



POLITÉCNICA

UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID
PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS UNIVERSITARIAS
OFICIALES DE GRADO

Modelo

MATERIA: INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

QUESTIONS

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

1. El alumno dispone de dos opciones para contestar (A y B). **Debe escoger sólo una de ellas.**
 2. Lea **todo el texto** cuidadosamente.
 3. Lea atentamente **todas las preguntas** de la prueba.
 4. Proceda a responder en **lengua inglesa** a las preguntas en el papel de examen.
- TIEMPO:** 1 hora y 30 minutos.
CALIFICACIÓN: La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

Political Polls*

Many people are closely following the political polls during the final weeks preceding an important election. But how do these polls actually work? They are surveys of a relatively small number of people compared to the actual number who will vote. They are an attempt to determine who may actually win an election before the final vote. Let's say that 100 million people are expected to vote in the general election. If 100 people are asked for their opinions, each respondent represents a million voters. Obviously, the results of such a poll are not very reliable. The more people surveyed, the more meaningful the results.

Political parties have various ways of making their polls more accurate. They try to find a representative variety of people to question. For example, they look for people with similar backgrounds and from similar regions to those of all the voters. Political parties also ask questions that try to determine how many people who support each candidate will actually vote. If a candidate has a higher percentage of enthusiastic supporters than his opponent, he has a better chance of winning than the simple numbers might suggest.

If we look at polls that are taken over time, we can often detect a tendency. We can tell if a candidate is gaining or losing support when we compare the most recent poll to earlier ones. Polls often ask potential voters what they like or dislike about each candidate. The campaigns use those results to help them decide which issues to stress or which positions to clarify. They can also determine which voters to target with their messages.

*Polls = Encuestas de opinión

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) The results of polls based on a small number of opinions are very precise.
 - b) One of the objectives of opinion polls is to find out how many people will go and vote.
- (Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) How can political opinion polls be made more precise? (Give two answers.)
 - b) How do politicians and their advisors use opinion polls to their advantage?
- (Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

3.- Find the words or phrases in the text that mean:

- a) significant (paragraph 1)
 - b) correct (paragraph 2)
 - c) trend (paragraph 3)
 - d) to emphasise (paragraph 3)
- (Puntuación máxima: **1 punto**)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) Opinion polls _____ (use) for many years by politicians _____ (help) them plan their election strategy.
- b) The _____ (large) the number of people questioned, the _____ (accurate) the result of the opinion poll.
- c) Sometimes, _____ takes a long time for the election result to be decided. The votes have to be recounted several times _____ a final result is reached.
- d) Opinion poll designers are people _____ always try to find new ways to improve their product. In the future the polls will certainly be more effective _____ they are now.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.

What would you propose to improve society if you were an influential politician?

(Puntuación máxima: **3 puntos**)

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MATERIA: INGLÉS

OPCIÓN B

QUESTIONS

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

1. El alumno dispone de dos opciones para contestar (A y B). **Debe escoger sólo una de ellas.**
2. Lea **todo el texto** cuidadosamente.
3. Lea atentamente **todas las preguntas** de la prueba.
4. Proceda a responder en **lengua inglesa** a las preguntas en el papel de examen.

TIEMPO: 1 hora y 30 minutos.

CALIFICACIÓN: La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

Should Everest be closed?

Everest has been described as the highest junkyard in the world. Environmental groups are pushing for a radical solution: temporary closure of the world's highest mountain.

Warnings from ecologists that a disaster is imminent in the area around Mount Everest have been ignored for years. However, campaigners warn that the price of tourism is both rubbish and the colonisation of the area by restaurants and internet cafes. An environmentalist explained the strain placed on the indigenous population: "Providing enough electricity and water for the small communities surrounding Everest becomes very challenging when there are tens of thousands of tourists and climbers competing for those same resources." He claimed that even eco-tourism is doing more harm than good, since it is estimated that only 10% of the money spent by trekkers each day reaches village economies.

But the sherpas who earn their living from the perilous work of guiding adventurers to the summit oppose any reduction in climbing permits. Ang Dawa, a guide in Katmandu said: "For us it is simple. There are tens of thousands of people in the region who solely depend on the trekkers and mountaineers for their income. If they don't come, these people will starve." Nepalese officials say that they have no immediate plans to close down the mountain. "All climbers are welcome as long as they are willing to pay," a government spokesman said. This is not surprising. For a team of seven climbers even to set foot on the slopes of Everest, they must pay a royalty of \$94,000 to the Nepalese government.

