

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

Estructura de la prueba: la prueba se compone de un texto con preguntas. Lea todo el texto cuidadosamente y proceda a responder en lengua inglesa las preguntas en el papel de examen.

Puntuación: la calificación máxima total será de 10 puntos, estando indicada en cada pregunta su puntuación parcial.

Tiempo: 1 hora.

Malala

Malala Yousafzai was born in 1997 in Pakistan. For the first years of her life, her hometown remained a popular tourist place that was known for its summer festivals. However, the area began to change because the Taliban tried to take control. Malala attended a school that her father had founded. After the Taliban started attacking girls' schools in Swat, Malala gave a speech for the first time in September 2008, and the title of her talk was 'How dare the Taliban take away my basic right to education?'

In those years she became an advocate for girls' education, which resulted in the Taliban emitting a death threat against her. In 2012, a gunman shot Malala when she was travelling home from school. The shooting left Malala in critical condition, so she was taken to a military hospital in Pakistan and later she was transferred to England. Fortunately, she had suffered no major brain damage.

She survived and has continued to speak out on the importance of education. She was nominated for the Nobel Prize once, and the following year, in 2014, she was proposed again and she won, becoming the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

QUESTIONS

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

- a. Malala comes from a geographic area which has always been very problematic.
- b. She was older than a teenager when she gave her first talk in front of people.
- c. A man fired at Malala and she was seriously injured.
- d. Nobody younger than Malala has received the Nobel Prize.

(Puntuación máxima 4 puntos)

2. In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions.

- a. Why were the Taliban against Malala?
- b. According to the text, is Malala a loser? Explain your answer

(Puntuación máxima 2 puntos)

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

- a. vary (paragraph 1)
- b. attempted (paragraph 1)
- c. defender (paragraph 2)
- d. carried (paragraph 2)
- e. subsequent (paragraph 3)
- f. get (paragraph 3)

(Puntuación máxima 1,5 puntos)

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

- a. If I _____ (have) the opportunity, I _____ (like) to meet Malala.
- b. The people _____ follow Malala _____ (be) very committed. They usually _____ (donate) money for this kind of events.
- c. In my opinion, Malala's talks are much _____ (good) than other kinds of speeches given by most politicians.
- d. I _____ (visit) the United Nations last year, where Malala gave a speech, and I really _____ (enjoy) the visit.
- e. Have you _____ (think) of visiting Pakistan in order to _____ (collaborate) with all the disadvantaged children there?

(Puntuación máxima 2,5 puntos)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

1.

- a) **False.** "For the first years of her life, her hometown remained a popular tourist place that was known for its summer festivals."
- b) **False.** Malala was born in 1997 ... Malala gave a speech for the first time in September 2008."
- c) **True.** "In 2012, a gunman shot Malala ... and the shooting left Malala in critical condition."
- d) **True.** "she was proposed again and she won, becoming the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize."

2.

Key Ideas

- a) Because Malala had given speeches about girls being able to go to school and getting an education and the Taliban were against the fact of women going to school and having the possibility of being educated.
- b) Not at all. The Taliban couldn't kill her and moreover, she won the Nobel Peace Prize and has become well-known and an excellent defender of girls' rights as far as education is concerned.

3. Synonyms

- a) change
- b) tried
- c) advocate
- d) taken/transferred
- e) following
- f) receive

4.

- a) had/ would like
- b) who / are / donate
- c) better
- d) visited / enjoyed
- e) thought / collaborate

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

PRUEBA DE ACCESO PARA MAYORES DE 25 AÑOS 2016

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

ASIGNATURA INGLÉS

Tiempo: 1 hora

La prueba consistirá en el “análisis” de un texto de un idioma extranjero (inglés en este caso), del lenguaje común, no especializado. El alumno dispone de un texto con preguntas. A partir del texto propuesto, el estudiante 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 material didáctico. El texto contendrá alrededor de 250 palabras y su comprensión no exigirá conocimientos especializados ajenos a la materia de la prueba. 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 respuestas:

Pregunta 1: Hasta 4 puntos. Se trata de medir exclusivamente la comprensión lectora. El alumno deberá decidir si cuatro 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 un 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 1,5 puntos. Esta pregunta trata de medir el dominio del vocabulario en cuanto a la comprensión se refiere. El alumno demostrará esta capacidad localizando en el párrafo que se le indica un sinónimo adecuado al contexto, de seis palabras o definiciones. Se adjudicará 0,25 por cada apartado.

Pregunta 4: Hasta 2,5 puntos. Con esta pregunta se pretende comprobar los conocimientos gramaticales del alumno, tanto en el plano morfológico como sintáctico. Se presentarán oraciones con huecos que el alumno deberá rellenar/completar. En algunos casos tendrán que usar la forma correspondiente de la palabra dada entre paréntesis mientras que en otros tendrán que completar la palabra que falta en el hueco. Se adjudicará 0,25 a cada “hueco en blanco”.