

CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN DEL EXAMEN DE INGLÉS

Según la normativa vigente sobre la Prueba de Idioma (INGLÉS) para el Acceso a la Universidad ya establecida por el Real Decreto 1892/2008 y la Orden ESD/1729/2008, a partir de un texto escrito referido a la actualidad, la cultura o la sociedad procedente de periódicos, revistas, literatura, páginas web o libros de divulgación, el alumno deberá demostrar su capacidad para:

- Comprender e interpretar la información general, específica y detallada de textos diversos, redactados en lengua estándar.
- Identificar el propósito comunicativo, los sentidos implícitos, los puntos de vista, los elementos esenciales del texto y la forma de organizar la información, distinguiendo las partes del texto.
- Redactar textos de cierta complejidad sobre temas personales, actuales y de interés académico.
- Redactar textos claros y bien estructurados, con la corrección formal, la cohesión, la coherencia y el registro adecuados, atendiendo a diferentes necesidades e intenciones.
- Utilizar de forma consciente los conocimientos lingüísticos, sociolingüísticos, estratégicos y discursivos adquiridos.
- Uso de estructuras gramaticales complejas y de las funciones necesarias para lograr comunicarse con corrección en diferentes situaciones de comunicación, para explicar y argumentar los puntos principales de una idea o un problema con razonable precisión y para expresar pensamientos sobre temas abstractos o culturales tales como la música, el cine...
- Conocer los elementos culturales, los aspectos geográficos, históricos, artísticos, literarios y sociales más relevantes de los países cuya lengua se aprende, profundizando en su análisis desde la óptica enriquecida por las diferentes lenguas y culturas que el alumnado conoce.

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text using your own words:

Con las primeras cuatro preguntas del examen se pretende comprobar dos destrezas: la comprensión lectora y la expresión escrita, mediante la formulación de preguntas abiertas que el alumno deberá contestar basándose en la información del texto.

Cada una de las preguntas valdrá 1,5 puntos. Se valorarán por igual el buen dominio de la lengua –léxico, estructura sintáctica, registro, etc.- y la madurez en la expresión de las ideas –el contenido de la respuesta y su inteligibilidad, organización y coherencia.

1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.

- Se trata de que el alumno realice un resumen de entre 5 y 10 líneas del texto que aparece en el examen. Se tendrán en cuenta los siguientes criterios:

1. Que contengan todos los aspectos que son fundamentales para comprender el mensaje del texto y sus implicaciones.

2. Que para ello el alumno utilice sus propias palabras y no se copien literalmente fragmentos del texto. Se penalizará la reproducción fiel del texto o las paráfrasis que sean demasiado cercanas al texto.
3. Que se eviten en la medida de lo posible explicaciones particulares o cuantitativas, particularmente si aparecen explícitamente señaladas en el texto. Deben, por el contrario, interpretarse las cifras que allí aparezcan y hacerse referencias cualitativas o globales.
4. Que la información del texto aparezca oportunamente secuenciada y enlazada, de forma que se incluyan para los aspectos fundamentales del texto las principales explicaciones justificativas como aparezcan en el texto original.
5. Que el registro de la respuesta sea paralelo al del texto y se mantenga a lo largo de aquél. Además, han de observarse las normas de coherencia y cohesión textuales de las respuestas.
6. Que no contenga errores formales de lengua (sintácticos, semánticos, morfológicos, ortográficos, etc.).
7. Que la selección léxica sea adecuada y precisa. Se penalizarán los usos impropios e imprecisos de las palabras.
8. Que se observen las normas ortográficas y de puntuación para la lengua inglesa en general y en concreto, para el género o tipo textual de que se trate.
9. Que el estudiante responda precisamente a la información que se le requiere sobre el texto, atendiendo a la importancia que recibe cada elemento de contenido en el texto.
10. Que la respuesta del alumno sea inteligible tanto por su contenido como por su caligrafía.

Todo lo que contravenga los criterios arriba señalados será penalizado desde 1,5 puntos hasta 0.

2) 3) 4) [1.5 points each one]

Se trata de que el alumno responda a tres preguntas directamente relacionadas con el texto pero sin reproducir textualmente ningún fragmento de éste. En ocasiones es posible que se pida al alumno que realice algún tipo de deducción a partir de los contenidos del texto, pero mayoritariamente estas preguntas están destinadas a medir la competencia de recepción escrita del estudiante, i.e., su capacidad de identificar la información relevante sobre la que se cuestiona y su capacidad de reexpresar dicha información (lo cual también está relacionado con la “competencia de mediación” según el Marco Europeo de Referencia para las Lenguas).

Se aplican los criterios del 2 al 10 enumerados anteriormente.



El estudiante podrá incluir expresiones valorativas o evaluativas, metacomentarios o comentarios acerca de cómo el texto aborda el tema de la pregunta, etc., adicionalmente a los contenidos de las respuestas correspondientes a cada pregunta, y recibir una valoración positiva por ello.

Todo lo que contravenga los criterios arriba señalados será penalizado desde 1,5 puntos hasta 0.

5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on a particular topic directly or indirectly related to the text.

Se trata de una composición en la que el alumno podrá demostrar su capacidad para expresarse libremente en inglés. Se propondrán dos opciones entre las que el alumno elegirá solo una. Se valorarán por igual el buen dominio de la lengua –léxico, estructura sintáctica, etc.- y la madurez en la expresión de las ideas – la capacidad comunicativa, inteligibilidad, organización, coherencia y creatividad. En particular, se atenderán los siguientes criterios:

1. Que la información del texto aparezca oportunamente organizada, secuenciada y enlazada.
2. Que el registro se mantenga a lo largo del texto. Además, han de observarse las normas de coherencia y cohesión textuales.
3. Que no contenga errores formales de lengua (sintácticos, semánticos, morfológicos, ortográficos, etc.).
4. Que la selección léxica sea adecuada y precisa. Se penalizarán los usos impropios e imprecisos de las palabras.
5. Que se observen las normas ortográficas y de puntuación para la lengua inglesa en general y en concreto, para el género o tipo textual de que se trate.
6. Que el estudiante responda precisamente al tema que se le requiere.
7. Que la respuesta del alumno sea inteligible tanto por su contenido como por su caligrafía.

