



**PRUEBA DE ACCESO Y ADMISIÓN A LA
UNIVERSIDAD**

ANDALUCÍA, CEUTA, MELILLA y CENTROS en MARRUECOS
CONVOCATORIA EXTRAORDINARIA, CURSO 2020-2021

**LENGUA EXTRANJERA
(INGLÉS)
(ACCESO)**

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

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

En cada bloque (**Comprehension, Use of English y Writing**) se plantean varias preguntas, de las cuales se deberá responder al número que se indica en cada uno. En caso de responder más cuestiones de las requeridas, serán tenidas en cuenta las respondidas en primer lugar hasta alcanzar dicho número. Las preguntas han de ser respondidas en su totalidad: si la pregunta tiene dos secciones, hay que responder ambas.

BLOQUE A (Comprensión lectora)

Puntuación máxima: 4 puntos

Debe responderse a las 8 preguntas de uno de los 2 textos propuestos.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points). CHOOSE TEXT 1 OR TEXT 2 AND ANSWER **ALL** THE QUESTIONS FROM THAT TEXT **ONLY**.

TEXT 1: CYCLING, THE BEST MODE OF TRANSPORT

- 1 Urban population in developing nations is projected to continue to grow, adding 2.5 billion people to the world's cities by 2050. By
2 then, more than half of the world's population will live in cities.
3 A key step to managing rapid urbanization, reducing poverty and addressing equality amongst urban residents is to meet their needs
4 for access to services and opportunities. Walking and cycling improve urban quality and facilitate social cohesion. They are cheap,
5 flexible, personal modes without which most people in low- and middle-income countries would be unable to participate in the economy
6 and community, or access education, healthcare and other urban services. Today, more than 600 cities worldwide have their own bike-
7 share systems, and more programmes are starting every year.
8 In richer countries, cycling has become popular for a variety of reasons. For instance, it helps to reduce the risk of diabetes, some
9 forms of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, depression, and it prevents obesity. The health benefits of cycling daily rather than taking a
10 car for short trips outweigh the risks of inhalation of air pollutants. Besides, regular cycling boosts physical fitness.
11 Riding a bike evokes pleasant feelings and is an easy exercise. People who walk or cycle to work tend to be more satisfied, less
12 stressed, more relaxed, and they experience greater freedom compared to people who drive their car to work. Bicycle use, therefore,
13 not only improves physical health, but also has a positive impact on mental health and subjective well-being.
14 In short, compared to travelling by car or bus, cycling saves money, it is a cheap means of transport, and scores well in terms of
15 social impact of urban mobility.

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

1. **According to the text, the world's population will...** (d)
(a) increase after 2050 only. (b) reach a total of 2.5 billion people.
(c) settle only in rural communities. (d) increase mainly in cities.
2. **According to the text, cycling...** (a)
(a) improves the quality of life in cities. (b) makes life in cities worse.
(c) does not build social relationships. (d) is better than walking in terms of equality.

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

3. **In less developed countries, cycling can facilitate schooling.** TRUE (lines 5-6) "*(They...) most people in low- and middle-income countries would be unable to participate in the economy and community, or access education (... services.)*"
4. **Cycling may prevent serious illnesses.** TRUE (lines 8-9) "*For instance, it helps to reduce the risk of diabetes, some forms of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, depression, and it prevents obesity.*"
5. **People who commute by car feel more freedom.** FALSE (lines 11-12) "*People who walk or cycle to work tend to be more satisfied, less stressed, more relaxed, and they experience greater freedom compared to people who drive their car to work.*"
6. **Moving by bicycle is as affordable as travelling by bus.** FALSE (line 14) "*In short, compared to travelling by car or bus, cycling saves money, it is a cheap means of transport, (and scores well in terms of social impact of urban mobility.)*"

7. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 7.1. ONE SYNONYM FOR "globally" (adverb). *worldwide (line 6)*
7.2. ONE OPPOSITE FOR "disadvantage" (noun). *benefit(s) (line 9)*



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8. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 8.1. ONE WORD MEANING “the fact of being extremely fat”. *obesity (line 9)*
8.2. ONE WORD MEANING “a harmful substance that contaminates”. *pollutant(s) (line 10)*

TEXT 2: MO, THE CAT

- 1 A cat has surprisingly been reunited with his family eight years after he went missing. Mo—the cat— was staying in a cattery on the
2 outskirts of Swansea eight years ago, while his humans went on holiday. On their return, one of the family’s cats, Tibby, was waiting
3 for them, but they were devastated to find Mo had gone missing. “We were utterly heartbroken when we found out that the cattery had
4 lost Mo,” says Izzy Harris, who was a teenager when Mo, then three, went missing.
5 Izzy and her parents searched for their pet for months, printing flyers and putting adverts in the newspaper. However, they also knew
6 there was a small chance they’d see him again. “There was something so horrible about imagining him alone,” continues Izzy, “the
7 cattery was near some busy main roads as well, so we couldn’t stop picturing the worst, that he’d been hit by a car.”
8 After months of searching, the family accepted he was gone, and only hoped that he’d found someone else to live with—and they
9 were right! As a matter of fact, Mo had moved in with an elderly lady.
10 Last October, the Harris family received an unexpected call from a veterinary centre. “They said they’d found a cat matching Mo’s
11 microchip and that he’d been living near where he got lost with an old lady who had passed away.”
12 Izzy and Mo met finally again thanks to the power of microchipping. The black cat has a lot of catching up to do, as the family
13 currently has three other cats. The girl says they feel incredibly relieved, but also hopeful. If this can happen, anything can.

