?
 - a. Because he has become a writer and a doctor.
 - b. Because he is not as poor as they were.
 - c. Because he has found love.
9. When did he write the book *Letters to a Young Doctor*?
 - a. Fifty years ago.
 - b. Twenty-five years ago.
 - c. One hundred and eighty years ago.
10. Which does he thinks is better?
 - a. To become a writer before becoming a doctor.
 - b. To become a doctor before becoming a writer.
 - c. To support your family before you become either a doctor or a writer.

CONVOCATORIAS DE XUÑO E SETEMBRO

1. Contido e puntuación da proba escrita:

Primeira pregunta: realización dun resumo dos puntos máis importantes do texto. Máximo 40 palabras (1,5 puntos).

Segunda pregunta: explicación do significado dunha palabra, dunha frase ou dunha 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: transformación dunha parte ou o total dunha frase tirada do texto noutras palabras para que esta signifique o mesmo, en que se empregue unha das estruturas contidas no deseño curricular base de Inglés do bacharelato. Constará de dúas partes, cunha puntuación de 1 punto para cada unha (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 unha (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 80 palabras e un máximo de, aproximadamente, 100 (3 puntos).

2. Contido e puntuación da proba auditiva:

Dez preguntas de tipo “test” (multiple choice) acerca dun texto auditivo, cunha puntuación de 0,1 para cada resposta, facendo un total de 1 punto.

3. Terase en conta a comprensión, a expresión e a corrección escritas. Por unha banda, o corrector valorará se existe unha comprensión total ou parcial do texto por parte do alumno. Por outra, o corrector terá en conta a capacidade do alumno para se comunicar de forma efectiva (avaliación da súa competencia comunicativa), a coherencia e a

ordenación lóxica na exposición das ideas, a riqueza do léxico, sen esquecer a expresión gramatical correcta (competencia lingüística) das respostas.

4. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto e unha expresión gramatical correcta, a puntuación será máxima, sempre que o alumno introduza elementos expresivos persoais.

5. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto mais a expresión non fose gramaticalmente correcta, faranse as deducións oportunas que dependerán da gravidade da incorrección ou do 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.

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

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

8. Os erros ortográficos puntuaranse negativamente de acordo co seu número e importancia (serán máis graves en palabras básicas da lingua inglesa). Un erro repetido na mesma palabra só se penalizará unha vez.

9. 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.

June 2007. Possible Answer

OPCIÓN 1

1. An exhibition in Paris is showing Afghanistan's cultural treasures, including glass and gold objects. Many things were stolen recently but now we can go and see these valuable things. Some of the money from our tickets helps education in Afghanistan.

2.a. The exhibition will alter perceptions of Afghanistan.

People will have a different opinion about / attitude to (wards) Afghanistan if / when / after they visit this exhibition.

b. They will not see it, for security reasons.

They cannot / won't / will not see it because it is not safe / secure.

3.a. Afghanistan's cultural treasures were stolen by vandals.

Vandals stole Afghanistan's cultural treasures.

b. The French have a long history of archaeological work in Afghanistan.

The French have been doing archaeological work in Afghanistan for a long time.

4.a. In Afghanistan they have had chaos and civil war recently. Also they do not have much security or education.

b. The exhibition is good because people will have a better opinion of Afghanistan when they see the beautiful treasures. Also, the museum will give one euro for education in Afghanistan for every ticket they sell.

5. I think that we can learn a lot from museums, because we can see the real things people used in their houses a long time ago, and also the crowns and gold objects that kings and queens had. In this way we can learn how they lived. Exhibitions are interesting because they show us old or modern cars, paintings, coins and stamps. Some exhibitions are good for learning because they are interactive and you can learn about science, plants, machines and so on.

OPCIÓN 2

1. Agatha Christie, the most famous writer of mystery and detective stories, was a shy girl who had no education. She wrote many novels, short stories and screenplays. When she was divorced, she disappeared and everybody in England looked for her.

2.a. She had lost her memory.

She couldn't remember anything / she had forgotten everything (that had happened).

b. She is the most popular mystery writer of all time.

There has never been a more popular mystery writer.

3.a. She invented games to keep herself occupied.

She invented games because she was bored / because she wanted to be busy / occupied.

b. At the age of 24, she married Archie Christie.

When she was 24, she married Archie Christie / When she married Archie Christie she was 24 (years old).

4.a. She wrote novels, especially detective novels, short stories and screenplays.

b. She was different because she never went to school, she was very shy and she wrote a lot of popular books. So she was very famous, and her books have been translated into many languages.

5. I think that most people want to be rich and famous, but when they get what they want, they always want more, so they are never completely happy. For example, Marilyn Monroe was rich and famous, but she was very sad and killed herself. This is probably because there is always somebody who has more fame or money than them. We should be happy and satisfied with the things we have because, as the Buddhists say, it is desire that makes us sad.