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 01
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.



OPTION A

Read the following text:

US President Barack Obama has revealed a new initiative to map the brain. Speaking at the White House, he announced an initial \$100m investment to shed light on how the brain works and provide insight into diseases such as Alzheimer's and epilepsy. President Obama said initiatives like the Human Genome Project had transformed genetics; now he wants to do the same with the brain. The project will be carried out by both public and private-sector scientists. The project is called Brain Research Through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies - or BRAIN. Mr Obama said: "There is this enormous mystery waiting to be unlocked, and the BRAIN initiative will change that by giving scientists the tools they need to get a dynamic picture of the brain in action and better understand how we think, learn and remember. And that knowledge will be transformative." The project will begin in 2014, and will involve the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF). The \$100m investment will be used to develop new technologies to investigate how the billions of individual cells in the human brain interact. Scientists will also focus on how the brain records, stores and processes information, and investigate how brain function is linked to behaviour. Mr Obama said that while our understanding of the brain was growing, there was still a long way to go.

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is the BRAIN initiative?
- 3) [1.5 points] How much is known about the human brain nowadays according to the text?
- 4) [1.5 points] Who would carry out the BRAIN project?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Do you think it is possible that one day we will know everything about how the human brain works (our intelligence, reasoning, feelings, emotions...)? Does the prospect appeal to you personally?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 01
				Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:

The jawless, spineless hagfish* is a primitive creature that lives at the bottom of the ocean and dates back as far as 500 million years - but it exudes a very special slime**, which could provide the clothing of the future. Hagfish are not the most glamorous of creatures. They slope around on the deep, dark ocean floor, scavenging*** for food. Dead whale is a favourite. But they do have a secret within their snake-like body - abundant, highly-condensed slime. A hagfish has no jaws, and its slime serves as a valuable form of self-defence. Researchers recently filmed what happens when a shark bites a hagfish - its mouth and gills are quickly covered in slime. The shark has to back off or face a slimy suffocation. A hagfish has about 100 of these glands that run along the side of its body from which they exude a milky, white substance, comprised of mucus and thread. When this gets mixed with seawater, it expands, creating huge amounts of clear slime, composed of very thin - but super-strong - fibres. When you stretch the fibres in water and then dry them out, they become silky. Despite their small size, a single hagfish has hundreds of kilometres of slime thread inside it. For years, scientists have been looking for alternatives to synthetic fibres like nylon and lycra, which are made from oil - a non-renewable resource. Hagfish slime has the potential to provide a natural and renewable alternative. But first, the experts need to work out how to increase the slime production. It's unlikely that we will ever see massive hagfish farms. Hagfish don't seem to respond well in these conditions.



*Hagfish: an cellike sea creature which has undeveloped eyes, circular mouth and horny teeth.

**Slime: a viscous secretion.

***Scavenge: to search, especially for food.

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
 - 2) [1.5 points] What do hagfish use their slime for?
 - 3) [1.5 points] Is there symbiosis (and interdependent and mutually beneficial relationship) between sharks and hagfish?
 - 4) [1.5 points] Why are researchers suddenly interested in hagfish?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What do you think the western clothing fashion of the next century will look like?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 02
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A



Read the following text:

Ants can be programmed to become "supersoldiers", according to an international team of researchers. All ant colonies are made up of insects of different "castes", including soldiers and workers. This team worked out how to "trick" developing ant larvae to turn into a rare and unusual supersoldier caste. The breakthrough, the researchers say, reveals that hidden traits* could be unlocked in many species. Dr Ehab Abouheif from McGill University in Montreal led the team, which found that treating ant larvae with a hormone at a very specific time during their development turned those ants into the giant supersoldiers. Dr Abouheif and his team studied Pheidole ants - a large group of more than 1,000 related species. Of those, there are just eight that have so-called supersoldiers, which help protect the colony by blocking the entrance from invaders using their oversized heads. The idea of attempting to "programme" developing ants to become these giant soldiers was triggered when Dr Abouheif noticed that another common ant species, which does not have any supersoldiers in its colony, had a few strangely big-headed colony members. "We were collecting [the ants] on Long Island, New York, and we noticed some monstrous-looking soldiers," Dr Abouheif said. The apparently mutant ants looked just like the rare supersoldier caste of related species, so the scientists set out to find out what had caused them to take that form. "We understand a lot about how these different castes are produced during development of the ant larvae," said Dr Abouheif.

*Trait: A characteristic feature or quality.

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is the role of supersoldier ants?
- 3) [1.5 points] How does an ant naturally develop into a caste?
- 4) [1.5 points] What has Dr. Abouheif's team achieved?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What do you think of the use of animals for scientific experimentation?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 02
				Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:



A signed copy of The Beatles' album Sargent Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band has been bought at auction* in the US for \$290,500. The selling price far exceeded the \$30,000 originally estimated for the rare LP record. It was bought by an unnamed buyer from the Midwest, according to the Hollywood Reporter. The sale also broke the previous record for a similar item, the entertainment magazine reported. An older copy of the album includes a high gloss cover and vinyl sleeve**. According to the Hollywood Reporter it was believed to have been autographed by all four Beatles near its release in June 1967. The Dallas-based Heritage Auctions, which ran the sale, described it as "one of the most spectacular jewels in our auction". Speaking before the sale, Beatles expert Perry Cox said: "With my being thoroughly immersed in Beatles collectibles for over 30 years, it takes something extraordinarily special to excite me, but I consider this to be one of the top two items of Beatles memorabilia I've ever seen - the other being a signed copy of Meet The Beatles." The album features an official souvenir programme of the fourth annual Beatles Convention of Cavern Mecca, dated August 26, 1984. The previous record for a signed Beatles album cover was \$150,000, which was paid for a copy of the 1964 record, Meet the Beatles, in 2011.

