

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

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

For some people, fear can create a business opportunity. Patrick Smith, for example, makes a living out of answering questions about an activity that many people are afraid of, namely getting on an airplane. A pilot himself, Patrick Smith's *Ask the Pilot* column on the online magazine *Salon.com* has become very popular in the United States. When asked, he says that some of the more notorious questions he gets are about airplane toilets, for example: "Do crews empty the contents of the toilet over people's houses?" Another curious question is: "Do pilots shut off the air conditioning to make the passengers go to sleep?"

More seriously, many people are worried about airport security. Patrick Smith says, "I think we have come to a point where we have to admit that there's never going to be a really perfect airport security system, and you have to accept at least a small amount of risk. Meanwhile, confiscating scissors and army knives and small metal objects from people has nothing, basically, to do with security. Yet that is what we're spending most of our time doing, focusing on the perception of security. In other words, the more you're inconvenienced, the safer you must be, which is really ridiculous. In fact, it may be just the opposite, and concentrating on these irrelevant things, you're wasting time and resources, instead of actually trying to solve the problems that are at the root of terrorism".

Other people are worried about particular routes or airports that are supposed to be "more dangerous" than others. Smith says that "dangerous" isn't the right word. It's true that some routes or airports are more complicated, and require more attention than others, but pilots normally like that kind of thing; it's a challenge, and that's what they're paid to do.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1 point).

2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here (1 point; 0.25 each).

- a) earns a salary
- b) danger
- c) taking someone's possessions (by an authority)
- d) made uncomfortable

3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points; 0.5 point each)

a) Patrick Smith is a pilot. He writes for the on-line magazine *Salon.com*.

Patrick Smith,

b) "Do crews empty the contents of the toilet over people's houses?"

Some people asked if

c) Concentrating on these irrelevant things, you're wasting time and resources.

If you

d) Some routes or airports require more attention than others.

More attention

4. Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points; 1 point each)

a) According to Smith, what sorts of things make people afraid of flying?

b) Why does Patrick Smith think that it's a waste of time to confiscate things like scissors, army knives and small metal objects from people at airports?

5. What is your favourite means of transport? Why? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

INGLÉS

OPCIÓN B

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

Scotland has a history and rich culture of which Scots are famously proud. The stereotypical Scot wearing a kilt, playing bagpipes and eating haggis is not as widespread as visitors might hope, but if you know where to look you won't be disappointed. Several years ago kilts came back into fashion and young men started wearing them again. They're very popular at rugby matches, especially the international matches at Murrayfield. If you're in the centre of town then you'll probably hear the sound of bagpipes. There's usually a bagpipe player outside Waverley Station in Edinburgh. As for the haggis, despite what locals might tell you, haggis do not run around the hills. If you are determined to try the famous dish of Scotland, keep your eyes open in restaurants and pubs, which often serve it with turnips and potatoes. Alternatively, most supermarkets sell it in the fridge section.

A *ceilidh* is a popular social event that involves traditional music and Scottish country dancing. Scots really do love country dancing. In fact, at most weddings it's preferable to a disco! Most language centres provide tours and Scottish entertainment as part of their courses, so you will return home not only with better English but also able to dance Scottish reels. You may acquire a taste for haggis, whisky, shortbread, or Irn Bru, an orange-coloured drink that outsells Pepsi and Coca-Cola and is a very good cure for a hangover. You may even buy a kilt, though a good one will cost as much as a two-week language course. You can use the Internet to find out about Scotland's many festivals. Of course, the Edinburgh International Festival in August is the most famous, but every town and city has its own, and Glasgow says that it smiles better (= Glasgow's miles better).

