



**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD
Y PRUEBA DE ADMISIÓN**
ANDALUCÍA, CEUTA, MELILLA y CENTROS en MARRUECOS
CURSO 2024-2025

**LENGUA EXTRANJERA II
INGLÉS**

- Instrucciones:**
- a) Duración: 1 hora y 30 minutos.
 - b) Todas las cuestiones deben responderse en el papel entregado para la realización del examen y nunca en los folios que contienen los enunciados.
 - c) Este examen consta de varios bloques. Debe responder a las preguntas que se indican en cada uno.
 - d) La puntuación está indicada en cada uno de los apartados.
 - e) No se permite el uso de diccionario.

El examen consta de 3 Bloques (A, B y C)

En cada bloque (**Comprehension, Use of English y Writing**) se plantean varias preguntas. Se deberá responder al número que se indica. En caso de aportar más de una respuesta, solo se tendrá en cuenta la que aparezca en primer lugar. Las preguntas han de ser respondidas en su totalidad: si la pregunta tiene dos secciones, hay que responder a ambas.

BLOQUE A (Comprensión lectora)

Puntuación máxima: 4 puntos

Debe responderse a las 8 preguntas del texto propuesto.

COMPREHENSION (4 points). READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

CONSPIRACY THEORIES *KEY*

- 1 Conspiracy theories have existed throughout history, with some people more inclined to believe in them than others. A
2 conspiracy theory is defined as an explanation that rejects the official narrative of an event, instead attributing it to a covert group
3 or organization carrying out a secret plot. Since these theories often center on the idea that powerful groups are hiding their actions
4 from the public, they can be extremely difficult to disprove. Conspiracy theorists may even see anyone who tries to refute their
5 theory as part of the conspiracy themselves.
- 6 The success of conspiracy theories largely derives from the exploitation of fundamental aspects of the human mind, such as
7 trying to make sense of the world and connect with other people. Their explanations about the world create a sense of security.
8 However, these theories are false and can range from harmless rumors to, very frequently, dangerous beliefs that can cause
9 people's deaths.
- 10 Take the rumors surrounding the 1969 moon landing, for example. Some people believe that humanity never actually went to
11 the Moon, and that the iconic televised moment when Neil Armstrong set foot on the lunar surface never happened. Instead,
12 conspiracy theorists believe the event was filmed on a studio. The theory originated with a former NASA engineer, Bill Kaysing,
13 who published a book claiming the entire mission was fake. Those who believed in and promoted the theory pointed to the immense
14 pressure that NASA faced to fulfill President Kennedy's mandate to reach the Moon by 1970. Over the years, many conspiracy
15 theorists have continued to argue that there is "evidence" that the moon landing was fabricated and part of a misinformation
16 campaign. However, scientists have disproved all these claims.
- 17 The Salem Witch Trials is one of the most well-known historical examples of how conspiratorial theories can have lethal
18 consequences. The trials began in 1692, when a group of women in Salem, Massachusetts, believed other women were demon-
19 possessed and accused them of witchcraft. Soon, people became convinced that their neighbors were witches. The belief wasn't
20 temporary—the trials continued for over a year. The supposed witches were put in front of a judge and jury, and thirty of them were
21 sentenced to hanging. The witch trials serve as a clear example of the immense harm that can be caused by a group of people
22 convinced that a more powerful group is conspiring with evil intentions.

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

- A1. **According to the text, people subscribe conspiracy theories because...** *(d)*
- (a) these theories are secret.
 - (b) they have access to privileged information.
 - (c) they think that these theories are simple.
 - (d) they think that information is being kept from them.
- A2. **According to the text, conspiracy theorists...** *(a)*
- (a) target people who doubt them.
 - (b) back up their beliefs with scientific evidence.
 - (c) are rich and powerful people.
 - (d) are skeptical about rumors.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT. (0.5 points each)

- A3. **Conspiracy theories may help people link up to others with similar beliefs.** *TRUE (lines 6-7). "(The success of conspiracy theories largely derives from the exploitation of fundamental aspects of the human mind, such as trying to make sense of the world and) connect with other people."*