*Auction: a public sale at which property or goods are sold to the highest bidder.

**Sleeve: an envelope, usually of paper, for protecting a phonograph record.

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is so extraordinary about this auction?
- 3) [1.5 points] What was exactly the object purchased that caused so much interest?
- 4) [1.5 points] Have there been similar cases before, according to the text?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What collectable item or memorabilia would you pay a large amount of money for in an auction?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 03
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A

Read the following text:

Adopting "clean technology" doesn't have to cost the earth, whether you're a large global enterprise or a local shop, but it could ensure the long-term survival of your business. As the population continues to grow, the demand for food, water and energy will rise by as much as 50% by 2030, says the US National Intelligence Council (NIC) in its Global Trends 2030 report. Energy costs alone are forecast to grow by 25% over the next 10 years. But many business are not doing enough to prepare for this changing world and could be "sleepwalking into a resource crunch**", warns Tom Delay, chief executive of the UK's Carbon Trust, a non-profit organisation advising businesses on how to reduce their energy usage. Many businesses could go bust*** if they don't go green and embrace clean technology, he believes.

Some companies, such as Houweling's Tomatoes in Camarillo, California, exemplify what a totally integrated sustainable operation can look like. It employs five acres of photovoltaic solar panels to generate one megawatt of electricity to power its 125 acres of tomato-growing greenhouses. The company captures and reuses rainwater and water run-off*** using a four-acre reservoir equipped with filtration technology, while computer-monitored drip irrigation ensures that water and fertilisers are used as efficiently as possible in the production of its tomatoes. Any excess water is also treated and recycled.



*Crunch: Disaster.

**Bust: Bankrupt.

***Run-off: Precipitation water drained by streams and rivers.

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Apart from ethical considerations, is it cost-effective for business owners to make their companies environmentally friendly?
- 3) [1.5 points] Which common expense of running a company is discussed in the text and what is suggested for the foreseeable future?
- 4) [1.5 points] In what way is the company Houweling's Tomatoes sustainable?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Will companies and homes all around the world become more ecologically sustainable in the next few decades?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 03
				Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:



Members of Nelson Mandela's family have visited him in hospital, where he is being treated for a recurring bout of pneumonia. South Africa's presidency reported the visit in a statement, saying there was "no significant change in his condition". This latest spell* in hospital, which began on Wednesday, is Mr Mandela's fourth in just over two years. There are no details yet on how much longer he will stay there. "[Mr Mandela] spent part of Family Day today with some members of his family, who appreciate the support they have been receiving from the public," the statement said. It did not specify how many visitors he had received or who they were. A previous statement on Sunday evening said the 94-year-old former South African president "had a restful day" and was improving. Mr Mandela - who led the nation's struggle against apartheid - first contracted tuberculosis in the 1980s while detained on windswept Robben Island. His lungs are said to have been damaged while working in a prison quarry**. Over the weekend, churches across the country held prayers for Mr Mandela. President Jacob Zuma thanked "the thousands of South Africans who prayed for Madiba at various church services". Madiba is Mandela's clan name and is widely used to refer to him. At the Regina Mundi church in Soweto - once a focal point of the anti-apartheid struggle - several hundred people gathered to pray for Mr Mandela. Another service, at Midvaal - south of Johannesburg - was attended by a grand-daughter of the former leader, Ndileka Mandela.

*Pneumonia: Inflammation of one or both lungs.

**Quarry: An open surface excavation for the extraction of building stone, marble, etc.

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] How has Nelson Mandela's health been lately?
- 3) [1.5 points] What was his family and the country's reaction to his latest illness?
- 4) [1.5 points] What is said to have weakened his lungs in the long term?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Who is your favourite world leader and why?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 04
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A

Read the following text:

Singapore is a nearly inevitable stop for anyone doing business in Southeast Asia. Executive travellers come to this tiny city-state from across the globe, attracted by opportunities in its biggest industries, including shipping, banking, trading, oil and gas, and increasingly, tourism. The island of Singapore is small – just 49km by 25km – and sits at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, the southernmost point of continental Asia. Singapore's commercial centre, known as the Central Business District (CBD), is located on the southern side of the island, but the 2010 addition of the enormous Marina Bay Sands complex (built on reclaimed land), has meant that the city centre has shifted east, with Marina Bay acting as its focus.



Over the last few years, Singapore has successfully shed* its image as "Singapore" – a bland stopover city – by adding two gigantic and hugely popular "integrated resorts", the bureaucratic name for the government-controlled casino developments Marina Bay Sands and Resorts World Sentosa. These two casino resorts contribute nearly 1.5% of Singapore's gross domestic product, and along with casinos come luxury hotels, new dining and entertainment options, and millions of new visitors. Commerce-focussed Singapore is well-known for being home to some of the world's most top-notch**, well-groomed business hotels.

*Shed: To change

**Top-notch: High quality

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the information presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What are the main attractions of Singapore for visitors?
- 3) [1.5 points] What geographical information is provided about Singapore?
- 4) [1.5 points] What has been done to overcome the reputation of Singapore as a dull, boring place?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Can you think of a place in the world which is very different to Singapore?

		Inglés	
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD	
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.	MODELO 04
			Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:

In New York City, the hot dog is as iconic as the yellow taxi. For locals, one bite triggers* memories of lunches on the beaches of Coney Island or the smell of just-cut grass and summer baseball games. A garlicky grilled sausage served on a sliced bun with spicy mustard and sharp sauerkraut is engrained in the city's culinary identity. But like so much of New York's history, the hot dog's ancestry lies elsewhere. A hot dog is a frankfurter-style sausage that is made of ground pork, beef or a combination of the two, flavoured with garlic, mustard, nutmeg and other spices, gut-encased**, then cured, smoked and cooked. And though the sausage has been around for 20,000 years, the modern frankfurter has roots in German-speaking Europe. One story credits a Viennese butcher with its creation in 1805. Others say that spiced and smoked sausage was first introduced in Frankfurt in 1852 and named after its hometown.

