

EVALUACIÓN DE BACHILLERATO PARA EL ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD
203 INGLÉS. JUNIO 2019

OPCIÓN A

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

(30 marks)

1. Read the text and decide whether statements 1.1 to 1.4 are true or false. Then, find a text fragment which confirms your answer in either case. Write "TRUE" or "FALSE" plus the fragment (one or two lines maximum) on your answer sheet. [Score: 4 items x 5 marks = 20 marks]

Silicon Valley Nannies Are Phone Police for Kids

Silicon Valley parents now demand that their nannies hide phones, tablets, computers, and TVs from their children. They are increasingly obsessed with keeping their children away from screens. Even a little screen time can be so deeply addictive, some parents believe, that it is best if a child neither touches nor sees any of these glittering rectangles. These particular parents, after all, deeply understand the attractiveness and addictiveness of these devices. But it is very hard for a working adult in the 21st century to live at home without looking at a phone. And so, as with many aspirations and ideals, it is easier to hire someone to do this —the nanny.

The fear of screens has reached the level of panic in Silicon Valley. Vigilantes now post photos to parenting message boards of possible nannies using cellphones near children. In other words, the same people who build these glowing hyper-stimulating portals have become increasingly terrified of them.

Silicon Valley parents have put their nannies in a strange position. "In the last year, everything has changed," said Shannon Zimmerman, a nanny in San Jose who works for families that forbid screen time. "Parents are now much more aware of the tech they're giving their kids and they will say 'No screen time at all.'" Ms. Zimmerman likes these new rules, which she said remind her of a time when kids behaved better and knew how to play outside.

Parents, though, find the rules harder to follow themselves, Ms. Zimmerman said. "Most parents come home, and they're still glued to their phones, and they're not listening to a word these kids are saying," Ms. Zimmerman said.

The Nanny Contracts. Parents are now asking nannies to sign very strict "no-phone contracts," according to nannying agencies across the region. Typically now the nanny is not allowed to use her phone for any private use, which can be tricky, as these same parents often want updates through the day. "If the mom does call and the nanny picks up the phone, it is, 'Well, what are you doing that you can be on your phone?'"

E.g.: Silicon Valley parents find it difficult to respect the no-phone rules that they have established for their children. **TRUE.** EVIDENCE: "Parents, though, find the rules harder to follow themselves."

- 1.1. At Silicon Valley, nannies are required to hide phones, tablets, computers, and TVs from their children.
- 1.2. Silicon Valley parents know very well how fascinating screens can be.
- 1.3. The children that Shannon Zimmerman takes care of behave better and know how to play outside.
- 1.4. Contracts forbid nannies to make private use of screens in front of the children they take care of.

2. Complete each sentence with information from the text but using your own words (about 10-15 words of your own per sentence). DO NOT COPY LITERALLY from the text nor from statements 1.1 to 1.4. Write the two sentences on your answer sheet. [Score: 2 items x 5 marks = 10 marks]

- 2.1. According to some parents, ...
- 2.2. Ms. Zimmerman complains ...

SECTION II: OVERALL LANGUAGE ABILITY (USE OF ENGLISH)**(30 marks)**

3. Complete the text choosing the best option (A, B, or C) for each gap (1-15). On your answer sheet, draw a table like the one below and, for each gap (1-15), copy the letter that corresponds to your answer (A, B, or C). Use CAPITAL LETTERS. [Score: 15 items x 1 marks = 15 marks]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

American students have a college experience significantly different to that of European students.

Living. Dorm life, for example. (1) ___ all American students have this experience in common, regardless of where they (2) ___ university. Our country is unique in the presence of dorm life. (3) ___ it is so massive and our cities are so spread out in comparison to (4) ___ of Europe, dorms are essential to maintaining a university community. In Europe, (5) ___, the idea of dorms is almost entirely foreign. (6) ___ students are far more likely to rent an apartment near campus than to ever set foot in (7) ___ dorm. The massive public transportation infrastructure of European cities makes this possible (8) ___ eliminates the need for universities to accommodate large numbers of students on campus.

Education. Students (9) ___ Europe interact with professors quite differently, in part due (10) ___ language differences. (11) ___ Karim Budhesy, European students speak to their professors differently because most European languages have formal conjugations and forms of address built into them. In France, students might refer to professors using the formal "vous" rather than the informal "tu", therefore (12) ___ the entire tone of conversation. Also, European students are notorious for skipping classes. Oftentimes, bigger lectures (13) ___ compulsory attendance are only attended once or twice before they empty out.

