



Prueba de Evaluación de Bachillerato para el Acceso a la Universidad (EBAU)

Universidad de Extremadura
Curso 2019-2020

Materia: Lengua extranjera (Inglés)

Tiempo máximo de la prueba: 1h 30 min

INSTRUCCIONES PARA REALIZAR EL EXAMEN

El examen consta de tres bloques de preguntas cuyo valor máximo es de 5, 3 y 2 puntos, respectivamente. Es obligatorio contestar las preguntas indicadas en cada bloque para llegar a la puntuación máxima del examen (10).

En ningún caso se corregirá un número de respuestas mayor de lo indicado para cada bloque. Para la corrección se seguirá el orden en el que las contestaciones aparezcan desarrolladas por el estudiante. Solo si el estudiante ha tachado alguna de ellas, se entenderá que esa respuesta no debe ser corregida y se procederá a corregir la siguiente de su mismo bloque.

PRIMER BLOQUE: COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA

Este bloque contiene dos textos ("Reading comprehension: Text 1" y "Reading comprehension: Text 2"), cada uno de ellos seguido por dos grupos de preguntas de comprensión lectora. El alumno deberá escoger **uno de los dos textos** y contestar las preguntas del texto elegido de la siguiente manera:

- Tres de las cuatro preguntas del primer ejercicio.

- Cuatro de las cinco preguntas del segundo ejercicio.

Reading comprehension: Text 1

Is watching TV bad for you?

Nowadays, many of us spend countless hours a day sitting in front of screens, either watching TV, films or streaming services, or playing videogames. Unfortunately, most experts think that this can have rather negative consequences for your brain and body.

In children, for example, simply spending extended hours in front of a screen can have developmental effects. A condition called Myopia, where the eyes cannot focus properly, is frequently found by doctors in children who watch much TV. The reason for this is that their eyes are constantly forced to focus on nearby objects as opposed to far-off landscapes and distances.

While TV might feel like a nice way to relax your body and brain, that may not always be a good thing. Not only is a sedentary lifestyle a major contributor to obesity, but studies have shown that people who watch less TV tend to burn more calories, even if they aren't doing more physical activity. Simply doing more mentally rigorous tasks like reading, playing a board game or simple household activities requires more energy and burns more calories than sitting in front of a screen.

Yet, perhaps the most significant findings relate directly to how long people live. Not only is there a documented correlation between TV viewing time and risk for diabetes and heart disease but, as shocking as it might be, multiple studies have found a correlation between TV viewing time and all causes of death. One study concluded that every hour spent in front of the TV may cut as much as twenty-two minutes of your life!

Of course, correlation is not the same as causation and you can have a healthy relationship with TV if consumed in moderation like anything else. At the root of many of these claims is the physical inactivity associated with prolonged TV watching. Ultimately, the more you move, the longer you live.

Adapted from <http://ed.ted.com>

EXERCISE 1. Answer 3 of the following 4 questions, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point each, total 3 points):

- According to the text, is there any connection between watching TV a lot and not being able to see well?
- Does the author say that being fat and watching too much TV are related in any way?
- Does the text say that you can live longer if you watch TV a lot?
- According to the text, is it absolutely necessary for your health not to watch TV at all?

EXERCISE 2. Find in the text words that fit in 4 of the following 5 gaps. Use just one word in each gap (maximum 0,5 points per word, total 2 points):

- is an antonym of *incorrectly, inadequately*
- is a synonym of *frequently, repetitively*
- is a synonym of *activities, jobs*
- Discoveries made by scientists can also be called
- is an antonym of *excess, overabundance*

Reading comprehension: Text 2

Homeopathic medicine

Homeopathy is a medical system, common in some European countries and very popular in the United States, based on the principle that the body can cure itself. Those who practice it use combinations of natural substances, like plants and minerals. They do this because they believe that those substances stimulate the curing process.

