

## INGLÉS

### OPCIÓN A

**Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.**

Michael Schumacher was 50 on 3 January 2019. His physical condition remains a mystery to those outside his personal circle, following the skiing accident in December 2013 which left him with severe brain injuries. He has not been seen in public since 2014. But the memory of what Schumacher achieved in Formula 1 in the course of a career that spanned 21 years is indelible. Apart from his records of seven world titles and 91 wins, Schumacher changed the sport forever. As a driver, Michael took Formula 1 to a new level with his attention to detail, his technical knowledge and physical preparation.

There had always been doubts about his first title with Benetton in 1994, given the highly controversial nature of that year's competition. Illegal driving aids were found in the car, but Benetton was not punished because the governing body (FIA) said they could find no proof they had been used. Then, people began to question the dominant Ferrari era of the early 2000s, when Schumacher won five titles. They started to wonder how much of an advantage he had had. Ferrari was the richest team and they had unlimited resources. Did this mean Schumacher was not as good as he had looked?

There was a dark side to Schumacher, and it was never far away. Schumacher often seemed to act without morals, and to be prepared to do literally anything to win. The sporting personification of Machiavelli's prince.

A human machine, a force of nature, a sportsman who raised standards in his chosen arena and carved himself a place in sporting immortality. The complexity of his legacy just makes him all the more interesting. Whether Schumacher's records are broken or not, whether or not he recovers from his accident sufficiently to re-enter public life, he will forever remain one of the greatest F1 drivers there has ever been.

### Questions

1. **Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words** (approximately 50 words; 1 point).

2. **Indicate whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) according to the text.** Copy that part (and ONLY that part) of the text which justifies your answer. (1 point; 0.25 each)

- There was nothing suspicious about his first title with Benetton.
- Schumacher was not really ambitious.
- Ferrari had less money than other teams.
- People will always remember what Schumacher did.

3. **Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here.** (1 point; 0.25 each).

- a. enigma      b. professional period of your life      c. evidence      d. ask themselves

4. **Pronunciation.** (1 point; 0.25 each)

- Which one of these words contains the sound /aɪ/ as in "my": remains, highly, away, machine?
- Which one of these words contains the sound /æ/ as in "fat": spanned, always, bar, one?
- Which one of these words contains the sound /i:/ as in "see": physical, injuries, detail, greatest?
- Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently from the rest: won, following, not, potter.

5. **Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. You must use the word or expression in *italics*.** (1.5 points; 0.5 points each).

- His physical condition remains a mystery to those outside his personal circle.  
*Nobody ..... knows...*
- Illegal driving aids were found in the car, but Benetton was not punished.  
*In spite of...*
- The complexity of his legacy makes him all the more interesting.  
*...is made...*

6. **In which part of life is it more important to be competitive, in a) studies, b) sports or c) business? Why is it especially important in that area?** (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

## INGLÉS

### OPCIÓN B

**Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.**

I ask a teenage girl, “how often do you text?” “250 times a day, or something”, she tells me. Shocking! The digital lives of teenagers have become the target of weekly attacks. In a recent essay for the Guardian, the novelist J. Franzen bemoaned online socialising, arguing that it was creating a uniquely shallow and trivial culture, making kids unable to socialise face to face.

As a parent of two boys at primary school, I'm not immune to worry about these issues. That trend is real. Is it turning kids into emoticon-addled zombies, unable to connect, to form a coherent thought or even make eye contact? Could this be true?

I don't think so. New technologies always provoke generational panic, which usually has more to do with adult fears than with the lives of teenagers. In the 1930s, parents were anxious about the radio gaining “an invincible hold of their children”. In the 80s, the great danger was the Sony Walkman – producing the teenager who “throbs with orgasmic rhythms”, as philosopher Allan Bloom claimed. When you look at today's digital activity, the facts are much more positive than you might expect.

Indeed, social scientists who study young people have found that their use of digital technology can be inventive and even beneficial. This is true not just in terms of their social lives, but of their education too. So if you constantly use the social media, will you become unable, or unwilling, to engage in face-to-face contact? The evidence suggests not.

So what's the best way to cope? The same boring old advice that applies to everything in parenting: Moderation. It's the key to model good behaviour. Parents who stare non-stop at their phones and don't read books are likely to breed kids who will do the same. As ever, we ought to scrutinise our own behaviour.

