



*Elija una opción (A o B) e indíquela al principio del cuadernillo de respuestas; no mezcle preguntas de ambas opciones. No firme ni haga marcas en el cuadernillo de respuestas. Lo que se escriba en las dos caras marcadas con "borrador" no se corregirá. La duración del examen es de 75 minutos.*

## **OPCIÓN A**

### **Facebook**

On February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2018, *Facebook* turned 14 years old. Now one of the biggest companies in the world, it's become an everyday habit of millions of lives the world over. But how did one young US student go from coding in his dorm room to the head of one of the most important and influential tech firms in history?

Mark Zuckerberg took the first steps of his path at an early age. Clearly understanding the importance of coding, Zuckerberg's father taught him *BASIC* computer programming. It didn't take long for his skills to become apparent. When he was 11, his parents employed a software developer to tutor him. Within a couple of years, Zuckerberg created an incredibly practical programme: *ZuckNet*. His father had a dental office in their home and needed a simple method for the receptionist to contact him without shouting his name through the house. *ZuckNet*, which worked like an internal instant messaging system, did just that.

While attending *Phillips Exeter Academy*, an elite boarding school, his drive to create did not abate<sup>1</sup>. He attracted interest from *AOL* and *Microsoft*, which wanted to buy *Synapse* (a piece of software that learned a person's music taste through AI<sup>2</sup> and listening habits that Zuckerberg created with a friend) and give him a job, but he turned it down and went to Harvard instead. Clearly, he had bigger plans.

He chose to major<sup>3</sup> in Psychology, but took plenty of Computer Science classes along with it. At first the Psychology choice seems strange. Why not major in programming or something similar? But when you think of *Facebook's* nature, the supposed 'addictive' nature of the likes, comments, and pokes<sup>4</sup>, the psychology part becomes clearer. *Facebook* encourages you to share personal details and to try to get interaction from other people. Being able to design something like this must involve some knowledge of the human mind.

<sup>1</sup> **To abate:** To become less important or less strong.

<sup>2</sup> **AI:** Artificial intelligence.

<sup>3</sup> **To major in a particular subject:** To study a particular subject as your main subject at university.

<sup>4</sup> **To poke:** To greet someone on a social networking website (like *Facebook*) by leaving a short message.

**I. Reading comprehension.** Choose the correct answer and write it on your answer sheet, like this: I.1.x; I.2.x; I.3.x; 1.4.x, and 1.5.x, where "x" is your answer (A, B, or C). [Total: 2.5 marks (5x0.5 marks)]

**I.1. Choose the best statement (A, B, or C):**

- A) It is now 14 years since Mark Zuckerberg founded *Facebook*.
- B) *Facebook* was founded more than 14 years ago now.
- C) On February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2018, *Facebook* became the largest company in the world.

**I.2. Choose the statement (A, B, or C) that best completes the following:** Zuckerberg's father...

- A) ... helped his son create an instant messaging system for his dental office.
- B) ... saw his son's potential and paid a tutor to teach him computer programming.
- C) ... didn't like shouting to call his receptionist, so he asked Mark to create *ZuckNet*.

**I.3. Choose the statement (A, B or C) that best completes the following:** *Synapse* ...

- A) ... had not been entirely built by Mark Zuckerberg alone.
- B) ... was bought from Zuckerberg by *Microsoft*, who also gave him a job.
- C) ... used AI to learn Zuckerberg's friend's music tastes and listening habits.

**I.4. Choose the statement (A, B, or C) that best completes the following:** Zuckerberg ...

- A) ... told *Microsoft* and *AOL* that they did not have as much to offer to him as Harvard.
- B) ... chose to continue his education at Harvard instead of working for *AOL* or *Microsoft*.
- C) ... felt underprepared to work for large and important companies such as *Microsoft* or *AOL*.

**I.5. Choose the statement (A, B, or C) that best completes the following:** To create *Facebook*, Zuckerberg ...

- A) ... was required to major in Psychology and Computer Science.
- B) ... probably used his knowledge of the human mind.
- C) ... simply had to apply his Computer Science knowledge.

**II. Grammar and use of English.** [Total: 3.5 marks]

**II.1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.** Write your answers on your answer sheet, like this: II.1.1 xxx; II.1.2. xxx, and II.1.3. xxx, where "xxx" is your answer. [0.75 marks (3x0.25 marks)]

II.1.1. Zuckerberg's former colleagues accused him of \_\_\_\_ (steal) the concept and ideas for *Facebook*.

II.1.2. Initially, *Facebook* \_\_\_\_ (call) *TheFacebook*.

II.1.3. Later, the "the" disappeared from the name and the company officially \_\_\_\_ (become) *Facebook*.

**II.2. Complete each sentence with ONE adequate word.** Write your answer on your answer sheet, like this: II.2.1. xxx; II.2.2. xxx, and II.2.3. xxx, where "xxx" is your answer.] [0.75 marks (3x0.25 marks)]

II.2.1. Zuckerberg attracted his first big controversy \_\_\_\_ October, 2003.