A basic belief behind homeopathy is "like cures like." In other words, something that brings on symptoms in a healthy person can, in a suitable dose, treat an illness with similar symptoms by activating the body's natural defenses. For example, red onion makes your eyes water; that's why it's used in homeopathic remedies for allergies.

Homeopathic doctors, who also are called "homeopaths," combine these ingredients with water and alcohol. Then they shake the mixture as part of a process called "potentization." They believe this step transfers the curing power. Homeopaths also believe that the lower the dose, the more powerful the medicine. In fact, many of these remedies no longer contain any molecules of the original substance. They come in a variety of forms, like liquid drops, creams, gels and tablets.

Homeopathic remedies are used for a wide variety of health issues, including some chronic illnesses such as allergies, depression, chronic fatigue syndrome or premenstrual syndrome. Moreover, they can also be used for minor issues like toothaches, headaches, nausea and colds.

There exists a great deal of controversy about the effectiveness of homeopathic medicine. Many scientific studies have been carried out, but the results are mixed. Some studies show that homeopathic remedies are helpful, while others say they aren't. Critics attribute the benefits to the placebo effect: that's when symptoms improve because you believe the treatment is working, not because it really is.

Many doctors are skeptical about homeopathy because most of its theories are not consistent with the accepted principles of chemistry and physics. Scientists argue that a medicine with no active ingredient shouldn't have an effect on the body.

Adapted from <https://www.webmd.com/>

EXERCISE 1. Answer 3 of the following 4 questions, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point each):

- a. Does the text say that homeopathy strongly depends on the use of artificial products?
- b. According to the text, do homeopathic products stimulate our immune system to cure ourselves?
- c. According to the text, do homeopathic doctors use their medicines in large quantities?
- d. Does the author say that all scientific research about homeopathy agrees about its positive effects?

EXERCISE 2. Find in the text words that fit in 4 of the following 5 gaps. Use just one word in each gap (maximum 0,5 points per word, total 2 points):

- a. A is the same as a general truth or a fundamental rule
- b. A synonym of *strong, effective*
- c. A disease that lasts or persists for a long time is a disease
- d. A is a prolonged public disagreement or dispute
- e. An antonym of *convinced, sure*

SEGUNDO BLOQUE: REDACCIÓN

El segundo bloque consiste en una pregunta de redacción con tres opciones, de las cuales el alumno deberá escoger y realizar tan solo una. La redacción tendrá que contener cien palabras como mínimo. La puntuación máxima es de tres puntos.

- a. Write a story beginning with this sentence: "My friend Angela used to spend many hours a day watching TV series".
Remember that the 13 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 100 words you must write.
- b. Do you think that young people in Spain spend too long in front of screens nowadays? Why or why not?
- c. Write a formal essay in which you explain your personal reasons for or against using homeopathic medicine.

TERCER BLOQUE: TRANSFORMACIÓN GRAMATICAL

El tercer bloque contiene seis ejercicios de transformación gramatical, de los cuales el alumno deberá escoger y contestar exclusivamente cuatro. Cada ejercicio contestado vale medio punto como máximo. La puntuación máxima del bloque en su conjunto es de dos puntos.

- a. Rewrite the following sentence in the interrogative form of the future perfect tense.
Many of us spend countless hours sitting in front of screens.
- b. Rewrite the following sentence in the active voice:
Myopia is frequently found by doctors in children who watch much TV.
- c. Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words *Our teacher said*:
Most experts think that this can have rather negative consequences.
- d. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. **You must not change the initial three words in any way or omit any element from the original sentence:**
Homeopaths combine these ingredients with water and alcohol.
Water and alcohol
- e. Rewrite the following sentence as a third-type (impossible) conditional sentence.
If red onion makes your eyes water, it will be used in homeopathic remedies for allergies.
- f. Rewrite the following sentence in the interrogative form of the present perfect tense:
Homeopathic remedies are used for a wide variety of health issues.