Whatever its true origins, during the second half of the 1800s Germans had a love for frankfurters that they carried with them when they came to the United States, making it a mainstay*** of European immigrant households. By the American Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865, New York butcher shops were regularly preparing and carrying the smoked sausages. But a frankfurter is not a hot dog until it is on a bun. And in 1870, Brooklyn-based Charles Feltman made that legendary move. A German immigrant, Feltman began his career pushing a pie cart in Brooklyn's seaside neighbourhood of Coney Island. To meet customer demands for a hot sandwich, he switched from pies to sausages and began forking them onto a roll at lunch hour. The rest is 'hot dog history'.



*Trigger: Activate, initiate

**Gut-encased: Covered in intestinal tissue or fiber

***Mainstay: Central role

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What are the similarities and differences between a frankfurter and a hot dog?
- 3) [1.5 points] What are the origins of the hot dog believed to be?
- 4) [1.5 points] How did hot dogs start to be consumed in New York?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Do you believe that "you are what you eat" and how does that saying apply to you?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 05
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A

Read the following text:

Seven men in the history of humanity stand apart from the rest of us. These are the Apollo command module pilots who spent time alone in orbit around the Moon, while their colleagues walked on the lunar surface. When they were on the far side of the Moon, these astronauts were completely out of contact, and further from Earth, than anyone had ever been before or has ever been since. Only five of these people are still alive and, when I meet one of them, Apollo 15 command module pilot Al Worden still looks every bit the veteran astronaut. Even in the unlikely surroundings of a crowded restaurant in Yorkshire, in northern England, this former test pilot stands out – an alpha male holding court*, surrounded by a group of admirers eagerly hanging on his every word. Worden flew to the Moon in July 1971, alongside commander Dave Scott and lunar module pilot Jim Irwin. During his time alone in the command module**, he entered the record books as the "most isolated human being" ever.

Like the other Apollo astronauts I've met Worden would rather talk about the mission and its achievements, than himself: **Do you feel that command module pilots get overlooked by history – you had what was perceived as the less glamorous job?** It's kind of funny, everybody's focussed on those who land on the Moon but their function is to pick up a rock. They're just out gathering rocks and they bring all those rocks back and they get analysed. In terms of the science, you gather a lot more science from lunar orbit than you can on the surface.

*Hold court: Receiving homage, as monarchs do.

**Command module: The part of the spaceship which stays in orbit.

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:



1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.

2) [1.5 points] Who is Al Worden?

3) [1.5 points] What was the purpose of the Apollo 15 mission?

4) [1.5 points] What is Worden's view about the role and achievements of the astronauts who landed on the moon and the ones who orbited it?

5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What do you think you would feel if you were thousands of kilometres away from planet Earth for any period of time?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 05
				Hoja: 2 de 2



OPTION B

Read the following text:

The head of Samoa Air, Mr Chris Langton, has defended the airline's decision to start charging passengers according to their weight. Chris Langton told Australia's ABC Radio that it was "the fairest way of travelling". Rather than pay for a seat, passengers pay a fixed price per kilogram, which varies depending on the route length. Samoa Air flies domestically and to American Samoa. It is thought the move could encourage other airlines to introduce similar policies. "Airlines don't run on seats, they run on weight, and particularly the smaller the aircraft you are in, the less variance you can accept in terms of the difference in weight between passengers," Mr. Langton told ABC radio. "People generally are bigger, wider and taller than they were 50 years ago. Furthermore, anyone who travels at times has felt they have paid for half of the passenger next to them." Under the new model, Mr Langton described how some families with children were now paying cheaper fares. "There are no extra fees in terms of excess baggage or anything - it is just a kilo is a kilo is a kilo," he said. Air Samoa's rates range from \$1 to around \$4.16 per kilogram. Passengers pay for the combined weight of themselves and their baggage. Mr. Langton also suggested that the move had helped promote health awareness in Samoa, which has one of the world's highest levels of obesity. Mr. Langton said he believed that charging by weight was "the concept of the future. The industry will start looking at this."

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is Samoa Air and how do passengers pay their fares?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is Mr Langton's argument in favour of charging air passengers according to their weight?
- 4) [1.5 points] Who is expected to benefit from his proposal?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Do you think that customers should be charged according to their physical features (size, age, etc.) if they have a repercussion in the company's profits (for example, a large person in a buffet restaurant or an old person for a health insurance company)?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 06
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A

Read the following text:

A liver cancer treatment is off-limits* in the British NHS (National Health Service) due to its unjustifiably high price, but in India the same treatment is available for less than £100 a month. In this week's *Scrubbing Up*, Michelle Childs, of the NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) *Doctors Without Borders*, questions why wealthy nations are not doing more to drive down medicine costs. Sorafenib tosylate is a drug for liver cancer patented by German pharmaceutical company Bayer and marketed as Nexavar. Bayer priced the drug at nearly £3,500 per month. Until March last year, India - a country where half the population live on less than £1 per day - had no choice but to pay this sum for patented Nexavar. But to ensure its citizens had affordable access, the country has since granted a compulsory licence clause that cuts the cost of the drug by allowing another company to manufacture the therapy, even though it is still under patent. In the UK, where an affordable generic version isn't available, the price is around £3,000 per month, which drug regulators say is "simply too high" to justify making it available on the NHS. Indeed, the watchdog** NICE (National Institute for health and Clinical Excellence) rejected Nexavar for NHS use based on its cost-benefit calculation. The reaction in the UK to this decision was severely critical. Health charities - including the heads of Macmillan Cancer Support and the British Liver Trust - cancer patients and their families all publicly slammed*** the decision, and some even went as far as to picket the NICE offices of CEO (Andrew Dillon in protest. But the one place the anger wasn't directed was at the prices set by the pharmaceutical companies.



