



Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad (PAU)

Universidad de Extremadura

Curso 2024-2025

Materia: Lengua extranjera (Inglés)

Tiempo máximo de la prueba: 1h 30 min

INSTRUCCIONES PARA REALIZAR EL EXAMEN

El estudiante deberá elegir UNO de los dos textos propuestos y responder a todas las preguntas de Comprensión únicamente del texto elegido (Preguntas 1-4). No podrán mezclarse preguntas de los dos textos. En la pregunta de Expresión (Pregunta 5), el estudiante deberá responder a una de las dos opciones propuestas, independientemente del texto elegido.

La calificación de la pregunta de Expresión (Redacción) será como sigue: a) Coherencia, cohesión y adecuación a la temática y estilo del texto propuesto: 1.5 puntos; b) Corrección gramatical, léxica y ortográfica del texto producido, así como su presentación: 1.5 puntos.

Text 1: Drink-driving

The Spanish government has confirmed that it plans to reduce the blood alcohol limit for all drivers to 0.2 g/l next year. The new lower generalised limit will put Spain on the same level as Norway and Sweden, two of the safest countries in Europe in terms of road safety.

The current general limit in Spain is 0.5 g/l, with a lower 0.3 g/l limit for professional and novice drivers, though under 18s are subject to a zero limit. A 0.2 g/l general limit effectively means that drivers should not risk drinking any alcohol at all before driving.

Antonio Avenoso, Executive Director of the European Transport Safety Council (ETSC), speaking ahead of a forum on drink-driving in Spain on 3 October said: "When it comes to drink-driving, the simplest message is also the safest: do not drink any alcohol before driving. With this new lower limit, Spain is taking a leadership role in Europe. With proper enforcement, this measure will save many lives from being ruined or destroyed."

Spain has also taken a leading role in the promotion of alcohol interlocks, which can prevent drivers who are over the limit from starting the engine. New large minibuses (that carry more than 8 people) as well as buses and coaches, must be fitted with an alcohol interlock in Spain. The driver must blow into the device before every trip to ensure they are below the alcohol limit.

Mr Avenoso commented: "When our children take a school trip by coach, or their daily bus ride to school, it's reassuring to know that the driver has not been drinking. This is a right every parent in Europe should have, as should every single bus and coach passenger. We would like to see this measure not just in Spain, but in every European country. Heavy goods vehicles should also be fitted with the devices, as crashes involving lorries are often catastrophic."

According to European Commission estimates, 25% of all road deaths across the European Union are alcohol related. Drink-driving is one of the three main killers, the others are excessive speed and the failure to wear seatbelts. Around 6,5000 deaths could be prevented each year if all drivers obeyed the law on drink-driving. The European Transport Safety Council (ETSC) aims to contribute to the reduction of alcohol-related deaths and injuries by advocating for appropriate regulatory measures at the EU and national level, and through the identification and promotion of best practice.

Source: European Transport Safety Council (ETSC)

Comprehension questions:

1. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Quote the fragment from the text that justifies your answer. Marks: 2 points (0.5 points per correct answer).
 - A. In Spain, all drivers are allowed to have drunk a bit of alcohol and drive.
 - B. The alcohol limit for driving in Spain is similar to that of Norway and Sweden.
 - C. According to the European Commission, excessive speed is not connected with road deaths.
 - D. Mr Avenoso thinks that interlocks should be used not only on buses and coaches.

2. Answer 2 of the following 3 questions with one or two sentences. Use your own words as far as possible. Marks: 2 points (1 point per correct answer).
- A. What are the causes of death in car accidents mentioned in the text?
 B. How do alcohol interlocks work?
 C. What are the objectives of the ETSC?
3. Find words in the text to match these definitions. Use one word in each case. Marks: 1.5 points (0.5 points per correct answer).
- A. A synonym for *security, protection*.
 B. An antonym for *inappropriate, wrong...*
 C. A word for this definition: *a meeting where points of views and ideas are discussed and exchanged*.
4. Complete these sentences with one of the options given. Marks: 1.5 points (0.5 points per correct answer).
- A. Many livesby this measure from being ruined or destroyed.
 a. will have saved b. will are saved c. will be saven d. will be saved
- B. Mr Avenoso said that when it to drink-driving, the simple message was also the safest.
 a. come b. had came c. came d. had come
- C. a leading role in the promotion of alcohol interlocks?
 a. Has not Spain also taken b. Has also Spain taken not c. Hasn't Spain also taken d. Didn't have Spain also taken

Text 2: SKINCARE

Skincare for tweens is booming. But they already look perfect...