II.2.2. He created and published *Facemash*, a website \_\_\_\_ allowed Harvard students to judge the attractiveness of each other.

II.2.3. \_\_\_\_ he didn't get permission to use student photos, unsurprisingly, many of them were not happy with his work.

**II.3. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the grammatical structure but maintaining the meaning.** Write the new sentences on your answer sheet, like this: II.3.1. xxx and II.3.2. xxx, where "xxx" is the complete new sentence. [10 marks (2x5 marks)]

II.3.1. Initially, only people who had a Harvard email address could open an account in *TheFacebook*. Initially, accounts in *TheFacebook* could only \_\_\_\_\_

II.3.2. In 2005 Zuckerberg thought: "I will leave Harvard and dedicate myself entirely to run *Facebook*."

In 2005 Zuckerberg thought that \_\_\_\_\_

**II.4. Vocabulary: Pick the odd word out.** Write your answer on your answer sheet, like this: II.4.1. xxx and II.4.2. xxx, where "xxx" is the word you have chosen in each case. [10 marks (2x5 marks)]

II.4.1. everyday

common

unusual

habitual

II.4.2. tutor

teach

instruct

test

Note: The items in II.4.2 are all verbs.

**III. Writing.** Answer the question below. Express your ideas by using your own words. Write between 50 and 60 words. [Total: 4 marks (1x4 marks)]

- *Do you use social networks (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter...)? Explain if you do or do not use them and why and, in case you use social networks, say which is your favorite and why.*



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## OPCIÓN B

### Pub Culture in the UK

Pub culture is an integral part of British life, especially student life. Pubs are places to socialise, relax, and have a drink. It is something you should experience if you want to learn about Brits and our culture, even if you don't drink alcohol.

*What do pubs serve?*

If you're not a drinker or you're the designated driver, then you can easily order a soft drink! If you're a drinker, then the usual order at a pub consists of lager, ale, bitter and spirits. A request for lager, ale, or bitter will usually get you a whole pint unless you specify you want half!

It is unlikely that pubs will serve you fancy cocktails. This is something that you would normally get in a bar.

*How do you order drinks?*

In almost all pubs you need to order your drink at the bar<sup>1</sup>, so don't wait around for someone to take your order from your table. The only exception to this is when you go to a "gastro pub" for a meal. Then you will get table service.

Pubs are busy at peak times such as after work and weekends. It's advisable to edge your way<sup>2</sup> to the front of the queue but without pushing in. You will not be popular. Once at the front, get the attention of the bar staff by having your money ready. They will most likely say "what will it be" or "what are you having" and you give them your order.

*Do you leave a tip?*

You don't normally tip<sup>3</sup> pub staff in the UK. If you want to say thanks, then offer to buy them a drink. They can then choose to accept the drink or take the value of the drink in the form of a tip.

*Is it normal to start a conversation with a stranger?*

One of the great things about pubs in the UK is that you can strike up a conversation with a stranger and even make new friends. It might be a passing comment about the weather or the football scores. It could also be something weightier, such as something in the news or about politics. Whatever the topic is, join in! It's fun! You may even get a drink bought for you, but remember to return the gesture.

<sup>1</sup> **Bar:** In a restaurant, bar, or pub, the place where you order your food or drinks.

<sup>2</sup> **To edge your way somewhere:** To approach that place by walking slowly and gently, not quickly or aggressively.

<sup>3</sup> **To tip someone:** To give someone who has provided you with a service an extra amount of money as a way of saying "thank you." (So, "tip" (n) = "extra amount of money given to someone who provided you with a service").

**I. Reading comprehension.** Choose the correct answer and write it on your answer sheet, like this: I.1.x; I.2.x; I.3.x; I.4.x, and I.5.x, where "x" is your answer (A, B, or C). [Total: 2.5 marks (5x0.5 marks)]

**I.1. Choose the statement (A, B, or C) that best completes the following:** Pubs are...

- A) ... more commonly frequented by Brits who do not drink alcohol than by Brits who do.
- B) ... places where Brits, including students, go to have a drink and socialise.
- C) ... not allowed to serve alcoholic drinks to students.

**I.2. Choose the best option (A, B, or C).**

- A) Pubs don't normally serve fancy cocktails; if you want one, you'd better go to a bar.
- B) The variety of alcoholic drinks is normally larger in a pub than in a bar.
- C) When you order a beer at a pub, they normally serve you half a pint.

**I.3. Choose the statement (A, B, or C) that best completes the following:** To order your drinks in a pub, ...

- A) ... you'd better go to the bar and show your money so that the waiter knows you're ready to order.
- B) ... you should choose a table and sit there until someone comes to take your order.
- C) ... you'd better not sit a table. But, if you are popular, a waiter will come to serve you.

