



Prueba de Evaluación de Bachillerato para el Acceso a la Universidad Curso 2020-2021

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 New Spanish Education Law

In what is set to be Spain's eighth educational law in just over four decades of democracy, the LOMLOE ('Organic Law of Modification of the Organic Law of Education') was approved by the Spanish Congress on Thursday, following a fierce debate.

Popularly known as 'Ley Celaá', the law was passed by a divided Parliament and is expected for review in the Spanish Senate. With 177 votes in favour, 148 against and 17 abstentions, the law was backed by the Spanish political left, which welcomed the new educational policy as 'modern, equitable and inclusive'.

'Ley Celaá' establishes a series of changes that distinguish it from the 2013 educational Act known as 'Ley Wert', passed by a majority PP government. Among some of the main changes is the reduction of school segregation. The law includes measures aimed at ensuring that students from low-income families are equally represented both in public and the semi-private 'concertada' schools, the latter of which are attended by almost a quarter of Spanish students.

Limits will be placed on repeating grades. At present, just over one third of Spanish 15-year-old students repeat a grade in school, almost double the average number in other developed countries. Under 'Ley Celaá', a student can only be held back once in primary school and twice during their obligatory years of education.

One of the most disputed aspects of the new legislation is the elimination of a passage stating that Castilian Spanish is the 'vehicular language' of Spain. For the political right, this is seen to reinforce Catalonia's 'linguistic immersion' model that uses Catalan as the primary language of instruction. Speaking in defence of the policy, Celaá affirmed, 'this is not an elimination of Spanish because it is perfectly safeguarded at present' - underlining that all Catalan students will achieve proficiency in the Spanish language if they want to pass their subjects.

Adapted from www.spainenglish.com (November 2020)

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

- According to the text, was there full agreement to approve the new educational law?
- Does the author say that the LOMLOE will be different from previous legislation?
- Does the text say that most Spanish students go to non-public schools?
- According to the text, can a student repeat a grade several times in primary school with the new law?

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):

- Give a word for this definition: *a form of government in which the power rests with the people.*
- A synonym for *differentiate, separate.*
- An antonym for *integration, combination.*
- Complete the sentence: *The people in that village live for an of seventy years.*
- A synonym for *preserved, protected.*

Reading comprehension: Text 2

Trains

Daniel, an English language assistant working in Extremadura, decided to discover the region travelling by train. "I'd been told by some friends that the railway system wasn't reliable, but I took the risk anyhow." To his surprise, while he was on the way from Navalmoral to Plasencia, the train stopped in the middle of nowhere. It had run out of petrol. The passengers got off and were put on board a second train, which also stopped due to malfunction. After 3 hours stranded in the cold and darkness of the night, they were offered buses to reach their destinations.

In a country crisscrossed by the high-speed AVE train, Extremadura is the exception. The fastest train from Badajoz to Madrid covers the distance in approximately 5 hours, while the same journey is just 4 hours by car. A person going to Madrid from the Canary Islands spends just two hours flying to reach Madrid and the ticket is half the price of the train one from Badajoz. On top of that, electric power is not supplied to trains and, worst of all, there's only one single track line serving two directions, so at some time the train has to stop on the siding to let the other train go by.

In 2018, the regional government of Extremadura was promised by the central executive that high-speed trains would start to run between Plasencia and Badajoz in 2020. These trains aren't here yet. The possibilities for development and economic and social growth of Extremadura rest on inversions on infrastructures that do not seem to be taking place. Although some steps have already been taken, the long-awaited progress wants to be imposed under unsustainable conditions. For example, the AVE design in Navalmoral does not please citizens, who claim for a revision of the project to lay new underground rail tracks so that the entire town will not be divided into two.

By A. I. M. F. & A. M. M.

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

- According to the text, which means of transport did finally carry Daniel to Plasencia?
- Does the author say that travelling by plane is more expensive than travelling by train?
- According to the text, did the government in Madrid promise that the high-speed train line between Plasencia and Badajoz would be fully operative in 2020?
- Does the author say that people in Navalmoral did not like the initial project for the high-speed train?

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

- Complete the sentence: *You can eat all sorts of fruits, with the only..... of strawberries.*
- A synonym of *energy, force*.
- An antonym of *finish, conclude*.
- A word for this definition: *the basic facilities serving a country, city or area, such as transport and communication systems.*
- A synonym of *separated, disconnected*.

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.

