

## SEGUNDA LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS (examen resuelto y criterios de corrección)

- Responda, **en inglés**, en el pliego en blanco a:
- **Las cinco cuestiones de uno de los dos textos (máximo 5 puntos).**
  - **Una pregunta de 1 punto** a elegir entre las **preguntas 1 y 2 (máximo 1 punto).**
  - **Una pregunta de 4 puntos** a elegir entre las **preguntas 3 y 4 (máximo 4 puntos).**
- Agrupaciones de preguntas que sumen más de 10 puntos o no coincidan con las indicadas conllevarán la **anulación** de la(s) última(s) pregunta(s) seleccionada(s) y/o respondida(s).

### Texto 1

#### Animal lovers

#### Cuestiones del Texto 1. (5 puntos)

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

1. Considering the topic of this reading, why is Charles Darwin mentioned in the text?

Charles Darwin is mentioned as a strange British man (scientist) who claimed that human beings (mankind) descended from animals, as a result of his love of, or obsession with, animals.

2. What facts are mentioned in the text that could support the idea that the British are obsessed with animals?

Britain was the first country to have laws that protect animals, and there are as many people in the country as there are pets (there is a dog or a cat in every house). You can even pay some money to take care of lions, giraffes or pandas in the London Zoo!

3. According to the text, do pets have any healthy effect on their owners?

The text mentions that dogs, for instance, produce a soothing, calming effect on their owners. Owners of cats and dogs are generally healthier and less likely to suffer from stress. The text suggests that there might be the case, even, in which if a patient shows symptoms of being anxious, for example, the doctor may no longer prescribe him/her tranquilizers but the company of a dog, instead.

4. Are pets used in the world of advertising? Develop.

Yes, they are. Puppies are employed to advertise toilet paper, sheepdogs sell paint and horses are used in adverts for banks.

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

5. It is reasonable to say that the majority of animal owners in the UK are responsible and caring. (A) **There** are exceptions, of (B) **course**. But, thankfully, most pets in this country (C) **enjoy / have / live** a happy and healthy (D) **life**.

## Texto 2

### Moving abroad

#### Cuestiones del Texto 2. (5 puntos)

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

1. Why is it a good idea to learn a few words in the foreign language before moving abroad?

The language barrier may be a serious difficulty and you may end up feeling lonely and isolated. Not being able to communicate with your native speaker neighbours may make you find refuge in ex-patriots speaking the same language as yours, so it will be even more difficult to become 'native' (=integrated).

2. Is it common for the person who moves abroad to solve legal problems with a lawyer?

Even if going to a lawyer would be the ideal thing to do in order to solve any legal problem you may find, those who move to a foreign country tend to rely on the information given by veteran ex-patriots who give them their advice on legal issues following their own experience.

3. Consider now adaptation to the new country. According to the text, is the process of adaptation to the new country similar in the case of young people and elderly people?

The answer is clear: no, it is not. An elderly person finds it terribly difficult to break old habits and adapt to the new ways of life of the new country. The younger generations have it easier because they usually adapt much more easily.

4. What advice is given in the text that may help elderly people improve their mentality about the new country and their new neighbours?

Elderly people who move to a foreign country consider the native population to have 'strange habits'. In order to fight that (uncomfortable) feeling, the text suggests that the newcomers should speak to their new neighbours and try to make new friends among them, so that their mentality towards them may eventually change.

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

5. If you are intending to drive (A) **while** in your new country of residence, ensure you know the local driving laws and regulations. Apart from ensuring you drive on the right (B) **side** of the road, there are many customs and laws (C) **that / which** you need to be (D) **aware** of, not least the driving license requirements.

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

a) The kid should **have been helped during the accident**.

b) The police officer wanted to know how **many elderly people there were inside the building then / that day**.

c) He advised **his client to read it carefully before he signed it / before signing it**.

d) You should try not to **make (any) noise**.

**Pregunta 2.** Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

a) I wish **the weather hadn't been so bad last weekend**.

b) Bob suggested **going to the opera next time**.

c) You **don't have to make the bed / needn't make the bed**.

d) James Bond is **the most famous fictional secret agent**.

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**Pregunta 3.** Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

Describe what your life would be like if you had a pet, for example, a big dog, and you lived in a small flat in the city centre.

Pregunta abierta, que exige construcción por parte del alumnado y no tiene una sola respuesta correcta inequívoca.

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

Explain why it would be easy or difficult for you to move to a different country.

Pregunta abierta, que exige construcción por parte del alumnado y no tiene una sola respuesta correcta inequívoca.



### **Criterios específicos de corrección**

Texto 1 / Texto 2

Cuestiones 1, 2, 3 y 4 (preguntas de comprensión lectora de un texto escrito)

El alumnado habrá de responder las preguntas según la información contenida en el texto. Se calificará con 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. Aunque se indica claramente en el enunciado que se debe evitar copiar literalmente del texto, si la respuesta es una copia literal del texto, se otorgarán 0,5 puntos por comprensión del contenido siempre y cuando su contenido sea exactamente el que se pide en la pregunta, y esté completo.

Cuestión 5 (breve párrafo con huecos para rellenar con la palabra más adecuada en cada caso)

Por norma general no existe más de una palabra apropiada para rellenar cada uno de los huecos. Excepcionalmente podrían considerarse sinónimos, solo los contemplados en la plantilla de soluciones de la prueba. En cada hueco se debe consignar solamente UNA palabra.

Pregunta 1 / Pregunta 2 (reformulación gramatical de cuatro oraciones dadas de modo que el significado de la reformulación sea idéntico, o el más cercano posible, al de la expresión original)

Con carácter general no existe más de una reformulación correcta que, como se pide en el enunciado de la pregunta, mantenga el significado de la expresión original. De manera excepcional podrían considerarse reformulaciones alternativas, las que se incluyen en la plantilla de soluciones de la prueba.

Pregunta 3 / Pregunta 4 (ejercicio de redacción escrita sobre un tema concreto; extensión máxima permitida: 120 palabras)

Es de vital importancia que el alumnado se ciña al tema requerido, que incluya información relevante al tema, y que procure no excederse del número máximo de palabras posible (120, en este caso). Se valorarán especialmente aspectos como: la coherencia con el tema, la relevancia de la información expresada, la corrección expresiva básica (han de evitarse los errores que dificulten o impidan la comprensión del texto), la coherencia interna, la redacción sencilla pero razonablemente autónoma, así como la riqueza léxica y gramatical aplicada al tema.