



## 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

#### Bad holidays

Most people manage to return from their holidays with a cellphone full of happy snapshots and a couple of amusing anecdotes. Not many will admit they have had a bad time. Most people who suffer bad holidays have only themselves to blame. Almost always, they have failed to match their destination, or type of holiday, close enough with their family's needs.

Of course it is part of the joy of planning a holiday that it promises a complete break from everyday routine. But you should not fall into the trap of seeing this as some kind of annual transformation, obliging you to follow all sorts of activities which at home you would firmly avoid. Why, for instance, does the boring, uncultured person who never sets a weekend foot inside a British museum inexplicably feel forced to visit a succession of Gothic churches instead of more honestly enjoying a lazy day on the beach?

An early American travel brochure once advertised a Caribbean holiday by telling potential clients that they would visit eight islands in 10 days and 'fly real low over four others'. Over-ambitious programs are another common cause of disappointment. Never lose sight of geographical realities. When studying the atlas, for instance, the whole of Australia may look manageable in a two-week round. However, this is a foolish thing to do once you realise that Perth is nearer to Singapore than it is to Sydney.

In recent years travel companies have succeeded in selling us the idea that the further we go, the better our holiday will be. Do not be seduced. Why travel halfway round the globe when all you really want from your summer holiday can be had close by? Nowhere in the world has a better summer climate than the Mediterranean, so why pay more if all you want to do is swim and lie in the sun?

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

1. What wrong decisions have been taken by those who had a bad holiday?
2. Why are holidays regarded as a drastic change of lifestyle?
3. In what ways do travel brochures or travel companies sell people the wrong idea of a holiday?

#### EXERCISES

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (1,5 puntos)

In package holidays, flights and accommodation are booked and paid (A) \_\_\_\_\_ through a travel agent. These holidays are often booked a long time in (B) \_\_\_\_\_. In many British homes, it has (C) \_\_\_\_\_ traditional to get the brochures out and start talking about possible holiday destinations (D) \_\_\_\_\_ in midwinter! Spain is (E) \_\_\_\_\_ far the most popular destination. In fact, more than a quarter of all kinds of holiday (F) \_\_\_\_\_ abroad by British people in 2014 were to Spain.

5. Write down five words from the text with the same vocalic sound as in the word *fun*. (If the word you find has more than one syllable, underline the syllable containing the target sound.) (0,5 puntos)

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

- A. We have not seen this quiz show for two months.  
The last time...
- B. Mum doesn't speak English as well as Dad.  
Dad speaks...
- C. Although it was raining, they decided to go to the beach.  
Despite...
- D. 'Well done, Tina, you've passed the exam!', said Lucy.  
Lucy congratulated...

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

What is your idea of a successful holiday?



OPCIÓN B

**Soft drinks**

Do you know that the first soft drink was marketed in the 17th century? It was made with water and lemon juice sweetened with honey until English chemist Joseph Priestly developed carbonated water in the 18th century. From then on, the production of soft drinks became a big industry. *Beverage Digest*, a publication dedicated to report about the global non-alcoholic beverage industry, reported the top 10 soft drinks companies in the world. The Coca Cola Company is the number one company followed closely by PepsiCo.

The world's best-selling carbonated beverage is Coca Cola Classic. Coca Cola was invented by American pharmacist John Pemberton in the late 19th century at a drugstore in Columbus, Georgia. It was initially introduced in the market as a patent medicine. Coca Cola is simply referred to as 'Coke', which became a registered trademark in 1944. Aside from the classic Coca Cola flavour, it has numerous flavour variants available worldwide, including cherry, vanilla, and raspberry.

Pepsi was originally named Brad's Drink when it was first introduced to the public in 1893. It was developed by Caleb Bradham, a pharmacist, at his chemist's shop in North Carolina. It was later renamed to Pepsi-Cola in August 1898 and was shortened to Pepsi in 1961. The Coca Cola Company offered to buy PepsiCo but the offer was rejected. From then on, they have become rivals in the beverage industry. Pepsi has more than fifty major flavours, sometimes released in limited editions in other countries.

Since the late 1800's, soft drink giants The Coca Cola Company and PepsiCo have always been head to head for the top spot. It was only in 2005 when Pepsi surpassed The Coca Cola Company in market value.

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

1. What was the composition of soft drinks made in the 17th and 18th centuries?
2. What do Coca Cola Classic and Pepsi have in common?
3. Why and how have The Coca Cola Company and PepsiCo become rivals in the beverage industry?

**EXERCISES**

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. **(1,5 puntos)**

The popularity of Coca Cola has (A) \_\_\_\_\_ amazingly, so (B) \_\_\_\_\_ so that it is now something basic in the lives of many. But do you (C) \_\_\_\_\_ know what is in it? Do you know how dangerous (D) \_\_\_\_\_ much sugar can be for your health? The Coca Cola Company has recently launched a new product, 'Coke Life', which contains (E) \_\_\_\_\_ calories and sugar than the original 'Coke'. It uses cane sugar and stevia leaf extract as a substitute (F) \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.

5. Write down five words from the text with the same vocalic sound as in the word *saw*. (If the word you find has more than one syllable, underline the syllable containing the target sound.) **(0,5 puntos)**

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

- A. You won't get a promotion if your work doesn't improve.  
Unless...
- B. A new team of doctors operated on her left arm again only this morning.  
She had...
- C. They say he has recently made a new movie about the Civil War.  
He is...
- D. His record player is still for sale.  
Nobody...

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

What is your favourite soft drink? Do you think soft drinks are good for your health?



## INGLÉS

### Criterios específicos de corrección

Los criterios específicos de corrección se basan en la normativa del currículo de inglés y en las directrices de las programaciones de los propios centros, a saber:

- (a) los textos para comprensión lectora procederán de periódicos, revistas, relatos o libros de divulgación, referidos a la actualidad, la cultura en general o de países de habla inglesa en particular, así como a temas relacionados con otras materias del currículo y sus estudios futuros;
- (b) en la expresión escrita se espera una planificación y una elaboración crítica de contenidos, prestando especial atención a la corrección idiomática, la coherencia y la propiedad expresiva;
- (c) la producción escrita deberá mostrar un grado de madurez sintáctica, por lo que se deberá acreditar el dominio de la coordinación y la subordinación, el empleo de la nominalización, el uso de léxico apropiado al tema, la corrección en la ortografía, etc.;
- (d) deberá cuidarse especialmente la buena organización de las ideas. Finalmente, aunque la corrección textual no sea exhaustiva, deberá ser cuidada.

La puntuación de la prueba será:

Preguntas sobre el texto (1, 2 y 3): 1 punto por pregunta, del que 0,5 irá destinado a calificar la comprensión y el otro 0,5 se empleará para calificar la corrección de expresión. Si la respuesta es una copia literal del texto, se otorgarán 0,5 puntos siempre y cuando su contenido sea apropiado.

Ejercicio 4: tiene una puntuación total máxima de 1,5 (0,25 puntos por hueco correcto).

Ejercicio 5: tiene una puntuación total máxima de 0,5 (0,1 por palabra correcta).

Ejercicio 6: tiene una puntuación total máxima de 1 (0,25 puntos por oración correcta).

Ejercicio 7: tiene una valoración total máxima de 4 puntos. En primer lugar, se exige coherencia con el tema propuesto. Se valorarán especialmente la corrección expresiva, la coherencia interna, la redacción autónoma, así como la riqueza léxico-gramatical aplicada al tema. Se considerará, además, la adecuación de la longitud al número de palabras establecido.