



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

Contemporary families

Father leaves for work in the morning after breakfast. The two children take the bus to school, and mother stays at home cooking and cleaning until father and the kids return home in the evening. This is the traditional picture of a happy family living in Britain. But is it true today? The answer is - no! The past 20 years have seen enormous changes in the lives and structures of families in Britain, and the traditional model is no longer true in many cases.

The biggest change has been caused by divorce. As many as 2 out of 3 marriages now end in divorce, leading to a situation where many children live with one parent and only see the other at weekends or holidays. There has also been a huge increase in the number of mothers who work. Divorce has meant that many women need to work to support themselves and their children. Even when there is no divorce, many families need both parents to work in order to survive. This has caused an increase in childcare facilities, though they are very expensive and can be difficult to find in many areas. In addition, women are no longer happy to stay at home raising children, and many have careers earning as much as or even more than men.

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

1. What is the traditional image of the family, as shown in the text?
2. How has divorce contributed to change the structure of the family?
3. Why have women begun to work outside the home?

EXERCISES

4. Write the verb in brackets in the correct form: **(1,5 puntos)**

Although it is difficult to be a working mother, it (A) _____ (become) normal and it's not (B) _____ (see) as a bad thing for the children. As for children themselves, some (C) _____ (argue) that modern children grow up to be more independent and mature than in the past. From an early age they have to go to nurseries, and so they are used to (D) _____ (deal with) strangers and mixing with other children.

So while the traditional model of a family may not (E) _____ (be) true in modern Britain, the modern family (F) _____ (continue) to raise happy, successful children.

5. The following words contain the combination "ea". Group them according to the way they are pronounced **(0,5 puntos)**

leaves, breakfast, cleaning, meant, increase

- A. _____, _____ and _____
B. _____ and _____

6. Rephrase the following sentences in a way that the meaning is as close to the original as possible: **(1 punto)**

A. I didn't know my father. Things would have been different.

If I...

B. You should talk to your mother about it.

It's time you...

C. Smoking is not allowed here.

You...

D. "Come with us" she said to me.

She told...

COMPOSITION

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

The role of women in my family:

Compare differences and similarities between your mother and your grandmothers



OPCIÓN B

The City of Glasgow

Although its Celtic name means “dear green place”, Glasgow is more often associated with its industrial past, and once enjoyed the title of Second City of the Empire after London. Glasgow’s architectural importance (as Scotland’s finest Victorian city) reflects its era of prosperity, when the metal industry, cotton factories and shipbuilding were the base of its economy. Today Glasgow combines elements of its ugly industrial past and its new modern image. Glasgow is, in fact, a city of contrasts: the poor East End, with its busy week-end market, and the wealthy West End, which prospered in the 19th century, is now the ideal place for restaurants, bar, parks and the location of Glasgow University, one of the top high education institutions in the world.

Glasgow rivals Edinburgh in the arts, with important galleries and museums. The Burrell Collection was given to the city by Sir William Burrell, a wealthy shipping owner. The Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, which houses works by Botticelli, Rembrandt and Dali, is the most visited in Scotland. Glasgow’s most celebrated designer, Charles Rennie Mackintosh, became a leading figure in the Art Nouveau movement, and his style is now widely imitated.

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

1. Explain the contrast between Glasgow’s name and its economic past.
2. In recent years, has Glasgow become a more uniform city in terms of its economy?
3. Does Glasgow have any cultural attractions for the tourist?

EXERCISES

4. Choose one of the words in brackets to fill in the gap: (1,5 puntos)

Scotland’s history has been characterized by its resistance to foreign domination (A) _____ (since/for/ago) the Roman invasion of Britain. The Romans (B) _____ (ever, never, always) conquered the area, and (C) _____ (if, where, when) the Scots extended (D) _____ (its, their, your) territory, a long era of conflict began with England. (E) _____ (Before, After, Too) many wars, the Scots gradually accepted union with the old enemy: first it was the union of crowns and (F) _____ (then, so, but) it was the union of Parliament.

5. The following words contain the letter “a”. Classify them according to the way they are pronounced (0,5 puntos)

bar, place, image, park, became

- A. _____ and _____
B. _____ and _____
C. _____

6. Fill in the gaps using the words in brackets, the verbs must be in the right tenses: (1 punto)

- (A) How long _____ (you learn) English?
(B) London _____ (change) a lot since we first _____ (come) to live here.
(C) We _____ (live) in Scotland until I _____ (be) eighteen.

COMPOSITION

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

A description of my favourite city



INGLÉS II

Criterios específicos de corrección

OPCIÓN A

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.



OPCIÓN B

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: 0,2 por hueco.

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.