


UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID
**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS UNIVERSITARIAS
OFICIALES DE GRADO**
Curso 2014-2015
MATERIA: INGLÉS
OPCIÓN A
Modelo
INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

Después de leer atentamente los textos y las preguntas siguientes, el alumno deberá escoger **una** de las dos opciones propuestas y responder en **INGLÉS** a las cuestiones de la opción elegida.

CALIFICACIÓN: Las preguntas 1ª, 2ª y 4ª se valorarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3ª sobre 1 punto, la pregunta 5ª sobre 3 puntos.

TIEMPO: 90 minutos.

Soap Operas

Watching TV is a very popular pastime in Britain, but what kind of programmes do British people like to watch? Well, the most-watched TV programmes are dramas based in one neighbourhood that try to depict ordinary life. We call these dramas “soap operas” or “soaps”.

Most soap operas these days are shown in the evening. Each show will have several different storylines happening at once that continue over several shows. The same actors will appear in every show too. There are lots of different soaps on in the UK these days, but there are three main popular ones. *Coronation Street* has been on since 1960. It is set in a suburb of Manchester and it’s supposed to represent working class life in the north of England. Then there’s *Eastenders*, which started in 1985, set in the East End of London. And we should not forget *Emmerdale*, which is set on a farm in Yorkshire, in the north of England.

In the early days of TV, most of these daytime dramas were aimed at entertaining the housewives who would traditionally be at home, probably doing the washing. Companies selling washing powder would advertise their products at times when these dramas were on, and sometimes those companies would even sponsor the drama. Hence the word “soap”. So what about the word “opera”? Well, that’s because these dramas are often an exaggeration of real life. They are supposed to represent ordinary lives but, to make them entertaining, lots of dramatic events, like murders, divorces, affairs, etc., all happen probably much more regularly than they would in a normal neighbourhood.

QUESTIONS

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- Every episode of the soap operas has one single narrative running through it.
- All popular soap operas in the UK represent life in cities.
(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- What does the text say about the origin of the word “soap” in “soap opera”?
- What kind of life and people do soap operas usually show?
(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- describe (paragraph 1)
- at the same time (paragraph 2)
- go on (paragraph 2)
- take place (paragraph 3)
(Puntuación máxima: **1 punto**)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- “How _____ do you watch TV online?” “I do it at least four times _____ week.”
- My neighbour, _____ is a telly addict, is always watching the TV and can’t live _____ it.
- My husband loves _____ (watch) TV, but he goes from channel to channel with the remote control and is unable to decide _____ to watch.
- Before _____ (leave), I asked Eric if he _____ (watch) last night's game.
(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.

Which are your favourite TV programmes? Describe them and explain why you like them.

(Puntuación máxima: **3 puntos**)



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MATERIA: INGLÉS

OPCIÓN B

Modelo

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

Después de leer atentamente los textos y las preguntas siguientes, el alumno deberá escoger **una** de las dos opciones propuestas y responder en INGLÉS a las cuestiones de la opción elegida.

CALIFICACIÓN: Las preguntas 1ª, 2ª y 4ª se valorarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3ª sobre 1 punto, la pregunta 5ª sobre 3 puntos.

TIEMPO: 90 minutos.

Cup of Tea?

Tea is a huge part of British culture and heritage. They treasure tea breaks, teacakes, tea parties, afternoon teas and high tea. And despite the increase in coffee houses, tea remains their preferred beverage. So much so, they consume over 165 million cups of it every day.

Tea was a relative latecomer to British shores. Although it dates back to the third millennium BC in China, it wasn't until the mid-17th century that the beverage made its appearance in England. Samuel Pepys first mentioned drinking tea in his journal entry for September 1660. Since Pepys was a member of the wealthy and fashionable London set, his failure to mention tea earlier suggests that it was still unusual at that time.

Yet it became known in Europe very quickly after its introduction there. Two years later King Charles II married Catherine of Braganza. Catherine was a Portuguese princess, and a tea addict, and it was her love of the drink that established it as a fashionable beverage at court and among the wealthy classes. Tea was particularly interesting to the Western world because it was very easy to prepare and it revived the spirits and cured mild colds. In fact, in the 18th century tea was thought to be a wonder cure for all manner of illnesses. It even played a big part in the Industrial Revolution because the stimulants increased the number of hours labourers could work in factories.

Nowadays, whatever the occasion, the nation puts on the kettle for a cup of tea. It's a drink that cheers and consoles, and it's good for health and well-being.

QUESTIONS

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- Coffee is drunk as much as tea in England.
- Tea was known in England before it was in China.
(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- Why is tea a highly recommended drink? Give at least three reasons.
- How did tea help during the Industrial Revolution?
(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- rich (paragraph 2)
- not severe (paragraph 3)
- raised (paragraph 3)
- comforts (paragraph 4)
(Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- Experts say that _____ you want to enjoy a nice cup of tea, you _____ drink it without sugar.
- Since the 19th century, tea _____ (become) the most popular drink _____ the British.
- The art of _____ (make) tea was _____ important for George Orwell that he wrote about it in London's Evening Standard in 1946.
- Complete the following sentence to report what was said.**
"What would you like to do when you finish High School?" Mary asked her son.
"Let's have some tea" → I suggested _____
(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.

