

## INGLÉS

### OPCIÓN 1

**Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.**

One April evening in 2003, Raymond and Pauline Harris were driving home from their holiday along the A3 in West England. Their Peugeot 106 was stacked with duty-free goods and two heavy suitcases. Faced with a car coming towards him on the wrong side of the road, Raymond braked hard, but it was too late to avoid a crash. Both Raymond and Pauline were killed – but not as a result of the collision. The car’s passenger compartment kept its protective shape, but it was the two heavy cases hurtling forward that crushed the couple to death. On another occasion, near London, two sisters were travelling as passengers. One, in the back, was not wearing her seat-belt. The terrible result of a collision was that one sister killed the other.

As people have bought larger cars, carrying more and more things, they have turned them into almost a second home. Mobile phones, coffee cups, tins, umbrellas, personal stereos, laptop computers, bottles, are all regularly on board without any precautions. However many **safety features** we have, like seat-belts, airbags and anti-lock braking systems, loose objects in a car are **potentially deadly**.

Vehicle testers have simulated crashes with dummies inside loaded cars at just 50kph: the results were horrifying. “If a car hits a solid object at 50kph, a ten-kilo weight will continue travelling forward, hitting you with the force of half a ton. In one test, the laptop computer flew forward, striking the driver, who would have been killed by massive brain damage,” said David Mosley, a safety expert. “One baby buggy cracked into the head of the front-seat passenger, causing serious, possibly fatal injury. Unbelted rear-seat passengers can become a deadly force too, and the backs of car-seats are not designed to withstand loads moving at high speed.”

### Questions

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text and justify your answer in order to demonstrate that you have understood the global meaning of the text. (minimum 25 words, maximum 40 words, 1.5 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text. (1.5 points; 0.75 points each)
  - a) safety features
  - b) potentially deadly
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) However many safety features we have, loose objects in a car are potentially deadly. Even if ....
  - b) “Unbelted rear-seat passengers can become a deadly force too,” said David Mosley. David Mosley explained ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) What tests were done to prove that loose objects in cars are dangerous?
  - b) Are people generally prepared for and conscious of the danger?
5. What do you think could be done to avoid car accidents? (Minimum 100 words; maximum 120 words; 3 points)

## INGLÉS

### OPCIÓN 2

**Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.**

Bob Marley's widow, Rita Marley, is currently moving forward with plans to exhume her late husband's body in Jamaica and rebury it in Shashemene, Ethiopia. Associated Press reports that no date has been set for the reburial, but that it will most likely follow the month-long celebration of what would have been Marley's sixtieth birthday next month. Rita Marley said, "We should bring his remains to Ethiopia. It is part of Bob's own mission. Bob's whole life is about Africa. It is not about Jamaica. He has a right for his remains to be where he would love them to be. This was his mission." Rita Marley, who has the support of the Ethiopian government and church, added, "Ethiopia is his spiritual resting place. With the sixtieth anniversary this year, the impact is there and the time is right."

Bob Marley was born in Jamaica but later **he became an ambassador of reggae music** and a worldwide cultural icon. His most famous song, "No Woman, No Cry", was number one all over the world for several weeks, and has been continually revived in different versions by other stars. Marley embraced the Rastafarian religion, which viewed Ethiopia's last emperor, Haile Selassie, as a living god. Marley died in 1981 at the age of 36 after refusing treatment for cancer because of his religious beliefs. The Rastafarian religion is practised by approximately 700,000 people worldwide. The religion includes a oneness with nature, smoking marijuana as a sacrament, and allowing your hair to remain uncombed.

Rita Marley is planning a concert on her late husband's birthday, February 6, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **The event will benefit poor families in Ethiopia**, and will include performances by the Marley family, Baaba Maal, Youssou N' Dour, and Angelique Kidjo.