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) The problem Mount Everest is suffering has only been denounced recently.
- b) Limiting the number of tourists to Everest means the local people will die of hunger.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text

- a) Explain why ecologists want to close Mount Everest. Give at least two reasons.
- b) Why is the Nepalese government against closing Mount Everest?

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) supplying (paragraph 2)
- b) dangerous (paragraph 3)
- c) decrease (paragraph 3)
- d) mountain top (paragraph 3)

(Puntuación máxima: **1 punto**)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) What a paradox! By _____ (visit) places of natural beauty, we only manage _____ (destroy) that beauty.
- b) Last year, a geological team _____ (find) signs that the landscape of Everest has changed _____ (significant) since 1953.
- c) _____ we protect the environment now, it will be too late _____ save the world.

d) Rewrite the following sentence from the text. Begin with the words given.

- d. "Eco-tourism is doing more harm than good." More harm than good _____

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.

Write about a trip you are organizing with a group of friends to spend a few days in the mountains. Give details of the programme of activities and what everybody should take for the excursion.

(Puntuación máxima: **3 puntos**)

INGLÉS

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

TIEMPO: 1 hora y 30 minutos

La prueba consistirá en el “análisis” de un texto de un idioma extranjero (el inglés en este caso), del lenguaje común, no especializado. El alumno dispone de dos opciones para contestar (A y B). Debe escoger sólo una de ellas. A partir del texto propuesto, el estudiante realizará un comentario personal y responderá a cuestiones relacionadas con el texto, que serán planteadas y respondidas por escrito en el mismo idioma, sin ayuda de diccionario ni de ningún otro manual didáctico. El texto contendrá alrededor de 250 palabras y su comprensión no exigirá conocimientos especializados ajenos a la materia de la prueba. La dificultad del texto estará controlada, a fin de permitir al alumno que realice la misma en el tiempo previsto. La puntuación total del examen será de 10 puntos. Al comienzo de la prueba se incluirán unas instrucciones generales para la realización de la misma en lengua castellana. El resto de la prueba estará totalmente redactada en inglés, y el alumno usará exclusivamente la lengua inglesa en sus respuestas.

Valoración objetivos de cada una de las preguntas:

Pregunta 1: Hasta 2 puntos. Se trata de medir exclusivamente la comprensión lectora. El alumno deberá decidir si dos frases que se le presentan son verdaderas o falsas, copiando a continuación únicamente el fragmento del texto que justifica su elección. Se otorgará 1 punto por cada apartado. Se calificará con 0 puntos la opción elegida que no vaya justificada.

Pregunta 2: Hasta 2 puntos. Se pretende comprobar dos destrezas: la comprensión lectora y la expresión escrita, mediante la formulación de dos preguntas abiertas que el alumno deberá contestar basándose en la información del texto, pero utilizando sus propias palabras en la respuesta. Cada una de las preguntas valdrá 1 punto, asignándose 0,5 puntos a la comprensión de la pregunta y del texto, y 0,5 a la corrección gramatical de la respuesta.

Pregunta 3: Hasta 1 punto. Esta pregunta trata de medir el dominio del vocabulario en el aspecto de la comprensión. El alumno demostrará esta capacidad localizando en el/los párrafo/s que se le indica un sinónimo adecuado al contexto, de cuatro palabras o definiciones. Se adjudicará 0,25 por cada apartado.

Pregunta 4: Hasta 2 puntos. Con esta pregunta se pretenden comprobar los conocimientos gramaticales del alumno, en sus aspectos morfológicos y/o sintácticos. Se presentarán oraciones con huecos que el alumno deberá completar/rellenar. También podrán presentarse oraciones para ser transformadas, u otro tipo de ítem. Se adjudicará 0,25 a cada “hueco en blanco”, y en el caso de las transformaciones o ítems de otro tipo se concederá 0,5 con carácter unitario.

Pregunta 5: Hasta 3 puntos. Se trata de una composición -de 100 a 150 palabras- en la que el alumno podrá demostrar su capacidad para expresarse libremente en lengua extranjera. Se propondrá una única opción y se otorgarán 1,5 puntos por el buen dominio de la lengua –léxico, estructura sintáctica, etc.- y 1,5 por la madurez en la expresión de las ideas -organización, coherencia y creatividad.