

## INGLÉS

### OPCIÓN A

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

How many plastic bags do you use a week? Every year, millions and millions of them are produced, and they're a danger to the environment. But how can we reduce our dependence on the plastic bag?

The good news is that plastic bag use has dropped. However, the bad news is that we're still using 10 billion bags a year. Many supermarkets are trying to help us cut back. They're now charging for plastic bags and asking shoppers to come with shopping trolleys or re-usable bags. But even so, people are still using too many bags.

The big problem is that plastic bags damage the environment. They can be found everywhere across the planet. In fact, there are so many plastic bags in some parts of Africa that a cottage industry has started with locals using them to make hats. In other countries they are a major nuisance, especially when they block sewage systems.

The main problem is that bags just won't disappear. Some argue that they take up to 1,000 years to decompose. Enormous numbers end up in landfill sites or incinerators; but billions get into the environment, especially the marine environment, where they are a terrible threat to marine life. Sea turtles mistake them for jellyfish and choke on them; albatrosses mistake them for squid and die a similar death; even dolphins have been found dead with plastic bags blocking their blowholes.

So, will the world become plastic-bag-free one day? Maybe, if we start using reusable shopping bags.

### Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 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) Decreased
  - b) People who visit stores.
  - c) do harm to
  - d) obstructing
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) They're now charging shoppers for plastic bags.  
*Shoppers* .....
  - b) Plastic bags damage the environment. They can be found everywhere across the planet.  
*Plastic bags, which* .....
  - c) Dolphins have been found dead with plastic bags blocking their blowholes.  
*The text said that* .....
  - d) So, will the world become plastic-bag-free one day?  
*The author wondered* .....
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. Your answer must be based on the information given in the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) Why is it bad news that we are still using 10 billion plastic bags a year?
  - b) In general terms, why are plastic bags a danger to marine animals?
5. What can you do, personally, to reduce pollution? (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.**

This year America's largest citizens came into conflict with several organisations. The most controversial thing was how airlines treat overweight travellers. Many airlines make them pay for two seats, but according to the National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance (NAAFA) they often do it in an arbitrary manner. It is campaigning against Southwest Airlines, which makes passengers buy two seats if they are too wide for one. Fitness organisations have also offended fat activists. In California the dance instructor Jennifer Portnick became a heroine when she sued Jazzercise, the world's largest dance fitness organisation. Although she weighs 108 kg, Portnick says she is fit enough to teach exercise classes, but she was rejected for the job because she looked fat. After a court case, Jazzercise agreed in May that it would not require its instructors to look, as well as be, fit.

Another conflict was with PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) when it introduced its recent campaign for vegetarianism. Airport posters showing a large stomach with the slogan "Don't buy two seats, go vegetarian" were replaced. But the substitute campaign has caused just as much offence. It shows an overweight Elvis Presley with the line: "Don't be Cruel to Your Heart and Body". "It's not acceptable to represent other groups this way", said a NAAFA spokeswoman. "We wouldn't see Asian or African-Americans, short people or disabled people in a campaign like this. So why fat people? This promotes the idea that it is shameful to be fat". "We are not against fat people. We are against fat", answered PETA spokeswoman. "Obesity is a social problem. And we need to stop being so sensitive about saying that people are overweight".

### Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 50 words, 1 point).
2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the following (1 point: 0.25 each)
  - a) teacher
  - b) healthy, in good form
  - c) a woman who represents a company or organisation
  - d) fatness
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points: 0.5 points each)
  - a) Many airlines make overweight passengers pay for two seats.  
*If passengers are .....*
  - b) "Don't be Cruel to Your Heart and Body", the poster told fat people.  
*The poster told ...*
  - c) The substitute campaign has caused just as much offence.  
*Just as much offence ...*
  - d) She is thin enough to teach exercise classes.  
*She is not ...*
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. Your answer must be based on the information given in the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) Why do you think Jazzercise didn't want its instructors to be fat?
  - b) Why do you think that PETA campaigns in favour of vegetarianism?
5. Would you like to be a fitness instructor in the future, and do you think you would make a good one? Why/ why not? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points).

## INGLÉS

### 6. LISTENING TEST (1 point)

**In this conversation between Kris, a psychologist, and Pete, a teacher, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.**

Yoga = yoga

Tantrum = rabieta

Turtle = tortuga

Wrap up their arms = se abrazan (a sí mismos)

**Here is the beginning of the conversation.**

**Kris:** You know, on my last trip to the States, I was talking to some friends who are primary-school teachers, and they were telling me that they were starting to make some changes in the classroom, incorporating some of the theories of emotional intelligence.

**Here is an example of a question.**

Kris' friends in the States are

University students

Primary-school teachers

University teachers

The correct answer is "Primary-school teachers"

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

(2-minute pause)

**Now listen to the rest of the conversation. You will hear it three times. Write the correct answer in your exam notebook (cuadernillo). Write the complete answer, not a letter. You must not write more than one answer for each question.**

(Recording)

**Now you will hear the text again.**

(Recording)

**Now you will hear the text for the last time.**

(Recording)

## INGLÉS

**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.**

### QUESTIONS

**1. Pete studied**

Mathematics  
Education  
German philology

**2. Pete has heard about the changes they are starting to make in classrooms**

On television and on the radio  
In the press and on internet  
In the newspapers and in books

**3. In these new classes, what happens when a child has a tantrum?**

S/he will be invited to go to the "quiet corner"  
S/he will be punished  
S/he will be sent home

**4. The theory of emotional intelligence says that**

If you are emotional you are also intelligent  
If you are not emotional you cannot be intelligent  
Each child has a different and unique kind of intelligence