PROBA DE AUDICIÓN / LISTENING TEST

ANSWERS: 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. b

(Tapescript)

Interviewer: *How did you find enough hours in a day to be a doctor, teacher, writer, husband and father?*

Richard Selzer: I was 40 years old when I began to write. I decided to teach myself to write well. I gave up practically everything except my work as a doctor, my family and writing. I didn't play bridge, go to the movies or to parties. I would come home, have dinner and then immediately go to bed around 8 o'clock. At 1 o'clock I would get up, make some tea and write dozens of stories in the night, just as an exercise.

Interviewer: *What have writing and being a doctor taught you about life and death?*

Richard Selzer: I think medicine and writing have helped me in my attitude to death. Life is transitory. I accept death as natural and I'm not afraid of it.

Interviewer: *Although you don't believe in God, have you ever seen a miracle?*

Richard Selzer: I've never seen a miracle. The sad thing is that I've never had faith in God. I envy people who do. Life without faith is rather hard.

Interviewer: *Has anyone recognized him or herself in one of your books?*

Richard Selzer: No, they never did. Not one person ever recognized himself or herself in my books. But often, patients ask, ‘Are you going to put me in your next book?’ because they think their illness is very important.

Interviewer: *Has anyone written about you?*

Richard Selzer: Well, someone is writing my biography, which is ridiculous and I have asked her not to, but she is doing it. She is investigating everything about me. I told her I will not help her. To write a biography while a person is still alive is a mistake.

Interviewer: *Where do you think your love of words came from?*

Richard Selzer: From my mother, originally. I have always been a reader. It came quite early in life and I never lost it.

Interviewer: *Your mother had such a colorful personality. Did she ever embarrass you?*

Richard Selzer: Mothers always embarrass their children. But I loved my mother. I was fascinated by her.

Interviewer: *When you were young, what did you want from life?*

Richard Selzer: I wanted love, which is what everybody wants. Also, I wanted to be a doctor, I knew that. My mother was an opera singer and my father a doctor. We were very poor. My father wanted me to be a doctor, but my mother wanted me to be a writer. So I suppose they’re both satisfied.

Interviewer: *Do you think your books will still be read in the future?*

Richard Selzer: People still read the books that I wrote a long time ago. Last week I was in New Jersey at a medical school speaking to 180 medical students. At this ceremony they were given a white coat and a copy of my book *Letters to a Young Doctor*. So medical students will be reading this book that I wrote 25 years ago which makes me feel wonderful. If it has lasted 25 years, it may last another 25.

Interviewer: *Do you have any advice to offer others who want to to become writers and doctors?*

Richard Selzer: Become a doctor first, because a writer doesn’t make a lot of money - you have to support yourself and your family.

September 2007. Possible Answer

OPCIÓN 1

1. Tom told his class he had been to a circus at the weekend with his dad and grandmother. There was a trapeze. His grandmother climbed up and went on it. Tom wasn’t telling the truth. His grandmother was dead.

2. “It had turned dirty grey”. It had changed colour from white to grey so it looked dirty.

“It made your neck hurt to look up”. When you looked up your neck began to hurt / People’s necks hurt because they looked up.

3. “He didn’t tell us where we were going, so I was excited”. I was excited because I didn’t know where we were / I was going.

“The house seemed strange without his grandmother in it.” If his grandmother had been in the house, it wouldn’t have seemed strange.

4. a) Tom invented this story about the circus and told it to the teacher at school because he didn’t want to believe that his grandmother was dead and that he would never see her again.

b) Tom’s family is small. We only know he has a grandmother and a father. He is probably a good father because he took them to the circus at the weekend. He had a grandmother who liked reading books, but now she is dead, because she isn’t in her room.

5. The last time I gave someone a great surprise was last year, when I invited all my sister’s friend to a birthday party, which I organised in a cafeteria. One of her friends plays the guitar in a group, who gave us a fantastic concert, and we all danced to the music. We covered her eyes and then took her into the room. Finally, we all shouted “Happy Birthday” and the band began to play. She didn’t know anything about it and she screamed, of course!

OPCIÓN 2

1. Young Devin Moore stole a car and, when he was arrested, he shot three policemen. He was obsessed with violent video games. Children are sometimes violent themselves because of these games and also for other reasons, such as broken homes.

2. a) “Children’s school marks fall”. Children do not get such good marks at school as (they did) before.

b) “He came from a broken home.” His family was broken and ruined because his parents had separated.

3. a) “He had no criminal record but was suspected of stealing the car.” Although he had no criminal record, he was suspected of stealing the car.