



INGLÉS II

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

Speaking in public

For many people today, no fear is quite as stressful or terrifying as the fear of speaking in public. However, there are many people with a genuine fear of public speaking who, as an inevitable part of their jobs, must get up in front of groups of people and speak to their audience. But it does not have to be as awful as it seems; you can improve your skills and become a more comfortable and professional-sounding public speaker.

Feeling nervous is completely normal. Everybody feels some physiological reactions like sweating, pounding hearts and trembling hands. Some nerves are good; they make you more alert and ready to give your best performance. The best way to calm your nerves is to prepare, prepare, and prepare some more. Take the time to go over your notes several times; once you have become comfortable with the material, practice a lot.

Many speakers focus all of their attention on elaborating the right message, giving new, fresh and exciting content to their audience. However, there is very little 'new' advice that one person can give another. Instead of focusing on the novelty of the message, focus on your voice and what makes you unique. Look for ways to get insights from your own experience, instead on the message alone. This will let your message shine through. In any case, don't rush, slow down and keep your message simple: it is better to deliver less information that people can actually follow and understand than to try to put as much content as possible into a shorter time frame.

And finally, just smile. There is nothing as powerful and simple as a smile. Smile before you head on stage, smile while you make eye contact with people in the audience, and smile during your speech. When you take a moment to smile, it naturally brings a feeling of confidence and relaxation over your entire body. Smiling at someone in your audience can help you feel calmer and less nervous, while helping you feel more connected to the audience that you are speaking to. It is really that simple.

• QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. How is public speaking described in the first paragraph of the text?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **Public speaking is described as stressful and terrifying; many people suffer from it as part of their jobs when they have to speak to an audience. The text argues that public speaking is not as bad and points out that there are ways to improve speakers' skills in order to become more comfortable and sound more professional when speaking in public.**

2. What is the role of feeling nervous in public speaking?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **Feeling nervous is completely normal; you may sweat, your heart may pound, your hands may tremble. Feeling nervous makes you on guard for a good performance. Good preparation and intensive practice will keep your nerves under control.**

3. What advice is given in the text about the content of your presentation?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **Instead of concentrating only on the elaboration of good, new contents, speakers should not forget their voice and their personal touch. The content should be kept simple and easy to follow and to understand.**

4. Why is smiling important?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **In public speaking, smiling is a simple and powerful tool; it allows you to feel confident and relaxed. Smiling calms your nerves and connects you to the audience.**



• EXERCISES

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

No public speaker is perfect, not (A) _____ the professionals. Good communication is never perfect, and nobody expects you to be perfect. However, putting (B) _____ the necessary time to prepare will help you deliver a better speech. You may not be (C) _____ to shake your nerves entirely, but you can learn to minimize (D) _____ .

A) *even* B) *in* C) *able* D) *them*

6. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

- A) Who wrote it?
Who was... ?
- B) Most of the class walks to school.
Most of the class comes to school...
- C) I would like to be lying on a sandy white beach in the tropics!
I wish...
- D) I am sure that Trish caught the train on time.
Trish must...

- A) *Who was it written by?*
- B) *Most of the class comes to school on foot.*
- C) *I wish I were lying on a sandy white beach in the tropics!*
- D) *Trish must have caught the train on time.*

7. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). **(4 puntos)**

The importance of public speaking for students



OPCIÓN B

Travelling

Travelling has great educational value. It increases the frontiers of our knowledge. While travelling, a person discovers people of different races, religions, cultures, languages, etc. Each place has a historical importance of its own. Of course, we can get to know about the people of other countries by reading travel books. But when we personally visit these countries, we can get first-hand knowledge of such places and their people. Knowledge thus obtained lasts longer than the knowledge gained through books. When you travel, you meet new people and share new experiences, learning about the differences and similarities with what you think is 'normal' back home: just because something is different does not mean it is wrong, and in many cases it can even be better. You might find yourself in situations that you would not experience in your daily life; such a situation can help you understand yourself and prepare you for future similar situations.

Travelling is a source of great pleasure for many enthusiast travellers and the purposes of travelling are different for different people. For some, travelling gives them a break from their dull and tiring routine. These people move to far-off places for reducing their worries of daily life; travelling forces them to temporarily disconnect from their normal routine and helps them appreciate the people and things they have around. Artists, poets and writers make trips to distant places for collecting facts and living new experiences for their future writings and works of art.

Travelling enables a person to mix with other people, establish social relationships and expand their narrow minds. It is believed that if someone gets out of their comfort zone, the mind gets more creative; to develop new neural connections that generate creative thoughts, you must explore new places and meet new people. A person who rarely travels remains a prisoner of their own thoughts and prejudices. Travelling is, therefore, a unique experience, it will make you a confident person and help you grow as a person.

• **QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)**

1. Travelling and reading travel books have the same educational value. According to the text, is this idea true or false? Explain.

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) It is clearly false. Even if both are good ways of improving our general knowledge, having a direct experience when you travel and discover new places and people gives you a long-lasting knowledge in comparison with what you can get from reading travel books.

2. Why is travelling a way of rethinking what you consider to be 'normal' standards?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) Travelling gives you the chance of meeting new people and learning from the new situations you live with them, in contexts that may be different from the ones you are used to back at home. Experiencing different situations is not only not harmful, but may be truly positive for your life and prepares you for the future in comparable situations.

3. Name two motivations mentioned in the text for people wanting to travel.

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) Getting out of their everyday, boring routine; getting rid of usual, constant worries; or collecting data and living new experiences that will eventually be made into works of art.

4. What are the benefits of travelling for the mind?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) Travelling helps you do away with prejudices and widen your mind; your mind becomes more creative the moment new neural connections are activated through exploring new places and meeting new people.



• EXERCISES

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

Ever (A) _____ I was a kid, I had a sense of adventure. I decided to travel (B) _____ the world for two years, for (C) _____ a lot of money is, no doubt, needed. However, the money you (D) _____ on travel is an investment in yourself.

- A) *since* B) *around* C) *which* D) *spend*

6. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

- A) How much does the new GoPro HERO 7 camera cost?
I'd like to know how...
- B) John is someone I used to work with.
John is someone with...
- C) We don't allow smoking in the work area.
No...
- D) Luca won't leave here before the end of April.
Luca will be...

- A) *I'd like to know how much the new GoPro HERO 7 camera costs.*
- B) *John is someone with whom I used to work.*
- C) *No smoking is allowed in the work area.*
- D) *Luca will be here until the end of April.*

7. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). **(4 puntos)**

How do you behave when you travel? Do other people behave the same way? Discuss.