

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

Universidad de Extremadura

Curso 2022-2023

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

The polar ice caps

Scientists have recently reported that the polar ice caps are melting, due to a rise in atmospheric temperatures known as the "greenhouse effect." According to Melvin Calvin, who won a Nobel Prize for earlier research, the carbon dioxide given off when coal and oil are burned is accumulating in the atmosphere and causing temperatures to rise. As a result, the ice covering the North and South Poles is melting and may eventually lead to a rise in sea levels which could flood many areas of the world, including New York, London and Tokyo.

The "greenhouse effect" is just one of the many fundamental changes which are taking place in the environment. Tropical rain forests which took fifty million years to grow are being reduced at the rate of fourteen acres per minute. The world's deserts are growing year by year. Scandinavia's beautiful lakes are becoming lifeless due to "acid rain" caused by sulphur dioxide emissions from factories in West Germany and Britain. Many species of animals and plants are threatened with extinction.

In presenting the results of "Global 2000," the U.S. Government's most comprehensive study of the future, Edmund Muskie said: "The increase in world population, the degradation of the Earth's natural resource base and the spread of environmental pollution collectively threaten the welfare of mankind." Words alone, however, will not solve the problem. If governments do not act quickly and decisively to protect the environment, this planet will soon become uninhabitable.

(Discovery, p. 53. Oxford University Press)

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

- According to the author, what is the "greenhouse effect"?
- According to the text, are any changes taking place in the environment?
- Does the writer say that the world's lakes are growing year by year?
- Does the author say that if we do not protect the environment, life in this planet will be impossible?

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):

- A synonym for: increase.
- Find a word for this definition: a detailed study of a subject in order to discover information or achieve a new understanding of it.
- Find a word for this definition: The process by which something is made worse or destroyed slowly.
- A synonym for: humanity
- An antonym for: slowly

Reading comprehension: Text 2

Green spaces and health

Research has found that visits to parks, community gardens and other urban green spaces may lower city dwellers' use of drugs for anxiety, insomnia, depression, high blood pressure, and asthma. Researchers in Finland found that visiting such areas three to four times a week cuts people's chances of turning to drugs for mental health problems, high blood pressure by a third, and for asthma by about a quarter.

Researchers randomly selected residents of three cities that make up the largest urban area in Finland. The survey gathered information on how city dwellers (aged 25 and over) experienced residential green and blue spaces within a 1km radius of their homes. Green areas included forests, gardens, parks, cemeteries, zoos, moors and wetlands; and blue areas included sea, lakes, and rivers.

Respondents were asked to report their use of prescribed drugs for anxiety, insomnia and depression, and for high blood pressure and asthma. They were then asked how often they spent time or exercised outdoors in green spaces, during May and September, with options ranging from never to five or more times a week.

Curiously, the researchers found that those who visited green spaces at least five times a week were only 22% less likely to be using mental health drugs, and 24% less likely to be using asthma medications. Increased frequency did however correlate to lower odds of needing blood pressure drugs, with 41% lower risk than someone visiting less than once a week.

Consequently, increasing high-quality green spaces in urban environments and promoting their active use might be one way to improve health and welfare in cities.

(The Guardian, adapted)

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

- Is this survey based on people who live in the countryside and villages?
- According to the author, which conditions are positively influenced by nature on the research?
- Does the author say that visiting Green spaces is more beneficial for asthma than for mental health?
- According to the author's opinion, how is the increase of green places beneficial for people who live in urban areas?

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):

- A synonym for: possibilities, odds.
- A synonym for: compiled, collected.
- Find a word for this definition: people who live in an area.
- An antonym for: indoors, inside.
- Find a word for this definition: Being in a positive, healthy state or condition.

SEGUNDO BLOQUE: REDACCIÓN

El segundo bloque consiste en una pregunta de redacción con tres opciones, de las cuales el alumno deberá escoger y 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 words: "... and that is why I became a member of that environmental organization". Remember that the words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 100 words you must write.
- Write a formal email to the local newspaper editor complaining about the lack of urban green spaces in your town or city.
- Do you think that fighting climate change should be a real priority? Why?