### Questions

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text and justify your answer in order to demonstrate that you have understood the global meaning of the text. (minimum 25 words, maximum 40 words, 1.5 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text. (1.5 points; 0.75 points each)
  - a) He became an ambassador of reggae music.
  - b) The event will benefit poor families in Ethiopia
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) The Rastafarian religion is practised by approximately 700,000 people worldwide. The religion includes a oneness with nature.  
The Rastafarian religion, which ...
  - b) Rita Marley said, "We should bring his remains to Ethiopia."  
Rita Marley suggested ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) Why does Rita Marley want to move Bob Marley's body to Ethiopia?
  - b) How does the Rastafarian religion affect the way its followers live?
5. Which famous person, alive today, will be remembered for a long time after he/she has died, and why? (Minimum 100 words; maximum 120 words; 3 points)

## INGLÉS

### Opción 1:

**Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.**

The New World. How amazing it must have been, centuries ago, to set sail into the unknown! Those explorers, who loved freedom and independence, had to travel on uncomfortable old wooden ships. Unlike those explorers of old, however, you can have the privilege of travelling in absolute comfort aboard Sea Princess, one of Princess Cruises' superliners. Princess has its own unique style, perfectly suited to 21<sup>st</sup> century cruisers. If you enjoy ships with an intimate atmosphere, but a wide range of facilities and activities, you should choose this cruise.

Sophistication is backed not only by years of experience but also by an unbeatable range of itineraries worldwide. A cruise such as this is amazing value. Remember, it includes flights, accommodation and entertainment worthy of a Broadway show. **It's comparable to the best resorts** ... but with Sea Princess your resort travels with you, taking you from one fascinating place to another. Like a great film, this cruise opens with the Manhattan skyline, as Sea Princess bears you away down the Hudson River after a night in New York. Sea Princess passes the point where the Pilgrim Fathers set foot on American soil, and arrives in the lively city of Boston, where the struggle for national independence began.

Bar Harbor, the next port of call, marks a change of mood. Sailing and whale-watching are two of the optional activities here. Approaching Newfoundland, you realise that exploring these northerly regions would be nearly impossible except on a cruise. The voyage ends in the beautiful city of Quebec, the heart of French Canada, whose entire historic centre is a maze of narrow streets. It's a grand finale for this brilliant production. Remember, **a discount of 50%** will be made for bookings made before November 30<sup>th</sup>.

### Questions

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text and justify your answer in order to demonstrate that you have understood the global meaning of the text. (minimum 25 words, maximum 40 words, 1.5 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text: (1.5 points; 0.75 points each)
  - a) It's comparable to the best resorts.
  - b) a discount of 50%.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) They told us: "You should choose this cruise."  
They suggested ...
  - b) Sailing and whale-watching are two of the optional activities here.  
If you want to, ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text. (2 points: 1 point each)
  - a) Where do you think the text was taken from? Justify your answer.
  - b) What kind of person do you think would enjoy this cruise? Why?
5. Which foreign destinations would be your choice for a holiday? Give reasons. (Minimum 100 words; maximum 120 words; 3 points)

## INGLÉS

### Opción 2:

**Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English**

Millions of parents spend their lives chauffeuring their children around. On average they clock up 5,000 miles a year, according to a survey. By the time children reach their 17<sup>th</sup> birthdays, this adds up to 80,000 miles. According to the findings, the average car-driving parent spends 54% of their driving time on child-related chauffeuring, including school runs, and a mere 12% on their own trips. That has got to be wrong.

Living in the country is one thing. You need a car and you need to **ferry your children about** because of the distances involved and the lack of public transport. But many parents live in urban areas.

Obviously, children need to be driven to school until they are old enough to use public transport, and toddlers need to be ferried to the occasional party. The other stuff, though – the drama and clarinet lessons, the extra tennis tuition is completely striking. And the ferrying around of children aged 14 or 15 seems silly. Why not just point out that they are, in fact, bipeds and there is a thing called a bus?

Numerous people now believe that you have failed as a parent if your child doesn't have at least four activities to be driven to every Saturday. Alarmingly, this breeds parents who welcome a kind of martyrdom, seeing it as a sign of being a 'good' and 'devoted' parent. The more tired they are, the more they have no time to themselves, the better they feel they are doing.