*Off-limits: Not allowed

**Watchdog: A watchful guardian

***Slammed: Rejected

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is the difference between liver cancer treatment in India and in the United Kingdom?
- 3) [1.5 points] What measurement was taken by India to make the treatment affordable to its population?
- 4) [1.5 points] What was the reaction of the British people and the British authorities?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Should there be more control on the prices of goods and services on the part of governmental authorities? If so, which goods/services?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 06
				Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B



Read the following text:

Named Quinto by staff at Whitehouse Farm Centre in Morpeth, a peculiar lamb was born last Sunday. The additional front limb is fully formed and does not appear to be causing the animal any problems, according to manager Heather Hogarty. Ms Hogarty said a vet was due to assess Quinto in the next day or so and a decision made whether or not to amputate her extra leg. Quinto has quickly become one of the star attractions at the farm, which also features llamas and meerkats. Ms Hogarty, who has run the farm's visitor centre for 16 years, said: "We've never come across anything like this before and neither has anyone we've spoken to. "She's doing absolutely fine at the moment and does not appear to have suffered any adverse effects from being born with an extra leg. "It looks like it's fully formed, although it's a bit limp* in the middle of her lower body. "As she was being born we just thought it was one of the front legs in an awkward position. "She and her two sisters are very healthy. "Having five legs isn't stopping her from running about even though it's about the same size as the other legs. She is definitely the most unusual birth we've had here. We've asked the vet to have a look at her and we would expect the extra leg to be amputated. But that should be straightforward and shouldn't affect her health too much." Sam Prescott, director of Robson and Prescott Veterinary Centre in Morpeth, said: "It is certainly rare but we will see mutations of different sorts and always have done. We'll see lambs born with two heads and Siamese twins, there can be all sorts of deformities that make them nonviable."

*Limp: Lacking stiffness or firmness.

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What deformation does Quinto have?
- 3) [1.5 points] What effect has the deformation had on Quinto so far and the people in the centre?
- 4) [1.5 points] What is it going to be done about such deformation?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Should deformities with no health, pain, safety, etc. consequences be eliminated?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 07
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A

Read the following text:

Do you ever feel like some days appear to be longer than others? That feeling may be psychological, but actual day length really does fluctuate--by a fraction of a millisecond. The length of a day, which is measured by the time it takes Earth to rotate once on its axis, can be measured to an accuracy of about 10 microseconds, or 10 millionths of a second. Earth's rotational rate depends on the distribution of mass across its surface. This includes the roiling* aggregation of gases that comprise the atmosphere, the solid earth itself, its fluid core, and the sloshing** oceans. For example, when a major earthquake shifts the planet's mass, it can slow or speed the day by as much as a few thousandths of a second. In fact, the Indonesian Sumatra earthquake in December 2004 that spawned*** a deadly tsunami moved so much water that it slightly changed our planet's shape and sped its rotation by over 2.5 microseconds.

This change in rotational speed, though it is minimal, has been observed for centuries. In 1695 English astronomer Sir Edmund Halley (who also discovered a type of comet) hypothesized that the moon was accelerating in its orbit. In reality, Earth's rotation was slowing down, making it appear that the moon was gathering speed. Since then, scientists have used various methods to measure our planet's rotation, including astronomical devices such as the sundial as well as satellites and lunar observations. And these days scientists have placed thousands of Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers around the world that can track Earth's orientation to within a few millimetres, says geophysicist Richard Gross of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, Calif. JPL keeps a database of Earth's rotation dating back to 1962.

*Roiling: Moving turbulently



**Sloshing: Moving actively (esp. liquids)

***Spawned: Generated, produced

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Are all days equally long according to the text?
- 3) [1.5 points] What does Earth's rotational rate depend on?
- 4) [1.5 points] Have alterations in the Earth's rotational rate been recently discovered?

5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: A scientific discovery that has made a significant impact in the history of humankind.

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 07
				Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:

The son of a senior government official, Gandhi was born and raised in a Hindu community in coastal Gujarat, and trained in law in London. Gandhi became famous by fighting for the civil rights of Muslim and Hindu Indians in South Africa, using new techniques of non-violent civil disobedience that he developed. Returning to India in 1915, he set about organising peasants* to protest about excessive land-taxes. A lifelong opponent of "communalism" (i.e. basing politics on religion), he reached out widely to all religious groups. He became a leader of Muslims protesting about the declining status of the Caliphate. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic cordiality, ending 'untouchability', increasing economic self-reliance, and above all for achieving Swaraj—the independence of India from British domination.

Gandhi led Indians in protesting about the national salt tax with the 400 km Dandi Salt March in 1930, and later in demanding the British to immediately leave India in 1942, during World War II. He was imprisoned for that and for numerous other political offenses over the years. Gandhi sought to practice non-violence and truth in all situations, and advocated that others do the same. He saw the villages as the core of the true India and promoted self-sufficiency; he did not support the industrialization programs of his disciple Jawaharlal Nehru. He lived modestly in a self-sufficient residential community and wore the traditional Indian dhoti** and shawl, woven with yarn*** he had hand spun. His chief political enemy in Britain was Winston Churchill, who ridiculed him as a "half-naked fakir." He was a dedicated vegetarian, and undertook long fasts as means of both self-purification and political mobilization.



*Peasant: A member of a class of low social status that depends on cottage industry or agricultural labour as a means of subsistence.

**Dhoti: a cloth worn around the hips by many Hindu men in India.

***Yarn: Thread made of natural or synthetic fibers.

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Do Gandhi's origins and education appear to be related to his later mission in favour of India's independence?
- 3) [1.5 points] What were the main steps of his plan against British rule?
- 4) [1.5 points] Were his political views related to his religious beliefs?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Describe a historical character that truly inspires you.

