



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

Universidad de Extremadura
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

Gyms

The history of the gym is a long one, but it is also discontinuous. Everyone knows what a modern gym looks like nowadays, whether you go to one or not. However, if you walked into a gymnasium in Athens 500 years before Christ, many things would be different about it.

To begin with, a gym was basically an open-air space. It had no fixed equipment and was exclusively for men. The ancient Olympic sports of running, discus and javelin were practised at the gymnasium by young boys, so it would certainly remind a modern observer of an athletics site. The gymnasium was one of the most prominent social institutions in the ancient Greek world, a place where Athenian men of all ages were trained to become the rulers of the world's first democracy.

According to Eric Chaline, the Greeks trained at gyms to improve their military skill, but they also trained to achieve and maintain an idealised body shape. This interest in physical appearance is what we would call aesthetic training or training for the body beautiful. In the next fourteen centuries, however, no specific place was designed or used in villages and towns for this purpose.

The two best known ancient gymnasia ⁽¹⁾ in Athens during the classical period were the Academy and the Lyceum. Besides, those famous public gymnasia were related to important philosophers. The Academy was associated with Plato, whereas the Lyceum was the home of the school run by Aristotle.

After the collapse of the Greco-Roman civilisation, many centuries passed before the gym re-emerged as a cultural institution. During the medieval period, the gym as a physical space dedicated to training the body completely disappeared, although ancient texts about the gymnasium were preserved in monastic libraries across Europe. When these forgotten manuscripts were rediscovered during the Renaissance, they revived an interest in the ancient gymnasium, but its practises remained ignored.

Adapted from <https://www.abc.net.au/>

⁽¹⁾ The word *gymnasium* has two different plural forms, *gymnasiums* and *gymnasia*.

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

- Does the text say that gyms have always contained lots of machines and devices?
- Does the author say that classical gyms had a good reputation in ancient Greek society?
- According to the text, did classical gyms help people with anything apart from getting a more beautiful body?
- According to the text, did classical gyms appear again immediately after the fall of Greece and Rome?

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

- to make someone remember something
- people who exercise authority
- knowledge or ability to do something
- the sudden failure or breakdown of a system, organisation, business, etc
- kept safe, safeguarded

Reading comprehension: Text 2

Adopting proton beam therapy in Spain

Spain is joining a global race to adopt proton beam therapy, a form of cancer treatment considered as a less-aggressive alternative to conventional X-ray radiation.

At present, a large Spanish hospital group is building the country's first proton therapy centre in Madrid at a cost of around €40 million. Similarly, another centre will soon be opened in Madrid by a Japanese company after investing a similar amount of money. Although the costs are obviously high, they are significantly lower than the approximately €200 million that would have been required just a few years ago.

In Madrid, two private hospitals are building other facilities where proton beam therapy will be provided; the first one will open in November this year and another one in March 2021. Meanwhile, a scientific society has just published some general information about the use of proton therapy in Spain. Moreover, a group of independent doctors has created a second-opinion network to inform about this option, because they say that hospitals sometimes do not tell patients about it due to their own business interests.

Supporters of proton therapy note that the technology has been used for decades and that it is the best choice in paediatric tumours and those near highly sensitive areas such as the brain, spinal cord or eyes. This is because the beams of proton particles focus on the tumour with great precision, causing little radiation to the surrounding healthy tissues. In "classic" radiotherapy with photons, the beams continue to release energy as they cross the body. According to the American Society of Clinical Oncology, up to 60% less radiation can be delivered to the healthy tissues with proton beams, which may also allow for a higher dose to the tumour itself while avoiding the more severe side effects of conventional radiotherapy.

Adapted from <https://elpais.com/>, March 2019

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

- a. Does the author say that proton beam therapy is not as destructive as traditional treatment with X-rays?
- b. According to the text, do medical institutions always inform patients about proton therapy?
- c. Does the writer say that building the new facilities in Madrid today is less expensive than it was some time ago?
- d. According to the text, are there any cases in which the new proton therapy can be more effective than older techniques?