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.

- Put the verbs in brackets in their correct form:
If pollution were not controlled strictly, the ecosystem never (recover).
- Rewrite the following sentence in the active voice:
The necessary action could be taken by the President.
- Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice:
Pollution threatens the welfare of mankind.
- Join these two sentences by means of a relative pronoun:
Melvin Calvin says carbon dioxide is accumulating. He won a Nobel Prize.
- Rewrite the following sentence as a third-type (impossible) conditional sentence:
If I have time, I will visit the new system of waste treatment.
- Rewrite the following sentence in the interrogative form of the present perfect tense.
Scientists report that the polar ice caps are melting.

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

Text 1. Exercise 1.a

According to the author, what is the “greenhouse effect”?

The “greenhouse effect” is the problem of the gradual rise in temperature in the Earth’s atmosphere because heat is absorbed from the sun but cannot leave the atmosphere. This is due to the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other gases produced by the combustion of coal fossil fuels.

Pueden citarse estas dos frases:

“a rise in atmospheric temperatures known as the “greenhouse effect.””

“the carbon dioxide given off when coal and oil are burned is accumulating in the atmosphere and causing temperatures to rise.”

Text 1. Exercise 1.b

According to the text, are any changes taking place in the environment?

Yes. The environment is undergoing a series of very dramatic change which, in the long run, will make the planet Earth uninhabitable. On the one hand, the ice at the North and South Poles is melting due to the greenhouse effect; on the other, tropical forests are disappearing and deserts are growing, acid rain is destroying life, and animals and plants are in danger of extinction. These are, among others, the changes referred to in the question.

Text 1. Exercise 1.c

Does the writer say that the world’s lakes are growing year by year?

No. The writer says that the world’s deserts are growing year by year. The text also says that “lakes are becoming lifeless”

Text 1. Exercise 1.d

Does the author say that if we do not protect the environment, life in this planet will be impossible?

Yes. “If governments do not act quickly and decisively to protect the environment, this planet will soon become uninhabitable.”

Text 1. Exercise 2

A: Rise

B: Research

C: Degradation

D: Mankind

E: Quickly

Text 2. Exercise 1.a

Is this survey based on people who live in the countryside and villages?

No, it isn’t. The survey is based on people living in big cities.

Se puede citar cualquier frase que contenga el sintagma “city dwellers”

Text 2. Exercise 1.b

According to the author, how many conditions are positively influenced by nature on the research?

Nature improves anxiety, insomnia, depression, high blood pressure, and asthma,

Text 2. Exercise 1.c

Does the author say that visiting Green spaces is more beneficial for asthma than for mental health?

Yes. Those who visited green spaces at least five times a week were only 22% less likely to be using mental health drugs, and 24% less likely to be using asthma medications

Text 2. Exercise 1.d

According to the author's opinion, can the increase of green places be beneficial for people who live in urban areas?

Yes. "Increasing high-quality green spaces in urban environments and promote their active use might be one way to improve health and welfare in cities."

Text 2. Exercise 2

A: chances

B: gathered

C: dwellers

D: outdoors

E: welfare

TERCER BLOQUE

a. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct form:

*If pollution were not controlled strictly, the ecosystem never (recover).
If pollution were not controlled strictly, the ecosystem would never recover.*

b. Rewrite the following sentence in the active voice:

*The necessary action could be taken by the President.
The President could take the necessary action.*

c. Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice:

*Pollution threatens the welfare of mankind.
The welfare of mankind is threatened by pollution.*

d. Join these two sentences by means of a relative pronoun:

*Melvin Calvin says carbon dioxide is accumulating. He won a Nobel Prize.
Melvin Calvin, who won a Nobel Prize, says carbon dioxide is accumulating.*

e. Rewrite the following sentence as a third-type (impossible) conditional sentence:

*If I have time, I will visit the new system of waste treatment.
If I had had time, I would have visited the new system of waste treatment.*

f. Rewrite the following sentence in the interrogative form of the present perfect tense.

*Scientists report that the polar ice caps are melting.
Have scientists reported that the polar ice caps are melting?*