Describe the celebration that you and your family most enjoy.
(Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)

INGLÉS
SOLUCIONES (OPCIÓN A)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS:

Question 1

- a) **FALSE.** "Each show will have several different storylines happening at once that continue over several shows."
- b) **FALSE.** "And we should not forget *Emmerdale*, which is set on a farm in Yorkshire, in the north of England."

Question 2

Key ideas

- a) They are called soap operas because in the past this kind of programmes was mainly for women / They used to be on while women were probably doing the washing / They included soap commercials.
- b) They don't show ordinary life / There are a lot of divorces and love affairs / There are violent characters that kill other people.

Question 3

- a) depict
- b) at once
- c) continue
- d) happen

Question 4

- a) often ----- every / a
- b) who ----- without
- c) watching / to watch ---- what / which / which one
- d) leaving / I left ---- had watched

INGLÉS
SOLUCIONES (OPCIÓN B)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS:

Question 1

- a) **False.** "And despite the increase in coffee houses, tea remains their preferred beverage."
- b) **False.** "Although it dates back to the third millennium BC in China, it wasn't until the mid-17th century that the beverage made its appearance in England."

Question 2

Key ideas

- a) It is not difficult to make / It makes you feel happier and in a better mood / It gives relief when you have a cold / It is good for curing other types of illnesses.
- b) It is a drink that stimulated workers, so that they could do longer hours at work.

Question 3

- a) wealthy
- b) mild
- c) increased
- d) consoles

Question 4

- a) if / when ----- should / must / have to / ought to
- b) has become ----- for
- c) making ----- so
- d) I suggested having some tea / I suggested that we should have some tea / I suggested that we have some tea.

INGLÉS

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

TIEMPO: 1 hora y 30 minutos

La prueba consistirá en el “análisis” de un texto de un idioma extranjero (el inglés en este caso), del lenguaje común, no especializado. El alumno dispone de dos opciones para contestar (A y B). Debe escoger sólo una de ellas. A partir del texto propuesto, el estudiante realizará un comentario personal y responderá a cuestiones relacionadas con el texto, que serán planteadas y respondidas por escrito en el mismo idioma, sin ayuda de diccionario ni de ningún otro manual didáctico. El texto contendrá alrededor de 250 palabras y su comprensión no exigirá conocimientos especializados ajenos a la materia de la prueba. La dificultad del texto estará controlada, a fin de permitir al alumno que realice la misma en el tiempo previsto. La puntuación total del examen será de 10 puntos. Al comienzo de la prueba se incluirán unas instrucciones generales para la realización de la misma en lengua castellana. El resto de la prueba estará totalmente redactada en inglés, y el alumno usará exclusivamente la lengua inglesa en sus respuestas.

Valoración y objetivos de cada una de las preguntas:

Pregunta 1: Hasta 2 puntos. Se trata de medir exclusivamente la comprensión lectora. El alumno deberá decidir si dos frases que se le presentan son verdaderas o falsas, copiando a continuación únicamente el fragmento del texto que justifica su elección. Se otorgará 1 punto por cada apartado. Se calificará con 0 puntos la opción elegida que no vaya justificada.

Pregunta 2: Hasta 2 puntos. Se pretende comprobar dos destrezas: la comprensión lectora y la expresión escrita, mediante la formulación de dos preguntas abiertas que el alumno deberá contestar basándose en la información del texto, pero utilizando sus propias palabras en la respuesta. Cada una de las preguntas valdrá 1 punto, asignándose 0,5 puntos a la comprensión de la pregunta y del texto, y 0,5 a la corrección gramatical de la respuesta.

Pregunta 3: Hasta 1 punto. Esta pregunta trata de medir el dominio del vocabulario en el aspecto de la comprensión. El alumno demostrará esta capacidad localizando en el párrafo/s que se le indica un sinónimo adecuado al contexto, de cuatro palabras o definiciones. Se adjudicará 0,25 por cada apartado.

Pregunta 4: Hasta 2 puntos. Con esta pregunta se pretende comprobar los conocimientos gramaticales del alumno, en sus aspectos morfológicos y/o sintácticos. Se presentarán oraciones con huecos que el alumno deberá completar/rellenar. También podrán presentarse oraciones para ser transformadas, u otro tipo de ítem. Se adjudicará 0,25 a cada “hueco en blanco”, y en el caso de las transformaciones o ítems de otro tipo se concederá 0,5 con carácter unitario.

Pregunta 5: Hasta 3 puntos. Se trata de una composición, de 100 a 150 palabras, en la que el alumno podrá demostrar su capacidad para expresarse libremente en lengua extranjera. Se propondrá una única opción y se otorgarán 1,5 puntos por el buen dominio de la lengua – léxico, estructura sintáctica, etc. – y 1,5 por la madurez en la expresión de las ideas – organización, coherencia y creatividad.