

## INGLÉS

Se deberá escoger la Opción A completa o la Opción B completa. TODAS las preguntas deberán responderse en el pliego de respuestas, NO en esta hoja.

### OPCIÓN A

#### Cycling

What's the furthest you have ever cycled? Perhaps you cycle to school or to work, or maybe at most a short cycling trip with friends? How would you feel about spending months on the road travelling solo from the UK to China, by bike? For British cyclist Pete Jones, camping and cycling long distances through inhospitable lands are second nature. Mr Jones is currently undertaking a trip across the Eurasian continent from Britain to China.

Pete Jones is no stranger to China. But he says many people there are puzzled by his passion for cycling, asking why he would choose to cycle when he can afford a car. Indeed, even if there are an estimated 400 million bicycles in China, where it has long been the preferred form of transport, rapid economic growth has promoted an expansion in car ownership.

Edward Genochio, another British cyclist who completed a 41,000km trip to China and back, said one of his aims was to "promote cycling as a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly means of getting about". In the UK, the last few years have seen a rise in the number of people choosing two wheels over four, with some estimates saying the number of people cycling to work has almost doubled in the last five years.

**QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta=3 puntos)**

1. What is the purpose of Pete Jones's trip?
2. "The Chinese continue to use the bicycle as their favourite means of transport". Discuss.
3. What is the situation in Britain when compared with China?

#### EXERCISES

4. Fill in with the correct word: **(1,5 puntos)**

In Amsterdam, cyclists and pedestrians are often given direct routes (A) \_\_\_\_\_ are inaccessible to cars. There (B) \_\_\_\_\_ countless examples of these direct routes all (C) \_\_\_\_\_ the city which help ensure that cycling is the (D) \_\_\_\_\_ convenient mode of transportation in Amsterdam. Streets that (E) \_\_\_\_\_ allow cars are often important roads for bicycles and public transit, and are often popular tourist destinations too. Here the air smells (F) \_\_\_\_\_, it is quieter and safer.

5. Write down five words from the text containing the vocalic sound in the word "luck": **(0,5 puntos)**

6. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible: **(1 punto)**

A. There is no longer cycling route in the Americas than the TransAmerica Trail.

The TransAmerica...

B. The TransAmerica uses Twitter to facilitate communication among cyclists.

Twitter...

C. All kinds of scenery can be encountered along the way.

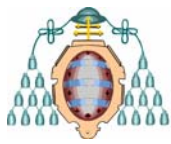
You...

D. "The Trail goes through the Grand Canyon but you should avoid it in winter" she told me.

She said that...

7. Write a composition about the advantages and disadvantages of practising a sport.

(100-120 words) **(4 puntos)**



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### OPCIÓN B

#### Fashion in the UK

One of the biggest shocks when you arrive in a new country can be the clothes people are wearing. You may look fashionable at home, but you suddenly find you are behind the times or simply someone to laugh at when you arrive abroad. With this in mind, let's take a look at teenage fashion in the UK for girls.

Some girls go for a 'glam' look. They wear T-shirts; trousers are usually preferred, blue or black, and the look is finished off with metallic bags and shoes and arms full of bracelets. Another alternative is the 'rocker' look. You start with a T-shirt of your favourite band and tight jeans or a long skirt. On top of this you can wear a denim jacket. Jewellery tends to be large and metallic, and to add colour, wear a scarf.

If neither of these is for you, why not go 'sporty'? T-shirts are usually in hot colours. Wear long shorts, short jeans or a denim skirt. And on your feet? Beach sandals, of course! Follow the fashion tips above, and you shouldn't feel out of place. However, it's important to remember to wear clothes and choose a look that you feel comfortable with. Don't just be one of the crowd - be yourself!

#### QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta=3 puntos)

1. When you travel abroad, how can someone tell that you are a foreigner? Provide details.
2. What are the differences and similarities between the "glam" and "rocker" looks?
3. Following the suggestions in the text, explain the difference between "not feeling out of place" and "being yourself".

#### EXERCISES

4. Fill in with the correct word: (1,5 puntos)

A fashionista, (A) \_\_\_\_\_ is a word created by fashion designer Oscar de la Renta, refers to a person obsessed with fashion. Fashionistas are also called fashion victims (B) \_\_\_\_\_ they are victims to materialism. Originally "fashionista" (C) \_\_\_\_\_ a negative term, but thanks to television shows (D) \_\_\_\_\_ "Sex and the City", the image of a "fashionista" (E) \_\_\_\_\_ been modernized into that of a much (F) \_\_\_\_\_ positive, powerful and successful feminine role.

5. Write down two words from the text containing the vocalic sound in the word "port" and three containing the vocalic sound in "part": (0,5 puntos)

6. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible: (1 punto)

- A. No other Spanish company has become more successful than Zara.  
Zara...
- B. The CNN described the company as a Spanish success story.  
The company...
- C. Zara now has a website that allows customers to purchase its products online.  
If you...
- D. "The company has used terror against its employees", a reporter said.  
A reporter accused...

7. Write a composition about the following topic:

Do you consider yourself a fashion victim? (100-120 words) (4 puntos)

## INGLÉS

### Criterios específicos de corrección

Preguntas sobre el texto (1, 2 y 3): 1 punto por pregunta, del que 0'5 irá destinado a calificar la comprensión y la otra mitad se empleará para calificar la corrección gramatical. En caso de que la respuesta sea una copia literal del texto, se le otorgará 0'5 puntos siempre y cuando su contenido se corresponda claramente con el que requiere la pregunta.

La pregunta 4 se valorará con 1'5 puntos, 0'25 por cada hueco. La pregunta 5 se valora con 0'5, a 0,1 por respuesta. La pregunta 6 tendrá una valoración de 1 punto: 0,25 por oración.

En la pregunta 7 se exige, en primer lugar, coherencia con el tema propuesto. Se valorarán la corrección expresiva, la coherencia interna y la redacción autónoma, y se considerará, igualmente, la adecuación de la longitud al número de palabras establecido. Valor: 4 puntos.