

PRIMERA LENGUA EXTRANJERA II: INGLÉS (Examen resuelto y criterios de corrección)

- Responda, **en inglés**, en el pliego en blanco a:
- **Las cinco cuestiones** de **uno** de los dos textos, A o B, del **ejercicio 1 (máximo 5 puntos)**.
 - **Una opción a elegir** entre las dos propuestas, A o B, del **ejercicio 2 (máximo 1 punto)**.
 - **Una redacción a elegir** entre las dos propuestas, A o B, del **ejercicio 3 (máximo 4 puntos)**.
- Agrupaciones de preguntas que sumen más de 10 puntos o que no coincidan con las indicadas conllevarán la **anulación** de la(s) última(s) pregunta(s) seleccionada(s) y/o respondida(s).

Ejercicio 1.- Choose **one** of the texts and answer the five questions about the text chosen.

Opción A - Text A

Family dynamics

Family dynamics are fundamental to shaping the lives of adolescents. During this stage, young people often face various challenges related to family expectations, communication gaps, and conflicts over independence and autonomy. These issues can significantly affect their emotional well-being and sense of security.

Firstly, family expectations can be a major source of stress for adolescents. Parents often have high hopes for their children's academic performance, behaviour, and future careers. While these expectations can motivate adolescents to fight for success, they can also create pressure and anxiety. When teenagers feel they cannot meet these expectations, they may experience feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem. It is important for parents to balance their expectations with understanding and support, helping their children to feel valued and accepted.

Secondly, communication gaps between parents and adolescents can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts. Adolescents are at a stage where they are developing their own identities and opinions, which may differ from those of their parents. Effective communication is essential for resolving these differences and maintaining a healthy relationship. However, parents and teenagers often find it hard to communicate openly and honestly with each other. This can result in feelings of frustration and isolation for both. Encouraging open dialogue and active listening can help bridge these communication gaps and promote a more supportive family environment.

Lastly, conflicts over independence and autonomy are common during adolescence. As young people try to assert their independence, they may clash with their parents' desire to protect and guide them. This struggle for autonomy can lead to arguments and tension in the family. It is important for parents to recognise their children's need for independence while providing appropriate guidance and boundaries. By allowing

adolescents to make their own decisions and learn from their mistakes, parents can help them develop a sense of responsibility and self-confidence.

In conclusion, the way families work together can have a big impact on how happy and secure teenagers feel. If parents can understand and deal with problems like different expectations, not communicating well, and disagreements about independence, they will be able to create a warm and supportive home life for their children.

Questions of text A. (5 puntos)

Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. The text points to a major reason for adolescents' stress in their family life. What is it?

The pressure to meet their parents' high expectations can be a significant source of stress for teenagers, because they may feel they cannot live up to their parents' hopes and dreams.

2. Why might communication gaps occur between parents and adolescents, and what effect can these gaps have?

As teenagers grow and develop their own thoughts and opinions, they may start to disagree with their parents. This can cause misunderstandings and make them feel frustrated and alone.

3. What common issue arises between parents and adolescents as teenagers look for more independence?

As teenagers try to become more independent, they may disagree with their parents, who want to keep them safe and guide them. Home life can become uncomfortable when disagreements arise.

4. How can parents help their adolescents develop a sense of responsibility and self-confidence?

When parents give their children the freedom to make their own choices and learn from their mistakes, they can help them become more responsible and confident. At the same time, parents can still be there to offer guidance and support when they need them.

Fill the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)

5. If adolescents do not feel supported or understood (A) **at** home, it can cause them stress and anxiety, and make them feel less confident (B) **in** themselves. On the other hand, if they have a supportive family that (C) **listens** to them and talks openly, they are more (D) **likely** to feel safe and valued.

Opción B - Text B

From Europe to Australia

Moving from Europe to Australia is a major life change that can be driven by various factors. Many people are attracted by career opportunities, as Australia often has demand in sectors like healthcare, technology, and mining. The Australian lifestyle, known for its outdoor activities and relaxed atmosphere, also appeals to those who look for a change from the often more urbanised and busy life in Europe. Additionally, some people move for personal reasons, such as joining family members already living in Australia.

However, settling in Australia can present several challenges. One significant obstacle is cultural adjustment. While both Europe and Australia are Western societies, there are notable differences. Australians generally have an informal and relaxed approach to social and professional interactions, which might be surprising for Europeans accustomed to more formality. Another challenge is the climate, which varies widely across Australia but is generally much warmer and sunnier than in most parts of Europe; this can be a big adjustment, especially for those coming from cooler climates. Additionally, understanding Australian slang and the accent can be difficult initially, making communication a bit hard.

Comparing lifestyle habits between Europe and Australia reveals some interesting contrasts. In Europe, people often enjoy a fast-paced life, with a strong emphasis on efficiency and punctuality. In contrast, Australians typically value a good work-life balance, often giving priority to leisure activities like beach outings and barbecues, especially at weekends. This focus on outdoor living is a notable aspect of the Australian lifestyle. In terms of food, European cuisine is diverse and rich in tradition, while Australian food culture reflects its multicultural society.