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 08
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A



Read the following text:

Every day, scientists make discoveries that change the way we live. But sometimes, they achieve results that are so extraordinary or unexpected that they literally don't know what to do with them. Here are two of the most puzzling. When the world's best scientists decided to team up and measure the mass of the universe all the way back in the 1970s, they set themselves a pretty tall challenge. Applying their best understanding of gravity and the dynamics of galaxies, they came up with an answer — an answer that sadly predicts our universe should be falling apart. Calculations suggest that there's not actually enough mass in the galaxies to produce the forces required to keep themselves moving in the way we thought. So physicists scratched their heads, worried a little, then proudly stated that there must be more stuff out there than we can't see. That's the theory behind what everyone now refers to as Dark Matter. The only problem? In the past 40 years, nobody has confirmed whether it really exists or not—so, effectively, the problem thrown up by those initial calculations remains.

Another useless discovery so far: it used to be that scientists all agreed that it was impossible to achieve temperatures below absolute zero. It was literally the coldest anything could ever get. Late last year, though, a team of scientists from the Max-Planck-Institute in Germany cooled a variety of atoms in a vacuum, for the first time ever, to below absolute zero. So far, though, they haven't managed to work out what to do with the chilled particles.

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is the evidence that the weight of the universe is different from what was previously thought?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is absolute zero?
- 4) [1.5 points] What does the text suggest about scientific discoveries?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: A scientific discovery that has made a significant impact in the history of humankind.

		Inglés	
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD	
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.	MODELO 08
			Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:



Dubai has a rich collection of buildings and structures of various architectural styles. Many modern interpretations of Islamic architecture can be found here, due to a boom in construction and architectural innovation in the Arab world in general, and in Dubai in particular, supported not only by top Arab or international architectural and engineering design firms such as Al Hashemi and Aedas, but also by top firms of New York and Chicago. As a result of this boom, modern Islamic – and world – architecture has literally been taken to new levels in skyscraper* building design and technology. Dubai now has more completed skyscrapers higher than 2/3 km, 1/3 km, or 1/4 km than any other city. A culmination point was reached in 2010 with the completion of the Burj Khalifa (Khalifa Tower), now by far the world's tallest building at 829.8 m (2,722 ft). The Burj Khalifa's design is derived from the patterning systems embodied in Islamic architecture, with the triple-lobed** footprint of the building based on an abstracted version of the desert flower hymenocallis which is native to the Dubai region. The completion of the Khalifa Tower, following the construction boom that began in the 1980s, accelerated in the 1990s, and took on a rapid pace of construction unparalleled in modern human history during the decade of the 2000s, leaves Dubai with the world's tallest skyline as of 4 January 2010.

*Skyscraper: A tall building of many stories.

**Triple-lobed: Divided into three sections

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the description presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is the architectural style of Dubai the traditional Arab style?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is Dubai's skyline like?
- 4) [1.5 points] What is the Khalifa Tower?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Describe one of your favourite towns/cities for its architecture.

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 11
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A

Read the following text:



A 15-YEAR-OLD American has become the first teenager with Down's syndrome to reach Everest Base Camp, according to his father, in an attempt to inspire different attitudes towards disabilities. Eli Reimer, from Oregon, reached the 5364-metres high camp in Nepal's Himalayan mountains in mid-March after 10 days of trekking. "Part of the focus of this trek was on having at least one disabled trekker go with us and, through their attempt, point to the abilities of the 'dis'-abled," said his father Justin, who was part of the expedition team.

The trek was also a fundraiser for the Elisha Foundation, founded by Eli's parents, which works with disabled people and their families. While Eli is thought to be the first teen to reach the base camp, a 35-year-old man with Down's syndrome from Britain had previously made the same trip. Down's syndrome, a condition in which the person has an extra chromosome, can cause cognitive delays, but advances in medicine, education, and social inclusion have meant that many live independently as adults. "He's sort of a superstar at school now," his father said, explaining that Eli is in his second year of high school and attends a combination of "life skills" and mainstream courses**. Asked what he would tell his classmates when he returned to school this week, Eli said: "I liked base camp and being with my new friends on the trekking team." This year marks the 60th anniversary of the first summit of Mount Everest, which has subsequently been scaled thousands of times including by dozens of world record breakers. Tom Whittaker, a British mountaineer, became the first person with a disability to summit the peak in 1998 after a car crash almost two decades earlier had forced him to have his foot amputated.

*Mainstream courses: Regular school courses.

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Why did Eli Reimer really climb Mount Everest?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is the Elisha Foundation and in what way is it related to Eli's achievement?
- 4) [1.5 points] Is Eli the first disabled person to reach Mount Everest?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Are people with physical, psychological and cognitive disabilities sufficiently integrated in society?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 11
				Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:

If you have bought "genuine" designer goods online in Australia but they turned out to be fake*, don't write them off as money down the drain. You can get your money back even if you are the one who made the bad judgement call by ordering from a dubious website. Websites that sell counterfeit* goods are often impossible to contact once they've secured your cash, so getting a refund from the seller can be difficult. But Internet Fraud Watchdog** chairman Ken Gamble said customers can get their lost money back from their bank or from the service that processed the payment. Customers can dispute their transaction with the bank under credit card regulations regarding counterfeit products.



"A customer can file a dispute over a payment and some of the banks will actually refund money once it's investigated - if it's found that the consumer genuinely has lost their money because of something that was out of their control," Mr Gamble said. "The Commonwealth Bank is one of them." Mr Gamble said the police and the Department of Fair Trading can't do much to help consumers who have bought fake goods from overseas. "It certainly will get investigated but as soon as they find out it's an overseas website there's really nothing they can do," he said. Michaela Bryan bought a pair of what she thought were Christian Louboutin shoes online after first emailing the seller to check they were real. "From my perspective it seemed like they were genuine," Ms Bryan said. But when the shoes arrived they were obviously fake. "There were bad quality, they smelled funny and the Christian Louboutin signature red sole looked like it was painted on."

