



Prueba de Evaluación de Bachillerato para el Acceso a la Universidad (EBAU)

Universidad de Extremadura

Curso 2021-2022

Materia: Lengua extranjera (Inglés)

Tiempo máximo de la prueba: 1h 30 min

INSTRUCCIONES PARA REALIZAR EL EXAMEN

El examen consta de tres bloques de preguntas cuyo valor máximo es de 5, 3 y 2 puntos, respectivamente. Es obligatorio contestar las preguntas indicadas en cada bloque para llegar a la puntuación máxima del examen (10).

En ningún caso se corregirá un número de respuestas mayor de lo indicado para cada bloque. Para la corrección se seguirá el orden en el que las contestaciones aparezcan desarrolladas por el estudiante. Solo si el estudiante ha tachado alguna de ellas, se entenderá que esa respuesta no debe ser corregida y se procederá a corregir la siguiente de su mismo bloque.

PRIMER BLOQUE: COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA

Este bloque contiene dos textos ("Reading comprehension: Text 1" y "Reading comprehension: Text 2"), cada uno de ellos seguido por dos grupos de preguntas de comprensión lectora. El alumno deberá escoger **uno de los dos textos** y contestar las preguntas del texto elegido de la siguiente manera:

- Tres de las cuatro preguntas del primer ejercicio.

- Cuatro de las cinco preguntas del segundo ejercicio.

Reading comprehension: Text 1

TURNIP FEVER: THE JARRAMPLAS FESTIVAL IN SPAIN.

Few teenagers dream of dressing up as a demonic cattle thief to be chased through the streets of their home town and pelted with more than two tonnes of turnips. But in the town of Piornal, which lies in the Cáceres province of the south western Spanish region of Extremadura, there is no greater honour. On 19 and 20 January every year, Piornal celebrates the idiosyncratic Jarramplas festival, which has been held for more than a century. Its protagonist is the exquisitely costumed Jarrampla, whose name is derived from the Spanish word *arramplar*, meaning to steal.

Legend has it that 'Jarrampla' was a man who came to the town to steal ranchers' animals but hadn't foreseen the fierceness of local people. Once he was spotted, they grabbed the turnips used for cattle feed and unleashed a root vegetable bombardment to drive the thief away. The Jarrampla character wears a jacket and trousers that are hand-sewn from many different fabrics over the course of the year. Beneath them – mindful of the turnips that can strike with the force of small rocks – the Jarrampla wears carbon-fibre protection. On his head, he wears a carbon-fibre reinforced mask that is topped with a pair of horns.

Despite the attendant perils, there is never a shortage of applicants for the roles of the two Jarramplas. Jarramplas was cancelled last year because of the Covid pandemic. This year, it has returned with a vengeance: the fiesta has caused Piornal's population of 1,300 people to triple over the past two days, and 25,000kg of fat turnips have been provided by the town hall.

"It's very difficult to explain to someone who's not from here that I've been waiting 12 years to put on my suit and walk through the streets of my town to have turnips thrown at me," says one of the Jarramplas.

(Adapted from *The Guardian*)

EXERCISE 1. Answer 3 of the following 4 questions, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point each, total 3 points):

- A. Does the writer say that it is difficult to find people to be Jarramplas in Piornal's festival?
- B. Does the writer say that the Jarramplas festival has been celebrated for over 100 years?
- C. According to the text, does legend describe the inhabitants from Piornal as gentle people?
- D. According to the text, is this sentence true or false?

Few people have come to see the Jarramplas festival this year.

EXERCISE 2. Find in the text words that fit in 4 of the following 5 gaps. Use just one word in each gap (maximum 0,5 points per word, total 2 points):

- a. is a two-word synonym of *thrown at, bombarded with*.
- b. *She had the economic crisis and sold her business.*
- c. is an antonym of *weakness, mildness*
- d. Someone who is is conscious or aware of something.
- e. *is the punishment inflicted or retribution exacted for an injury or wrong.*

Reading comprehension: Text 2

Reasons to be hopeful: the climate solutions available now

The climate emergency is the biggest threat to civilisation we have ever faced. But there is good news: we already have every tool we need to beat it. The challenge is not identifying the solutions, but rolling them out with great speed. Some key sectors are already racing ahead, such as electric cars. They are already cheaper to own and run in many places – and when the purchase prices equal those of fossil-fueled vehicles in the next few years, a runaway tipping point will be reached.

Electricity from renewables is now the cheapest form of power in most places, sometimes even cheaper than continuing to run existing coal plants. There's a long way to go to meet the world's huge energy demand, but the plummeting costs of batteries and other storage technologies bodes well. Many big companies are realising that a failure to invest will be far more expensive as the impacts of global heating destroy economies. Even some of the biggest polluters, such as cement and steel, have seen the green writing on the wall.

Stopping the razing of forests requires no technology at all, but it does require government action. While progress is poor, countries such as Indonesia have shown regulatory action can be effective. Protecting and restoring forests, particularly by empowering indigenous people, is a potent tool.

Recognition of the role food and farming play in driving global heating is high, and the solutions, from alternatives to meat to regenerative farming, are starting to grow. In the climate crisis, every fraction of a degree matters and so every action reduces people's suffering. Every action makes the world a cleaner and better place to live – by, for example, cutting the air pollution that ends millions of lives a year. The real fuel for the green transition is a combination of those most valuable and intangible of commodities: political will and skill.