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 synonym of *international, world-wide*
- b. Someone or something who is free from external control is
- c. is a synonym of *group, web*
- d. Very small fragments of something are called
- e. is an antonym of *ill, sick*

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.

- a. Write a story beginning with this sentence: "At first, Mike thought that going to a gym would be an excellent idea". **Remember that the 14 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 100 words you must write.**
- b. Do you think that going to a gym two or three times a week is a good way to have a healthy life? Why or why not?
- c. Write an email message to your best friend explaining how you recovered from a disease after receiving an innovative treatment. Remember that you must not use your real name anywhere in the message.

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.

- a. Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words *She said*.
Everyone knows what a modern gym looks like nowadays.
- b. Rewrite the following sentence as a third-type (impossible) conditional sentence:
If you walked into a gymnasium in Athens 500 years before Christ, many things would be different about it.
- c. Rewrite the following sentence in the active voice:
The ancient Olympic sports of running, discus and javelin were practised at the gymnasium by young boys.
- d. Rewrite the following sentence in the negative-interrogative form of the future perfect tense. **Write only one sentence:**
The first facility will open in November this year.
- e. Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words *The newspaper said*.
Supporters of proton therapy note that the technology has been used for decades.
- f. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. **You must not change the initial four words in any way or omit any element from the original sentence:**
They say that hospitals sometimes do not tell patients about it.
They say that patients

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)

- No. *"It had no fixed equipment"* (beginning of the 2nd sentence, 2nd paragraph).
- Yes. *"The gymnasium was one of the most prominent social institutions in the ancient Greek world, a place where Athenian men of all ages were trained to become the rulers of the world's first democracy"* (4th sentence, 2nd paragraph).
- Yes. *"[...] the Greeks trained at gyms to improve their military skill, but they also trained to achieve and maintain an idealised body shape"* (1st sentence, 3rd paragraph)
- No. *"After the collapse of the Greco-Roman civilisation, many centuries passed before the gym re-emerged as a cultural institution"* (1st sentence, 5th paragraph).

Text 1. Exercise 2

- remind* (línea 5)
- rulers* (línea 7)
- skill* (línea 8)
- collapse* (línea 14)
- preserved* (línea 16)

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)

- Yes. *"Spain is joining a global race to adopt proton beam therapy, a form of cancer treatment considered as a less-aggressive alternative to conventional X-ray radiation"* (1st sentence, 1st paragraph).
- No. *"[...] hospitals sometimes do not tell patients about it due to their own business interests"* (end of the last sentence, 3rd paragraph).
- Yes. *"Although the costs are obviously high, they are significantly lower than the approximately €200 million that would have been required just a few years ago"* (last sentence, 2nd paragraph).
- Yes. *"[...] it is the best choice in paediatric tumours and those near highly sensitive areas such as the brain, spinal cord or eyes"* (second half of the 1st sentence, last paragraph).

Text 1. Exercise 2

- global* (línea 1)
- independent* (línea 9)
- network* (línea 9)
- particles* (línea 12)
- healthy* (líneas 13 y 15)

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 o en la contracción de formas verbales– sin que se apliquen penalizaciones)

- She said (that) everyone knew what a modern gym looked like then / at that time.*
- If you had walked into a gymnasium in Athens 500 years before Christ, many things would have been different about it.
Had you walked into a gymnasium in Athens 500 years before Christ, many things would have been different about it.*
- Young boys practised the ancient Olympic sports of running, discus and javelin at the gymnasium.*

- d. Won't the first facility have opened in November this year?
Will the first facility not have opened in November this year?
- e. The newspaper said (that) supporters of proton therapy noted (that) the technology had been used for decades.
- f. They say that patients are (*) not told (*) about it (*) by hospitals (*).
They say that patients aren't (*) told (*) about it (*) by hospitals (*).

Los sintagmas "about it" y "by hospitals" pueden intercambiar su posición en la frase sin que ello suponga un error. Cualquier ubicación del adverbio "sometimes" distinta de la señalada por el asterisco entre paréntesis hará que se detraigan 0,25 puntos. Si no se incluye el sintagma "by hospitals" en la respuesta, se restarán 0,25 puntos.

Modelo de examen