



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

Police in Britain are taking measures against drivers who use mobile phones. But while talking and driving is not allowed, it seems you can talk while doing anything else, anywhere, any time. It often seems that everyone in Britain has a mobile phone. We use them as alarm clocks, calculators, to help with exam revision, to send photos of ourselves on holiday with our new 3G phone - and even to talk with other people. And that is where the problems can start.

Firstly when do you use them? Originally people moved away when speaking with someone. Now they will just talk about anything from work to romance -at the top of their voices, and who cares about other people's party while you are trying to read the paper. Secondly, when do you not use them? In Britain, the answer to that is simple. Anyone caught using a mobile while driving risks a penalty of £30 or a fine of up to £1,000 plus three points on their driving licence, except with a fixed hands free set.

Finally, try not to lose your mobile. It is not the phone itself which matters – it is easy enough to replace a handset. But your SIM card is another matter. It has all your contacts stored on it. And without your contacts list - well, who could you phone?

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

1. Does the writer say that the main function of mobile phones is talking to other people? Justify your answer.
2. How have mobile phone habits changed over the years?
3. According to the text, why is it so important not to lose your mobile?

EXERCISES

4. Write the verbs in brackets in the right form: (1,5 puntos)

However, not everyone A_____ (take) note of the law and the police are after drivers for B_____ (break) it. The worst offenders C_____ (be) people living in South West Scotland. BBC transport correspondent D_____ (say) that over 800 have been E_____ (catch) in Strathclyde compared to just 17 in Suffolk. It's not clear whether that F_____ (mean) that Scots have more friends or are just worse drivers!

5. In English some words are usually contracted (two words are pronounced together), for example "she is" becomes "she's". Find five more pairs of this type in the text, and write them down as follows: (0,5 puntos)

0. She is → she's

A. B. C. D. E.

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

A. She said to me "Please, don't call me again"

She told me...

B. I spent €30 on mobile calls in the past.

I used...

C. I could have helped you last week, but you didn't phone me. Now it's too late.

If you...

D. She gave me a mobile for my birthday.

A mobile...

COMPOSITION

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

The important of the mobile phone in our lives



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OPCIÓN B

Some twenty years ago, the performance of girls and boys in class was compared. Boys scored better in exams, so various measures were introduced to improve the performance of girls, including having girl-only classes. Now, the situation is reversed, with girls consistently doing better than boys.

So, what has gone wrong with boys, and what can be done about it? John Dunsford, leader of the association of head teachers of secondary schools, says that the academic failure of boys is a problem which has its roots in society rather than the classroom. Girls, more than boys, see education as a passport to a good job. On the other hand, according to Penny Lewis, a head teacher, young men lack confidence, which they hide with arrogance. They're uncertain about their place in society. Some boys grow up in families where there is no male role model to follow.

Moreover, boys may learn in a different way to girls, preferring small amounts of work with immediate deadlines rather than large projects stretching into the distance. And education is not seen as 'cool'. As one teacher said, "Girls achieve more at school because they are watching the future while the boys are watching the girls."

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

1. How have school results changed over the past years concerning boys and girls?
2. Who or what is responsible for this situation, according to the text?
3. Do boys and girls regard education in the same way? Explain.

EXERCISES

4. Fill in with the appropriate word: **(1,5 puntos)**

This is not just a problem in Britain. Education is an issue (A) _____ concerns many people in the UK as well as round the world. In a study by the UNESCO, girls did better (B) _____ boys at reading (C) _____ the age of 15 in all 45 countries. The UK comes ninth out of the 45 countries for reading despite the fact (D) _____ pupils in the UK spend (E) _____ time reading than in most other countries. Interestingly, the study suggested that (F) _____ children read for pleasure more often than those in other countries.

5. The following words contain the combination "ea". Group them according the way they are pronounced **(0,5 puntos)**
head, teacher, leader, measure, learn

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

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

A. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland pupils take GCSE exams at the age of sixteen.
In England, Wales and Northern Ireland GCSE exams...

B. "We always need new skills for the labour force" Finland's Minister said.
Finland's Minister said that...

C. "If you need more information, contact the university's admissions office" she said to me.
She told...

D. I didn't like English when I was at school. I like it now.
I used...

COMPOSITION

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

The differences between boys and girls that I have experienced



INGLÉS II

Criterios específicos de corrección

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 completar correctamente cada uno de los seis huecos o 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.