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

9. **The Harris family was greatly upset because...** (c)
(a) Mo had run away from his family home. (b) their holidays were over.
(c) they didn’t know where Mo was. (d) both cats were missing.
10. **Mo, the cat, ...** (b)
(a) was run over by a car. (b) was taken good care of all this time.
(c) was the only pet owned by the family. (d) got lost on his way to the lady’s home.

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

11. **Mo was in the city centre when he escaped.** *FALSE (lines 1-2) “Mo –the cat– was staying in a cattery on the outskirts of Swansea (eight years ago, while his humans went on holiday).”*
12. **The family thought it would be very hard to get Mo back.** *TRUE (lines 5-6) “However, they also knew there was a small chance they’d see him again.”*
13. **The old lady called the Harris and asked them to pick up the cat.** *FALSE (line 10) “Last October, the Harris family received an unexpected call from a veterinary centre.” // (lines 10-11) “They said they’d found a cat matching Mo’s microchip and that he’d been living near where he got lost with an old lady who had passed away.”*
14. **The cat has to get used to new company.** *TRUE (lines 12-13) “The black cat has a lot of catching up to do, as the family currently has three other cats.”*

15. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 15.1. ONE OPPOSITE FOR “refuse” (verb). *accept(ed) (line 8)*
15.2. ONE SYNONYM FOR “comeback” (noun). *return (line 2)*

16. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 16.1. ONE WORD MEANING “a possibility or probability of anything happening”. *chance (line 6)*
16.2. ONE WORD MEANING “freed from anxiety, fear or pain”. *relieved (line 13)*



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BLOQUE B (Uso de la lengua)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

Debe responder a 6 de las 12 preguntas propuestas.

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; 0.5 points each). CHOOSE AND ANSWER ONLY 6 (SIX) QUESTIONS.

17. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH A CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS:

17.1. "My parents are looking forward to... my boyfriend." (meet) *meeting*

17.2. "I usually train a lot but I... so much exercise lately." (not do) *haven't done*

18. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT OPTION:

18.1. "I am counting... you to help me get through this." from / in / up / on *on*

18.2. "Come on! Drink...! We need to go!" at / to / up / out *up*

19. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: "Long sentences were given to the politicians accused of stealing." *They / The jury / The judge gave the politicians accused of stealing long sentences. // They / The jury / The judge gave long sentences to the politicians accused of stealing.*

20. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: "People may only leave home for specific reasons." *Home may only be left for specific reasons. // Home may be left for specific reasons only.*

21. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "He is being paid 2,000€ for this project." *How much (money) is he being paid for this project?*

22. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: "This castle is the most visited tourist attraction in this city. Queen Elizabeth spends her summer holidays in this castle." *This castle, where/in which Queen Elizabeth spends her summer holidays, is the most visited tourist attraction in this city. // Queen Elizabeth spends her summer holidays in this castle, which is the most visited tourist attraction in this city.*

23. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "It is not necessary to book a table at that restaurant because it is never full." You... *You do not need to book / do not have to book / needn't book a table at that restaurant because it is never full.*

24. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: "Had I finished the project on time, ..." *Subject + could(n't)/would(n't) + have + past participle // Subject + could(n't)/would(n't) + infinitive*

25. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "Nobody in his class plays chess as well as Tom." Tom is... *Tom is the best chess player in his class.*

26. THERE ARE TWO MISTAKES IN THIS SENTENCE. FIND THE MISTAKES AND REWRITE THE SENTENCE CORRECTLY: "She has used never her mother's car because it has the steering wheel in the right." *She has never used her mother's car because it has the steering wheel on the right.*

27. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO DIRECT SPEECH: "John told his mother not to go into his room." *"Mum, don't go into my room", John said. // John told his mother: "Don't go into my room".*

28. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM: *She will have her car repaired next Friday.*

Friday	repaired	she	next	have	car	will	her
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BLOQUE C (Redacción)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

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

III * WRITING (3 points)

29. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT ONE OF THE TOPICS PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT. CHOOSE **ONE TOPIC** ONLY:

29.1. **Do you think that young people prefer living in the city to living in the countryside? Why?**

29.2. **All children should grow up with a pet. Discuss.**