(14) ___, European students frequently take exams while American students have some smaller additional (15) ___ throughout the semester that require more frequent attendance, such as in-class quizzes.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) About | b) Almost | c) Near | 9. a) on | b) in | c) at |
| 2. a) attend | b) go | c) assist | 10. a) -- | b) at | c) to |
| 3. a) As | b) Because of | c) Although | 11. a) According to | b) Regarding | c) Referring to |
| 4. a) those | b) theirs | c) that | 12. a) changing | b) change | c) to change |
| 5. a) however | b) opposing | c) contrasting | 13. a) with | b) within | c) without |
| 6. a) All | b) Top | c) Most | 14. a) Finally | b) Clearly | c) Initially |
| 7. a) the | b) a | c) their | 15. a) tests | b) homeworks | c) assignments |
| 8. a) and | b) but | c) nor | | | |

4. Finish each sentence so that it keeps the meaning of the sentence printed before it and includes a clear change of linguistic structure. COPY THE COMPLETE SENTENCES (including the beginnings already given to you) onto your answer sheet. [Score: 3 items x 5 marks = 15 marks]

- 4.1. In Spain, it is against the law to sell alcoholic drinks to anyone who is under 18.
In Spain, alcoholic drinks ...
- 4.2. 'Are you the straight-A student who has received a scholarship to study at the MIT?', he asked me.
He wanted ...
- 4.3. I never visited her when she lived in Hong Kong because she never invited me.
If she ...

SECTION III: WRITING**(40 marks)**

5. Opinion writing. *Both men and women can do all types of housework equally well. Do you agree?*
WRITE AN OPINION TEXT of about 120 words. Make sure you provide the necessary arguments to convince the reader of your opinion. Write your paragraph on your answer sheet. [Score: 40 marks x 1 item = 40 marks]

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OPCIÓN B

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

(30 marks)

1. Read the text and choose the best option (A, B, or C) for items 1.1 to 1.4. On your answer sheet, draw a table like the one below and, for each item, copy only the letter that corresponds to your answer (A, B, or C). Use CAPITAL LETTERS. [Score: 4 items x 5 marks = 20 marks]

1	2	3	4

Stop Wasting Food Movement

Sharehouse, a small supermarket that sells food rescued from bins for 'pay-what-you-can' prices, is now opening stores across the UK. Customers at these supermarket-style stores pay whatever they want for fruit, veg, bread, tins, cakes, and even *Nando's* chicken—all of them rescued from going to landfill¹.

"Don't worry about trying to find us," says Adam Smith, founder of a new supermarket-style enterprise whose mission is nothing short of saving the planet: "You'll see the queue outside." Sure enough: a dozen or so people are waiting at the doors of his *Sharehouse* shop+ in Sheffield when I show up. They have come—and will continue to crowd in for the next two hours—for two main reasons. First, because their choice of groceries is phenomenal: crates² of fruit and veg; baskets of breads; a deli counter³ offering pies, pates and pickles; tinned goods; cakes... Lots of cakes. Second, because of the price for everything in here: "Pay whatever you feel." People come in, fill their baskets, and then hand over as much or as little money as they want. Some people do weekly shops for a fiver⁴, and that's fine. But... What's the catch⁵, then? There is one, of course. Everything here has been rescued from supermarket bins, restaurant leftovers, and market waste.

This, then, is the Real Junk Food Project, an enterprise created by the 32-year-old one-time executive chef with the aim of reducing the UK's vast quantities of food waste while helping people struggling—or simply seeking a bargain—in austerity Britain. And it's proving more popular than he ever imagined. After he set up his first *Sharehouse* store in Leeds in autumn 2016, the scheme has rapidly expanded across the country. Six other stores have opened and three more are scheduled for late summer. Each one saves an estimated six tonnes of food every week.

¹landfill: A place where rubbish is buried. / ²crates: A sort of box made of wood, plastic, or metal. / ³deli counter: (In shops, supermarkets or restaurants) The place where you get different types of cheese, cold cooked meat, prepared salads, etc. // ⁴fiver: £5 // ⁵catch: A hidden problem.

- Sharehouse* stores ...
 - ... give certain foods a second chance.
 - ... are rarely found across the UK nowadays.
 - ... have established a minimum budget of £5.
- The Sheffield *Sharehouse* store ...
 - ... is not working very well, as only about 12 people go there to buy food.
 - ... seems very successful, judging by how quickly it becomes crowded.
 - ... usually has long queues of people waiting to get some food for free.
- One of the reasons why people go to *Sharehouse* stores is that ...
 - ... it is the customer who decides the value of the food they take home.
 - ... their food is even better than the food served at some restaurants, especially the cakes.
 - ... the maximum you spend there on a weekly shop is £5. A real bargain!
- Sharehouse* stores ...
 - ... have been founded by Adam Smith, a former executive chef, to reduce food waste.
 - ... belong to the Real Junk Food Project, whose benefits will be destined to help needy people.
 - ... are saving about 6,000 kilos of food a week and are quickly spreading around the world.

