



Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad de Extremadura

Curso 2015-2016

Asignatura: Inglés

Tiempo máximo de la prueba: 1h.30 min.

El alumno deberá escoger una de las dos opciones, A o B, y responder en inglés a todas las preguntas que se formulan en la opción elegida, sin mezclar preguntas de una y otra. En el caso de la primera pregunta (la redacción), deberá escribir tan sólo sobre uno de los dos temas propuestos.

Opción A

Music concerts

A concert is a live music performance by one or more artists on a stage in front of an audience. The performance may be by a single musician or by a musical group, such as an orchestra, a choir or a band. Concerts are held in a wide variety and size of settings, from private houses and small nightclubs, dedicated concert halls, entertainment centres and parks to large multipurpose buildings, and even sports stadiums. Before recorded music existed, concerts gave the main opportunity to hear musicians at work.

The nature of a concert varies by musical genre, individual performers, and the place. So, concerts by a small jazz combo or a large band may have the same order of program, mood, and volume, but be different in music and dress. In a similar way, a particular musician, band, or genre of music might attract spectators with similar dress, hairstyle, and behaviour.

Some artists or groups create very elaborate and expensive shows. To generate a memorable and exciting atmosphere and increase the spectacle, performers frequently use additional entertainment devices. These can include elaborate stage lighting, electronic imagery, pre-recorded video, inflatable sets, artwork or other set pieces, various special effects such as theatrical smoke and pyrotechnics, and unusual clothes for the artists. Activities during these concerts can include dancing, sing-alongs, and moshing. Performers known for including these elements in their shows include such dissimilar artists and bands as Iron Maiden, Daft Punk, Lady Gaga, Slipknot, and Madonna.

Concerts involving a large number of artists, especially those that last for several days, are usually known as festivals. Unlike other concerts, which typically remain in a single genre of music or in the work of a particular artist, festivals often cover a broad range of music and arts. Due to their size, festivals are almost exclusively held outdoors.

1. Write a composition about **one of the following topics** (maximum 4 points):
 - a. Do you usually go to large concerts with many people in the audience? Why or why not? Give your opinion in at least 80 words.
 - b. Write a story of at least 80 words **beginning with this sentence**: "*I remember the first time I went to a music festival*". Remember that **the 11 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 80 words you must write**.
2. Answer the following two questions:
 - a. Does the writer say that only one artist or band participates in each music festival? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
 - b. According to the text, can you normally listen to concerts in different places? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
3. Imagine that your best friend has never been to a concert. Advise him/her to go to one and give him/her a good reason for it (maximum 2 points).
4. Grammatical transformation.
 - a. Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice. **Do not omit any part of it** (maximum 1 point):
Concerts gave the main opportunity to hear musicians at work.
 - b. Rewrite the following sentence in the interrogative form of the past perfect tense (maximum 1 point):
Other concerts typically remain in a single genre of music.

Opción B

Jobs and society

Jobs influence who we are and our relations with others. In most societies, jobs are a fundamental source of self-respect and social identity. Historically, family names in many cultures were associated with specific occupations because people defined themselves by what they did: "Miller" in English, "Herrero" in Spanish, "Schumacher" in German and "Charpentier" in French are significant examples.

Jobs connect people with others through networks. The workplace can be a place where one can encounter new ideas and information and also interact with people of different ethnicities. The distribution of jobs within society has a strong influence on people's expectations and aspirations for the future and on their perception of social justice.

These individual influences of jobs may have collective consequences. Having or not having a job may affect key elements of social cohesion such as the capacity of societies to manage collective decision making peacefully. The frustration of unemployed young people during the Arab Spring, for example, suggests that the lack of jobs can be a source of social conflict. However, this does not mean that the relationship between jobs and social cohesion is immediate or direct. On the contrary, the relationship is contextual and shaped by individuals; by their values, attitudes, and behaviours; and by the institutions that surround them. And it goes both ways: social cohesion can influence jobs by shaping the context in which investment decisions are made.

Unemployment can cause depression and lead people to drop out of community life. Migrants without social ties are often excluded from job opportunities that would allow them to succeed in their new environments. In extreme cases, if people, particularly youth, lack jobs and hope for the future, they may turn to violent or criminal activity to compensate for the absence of self-esteem and sense of belonging that a job might give them. Similarly, jobs offering limited opportunities for future growth can lead to alienation and frustration.

- 1 Write a composition about **one of the following topics** (maximum 4 points):
 - a. Do you think that having a job is essential for everyone? Why or why not? Explain your answer in at least 80 words.
 - b. Write a story of at least 80 words **ending with** this sentence: "*As a consequence, Helen decided she had to look for a good job*". Remember that **the 13 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 80 words you must write**.
- 2 Answer the following two questions:
 - a. Does the writer say that not having a job has positive consequences for people? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
 - b. According to the text, does our occupation help us to establish relationships with other people? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
- 3 . Imagine you are the father/mother of a 23-year-old person who does not have a job. Order him/her to look for a job and give him/ her a good reason for it (maximum 2 points).
- 4 Grammatical transformation.
 - a. Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words *He said* (maximum 1 point):

Family names were associated with specific occupations because people defined themselves by what they did.
 - b. Rewrite the following sentence in the interrogative form of the future simple tense (maximum 1 point):

Social cohesion can influence jobs by shaping the context.