Questions

- 1.** Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words, 1 point).
- 2.** Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here (1 point; 0.25 each).
 - a) Skirt traditionally worn by Scottish men
 - b) Typical Scottish dance
 - c) Is sold more than
 - d) Unpleasant physical condition suffered the day after you have drunk too much
- 3.** Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points; 0.5 point each)
 - a) Keep your eyes open for haggis in restaurants and pubs
The writer advised us
 - b) At most weddings country dancing is preferable to a disco
At most weddings the Scots
 - c) Most language centres provide tours and Scottish entertainment as part of their courses.
Tours and Scottish entertainment...
 - d) If you had enough money, you might even buy a kilt
Perhaps ...
- 4.** Answer the following questions in your own words. (2 points; 1 point each)
 - a) What sort of people do you think this passage was written for? Why?
 - b) In what ways are Scottish traditions and culture different nowadays from what might be expected?
- 5.** If you have done a language course abroad, tell us about it. If not, where would you like to go and do one, and why would you choose this place? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

INGLÉS

6. LISTENING TEST (1 point)

In this interview with Sheila Watson, a writer of children's books, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Guest = convidado / invitado

Growth = crecemento / crecimiento

Frightened = asustada / o

Rules: normas

Crime: delincuencia

Speed up = aumentar a velocidade / aumentar la velocidad

Slow down = ir máis lento / ir más lento

Here is the beginning of the interview.

Interviewer: Firstly, Sheila, I would like to ask you about your childhood.

Sheila Watson: My father was an American Army officer and I was born in New York, but Pearl Harbor was bombed and my father had to go off to war. And so my mother took us children back to her hometown, a small town in Pennsylvania when I was only two. It was a wonderful place to grow up in and I lived there with my grandparents for thirteen years.

Here is an example of a question.

0. Where did Sheila spend most of her childhood?

In Pearl Harbor

In Pennsylvania

In New York

The correct answer is "In Pennsylvania"

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

(2-minute pause)

Now listen to the rest of the interview. You will hear it three times. Write the correct answer in your exam notebook (*cuadernillo*). Write the complete answer, not just a letter. 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. The guests at the dinner party...

Included a man named Biddle, who later died.

Memorized a long poem

Wore pyjama suits

2. What did the man named Biddle do?

He left her half of his fortune.

He left her quite a lot of money.

He left her a pale blue Pontiac car.

3. When did she study most?

When she returned to university.

When she went to school.

When she was at university the first time.

4. What did she fictionalise in her book *A Summer to Die*?

The envy that her sister felt.

The death of her sister.

Her aspirations.

5. Why does she especially like writing for children?

She wants to change the way they write.

She would like to affect their growth.

She thinks that what they read may influence them.

6. Why does she write books?

It gives her money and also a lot of satisfaction.

It gives her more satisfaction than having a rich husband.

She doesn't have any other job with which she can support her family.

7. Which of the following statements is true?

The Giver was similar to many other books.

Some people consider that *The Giver* is a science fiction story.

The Giver is her best-known science-fiction book.

8. Which of the following statements about *The Giver* is true?

It describes a boy in a safe, comfortable world in the future.

There's a lot of crime in the world it shows.

Readers will finish the book thinking it would be a good world to live in.

9. The boy in the book ...

is frightened by the world he lives in.

begins to change the complicated rules.

tries to change the world he lives in.

10. What is "pacing"?

It's knowing when to slow down.

It's knowing when to speed up and when to slow down.

It's what happens to a car on a curve.

Criterios de Avaliación / Corrección

CONVOCATORIA DE XUÑO

Primeira pregunta: realización dun resumo dos puntos máis importantes do texto. Máximo 50 palabras (1 punto).

Segunda pregunta: require que o alumnado busque palabras ou grupos de palabras no texto que corresponden no seu significado a unha palabra ou definición dada no exame: "Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here" (0,25 x 4 = 1 punto)

Terceira pregunta: transformación dunha parte ou o total dunha frase tirada do texto noutras palabras para que signifique o mesmo. Constará de catro partes, cunha puntuación de 0,5 punto para cada parte (4 x 0,5 = 2 puntos).

Cuarta pregunta: dúas preguntas baseadas no tema 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 x 1 = 2 puntos).