**II.4. Only ONE of the options below (A, B, or C) is FALSE.**

- A) Pub staff in the UK are not allowed to take money tips.
- B) To tip a waiter in a pub, you can buy him/her a drink.
- C) For a tip, pub staff can accept either a drink or its corresponding value in money.

**II.5. Choose the best option (A, B, or C).**

- A) The most common conversation topics in pubs are the weather, football, the news and politics.
- B) In a pub, you should not talk to a stranger. If you do, make only passing comments about the weather or football scores.
- C) If someone you don't know or you have just met in a pub buys you a drink, return the gesture.

**II. Grammar and use of English.** [Total: 3.5 marks]

**II.1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.** Write your answers on your answer sheet, like this: II.1.1 xxx; II.1.2. xxx, and II.1.3. xxx, where "xxx" is your answer. [0.75 marks (3x0.25 marks)]

- II.1.1. Some pubs \_\_\_\_ (know) for being a place where people go to watch a certain sport.
- II.1.2. Some pubs sell quality food, but the usual snacks \_\_\_\_ (eat) in pubs are potato chips and nuts.
- II.1.3. As you order your drinks at the bar, you then need to take them back to your table without \_\_\_\_ (spill) them.

**II.2. Complete each sentence with ONE adequate word.** Write your answer on your answer sheet, like this: II.2.1. xxx; II.2.2. xxx, and II.2.3. xxx, where "xxx" is your answer. [0.75 marks (3x0.25 marks)]

- II.2.1. Why do Brits say "cheers" \_\_\_\_ they start their drinks?
- II.2.2. Brits hold up their drinks, clink their glasses against everyone else's in their group \_\_\_\_ say "Cheers!".
- II.2.3. On Sundays, you cannot normally order more drinks \_\_\_\_ 11.00 p.m.

**II.3. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the grammatical structure but maintaining the meaning.** Write the new sentences on your answer sheet, like this: II.3.1. xxx and II.3.2. xxx, where "xxx" is the complete new sentence. [10 marks (2x5 marks)]

II.3.1. You order your food at the bar and then a waiter brings it to your table.  
After you order it at the bar, your food \_\_\_\_\_.

II.3.2. The menu at a British pub is normally not as large as it is in a bar or restaurant.  
British bars or restaurants normally \_\_\_\_\_.

**II.4. Vocabulary: Pick the odd word out.** Write your answer on your answer sheet, like this: II.4.1. xxx and II.4.2. xxx, where "xxx" is the word you have chosen in each case. [10 marks (2x5 marks)]

- |      |       |        |       |           |
|------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 4.1. | beer  | coke   | juice | iced tea  |
| 4.2. | lunch | dinner | meal  | breakfast |

**III. Writing.** Answer the question below. Express your ideas by using your own words. Write between 50 and 60 words. [Total: 4 marks (1x4 marks)]

- *Do you like going to bars and restaurants? If so, which do you prefer and why. If you don't, explain why you don't like to do so and what you prefer to do instead.*



## CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN Y CALIFICACIÓN DE LA MATERIA INGLÉS EN LA PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD PARA MAYORES DE 25 AÑOS.

Según la normativa de esta Prueba de Acceso:

- Se deberá elegir un idioma entre inglés, francés, alemán, italiano y portugués.
- El examen será escrito, sin uso de diccionario, basado en un texto escrito en el idioma correspondiente, de aproximadamente 250 palabras y sobre un tema no especializado; el enunciado y las respuestas deberán estar redactados íntegramente en dicho idioma.
- Se ofrecerán dos opciones, de entre las que el candidato deberá elegir una.
- La duración máxima del examen será de 75 minutos.

Las partes de que consta la prueba de inglés, así como los objetivos que se persiguen en cada una de ellas y la tipología de preguntas elegidas, son comunes a los demás idiomas presentes en esta Prueba de Acceso. Se trata de:

**Texto:** el examen se contextualizará mediante un texto de carácter no específico de unas 250 palabras (con aclaraciones léxicas si fuera necesario) que guiará y servirá al candidato de hilo conductor. El nivel de acuerdo con el *Marco de referencia europeo para las lenguas* abarcará desde A2.2 hasta B1.1.

Siguiendo el texto, se plantearán los siguientes bloques de preguntas:

**Bloque I, comprensión lectora [2,5 puntos]:** 5 preguntas de respuesta múltiple, con 3 opciones por pregunta. (0,5 puntos por ítem, no se penalizan las respuestas erróneas).

**Bloque II, gramática, vocabulario y uso del idioma [3,5 puntos]:** Los contenidos y estructuras que se evalúan son los propios del nivel A2 de *Marco de Referencia Europeo*, por ejemplo: conjugación de verbos, uso de preposiciones y conectores, transformación de frases, selección de unidades léxicas...

**Bloque III, expresión escrita [4 puntos]:** Redacción libre de un breve texto (entre 60 y 70 palabras) respondiendo a una pregunta relacionada con el tema del texto. Se deben expresar opiniones propias evitando (y es necesario insistir en ello) repetir frases del texto.