



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

Shopping

The British are not very adventurous shoppers. They like reliability and buy brand-name goods wherever possible –preferably with the price clearly marked. It is therefore not surprising that a very high proportion of the country's shops are branches of chain stores.

Visitors from northern European countries are sometimes surprised by the miserable shop-window displays, even in prosperous areas. This is not necessarily a sign of economic depression. It is just that the British do not demand art in their shop windows. On the positive side, visitors are also sometimes struck by the variety of types of shop. Most shops are chain stores, but among those that are not, there is much individuality. Independent shop owners feel no need to follow conventional ideas about what a particular shop does and doesn't sell.

In general, the British have been rather slow to take on the idea that shopping might actually be fun. A clear majority of Britishers said they aimed to go into a shop, grab what they want and get out again as quickly as they can. This is perhaps why supermarkets and hypermarkets in Britain are flourishing. In these places you can get everything in one place in as short as possible a time. It may also explain the boom in online shopping –you don't have to bother 'going shopping' at all.

All supermarkets now sell alcohol and many other items traditionally found in chemists and newsagents. The big ones are called hypermarkets and they sell clothes, shoes, kitchen utensils and electrical goods. These are, of course, as elsewhere in Europe, located mostly outside town centres.

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

1. What is the typical British shopper?
2. What kinds of shop can a visitor from northern Europe find in Britain?
3. In what ways are supermarkets different from hypermarkets?

EXERCISES

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (1,5 puntos)
(A) _____ average, British shops open from 9 am to 5.30 pm. Large supermarkets usually stay open until 8 pm.
(B) _____ used to be a tradition of an 'early closing day', (C) _____ the shops shut at midday and did not open again, but this has now disappeared. In fact, shop opening hours have (D) _____ more varied than they used to be. The most (E) _____ change has been in regard (F) _____ Sundays. Nowadays, most shops open on Sundays, with a limit of six hours maximum for large shops and supermarkets.
5. Write down five words from the text with the same vocalic sound as in the word *cold*. (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. There aren't enough plates for the party, I'm afraid.
There are...
B. I'm sure you dropped your wallet at the bus stop.
You must...
C. I'm keeping this bottle of wine for a special occasion.
This bottle of wine...
D. If I had known all the facts, I would not have rung the police.
As I...
7. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

Shopping has become a favourite pastime among young people. What do you think about it?



OPCIÓN B

The story of Cadbury Limited

In 1824 a young Quaker, John Cadbury, opened a shop at 93 Bull Street in a fashionable part of Birmingham. This one-man business, trading mainly in tea and coffee, was to be the foundation of Cadbury Limited, today one of the world's largest producers of chocolate! By 1842, John Cadbury was already selling sixteen sorts of drinking chocolate. Chocolate for eating was a novelty at that time: one such product was on the list. This would have been very different to the smooth, creamy chocolate enjoyed today, and by modern standards would not have been very palatable.

Industrial technology made such advances during World War I that the Cadbury factory was equipped for mass production. Eventually what had been originally a luxury product ended up being something that almost anybody could buy. During the war years cocoa and chocolate products were regarded as essential foods for the Forces and civilian population, and production was under government control. Years later, in the 1960's, the latest technology was introduced and the Cadbury confectionery business became one of the most efficient in the world.

Every successful company has its famous brands and Cadbury's Dairy Milk chocolate, today the most popular chocolate in the UK, is one of the major Cadbury success stories. This best-selling line was launched back in 1905 and, since then, it has enjoyed its status as the brand leader. Cadbury is the leader in the UK chocolate confectionery market. Britain has one of the highest chocolate consumption levels in the European Community with 90% of the population buying chocolate on a regular basis.

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

1. What was the novelty John Cadbury brought to the world of chocolate, and in what way was it different from today's chocolate?
2. What did the development of industrial technology during World War I mean for Cadbury?
3. How has Cadbury's Dairy Milk chocolate contributed to the eating habits in Britain nowadays?

EXERCISES

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. **(1,5 puntos)**
John Cadbury was one of ten children of Richard Tapper Cadbury, a prominent Quaker who had (A) _____ to Birmingham, England, from the West Country in 1794. (B) _____ from selling tea and coffee, John Cadbury also sold other products (C) _____ mustard, cocoa and drinking chocolate. Customers at John Cadbury's shops were (D) _____ the most prosperous Birmingham families, (E) _____ only ones who (F) _____ afford the delicacy.
5. Write down five words from the text with the same vocalic sound as in the word **month**. (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. 'Tom, if I were you, I would switch the TV off by 10', said Sheila.
Sheila suggested...
 - B. They lost the match because of the heavy rain.
They would have...
 - C. It is forbidden to drive without fastening your seatbelt.
Your seatbelt must...
 - D. A new computer technician is going to revise my system.
I'm going to have...
7. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). **(4 puntos)**

Eating chocolate is good for your health. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your option.



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.