Our kids have embraced body positivity, but has diet culture merely been replaced by the quest for perfect skin?

Elsewhere in my life, the search for beauty feels more hazardous. My daughter, 10 years old, went to a birthday party last week where she told me that most of the gifts her little friend opened were bottles of moisturiser. It should not have been a surprise, perhaps, having read about the rise of the “baby and child skincare market”, expected to reach \$380m in market volume by 2028, but still, I found myself oddly worried. However, what worried me the most in this instance was the realisation that while my daughter and her friends are fully aware of the language of “body positivity”, understanding, for example, that diversity is a good thing and that fat bodies are not unhealthy, this movement has not really involved the skin issue. In fact, as beauty journalist Jessica DeFino stresses, diet culture has been replaced by skincare culture.

The market-research firm Mintel recently reported that nearly 70% of gen Z men use skincare products. This rise coincides with an increase in young people being diagnosed with acne worldwide. According to a new study published in the British Journal of Dermatology, rates in the UK are among the highest globally. But that’s not to say more young people have acne today – what it means is, more are seeking treatment for it, and purchasing creams they’ve seen on TikTok. Is it working? I don’t know.

If my daughter and her tween friends were getting excited about makeup, rather than skincare, I think I would find it less disturbing. I fear their attraction to perfection. There’s never been more pressure to have perfect skin, and by perfect, oddly, I mean skin like theirs. If your skin can’t be perfect, then it must at least be good – this is perhaps one of the last spaces in which appearance can still be merrily summarised as good or bad.

These are the body-image lessons dripping from the internet through tweens’ relationships with skincare, at the same time that they’re learning about algebra, puberty or the ex-boyfriends of Taylor Swift. Maybe, buying the moisturiser at 10 years old is not about beauty so much as survival.

Source: theguardian.com (adapted). October 2024

Comprehension Questions:

1. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Quote the fragment from the text that justifies your answer.
Marks: 2 points (0.5 points per correct answer).
 - A. It is expected that the baby and child skin market will decrease in market volume by 2028.
 - B. The “body positivity” movement. includes the acceptance of skin diversity.
 - C. There is a social trend forcing people to have perfect skin.
 - D. The Internet has much influence on tweens’ perception of skin perfection.

2. Answer **2 of the following 3 questions** with one or two sentences. Use your own words as far as possible.
Marks: 2 points (1 point per correct answer).
 - A. What worried the author the most about her 10 years-old daughter and her little friends?
 - B. Why does Jessica DeFino stress that “diet culture has been replaced by care skin culture”?
 - C. Which data coincide with the increase in diagnoses of young people with acne worldwide?

3. Find words in the text to match these definitions. Use one word in each case.
Marks: 1.5 points (0.5 points per correct answer).
 - D. A synonym for conscious, mindful.
 - E. A word for this definition: cosmetic applied to the skin to add or restore hydration.
 - F. An antonym for sadly, miserably.

4. Complete these sentences with one of the options given. Marks 1.5 points (0.5 points per correct answer)
 - A. The information about the rates in the UK of young people diagnosed with acne.....by the British Journal of Dermatology.
 - a. published
 - b. has published
 - c. has been published
 - d. publishes
 - B. The fact that a 10-year-old girl receives skincare products as a birthday gift a surprise.
 - a. mustn’t to be
 - b. shouldn’t be
 - c. couldn’t be
 - d. had to be
 - C. If my daughter and her tween friends had been getting excited about makeup, rather than skincare, I think I —
----- it less disturbing.
 - a. will find
 - b. would to find
 - c. would have found
 - d. had found

Written expression

5. Write **ONE** of the following two compositions. Write between 120-150 words. Marks: 3 points.
 - A. Write a story **ending** with the words: *She finally realised that imperfection makes us unique.* Remember that the 8 words in this sentence do not count for the 120-150 words you must write.
 - B. Do you think zero alcohol when driving should be compulsory? Explain your opinion.