Adapted from *The Guardian* (Oct. 2021)

EXERCISE 1. Answer 3 of the following 4 questions, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point each, total 3 points):

- Does the author say that the most difficult task to solve climate change is only to find solutions?
- According to the text, is the following statement true or false?
Currently, electric and fossil fueled cars are equally cheap to own.
- Does the writer think that the biggest polluters are unaware of the climate change consequences?
- According to the text, are political measures necessary to stop the destruction of forests?

EXERCISE 2. Find in the text words to solve 4 of the following 5 questions. Use just one word in each case (maximum 0,5 points per word, total 2 points):

- Find a word for the following definition:
Sources of energy that are good for the environment
- A synonym for *falling rapidly*
- Find a word for the following definition:
Something that may cause damage, a menace.
- An antonym for *worthless, of no use.*
- Complete the sentence with a suitable word from the text*
Everything you do to improve the situation , regardless of how insignificant you think it is.

SEGUNDO BLOQUE: REDACCIÓN. El segundo bloque consiste en una pregunta de redacción con tres opciones, de las cuales el alumno deberá realizar tan solo una. La redacción tendrá que contener cien palabras como mínimo. La puntuación máxima es de tres puntos.

- Write a story ending with the following sentence: *"The thief ran away as far as his legs would carry him and was never seen again."*
Remember that the 16 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 100 words you must write.
- Write an email to a good friend of yours giving your views about how the government and individuals can cooperate to protect the global environment.
- The improvement of technological devices, global warming and new lifestyles are examples of changes that could affect future generations. Do you think the world will be better or worse for them? Give reasons to support your opinion .

TERCER BLOQUE: TRANSFORMACIÓN GRAMATICAL. El tercer bloque contiene seis ejercicios de transformación gramatical, de los cuales el alumno deberá escoger y contestar exclusivamente cuatro. Cada ejercicio contestado vale medio punto como máximo. La puntuación máxima del bloque en su conjunto es de dos puntos.

- Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice. Do not omit any part of it.
The locals grabbed the turnips used for cattle feed.
- Rewrite the following sentence in the interrogative form of the past perfect.
Every action makes the world a cleaner and better place to live
- Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words "He said..."
"It's very difficult to explain this feeling to someone who doesn't live here."
- Rewrite the following sentence as a third-type (impossible) conditional:
If we identify and roll solutions out with great speed, we can beat the problem of climate change.
- Combine the following sentence into a main clause and a relative clause.
Electricity is now the cheapest form of power in most places. Electricity comes from renewables.
- Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. You must not change the word given in any way or omit any element from the original sentence:
Despite the attendant perils, there is never a shortage of applicants for the roles of the two Jarramplas.
-Although...

PRIMER BLOQUE: COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA

TEXTO 1

EXERCISE 1.

- A. No, he doesn't. "But in the town of Piornal, which lies in the Cáceres province of the south western Spanish region of Extremadura, there is no greater honour". "Despite the attendant perils, there is never a shortage of applicants for the roles of the two Jarramplas". (lines 3-4; line 14).
- B. Yes, he does. "Piornal celebrates the idiosyncratic Jarramplas festival, which has been held for more than a century" (lines 5-6)
- C. No, it doesn't. Legend has it that el Jarrampla was a man who came to the town to steal ranchers' animals but hadn't foreseen the fierceness of local people. (lines 8-9)
- D. False, "This year, it has returned with a vengeance: the fiesta has caused Piornal's population of 1,300 people to triple over the past two days". (lines 15-16)

EXERCISE 2.

- A. pelted with
- B. foreseen
- C. fierceness
- D. Mindful
- E. Vengeance

TEXTO 2.

EXERCISE 1.

- a. Does the author say that the most difficult task to solve climate change is to find solutions?
No, he doesn't. "The challenge is not identifying the solutions, but rolling them out with great speed."
- b. According to the text, is the following statement true or false?
Currently, electric and fossil fueled cars are equally cheap to own.
FALSE: "and when the purchase prices equal those of fossil-fueled vehicles in the next few years, a runaway tipping point will be reached."
- c. Does the writer think that the biggest polluters are unaware of the climate change consequences?
No, he doesn't. "Even some of the biggest polluters, such as cement and steel, have seen the green writing on the wall."
- d. According to the text, are political measures necessary to stop the destruction of forests?
Yes, they are. CUALQUIERA DE ESTAS DOS FRASES (O LAS DOS) "Stopping the razing of forests requires no technology at all, but it does require government action. While progress is poor, countries such as Indonesia have shown regulatory action can be effective."

EXERCISE 2.

- a. Renewables
- b. plummeting
- c. threat
- d. valuable
- e. matters

TERCER BLOQUE: TRANSFORMACIÓN GRAMATICAL

EXERCISE 3.

- A. The turnips used for cattle feed were grabbed by the locals.
- B. Had every action made the world a cleaner and better place to live?
- C. He said that it was very difficult to explain that feeling to someone who did not/didn't live there.
- D. If we had identified and rolled solutions out with great speed, we would have been able to beat the problem of climate change.
- E. Electricity which/that comes from renewables is now the cheapest form of power in most places. // Electricity, which comes from renewables, is now the cheapest form of power in most places.
- F. Despite the attendant perils, there is never a shortage of applicants for the roles of the two Jarramplas.
 - Although there are attendant perils, there is never a shortage of applicants for the roles of the two Jarramplas.
 - / Although attendant perils exist...