The movement that says your child must be stimulated and entertained at all costs (including that of your personal life) has gathered momentum in **the past decade** and the situation is now out of control.

### Questions

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text and justify your answer in order to demonstrate that you have understood the global meaning of the text. (25 - 40 words; 1.5 points)
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text. (1.5 points: 0.75 each)
  - a) ferry your children about
  - b) the past decade
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2 points)
  - a) Toddlers need to be ferried to the occasional party.  
Parents ...
  - b) People now believe that you have failed as a parent if your child doesn't have at least four activities.  
People now believe that unless ...
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text. (2 points)
  - a) What does the writer think about chauffeuring your children around?
  - b) Why does the writer say that some parents "welcome a kind of martyrdom"?
5. Are you in favour of or against children going to extra activities after school? Why /why not? (Minimum 100, maximum 120 words; 3 points)

## CONVOCATORIAS DE XUÑO E SETEMBRO

## 1. Contido e puntuación:

Primeira pregunta: Suxerir un título e xustificar a súa elección, demostrando entender o significado global del texto. Mínimo 25 palabras, máximo 40 palabras. (1,5 puntos)

Segunda pregunta: Explicar o significado dunha palabra, frase ou expresión do texto nas propias palabras do alumno. Constará de dúas partes cunha puntuación de 0,75 puntos para cada parte. (1,5 puntos)

Terceira pregunta: Transformar unha parte ou o total dunha frase tirada do texto noutras palabras para que signifique o mesmo, utilizando unha das estruturas contidas no Deseño Curricular Base de Inglés do Bacharelato. Constará de dúas partes, cunha puntuación de 1 punto para cada parte. (2 puntos)

Cuarta pregunta: Dúas preguntas acerca do significado do texto. As respostas deben demostrar que o alumno o entendeu correctamente. Constará de dúas partes cunha puntuación de 1 punto para cada parte. (2 puntos)

Quinta pregunta: Unha pregunta acerca dun tema relacionado co tema do texto. A resposta, en forma de redacción, debe conter un mínimo de 100 e un máximo de, aproximadamente, 120 palabras. (3 puntos)

2. Terase en conta a comprensión, expresión e corrección escritas. Por unha parte, o corrector valorará se existe unha comprensión total ou parcial do texto por parte do alumno. Por outra parte, o corrector terá en conta a capacidade do alumno para se comunicar de forma efectiva (avaliación da súa competencia comunicativa), a coherencia e ordenación lóxica na exposición das ideas, a riqueza do léxico, sen esquecer a expresión gramatical correcta (competencia lingüística) das respostas.

3. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto e unha expresión gramatical correcta, a puntuación será máxima, sempre que o alumno introduza elementos expresivos persoais.

4. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto, mais a expresión non fose gramaticalmente correcta, faranse as deducións oportunas, dependendo da gravidade da incorrección ou erro. As deducións faranse, entón, axustándose á importancia cualitativa do erro e do número de erros que se cometan na mesma pregunta. A modo orientativo, os erros de expresión básicos (faltas de concordancia, indebida ou inexacta orde de palabras, erros na formación de interrogativas ou negativas, etc.) serán penalizados de forma considerable.

5. Se a comprensión for parcial a puntuación máxima asignada á pregunta verase reducida de acordo coa gravidade da falta de comprensión.

6. Se non houber ningunha comprensión, a pregunta non pode ter ningún tipo de cualificación positiva.

7. Os erros ortográficos puntuaranse negativamente de acordo co seu número e importancia (serán máis graves en palabras básicas da lingua inglesa). Como criterio xeral, deberá penalizarse, como mínimo, unha décima por erro ortográfico. Un erro repetido na mesma palabra só se penalizará unha vez.

8. Se se transcribise literalmente un fragmento do texto como resposta a todas ou a unha das preguntas, aínda que este fragmento estivese relacionado co contido da pregunta, valorarase cunha puntuación máxima do 50% do total atribuíble á puntuación correspondente a cada pregunta ou cuestión, así que debe interpretarse que non necesariamente a puntuación debe ser un 0,5.