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

PRIMER BLOQUE: COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA

Apartado 1:

El estudiante deberá responder con una formulación breve (True/False) y citar la parte del texto donde se encuentra la información pertinente para justificar la respuesta. Se otorgará la máxima puntuación (0.5 puntos por respuesta) a los estudiantes que ofrezcan alguna de las siguientes respuestas:

Texto 1.

A. FALSE. *The current general limit in Spain is 0.5 g/l, with a lower 0.3 g/l limit for professional and novice drivers, though under 18s are subject to a zero limit.* (Line 3)

B. FALSE. *The new lower generalised limit will put Spain on the same level as Norway and Sweden.* (Line 2)

C. FALSE. *According to European Commission estimates, 25% of all road deaths across the European Union are alcohol related.* (Line 15)

D. TRUE. *Heavy good vehicles should also be fitted with these devices.* (Line 13)

Texto 2.

A. FALSE. *...the rise of the “baby and child skincare market”, expected to reach \$380m in market volume by 2028...* (Line 4)

B. FALSE. *...my daughter and her friends are fully aware of the language of “body positivity” ..., this movement has not really involved the skin issue.* (Lines 5-7)

C. TRUE. *There’s never been more pressure to have perfect skin...* (Line 14)

D. TRUE. *These are the body-image lessons dripping from the internet through tweens’ relationships with skincare.* (Lines 17)

Si el estudiante comienza con una respuesta incorrecta (True/False) pero cita la parte correcta del texto, se le puntuará con 0.25 puntos. Si la respuesta ofrece un inicio correcto, pero después este no se apoya en ninguna referencia al texto original o en una que no corresponda (esto es, si el alumno no demuestra haber entendido la pregunta), se otorgarán 0 puntos. Las respuestas en las que se cite un extracto mucho más largo de lo requerido o se dé una respuesta que evidencie que el alumno no ha sabido localizar en los textos la información solicitada serán valoradas con 0 puntos.

Apartado 2:

El estudiante deberá responder con una oración o, como máximo, dos, utilizando sus palabras en la medida de lo posible. La respuesta deberá ceñirse a la información que se pide, si bien pueden ofrecerse menos datos de los posibles si hay muchos elementos que pueden citarse en la respuesta. Dada la naturaleza abierta de las preguntas, puede haber tantas respuestas acertadas como estudiantes. No obstante, de modo general, se valorará a partes iguales la corrección lingüística y la capacidad para localizar y parafrasear la información del texto (0.5 por las ideas reflejadas y 0.5 puntos por la expresión de las respuestas). Debajo se ofrecen modelos de respuesta correcta.

Texto 1.

A. The text mentions three major causes of car accidents: when drivers and passengers do not wear seatbelts, when people drive faster than legally permitted and when people drive after drinking alcohol.

B. The driver blows into the machine and it doesn't let him/her start the car if the level of alcohol is over the permitted drink-driving alcohol limit.

C. It tries to decrease casualties caused by drink-driving, supporting legal measures in the EU, and at the same time advising people to perform well while driving.

Texto 2.

A. What worried the author the most is that there is a new tendency which makes children get obsessed with a standardised perfect skin. This trend does not consider the existence of skin diversity.

B. Because the social imposition of being thin and fit has turned into having perfect skin without imperfections among young people.

C. The data published by the market-research firm Mintel which shows that nearly 70% of gen Z men use skin products.

Si el estudiante responde con información que no corresponde a la requerida por la pregunta, su respuesta se valorará con 0 puntos, independientemente de la corrección en la expresión.

Apartado 3:

Sólo se aceptarán las respuestas indicadas abajo (0.5 puntos). No obstante, si el estudiante comete un error que sea obviamente accidental al transcribir la palabra (una doble consonante por una simple, por ejemplo) o escribe una forma que no sea la que se pide (e.g., un plural por un singular, una forma verbal distinta), se le otorgarán 0.25 puntos.

Texto 1.

A. *Safety* (Line 2)

B. *Proper* (Line 7)

C. *Forum* (Line 5)

Texto 2.