### Questions

**1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words** (approximately 50 words; 1 point).

**2. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) according to the text. Copy that part (and ONLY that part) of the text which justifies your answer.** (1 point; 0.25 each)

- Online socializing is very superficial and dangerous.
- The use of social-networking seems to make young people incapable of direct communication.
- Parents have always worried about their children getting entangled in the new technological devices.
- The best piece of advice to parents is to set a good example

**3. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here.** (1 point; 0.25 each).

- a. goal, aim      b. not very deep      c. reluctant      d. raise

**4. Pronunciation.** (1 point; 0.25 each)

- In which word is the plural ending pronounced /ɪz/: pencils, benches, plots, scientists?
- Write the word in which the “-ed” ending is pronounced /ɪd/: argued, produced, stared, intended
- Which word has the stress on the first syllable: connect, provoke, perish, control?
- In which word is the underlined letter (“a”) pronounced differently: mayor, age, nature, danger?

**5. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. You must use the word or expression in *italics*.** (1.5 points; 0.5 points each).

- I ask a teenage girl: “How often do you text?” “I text 250 times a day” she tells me.  
*I asked a teenage girl how ...and she*
- If you constantly use the social media, will you become unable, or unwilling, to engage in face-to-face contact?  
*If you constantly used ...*
- In the 1930s, parents were anxious about the radio gaining “an invincible hold of their children”  
*In the 1930s, parents feared...*

**6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of social networks?** (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

## **INGLÉS**

### **7. LISTENING TEST (1.5 points)**

**You are going to hear a journalist interviewing a private detective.**

**Here is the beginning of the conversation:**

**J:** Is being a private detective like it is in the films?

**PD:** No. I mean, in films you only see a small part of what a private detective does, and usually the exciting part. You don't see the hours and hours of waiting, the boring side. It's a much less glamorous job that the films make out.

**Here is an example of a question:**

**Why is the job of a private detective not as glamorous as it looks like in films?**

- *Because it involves a lot of fighting.*
- *Because it involves a lot of waiting.*
- *Because it doesn't involve a lot of money.*

The correct answer is: *Because it involves a lot of waiting.*

**Ready? Now read the rest of the questions and alternative answers before listening to the conversation.**

(2-minute pause)

**Now listen to the rest of the conversation. You will hear it three times. Write the correct answers in your exam book (cuadernillo). Write the complete answer in the multiple choice questions (no more than one answer for each question) and fill in the gaps in the last five questions.**

(Recording)

**Now you will hear the text again.**

(Recording)

**Now you will hear the text for the last time.**

(Recording)

**That is the end of the Listening test. Write your answers in your examination notebook (cuadernillo) if you have not already done so. Then you can go on with the rest of the examination.**

## **INGLÉS**

### **QUESTIONS:**

**1 – 5. (True/False or Multiple choice). Write the correct option (5 x 0.1 points = 0.5 points)**

- 1. Private detectives' main cases are marriage infidelity and financial obligations. TRUE or FALSE.**
- 2. What activities does a private detective's job involve?**
  - Collecting information, talking to witnesses, and collecting physical evidence
  - Following suspects and informing the police
  - Following a person, checking on their daily routine, and writing reports.
- 3. Private detectives very often just try to find a missing pet. TRUE or FALSE**
- 4. What is the difference between a male client and female client?**
  - That women's suspicions are normally justified
  - That men's suspicions are normally justified
  - There is no difference
- 5. What doesn't he like about his job?**
  - Earning rather low wages.
  - Giving his clients bad news.
  - Failing in his investigations.

**6 – 10. (Sentence completion) Fill in with the missing information using a maximum of 3 words. (5 x 0.2 points = 1.0 point)**

6. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ he uses is to keep different colour sweaters in the back of the car.
7. Because people \_\_\_\_\_ the colour much more than on the person.
8. A piece of advice for someone deceiving someone else: never throw anything \_\_\_\_\_ into the rubbish.
9. The people in old films who \_\_\_\_\_ like letters in the fireplace weren't so stupid.
10. The worst problem with being a detective is that you end up not \_\_\_\_\_ anyone.