- Do you think that home schooling should be legalized in Spain? Why or why not?
- Write a story beginning with the following words: *"He had always dreamed of visiting the National Park of Monfragüe."*
Remember that the 11 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 100 words you must write.
- Write a formal essay in which you explain your personal reasons for or against industrial development in rural areas.

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 negative-interrogative form of the present perfect tense:
'Ley Celaá' establishes a series of changes.
- Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words "Celaá affirmed":
This is not an elimination of Spanish because it is perfectly safeguarded in Catalonia at present.
- Rewrite the following sentence as a third-type (impossible) conditional sentence:
All students will achieve proficiency in the Spanish language if they want to pass their subjects.
- Rewrite this sentence in the active voice:
I'd been told by some friends that the railway system wasn't reliable.
- Write one single sentence with the same meaning as the ones below. You must use the word "whose" in it.
An English language assistant decided to discover the region travelling by train. His name was Daniel.
- Rewrite this sentence into the negative-interrogative form of the future perfect tense.
Citizens claim for a revision of the project.

KEY

Primer bloque

Text 1. Exercise 1 (se indican las porciones del texto en que figura la información requerida; en la mayor parte de los casos, no penaliza el que se añada una porción algo mayor, aunque relevante)

- a. No. Two possible sources of information in the text (either will suffice):
 - “[...] *the law was passed by a divided Parliament and is expected for review in the Spanish Senate*” (1st sentence, 2nd paragraph)”
 - “*With 177 votes in favour, 148 against and 17 abstentions, the law was backed by the Spanish political left*” (2nd sentence, 2nd paragraph).
- b. Yes. Two possible sources of information in the text (either will suffice):
 - “[...] *the LOMLOE (‘Organic Law of Modification of the Organic Law of Education’)*” (1st sentence, 1st paragraph)
 - “*‘Ley Celaá’ establishes a series of changes that distinguish it from the 2013 educational Act known as ‘Ley Wert’, passed by a majority PP government*” (1st sentence, 3rd paragraph).
- c. No. “[...] *the semi-private ‘concertada’ schools, the latter of which are attended by almost a quarter of Spanish students*” (2nd half of the 3rd sentence, 3rd paragraph).
- d. No. “*Under ‘Ley Celaá’, a student can only be held back once in primary school and twice during their obligatory years of education*” (3rd sentence, 4th paragraph).

Text 1. Exercise 2

- a. *democracy* (line 1)
- b. *distinguish* (line 7)
- c. *segregation* (line 8)
- d. *average* (line 12)
- e. *safeguarded* (line 17)

Text 2. Exercise 1 (se indican las porciones del texto en que figura la información requerida; en la mayor parte de los casos, no penaliza el que se añada una porción algo mayor, aunque relevante)

- a. By bus (coach). “*After 3 hours stranded in the cold and darkness of the night, they were offered buses to reach their destinations*” (6th sentence, 1st paragraph)
- b. No. “*A person going to Madrid from the Canary Islands spends just two hours flying to reach Madrid and the ticket is half the price of the train one from Badajoz*” (3rd sentence, 2nd paragraph).
- c. Yes. “[...] *the regional government of Extremadura was promised by the central executive that high-speed trains would start to run between Plasencia and Badajoz in 2020*” (1st sentence, 3rd paragraph).
- d. Yes. “[...] *the AVE design in Navalmoral does not please citizens, who claim for a revision of the project to lay new underground rail tracks so that the entire town will not be divided into two*” (5th sentence, 3rd paragraph).

Text 2. Exercise 2.

- a. *exception* (line 6)
- b. *power* (line 9)
- c. *start* (line 12)
- d. *infrastructures* (line 13)
- e. *divided* (line 16)

Tercer bloque (Se subrayan las partes que necesariamente deben estar correctas; el resto admite variantes –especialmente en el orden de los elementos de la oración– sin que se apliquen penalizaciones)

- a. Hasn't “Ley Celáa” established a series of changes?
Has “Ley Celáa” not established a series of changes?
- b. Celáa affirmed (that) that wasn't an elimination of Spanish because it was perfectly safeguarded in Catalonia then (at that time).

- c. All students would have achieved proficiency in the Spanish language if they had wanted to pass their subjects.
- d. Some friends had told me that the railway system wasn't reliable.
- e. An English language assistant, whose name was Daniel, decided to discover the region travelling by train.
- f. Won't citizens have claimed for a revision of the project?
Will citizens not have claimed for a revision of the project?

Modelo de examen