



PUNTUACIÓN QUE SE OTORGARÁ A ESTE EJERCICIO: (véanse las distintas partes del examen)

Elija una de las dos opciones propuestas, A o B. En cada pregunta se señala la puntuación máxima.

OPCIÓN A

Investing in an electric vehicle

The electric car is a relatively new concept in the world of the automotive industry. Cars produce a lot of carbon emissions that are ejected into our natural atmosphere, leaving us vulnerable to things like pollution and greenhouse gases. In order to help positively the environment we live in, an electric car is a great step forward. By buying an electric car, you can also receive government subsidies for being environmentally conscious.

Electric cars are entirely charged by the electricity you provide, meaning you don't need to buy any petrol ever again. Driving fuel-based cars can burn a hole in your pocket, as prices of fuel have gone all time high. With electric cars, this cost can be avoided, as an average American spends \$2000–\$4000 on petrol each year.

Electric cars are 100 percent eco-friendly as they run on electrically powered engines. They do not emit toxic gases or smoke in the environment as they run on a clean energy source. They are even better than hybrid cars as hybrids running on petrol produce emissions. You'll be contributing to a healthy and green climate.

The maintenance cost of these cars has come down. You don't need to send them to a service station as often as you do with a normal gasoline-powered car. Electric cars reduce noise pollution as they are much quieter. The environmental impact of an electric car is zero, as well—meaning you're reducing your carbon footprint and positively affecting the economy.

1. **Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)**
 - a) Financial incentives for going green are offered by the government to purchasers of electric cars.
 - b) One of the advantages of electric cars is that they need half the petrol required by ordinary cars.
2. **Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)**
 - a) Give two reasons why electric cars are far cheaper to run
 - b) Do electric and hybrid vehicles have the same environmental impact?
3. **Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following: (1 point)**

a) upkeep, conservation:	c) trace, track:
b) ordinary, common:	d) exposed, defenceless:
4. **Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)**
 - a) This law on renewable energy won't be passed if the main parties do not vote for it.
Unless ...
 - b) Many owners of electric cars have reported positive savings of tens of thousands of dollars a year.
Positive savings...
 - c) It's a pity I couldn't go to the Paris Motor Show last month.
I wish ...
 - d) There is considerable optimism. Yet, widespread adoption of electric vehicles will still require aggressive policy decisions.
Despite...
5. **Write a composition on the following: Write about energy efficiency practices that should be adopted (80-120 words): (3 points)**

OPCIÓN B

Barbie, a global icon

Today, Barbie is the most popular doll in the world. It was the first mass-produced toy doll in the United States with adult features. The woman behind Barbie was Ruth Handler, who co-founded Mattel, Inc. with her husband in 1945. After seeing her young daughter ignore her baby dolls to play make-believe with paper dolls of adult women, Handler realized there was an important niche in the market for a toy that allowed little girls to imagine the future.

Barbie's appearance was modelled on a doll named Lilli, based on a German comic strip character. Originally marketed as a suggestive gift to adult men, the Lilli doll later became extremely popular with children. Mattel bought the rights to Lilli and made its own version, which Handler named after her daughter, Barbara.

Over the years, Barbie generated huge sales—and a lot of controversy. Many women saw Barbie as providing an alternative to traditional 1950s gender roles. She has had a series of different jobs, from doctor and astronaut to Olympic athlete and even U.S. presidential candidate. Others thought Barbie's never-ending supply of designer outfits, cars and "Dream Houses" encouraged kids to be materialistic. It was Barbie's appearance that caused the greatest controversy, however. Her tiny waist and enormous breasts led many to claim that Barbie provided little girls with an unrealistic and harmful example and fostered negative body image. Since 1959, more than 800 million dolls in the Barbie family have been sold around the world.

1. Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)

- a) Ruth Handler is credited with the creation of the doll using a French doll as her inspiration.
- b) From the start, some complained that the blonde, plastic doll conveyed an unauthentic body image to girls.

2. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)

- a) What gave Handler the idea for this type of doll?
- b) What are, according to the author, the reasons for the massive sales of the Barbie doll?

3. Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following: (1 point)

- a) pernicious, adverse:
- b) promoted, encouraged:
- c) garments, accessories:
- d) segment, place:

4. Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)

- a) "Have you ever played with a Barbie doll?" she asked me.
She wanted to know ...
- b) She spent 3 years trying to convince Mattel to launch the adult doll onto the toy market.
It took ...
- c) Designers see in her a worldwide fashion muse while others see the invitation to unlimited consumerism.
Whereas designers...
- d) Alba won't get the Skipper doll if she doesn't tidy up her room.
Unless ...

5. Write a composition on the following: Your favourite toy ever. Try to describe it and give the reasons why you liked it so much (80-120 words): (3 points)



Cada uno de los ejercicios tendrá una duración de hora y media y se calificará de 0 a 10 con dos cifras decimales.

Cuestión 1. (2 puntos)

Se otorgará un punto a cada frase, siempre que tanto la denotación de Verdadero o Falso como su justificación sean correctas. En el caso de que la justificación sea excesiva, se podrá otorgar medio punto por frase. No puntuarán aquellas respuestas en las que la denotación de Verdadero o Falso no vaya acompañada de su correspondiente justificación o ésta sea incorrecta.

Cuestión 2. (2 puntos)

Se otorgará un punto a cada una de las respuestas, valorando en igual medida la comprensión (0,5 puntos) y la corrección lingüística (0,5 puntos). Esta cuestión trata de evaluar no solo la comprensión sino la capacidad de comunicar información deducida de la lectura. Se intentará evitar, por tanto, la reproducción literal de expresiones del texto.

Cuestión 3. (1 punto)

Se otorgará 0,25 puntos a cada una de las respuestas, cuatro en total. Esta cuestión trata de evaluar la comprensión del texto y el valor semántico de algunos de los términos que en él aparecen.

Cuestión 4. (2 puntos)

Se concederá 0,5 puntos a cada frase completada correctamente. Se valorará la adecuación semántica (0,25 puntos) y la corrección de la estructura morfosintáctica (0,25 puntos) más que los detalles de ortografía.

Cuestión 5. (3 puntos)

Un criterio excluyente a la hora de puntuar en este apartado será la falta de adecuación al tema propuesto o la reproducción literal y continuada de fragmentos del texto inicial. La redacción se corregirá atendiendo a un conjunto de aspectos y no solo a la corrección gramatical y ortográfica. Así deberá tenerse en cuenta: el dominio del léxico, la organización de ideas, la coherencia, la creatividad, la capacidad para transmitir un mensaje, etc. La puntuación se distribuirá del siguiente modo:

- Hasta 1 punto por la corrección morfosintáctica.
- Hasta 1 punto por la utilización adecuada del léxico, riqueza del mismo y creatividad.
- Hasta 1 punto por la organización y presentación de ideas, la coherencia en la exposición y la capacidad de comunicar.

Se valorará el buen uso de la lengua y la adecuada notación científica, que los correctores podrán bonificar con un máximo de un punto. Por los errores ortográficos, la falta de limpieza en la presentación y la redacción defectuosa podrá bajarse la calificación hasta un punto.