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A4. It is still unclear how the moon landing conspiracy theory began. *FALSE (lines 12-13). "The theory originated with a former NASA engineer, Bill Kaysing, who published a book claiming the entire mission was fake."*

A5. The Moon conspiracy theory was spread by people who thought it was a political strategy. *TRUE (lines 13-14). "Those who believed in and promoted the theory pointed to the immense pressure that NASA faced to fulfill President Kennedy's mandate to reach the Moon by 1970."*

A6. It took a while to convince Salem villagers that there were witches living among them. *FALSE (line 19). "Soon, people became convinced that their neighbors were witches."*

A7. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

A7.1. ONE SYNONYM FOR: "gossip" (noun). *rumor(s) (lines 8, 10)*

A7.2. ONE SYNONYM FOR: "whole" (adjective). *entire (line 13)*

A8. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

A8.1. ONE WORD MEANING: "use of magic or supernatural powers to inflict harm or misfortune on others." *witchcraft (line 19)*

A8.2. ONE WORD MEANING: "the top layer of an area of water or land." *surface (line 11)*

BLOQUE B (Uso de la lengua)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

Debe responder a las 6 preguntas de la opción escogida.

USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; 0.5 points each). CHOOSE OPTION 1 OR OPTION 2 AND ANSWER **ALL** THE QUESTIONS FROM THAT OPTION **ONLY**.

OPTION 1

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THE ORIGINAL MEANING. THE NEW SENTENCE MUST CLEARLY PRESENT A DIFFERENT LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE.

- BEGIN AS INDICATED OR USE THE WORD IN BRACKETS.
- THE WORDS PROVIDED MUST NOT BE CHANGED IN ANY WAY.

B1. I can't contact David because he doesn't have a phone.

If...

If David had a phone, I could / would / would be able to contact him.

B2. Although Erika was really ill, she attended the meeting.

Despite...

Despite (her) being really ill, // Despite the fact that she was really ill, // Despite her severe illness, Erika attended the meeting.

B3. It may be cold later, so take a jacket with you.

In case...

In case it is cold / gets cold(er) later, take a jacket (with you).

B4. I am sure that he wasn't at home during the fire.

(CAN'T)

He can't have been at home during the fire.

B5. You can already buy the tickets for the show.

The tickets...

The tickets for the show can already be bought. // The tickets for the show are already on sale / available.

B6. This olive oil company employs about 5,000 people and has announced plans to increase the number of factories.

(WHICH)

This olive oil company, which employs about 5,000 people, has announced plans to increase the number of factories. // This olive oil company, which has announced plans to increase the number of factories, employs about 5,000 people.



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OPTION 2

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THE ORIGINAL MEANING. THE NEW SENTENCE MUST CLEARLY PRESENT A DIFFERENT LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE.

- BEGIN AS INDICATED OR USE THE WORD IN BRACKETS.
- THE WORDS PROVIDED MUST NOT BE CHANGED IN ANY WAY.

B7. 'Please, don't use AI to complete your project,' our teacher told us.

(ASKED)

Our teacher asked us not to use AI to complete our project.

B8. The bus was delayed as it was snowing heavily.

(DUE)

The bus was delayed due to the heavy snow. // The bus was delayed due to the fact that it was snowing heavily. // The bus was delayed due to it snowing heavily.

B9. I started doing lettering a year ago.

(FOR)

I have been doing / have done lettering for a / one year. // I have done lettering for a / one year.

B10. Electric scooters are much cheaper nowadays than a few years back.

(USED)

Electric scooters used to be (much) more expensive a few years ago.

B11. I'm sorry I didn't pay attention to what you said.

If only...

If only I had paid attention to what you said.

B12. You and I have the same outfit.

(AS)

My / Your outfit is the same as yours / mine.

BLOQUE C (Redacción)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

Deberá realizar una redacción de un mínimo de 120 palabras de SOLAMENTE 1 de los dos temas propuestos.

WRITING (3 points)

C. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF AT LEAST 120 WORDS ABOUT ONE OF THE TOPICS PROPOSED AND FOCUS ON IT. CHOOSE **ONE TOPIC** ONLY:

C1. Do you believe in supernatural things? Explain.

C2. Discuss the impact of fake news in our society or in the digital world.