*Fake: Counterfeit, false.

**Watchdog: A watchful guardian

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Can people in Australia change all the designer goods they want if they were bought online?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is the process to get a refund for fake goods?
- 4) [1.5 points] How did Michaela Bryan realize her shoes were not genuine?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Why do you think that there is such a big market for fake designer goods these days? Should anything be done about it by the authorities?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 12
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A

Read the following text:

The Academy (this is the shortened form for the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences or AMPAS) awards, now officially known as The Oscars, are a set of awards given annually for excellence of cinematic achievements. The Oscar statuette is officially named the Academy Award of Merit and is one of nine types of Academy Awards. Although there are eight other types of annual awards presented by the Academy plus two awards that are not presented annually (the Special Achievement Award in the form of an Oscar statuette and the Honorary Award that may or may not be in the form of an Oscar statuette), the best known one is the Academy Award of Merit more popularly known as the Oscar statuette. Made of gold-plated britannium* on a black metal base, it is 34 cm tall, weighs under 4 kg and depicts a knight in Art Deco style holding a crusader's sword standing on a reel** of film with five spokes**. The five spokes each represent the original branches of the Academy: Actors, Writers, Directors, Producers, and Technicians. In 1928, MGM's art director Cedric Gibbons, one of the original Academy members, supervised the design of the award trophy by printing the design. In need of a model for his statuette, Gibbons was introduced by his future wife Dolores del Río to Mexican film director and actor Emilio "El Indio" Fernández. Reluctant at first, Fernández was finally convinced to pose nude to create what today is known as the "Oscar". Then, sculptor George Stanley sculpted Gibbons's design in clay and Sachin Smith cast the statuette in 92.5 per cent tin and 7.5 per cent copper and then gold-plated it. The only addition to the Oscar since it was created is a minor streamlining**** of the base.

*Britannium: a substance composed of two or more metals, or of a metal or metals with a nonmetal.

**Reel: roll



***Spoke: each of the bars radiating from the hub of a wheel.

****Streamline: alter in order to make more efficient or simpler.

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Are the Oscars the only Academy Award?
- 3) [1.5 points] What does the Oscar statuette look like?
- 4) [1.5 points] Who designed the statuette?

5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What would you say in your speech after receiving a major prize like the Oscar?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 12
				Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:

President Barack Obama has travelled to Colorado to push Congress to pass stalled* US gun control legislation. Meanwhile, the US state of Connecticut on Wednesday was set to vote on its own sweeping** new gun restrictions. Among the Connecticut measures up for a vote are a ban on new high-capacity magazines*** and mandatory background checks on all gun purchasers. Mr Obama praised Colorado for passing strict new gun measures, despite its culture of gun ownership. The president said he came to Denver "because Colorado is proving a model for what's possible". Last month, the western state imposed limits on the size of ammunition magazines and expanded background checks for gun buyers. The long-dormant US gun control debate reignited after a gunman killed 26 people, including 20 children, at a primary school in Newtown, Connecticut in December. Mr Obama spoke at the Denver Police Academy shortly after he visited Colorado police, activists and elected officials to discuss the national proposals, which have stalled in the face of stiff opposition from the powerful gun rights lobby. "This is, obviously, a state that has suffered the tragedy of two of the worst mass shootings in our history - 14 years ago this month in Columbine, and just last year in Aurora," Mr Obama said, referring to a 1999 school shooting and a movie theatre massacre that killed 12 and wounded dozens in July 2012. He said Colorado was "a state of proud hunters and sportsmen" that "treasures" its right to own guns, but he insisted there was "no conflict" between Colorado's tradition of gun ownership and the need for stricter regulation.



*Stalled: Delayed, put off

**Sweep: To move or pass in a swift but stately manner.

***Magazine: A room or place for keeping gunpowder and other explosives.

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is President Obama trying to do according to the text?
- 3) [1.5 points] What are the arguments in favour of gun control legislation in the text?
- 4) [1.5 points] What is the tradition of the state of Colorado with arms according to the text?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Should all types of firearms be completely banned for civil population?

		Inglés	
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD	
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.	MODELO 13
			Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A

Read the following text:

The Academy Awards, now officially known as The Oscars, are a set of awards given annually for excellence of cinematic achievements. The Oscar statuette is officially named the Academy Award of Merit and is one of nine types of Academy Awards. In support of the American effort in World War II, the statuettes were made of plaster and were traded in for metal ones after the war had ended. Made of gold-plated britannium* on a black metal base, it is 34 cm tall, weighs under 4 kg. and depicts a knight in Art Deco style holding a crusader's sword standing on a reel** of film with five spokes***. The five spokes each represent the original branches of the Academy: Actors, Writers, Directors, Producers, and Technicians.

The origin of the name Oscar is disputed. One biography of Bette Davis claims that she named the Oscar after her first husband, band leader Harmon Oscar Nelson; one of the earliest mentions in print of the term Oscar dates back to a Time magazine article about the 1934 6th Academy Awards. Walt Disney is also quoted as thanking the Academy for his Oscar as early as 1932. Another claimed origin is that the Academy's Executive Secretary, Margaret Herrick, first saw the award in 1931 and made reference to the statuette's reminding her of her "Uncle Oscar" (a nickname for her cousin Oscar Pierce). Columnist Sidney Skolsky was present during Herrick's naming and seized the name in his article: "Employees have affectionately named their famous statuette 'Oscar'". The trophy was officially dubbed the "Oscar" in 1939 by the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences. It may also have been named after the famous Irish playwright Oscar Wilde. In 1882, when disembarking in New York to begin his "Grand Tour" of America, Wilde was asked by a customs officer whether he had anything to declare and reputedly replied "I have nothing to declare but my genius."

*Britannium: a substance composed of two or more metals, or of a metal or metals with a nonmetal.