2. Complete each sentence with information from the text but using your own words (about 10-15 words of your own per sentence). DO NOT COPY LITERALLY from the text nor from items 1.1 to 1.4. Write the two sentences on your answer sheet. [Score: 2 items x 5 marks = 10 marks]

- 2.1. Different types ...
- 2.2. People buy food at *Sharehouse* ...

SECTION II: OVERALL LANGUAGE ABILITY (USE OF ENGLISH) (30 marks)

3. Complete the text choosing the best option (A, B, or C) for each gap (1-15). On your answer sheet, draw a table like the one below and, for each gap (1-15), copy the letter that corresponds to your answer (A, B, or C). Use CAPITAL LETTERS. [Score: 15 items x 1 marks = 15 marks]

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American students have a college experience significantly different to that of European students.

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| 4. a) those | b) theirs | c) that | 12. a) changing | b) change | c) to change |
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| 7. a) the | b) a | c) their | 15. a) tests | b) homeworks | c) assignments |
| 8. a) and | b) but | c) nor | | | |

4. Finish each sentence so that it keeps the meaning of the sentence printed before it and includes a clear change of linguistic structure. COPY THE COMPLETE SENTENCES (including the beginnings already given to you) onto your answer sheet. [Score: 3 items x 5 marks = 15 marks]

- 4.1. In California, the weather is hotter and drier than in London.
London's ...
- 4.2. Wearing a uniform was compulsory when we were at school.
We ...
- 4.3. Yesterday, the event organizer announced: "There are no tickets left for this concert."
The event organizer ...

SECTION III: WRITING (40 marks)

5. **Email writing.** "I can't pass you today's class notes, sorry!"
WRITE AN EMAIL (about 120 words) to a friend in which you make it clear (a) who your friend is, (b) what he/she wants from you, (c) why you cannot give it to him/her, and (d) when you will be able to give it to him/her, or what alternative you suggest. Write your email on your answer sheet. [Score: 40 marks x 1 item = 40 marks]


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CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN Y EVALUACIÓN_GENERAL
SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION
(30 marks)

1. Read the text and choose the best option (A, B, or C) for items 1 to 4. On your answer sheet, draw a table like the one below and, for each item, copy only the letter that corresponds to your answer (A, B, or C). Use CAPITAL LETTERS. [Score: 4 items x 5 marks = 20 marks]

- 5 marks for a correct answer
- 0 marks for an incorrect answer
- 0 marks for a blank answer
- 0 marks for an illegible answer

1. Read the text and decide whether statements 1, 2, 3, and 4 are true or false. Then, find the text fragment which confirms your answer in either case. Write "TRUE" or "FALSE" plus the fragment (one or two lines maximum) on your answer sheet. [Score: 4 items x 5 marks = 20 marks]

- 5 marks for a complete and correct answer (i.e., an answer which includes either "True" or "False" and the fragment from the text that evidences comprehension).
- 0 marks for an incomplete answer:
 - a) an answer which includes either "True" or "False" but misses the fragment from the text that evidences comprehension, or
 - b) an answer which includes the fragment from the text that evidences comprehension but does not include "True" or "False".
- 0 marks for an incorrect answer:
 - a) an answer which the candidate has marked as "True" when the correct answer is "False", or vice versa, even if it includes a fragment from the text that would serve as evidence of comprehension,
 - b) an answer which the candidate has correctly marked as "True" or "False" but includes an incorrect fragment from the text or the fragment from the text does not clearly evidence comprehension, or
 - c) an answer which the candidate has correctly marked as "True" or "False" but includes some sort of reference to the part of the text which would serve as evidence of comprehension instead of the actual words in the text (e.g., "True", line 15; "True", 2nd paragraph, or the like).


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2. Complete each sentence with information from the text but using your own words (about 10-15 words of your own per sentence). DO NOT COPY LITERALLY from the text nor from items 1, 2, 3, or 4. Write the two sentences on your answer sheet. [Score: 2 items x 5 marks = 10 marks]

- **Linguistic accuracy: 2 marks per item**
 - 2 marks = answer is free of “penalizable” errors
 - 1.5 marks = answer contains one “penalizable” error
 - 1 marks = answer contains two “penalizable” errors
 - 0.5 marks = answer contains three “penalizable” errors
 - 0 marks = answer contains more than three “penalizable” errors
- **Comprehension: 3 marks per item**
 - 3 marks = full comprehension
 - 1.5 marks = incomplete or partly inaccurate comprehension
 - 0 marks = total lack of comprehension

SECTION II: OVERALL LANGUAGE ABILITY (USE OF ENGLISH)	(30 marks)
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3. Complete the text choosing the best option (A, B, or C) for each gap (1-15). On your answer sheet, draw a table like the one below and, for each gap (1-15), copy the letter that corresponds to your answer (A, B, or C). Use CAPITAL LETTERS. [Score: 15 items x 1 marks = 15 marks]

- 1 marks per correct answer. Thus, 15 items x 1 marks = 15 marks.
- 0 marks for an incorrect answer, a blank answer, or an illegible answer.