Quinta pregunta: unha pregunta acerca dun tema relacionado co tema do texto. A resposta, en forma de redacción, narrativa, carta ou doutro tipo, debe conter, aproximadamente, 120 palabras (3 puntos).

Sexta pregunta: proba de audición. 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. (1 punto)

- Terase en conta a comprensión, a expresión e a corrección escritas. Por unha parte, o corrector valorará se existe unha comprensión total ou parcial do texto por parte do alumnado. Por outra parte, o corrector terá en conta a capacidade do alumnado 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.
- Se existise unha comprensión total do texto e unha expresión gramatical correcta, a puntuación será máxima, sempre que o alumnado introduza elementos expresivos persoais dunha certa complexidade léxico-sintáctica.
- 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 orientador, 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.
- Se a comprensión for parcial, a puntuación máxima asignada á pregunta verase reducida de acordo coa gravidade da falta de comprensión.
- Se non houber ningunha comprensión, a pregunta non pode ter ningún tipo de cualificación positiva.
- 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.

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.

Exemplos de resposta / Soluções

Opción A

1. The text is about Patrick Smith, who has a column in an on-line magazine in which he answers people's questions about air-travel. Some of these questions are about things like airplane toilets or air-conditioning. But most people ask about airport security or the danger of different routes and airports.
2. a) makes a living b) risk c) confiscating d) inconvenienced
3. a) Patrick Smith, who is a pilot, writes for the on-line magazine Salon.com. / Patrick Smith, who writes for the on-line magazine Salon.com., is a pilot.
b) Some people asked if crews emptied/empty the contents of the toilet over people's houses.
c) If you concentrate on these irrelevant things, you are wasting/ you waste time and resources.
d) More attention is required for/ in some routes and airports than for /in others.
4. a) The things that make people afraid of flying are/ whether the airport is safe or not/ airport security and the danger of some routes and airports.
b) Because this gives people false sense of security/ makes people think that airports are safe, but really it is irrelevant and does not contribute to solving the problem of terrorist attacks.
5. My favourite means of transport is the airplane, because it can take you to far-away places in a very short time. You would probably never go to America or to places like Singapore or Australia if you had to travel by ship and spend weeks on the journey. Travelling by plane has certain disadvantages, of course, like having to wait for long periods of time in airports, especially when there are strikes, and also having very little room in the airplane, which is very uncomfortable on long journeys. But I really love it when the airplane takes off and lands.

Opción B

1. Some aspects of old Scottish culture which are still present today are kilts, which are worn by young men, especially at rugby matches, bagpipes, often heard in town centres and haggis, which you can find in most supermarkets. Furthermore, the Scots still hold ceilidhs and love to dance Scottish reels.
2. a) Kilts b) Scottish reel c) outsells d) hangover
3. a) The writer advised us to keep our eyes open for haggis in restaurants and pubs.
b) At most weddings the Scots prefer country dancing to a disco.
c) Tours and Scottish entertainment are provided by language centres as part of their courses.
d) Perhaps if you had enough money you would/could/ might even buy a kilt.
4. a) This passage is written for young people who are interested in improving their English, because it talks about the entertainment provided by language centres, about returning home with better English and about two-week language courses.
b) There are many things a visitor may not expect, for example, that a haggis is not an animal but a food, and that nowadays you can buy it in supermarkets. These days, not every Scottish person plays the bagpipes and wears a kilt (which may be very expensive). There are also some other traditional things that foreigners don't know, such as the ceilidh, Irn Bru and shortbread.
5. I have never done a language course abroad, but I did once spend a month in Avignon, in the South of France, working in a hostel making beds and clearing tables and so on. It was quite hard work, but I enjoyed myself a lot because I met a lot of young people from all over the world. However, I didn't improve my French very much because everyone spoke English, so I practiced this language instead.
6. Listening: 1) a, 2) b, 3) a, 4) b, 5) c, 6) a, 7) b, 8) a, 9) c, 10) b