**Reel: roll

***Spoke: each of the rods radiating from the hub of a wheel.

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is the Oscar prize named after somebody called Oscar?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is the material from which Oscar statuettes are made?
- 4) [1.5 points] What do they look like?

5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What would you say in your thanking speech after receiving a major prize like the Oscar?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 13
				Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:

In the 2nd edition of the *Handbook of Emotions* (2000), evolutionary psychologists Leda Cosmides and John Tooby say that happiness comes from "encountering unexpected positive events". In the 3rd edition of the *Handbook of Emotions* (2008), Michael Lewis says "happiness can be elicited* by seeing a significant other". According to Mark Leary, as reported in a November 1995 issue** of *Psychology Today*, "we are happiest when basking*** in the acceptance and praise of others". In a March 2009 edition of *The Journal of Positive Psychology*, Sara Algoe and Jonathan Haidt say that "happiness" may be the label for a family of related emotional states, such as joy, amusement, satisfaction, gratification, euphoria, and triumph.

According to a review in Boston.com, money doesn't buy much happiness unless it's used in certain ways. "Beyond the point at which people have enough to comfortably feed, clothe, and house themselves, having more money - even a lot more money - makes them only a little bit happier." However, we can sometimes get more happiness from our money by spending it in prosocial ways. A Harvard Business School study found that "spending money on others actually makes us happier than spending it on ourselves".

There are various factors that have been correlated with happiness, but no validated method has been found to substantially improve long-term happiness in a meaningful way for most people. According to some psychologists, humans seem happiest when they have (1) Pleasure (tasty foods, warm baths, etc.), (2) Engagement (or flow, the absorption of an enjoyed yet challenging activity), (3) Relationships (social ties have turned out to be an extremely reliable indicator of happiness), (4) Meaning (a perceived quest or belonging to something bigger), and (5) Accomplishments (having realized tangible goals). (6) There have also been some studies of how religion relates to happiness.

*Elicit: Obtained, achieved.



**Issue: A number of a periodic publication.

***Bask: To feel secure under some benevolent influence or favourable condition.

Provide answers (5 to 10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is happiness according to psychologists?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is the relationship between happiness and money according to Boston.com?
- 4) [1.5 points] What is there in common between the different things that provide happiness to people?

5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What is the secret of happiness for you?

		Inglés		
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD		
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.		MODELO 14
				Hoja: 1 de 2

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

OPTION A

Read the following text:

Lovingly turning around a ripening guava*, a farmer nods to her husband working nearby. This elderly couple looking after their plantation in Changhua County in southern Taiwan would probably not have looked much out of place decades ago. But in reality, they are at the forefront of the island's agricultural revolution. Like many fruit farmers here, Mr Zai-Lang Jiang and Mrs Xiao-Wen Yang have to battle one of guava's biggest enemies - fruit flies. The larvae of these tiny insects infest ripe fruits, making them unsellable. Most farmers use traps containing pheromones - chemicals that attract the flies - and then count the dead insects every 10 days by hand. But Mrs Yang and Mr Jiang have something extra up their sleeve: artificial intelligence.

Developed by scientists at National Taiwan University, a small box-like device uses infrared lasers that scan the farm. Every time a fly gets inside and breaks the beam**, it gets counted. The number is radioed to a monitoring station. When a trap counts more than 10 flies in 30 minutes, or when the forecast model predicts a rapid surge in the fly population, it triggers an alert and sends a text message with the warning to farmers' mobile phones. The alerted farmers will then increase the number of fly traps, wrap up fruits, or - as last resort - use pesticide. "We've achieved about 90% accuracy," says Dr Chen-Long Chuang, one of the scientists who developed the sensing and forecast technologies. So far, only a handful of farmers around Taiwan are taking part in the trial, but the researchers aim to expand the project.



*Guava: The fruit of any of various trees that grow in tropical regions.

**Beam: A ray of light.

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is one of the biggest risks of guava farms according to the text?
- 3) [1.5 points] What kind of people are Zai-Lang Jiang and Xiao-Wen Yang?
- 4) [1.5 points] How is Artificial Intelligence used to fight against guava flies?

5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Is technology a problem and/or a nuisance (annoyance) in your life?

		Inglés	
		PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD	
0310008-	Junio - 2013	Duración: 90min.	MODELO 14
			Hoja: 2 de 2

OPTION B

Read the following text:

The first mobile phone call was made 40 years ago, on 3 April 1973. Martin Cooper, a senior engineer at Motorola, called a rival colleague at another telecommunications company and announced he was speaking from "a 'real' cellular telephone". In 2012 a report carried out by the International Telecommunication Union found that there were six billion mobile phone subscriptions worldwide. At the time the global population was seven billion. "In 40 years we've moved rapidly from the mobile phone as a businessman's tool, through internet access to everything being connected," Dr Mike Short CBE, former president of the Institute of Engineering and Technology and Vice President of Telefonica Europe, told the BBC. "In the future we will see a much wider range of devices - many of which will be wearable," he added. "We will work more fully with all the senses. The move to glasses has begun - how can we use eye control to change and look at pages? "Wearables, in terms of (smartphone) watches, are coming. We'll also see health measurement body vests that can communicate with your phone and then your doctor," said Dr Short. Martin Cooper, now aged 85, is renowned as the "father" of the mobile phone. In a previous interview with the BBC he admitted he thought the initial cost of the devices (in 1983 the first models cost \$3,500, or £2,300) might be prohibitive to the mobile phone becoming a mass-market product, but he did recognise that the hefty* handsets would probably shrink.

*Hefty: heavy, cumbersome.

Provide answers (five to ten lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] When and where was the first call made from a mobile phone?
- 3) [1.5 points] Has this proven to be a popular invention?
- 4) [1.5 points] What are the prospects for communication in the near future according to some experts?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Do you think society has improved or worsened with the use of mobile phones?