4. Finish each sentence so that it keeps the meaning of the sentence printed before it and includes a clear change of linguistic structure. COPY THE COMPLETE SENTENCES (including the beginnings already given to you) onto your answer sheet. [Score: 3 items x 5 marks = 15 marks]

- 5 marks per answers free of “penalizable” errors.
- 4 marks for answers containing one “penalizable” error.
- 3 marks for answers containing two “penalizable” errors.
- 2 marks for answers containing three “penalizable” errors.
- 1 marks for answers containing four “penalizable” errors.
- 0 marks for answers containing more than four “penalizable” errors.


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- 0 marks for answers consisting of the same structure provided in the source sentence with minor changes or changes which do not reflect the required change of linguistic structure.

E.g.:

“I’ll call you later tonight”, Mike promised.

The candidate writes:

Mike promised: “I’ll call you later tonight.” 0 MARKS

Mike promised, “I’ll call you later tonight.” 0 MARKS

Mike said, “I’ll call you later tonight.” 0 MARKS

Etc.

SECTION III: WRITING	(40 marks)
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5. Opinion writing. [Prompt]

WRITE AN OPINION TEXT of about 120 words. Make sure you provide the necessary arguments to convince the reader of your opinion. Write your text on your answer sheet. [Score: 40 marks x 1 item = 40 marks]

5. Descriptive writing. [Prompt]

WRITE A PARAGRAPH of about 120 words describing XXX. (Tip: XXX). Write your paragraph on your answer sheet. [Score: 40 marks x 1 item = 40 marks]

5. Argumentative writing. [Prompt]

WRITE AN ARGUMENTATIVE TEXT of about 120 words, including arguments for and against to provide a balanced discussion of the topic. Write your text on your answer sheet. [Score: 40 marks x 1 item = 40 marks]

Criteria:

- Content selection and organization: 15 marks (12 marks for answers between 90 and 110 words // 8 marks for answers shorter than 80 words)
- Use of English (i.e., grammar & vocab): 20 marks (15 marks for answers between 90 and 110 words // 10 marks for answers shorter than 80 words)
- “Mechanics” (spelling, punctuation, and capitalization): 5 marks (3 marks for answers between 90 and 110 words // 2 marks for answers shorter than 80 words)



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Summary of maximum marks granted for the three criteria (a, b, and c) for each type of answer:

- 120 words: 40 marks (15 for CS&O + 20 for UoE + 5 for Mechs)
- 90 - 110 words: 30 marks (12 for CS&O + 15 for UoE + 3 for Mechs)
- 80 words or fewer: 20 marks (8 for CS&O + 10 for UoE + 2 for Mechs)

Summary of maximum scores for each block of the scoring rubric for each of the three scoring possibilities indicated above (120, 90-110, 80):

A) 120 words / 40 marks: [As in the scoring rubric]

- Content selection...: 15 marks (i.e., 4.5 + 6 + 4.5) +
- Use of English: 20 marks (i.e., 10+10) +
- Mechanics: 5 marks (i.e., 3+1+1)

VERY IMPORTANT!! For the sake of word count, any answer containing 111 words or more will be considered as belonging to the “120 words / 40 marks” category.

B) 90-110 words / 30 marks:

- Content selection...: 12 marks (i.e., 3.6 + 4.8 + 3.6) +
- Use of English: 15 marks (i.e., 7.5 + 7.5) +
- Mechanics: 3 marks (i.e., 1.8 + 0.6 + 0.6)

VERY IMPORTANT!! For the sake of word count, any answer containing from 81 words to 110 words will be considered as belonging to the “90-110 words / 30 marks” category.

C) 80 or fewer words / 20 marks:

- Content selection...: 8 marks (i.e., 2.4 + 3.2 + 2.4) +
- Use of English: 10 marks (i.e., 5 + 5) +
- Mechanics: 2 (i.e., 1.2 + 0.4 + 0.4)

VERY IMPORTANT!! For the sake of word count, any answer containing from 80 or fewer words will be considered as belonging to the “80 or fewer words / 20 marks” category.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Answers longer than 120 words will be corrected and marked normally up to the first end-of-sentence after the 120 words. The exceeding part of the answer will not be considered by the rater for UoE and Mechs (i.e., no penalization regarding these two criteria).