A. *Aware* (Line 5)

B. *Moisturiser* (Lines 3 and 16)

C. *Merrily* (Line 14)

Apartado 4:

Sólo se aceptarán las respuestas indicadas abajo (0.5 puntos). Si el estudiante cita más de una respuesta, se le calificará con 0 puntos, independientemente de su orden.

Texto 1.

A. *d. will be saved*

B. *c. came*

C. *c. Hasn't Spain also taken*

Texto 2.

A. *c. has been published*

B. *b. shouldn't be*

C. *c. would have found*

SEGUNDO BLOQUE: PRODUCCIÓN ESCRITA

Parte 5:

Para obtener la calificación máxima de 3 puntos, la redacción reunirá las siguientes características: La exposición es clara y coherente y se aprecia un uso apropiado y discreto de conectores. El vocabulario empleado es suficiente para permitir el desarrollo completo de las ideas expresadas. La redacción no contiene errores gramaticales graves, aunque sí puede haber algún que otro error de poca importancia; y el manejo de las estructuras gramaticales es lo bastante flexible como para permitir una expresión cabal de las ideas. El uso de signos de puntuación es correcto, así como la división de los contenidos en párrafos, si los hubiera. La redacción no contiene errores ortográficos y la letra es clara y legible.

Para una calificación de 2 puntos, los siguientes rasgos estarán presentes en la redacción: La exposición es clara y coherente, aunque puede que se echen en falta algunos signos lingüísticos de cohesión o un uso excesivo -pero no incorrecto- de conectores en detrimento de la expresión de las ideas. El dominio del vocabulario es suficiente para expresar algunas ideas de forma aceptable. La presencia de algunos errores gramaticales no impide la expresión de las ideas y en todo caso no son el resultado de la traducción directa del español. A pesar de algunos errores ortográficos, el dominio de la puntuación y el uso de párrafos son correctos. La letra es completamente legible.

Para una calificación de 1 punto, se apreciará lo siguiente en la redacción: Los enunciados no constituyen un texto unido y coherente, no sólo por la ausencia de conectores sino por errores de concordancia y por la ausencia de párrafos

que organicen el texto. El dominio del vocabulario no es suficiente para desarrollar el tema propuesto, aunque el texto resulta medianamente comprensible. Se aprecia la transferencia de formas y significados de la lengua materna. Los errores gramaticales impiden la comprensión de algunas ideas y son a menudo el resultado de la traducción directa del español. Las faltas de ortografía o una letra poco cuidada dificultan una lectura fluida del texto.

Para una calificación de 0 puntos, será patente la presencia de defectos como los siguientes: El número de palabras es muy inferior al solicitado. No se demuestra un dominio básico del vocabulario necesario para escribir sobre el tema propuesto. Se emplean palabras en español. Los errores graves de gramática y vocabulario hacen que el texto sea incomprensible. La letra es tan mala que la redacción es casi ilegible. La respuesta se aparta por completo de la pregunta planteada.

En caso de que la redacción no permitiese la aplicación exacta de estas puntuaciones, la nota se deberá ajustar añadiendo o quitando 0.25 ó 0.5 puntos a la nota correspondiente.

Además de lo anterior, habrá de tenerse en cuenta, con carácter general, lo siguiente:

- Serán objeto de penalización aquellas redacciones que evidencien un uso excesivo o injustificado de fórmulas y expresiones memorizadas, o de extensas porciones del texto original cuya presencia sustituya indebidamente las propias palabras del alumno. La sanción será proporcional a la cantidad y al carácter superfluo de dichas muletillas en el contexto de la respuesta.
- Se penalizará, de modo general, el sobrepasar o no alcanzar los límites de extensión superior e inferior, respectivamente. La penalización será de 0.25 puntos por cada diez palabras de más o menos.
- En los casos en que se proporciona al alumno la frase con que debe comenzar o terminar el texto solicitado, el uso indebido de la frase propuesta en una ubicación distinta a la indicada será penalizado con 0.5 puntos.
- Cuando el alumno opte por hacer más de una redacción, en vez de escoger una según se le indica, el corrector leerá y evaluará únicamente la primera que aparezca en la hoja de respuestas. La otra redacción quedará sin corregir y no sumará ni restará puntos, ni hará media aritmética con la primera