For those considering a move to Australia, here are some practical tips. It is important to research and understand the cultural differences, as this will help in adapting to Australian society. This includes learning about local customs, etiquette, and even local slang. Understanding the visa process is also crucial, as Australia has specific requirements for different types of visas, whether for work, study, or residency.

Questions of text B. (5 puntos)

Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. What are some of the reasons why people decide to move from Europe to Australia?

People might move to Australia for job opportunities in fields like healthcare, technology, and mining, or to enjoy a more relaxed lifestyle with outdoor activities. Additionally, some people move to Australia to be with family members who already live there.

2. What are some of the challenges that newcomers face when settling in Australia?

Newcomers may find it difficult to adjust to cultural differences, such as the more informal and relaxed social interactions in Australia. The warmer and sunnier climate compared to most of Europe can also be an adjustment, as can understanding Australian slang and accents.

3. How does life in Australia differ from life in Europe, particularly in terms of how fast or relaxed people live their lives, and what they do in their leisure time?

In Europe, people often live a busy life, paying a lot of attention to being efficient and on time. On the other hand, Australians usually have a more balanced approach to work and free time, enjoying activities like going to the beach and having barbecues, particularly at weekends.

4. What practical steps should people take when planning to move to Australia?

People should look into and understand the cultural differences, including the local habits and manners, and learn some Australian slang. In order to make the move more easily, it is also important to know the visa requirements, depending on the various types that exist: for work, study, or residency.

Fill the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)

5. Moving from Europe to Australia involves confronting (A) **plenty/lots/loads** of challenges, but it also offers exciting opportunities (B) **for** growth and new experiences. By preparing well (C) **and** assimilating the differences, people can (D) **make** the most of their new life in Australia.

Ejercicio 2.- Choose **one** of the following exercises.

Option A. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

a) I should get my hair cut; it's rather long. // It's time I **got my hair cut; it's rather long**.

b) She began talking on the phone an hour ago. // She has been talking on the phone **for an hour**.

c) You must show VIP tickets at the entrance. // VIP tickets must **be shown at the entrance**.

d) What is going on with the dogs?' asked Kate. // Kate wondered what **was going on with the dogs**.

Option B. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible.
(0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

- a) I read that very same book last week,' Jill said. // Jill said that **she had read that very same book the week before / the previous week.**
- b) They say that elephants have good memories. // Elephants are **said to have good memories.**
- c) It was raining heavily; that's why we didn't take the students to the beach. // If it **hadn't been raining (so) heavily, we would have taken the students to the beach.**
- d) It gets dark too early in England in winter. // I wish it **didn't get dark so / that early in England in winter.**
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Ejercicio 3.- Choose **one** of the following composition exercises.

Composition A. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

Express your opinion about the role of grandparents in modern family structures.

(Pregunta abierta, que exige construcción por parte del estudiante y no tiene una sola respuesta correcta inequívoca.)

Composition B. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

Describe the journey from Europe to Australia, including the modes of transportation and potential stops along the way.

(Pregunta abierta, que exige construcción por parte del estudiante y no tiene una sola respuesta correcta inequívoca.)

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

Ejercicio 1.- Text A / Text B

Cuestiones 1, 2, 3 y 4 (preguntas de comprensión lectora de un texto escrito)

La/el alumna/o habrá de responder las preguntas según la información contenida en el texto. Se calificará con 1 punto por pregunta, del que 0,5 irá destinado a calificar la comprensión y el otro 0,5 se empleará para calificar la corrección de expresión. Aunque se indica claramente en el enunciado que se debe evitar copiar literalmente del texto, si la respuesta es una copia literal del texto, se otorgarán 0,5 puntos por comprensión del contenido siempre y cuando su contenido sea exactamente el que se pide en la pregunta, y esté completo.

Cuestión 5 (breve párrafo con huecos para rellenar con la palabra más adecuada en cada caso)

Por norma general no existe más de una palabra apropiada para rellenar cada uno de los huecos. Excepcionalmente podrían considerarse sinónimos, solo los contemplados en la plantilla de soluciones de la prueba. En cada hueco se debe consignar solamente UNA palabra.

Ejercicio 2.- Option A / Option B

Con carácter general no existe más de una reformulación correcta que, como se pide en el enunciado de la pregunta, mantenga el significado de la expresión original. De manera excepcional podrían considerarse reformulaciones alternativas, las que se incluyen en la plantilla de soluciones de la prueba.

Ejercicio 3.- Composition A / Composition B

Es de vital importancia que la/el alumna/o se ciña al tema requerido, que incluya información relevante al tema, y que procure no excederse del número máximo de palabras posible (120, en este caso). Se valorarán especialmente aspectos como: la coherencia con el tema, la relevancia de la información expresada, la corrección expresiva (se deben evitar los errores importantes), la coherencia interna, la redacción autónoma eficaz así como la riqueza léxica y gramatical aplicada al tema.