**5. Which types of intelligence are NOT mentioned in this conversation?**

Cognitive intelligence and kinaesthetic intelligence  
Musical intelligence and interpersonal intelligence  
Logical-mathematical intelligence and linguistic intelligence

**6. The traditional type of education has always benefited**

Musical and artistic students  
Students with logical and rational minds  
Students who work hard

**7. Pete teaches**

20-year-old students  
60-year-old students  
Small children

**8. Has Kris ever done yoga and meditation?**

Yes, she goes to yoga classes and tries to practice some meditation  
No, but she thinks children should  
Not yet, but she's going to start soon

**9. Kris says children should learn meditation and similar techniques because**

This would help them to breathe properly  
This would help them to handle stress when they are adults  
This would make a teacher's class less stressful

**10. To perform well in an exam**

You have to be totally relaxed  
You have to have a high level of stress  
You have to have a middle level of stress

# Criterios de Avaliación / Corrección

## CONVOCATORIA DE XUÑO

### **Question 1. (1 punto)**

Esta pregunta será puntuada segundo os seguintes criterios:

1. O alumno/a identificou as ideas principais do texto e resumíunas sen incluír información secundaria ou anecdótica.
2. O alumno expresou estas ideas en aproximadamente 50 palabras, sen copiar literalmente do texto, con coherencia, claridade, cohesión, razoable corrección gramatical e léxico axeitado ao tema.

### **Question 2. (1 punto; 0,25 por cada palabra/expresión correcta)**

### **Question 3. (4 x 0,5 = 2 puntos)**

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 puntos para cada parte.

### **Question 4. (2 x 1= 2 puntos)**

Esta pregunta avalía a comprensión de detalle do texto e a capacidade do alumnado para expresar as ideas aí contidas coas súas propias palabras. Aínda que na contestación non será necesario que se repita o enunciado da pregunta, en ningún caso se poderá contestar con respostas curtas de tipo “Yes, he does” ou “No, they haven’t”. Esta pregunta formularase con dous apartados. Cada un deles valerá 1 punto e avaliarase segundo os seguintes criterios:

1. O alumnado comprendeu a pregunta que se lle formulou e a súa contestación é axeitada e relevante.
2. O alumnado expresou as súas ideas sen copiar literalmente do texto, con coherencia, claridade, cohesión, razoable corrección gramatical e léxico axeitado ao tema.

### **Question 5. (3 puntos)**

Esta pregunta pretende avaliar a capacidade comunicativa do alumnado no ámbito da produción escrita. A nota final (máximo 3 puntos) outorgarase segundo a medida na que o alumnado cumpra os seguintes parámetros; cada un deles puntuarase de 0 a 0,5 puntos:

**a) Alcance.** O alumnado aborda adecuadamente o tema proposto. Sabe comunicar as ideas que quere transmitir utilizando unha considerable variedade de recursos. Sabe utilizar o rexistro lingüístico adecuado á situación.

**b) Riqueza e control do vocabulario.**

**c) Corrección gramatical.** O alumnado ten un repertorio básico de elementos lingüísticos e de estratexias que lle permiten abordar o tema con comodidade. Non comete erros gramaticais básicos, como, por exemplo, omitir o suxeito diante dun verbo, omitir o -s da 3ª persoa do singular do Presente Habitual (*he writeS*), utilizar adxectivos en plural, usar incorrectamente os adxectivos posesivos e demostrativos, non dominar os tempos verbais e outros.

**d) Fluidez.** O alumnado posúe un dominio da lingua inglesa adecuado e suficiente para evitar cortes na comunicación ou malentendidos.

**e) Cohesión.** O alumnado utiliza adecuadamente os conectores e demais medios de cohesión.

**f) Coherencia.** O alumnado é capaz de organizar as súas ideas para redactar un texto coherente e ben estruturado.

**TOTAL = 9 puntos.**

**Segunda parte: LISTENING TEST (1 punto)**

# Exemplos de resposta / Solucións

## CONVOCATORIA DE XUÑO

### Answers

#### **OPCIÓN A**

1. The text is about plastic bags and how they harm the environment. Because they don't decompose, they accumulate on land, often in third-world countries, causing many problems. However, they are especially dangerous when they get into the sea, because they are often eaten by sea-creatures who take them for food and die.
2. a) dropped                      b) shoppers                      c) damage                      c) blocking
3. a) Shoppers are now being charged for plastic bags.  
b) Plastic bags, which can be found everywhere across the planet, damage the environment.  
OR: Plastic bags, which damage the environment, can be found everywhere across the planet.  
c) The text said that dolphins had been found dead with plastic bags blocking their blowholes.  
d) The author wondered if/whether the world would become plastic-bag-free one day.
4. a) Because they are not biodegradable/they don't decompose and therefore they are very damaging to the environment, both on land and in the sea.  
b) Because sea animals mistake them for food, and eating them causes their death.

#### **OPCIÓN B**

1. The text is about how fat activists, represented by an organization called the National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance, are fighting against discrimination by certain airline companies, fitness organisations and anti-fat publicity campaigns. Although the latter argue that obesity is a social problem, the NAAFA says that there is nothing shameful about being fat.
2. a) instructor                      b) fit                      c) spokeswoman                      d) obesity
3. a) If passengers are overweight, many airlines make them pay for two seats.  
b) The poster told fat people not to be cruel to their heart and body.  
c) Just as much offense has been caused by the substitute campaign.  
d) She is not too fat to teach exercise classes.
4. a) Because they thought that fat people don't/didn't look fit.  
b) Because PETA stands for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and if you are interested in not ill-treating animals, then you probably won't want to kill them to eat if you can eat other things instead.

#### **Listening**

- 1. b; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. c; 6. b; 7. a; 8. a; 9. b; 10. c**