UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID
EVALUACIÓN PARA EL ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS
UNIVERSITARIAS OFICIALES DE GRADO

Curso **2021-2022**

MATERIA: INGLÉS (Lengua extranjera adicional)

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y CALIFICACIÓN
Después de leer atentamente el examen, responda de la siguiente forma:
• elija un texto A o B y conteste EN INGLÉS a las preguntas 1, 2, 3 y 4 asociadas al texto elegido.
• responda EN INGLÉS una pregunta a elegir entre las preguntas A.5 o B.5.
TIEMPO Y CALIFICACIÓN: 90 minutos. Las preguntas 1, 2 y 4 asociadas al texto elegido se calificarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3 asociada al texto elegido sobre 1 punto y la pregunta elegida entre A.5 o B.5 sobre 3 puntos.

TEXTO A

Happy Faces Everywhere

If you have ever seen a face in an inanimate object, your brain is engaged in a process called pareidolia. This is the tendency to see a pattern or meaning in something, where actually there is nothing there. Seeing faces in everyday objects is a common experience. Many of us perceive a smiley face in the clouds, in the froth of a cappuccino, or in an object as mundane as an electrical plug socket. Scientists from the University of Sydney carried out a study to investigate whether our brain processes these illusory faces in the same way it does with real human faces. Their research suggests there are some similarities in how we recognise both human and 'false' faces.

In the study, 17 volunteers looked at a series of illusory and human faces, and they had to rate the strength of emotional attachment they felt upon seeing each one. Psychologist David Alais said: "We know these objects are not truly faces, yet the perception of a face lingers." He added: "We end up with something strange: a parallel experience that the object is both a compelling face and an object. Two things at once, and we focus more on the image of a face than the fact it is an object. The first impression of a face does not give way to the second perception of an object."

The researchers point to the importance of facial expressions as social communication as the reason for why our brains are constantly recognizing faces and assessing their expressions. It helps us determine what sort of situation we are in, and what to do next, which is why our brains have learned to do it so quickly and with so little information (just a hint of two eyes and a nose, perhaps).

Adapted from "Here's Why We Tend to See Faces Everywhere We Look, According to Science," *Science Alert*, July 9, 2021. <https://www.sciencealert.com/here-s-why-we-tend-to-see-faces-everywhere-we-look>

TEXTO A

QUESTIONS

A.1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. Use a complete sentence. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.
a) Scientists say the ways we identify real and false faces are totally identical.
b) In the experiment, the volunteers had to measure their emotions only when seeing false faces.
(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

A.2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.
a) What does pareidolia mean?
b) Why do researchers underline the importance of face recognition as social communication?
(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

A.3.- Find the words in the text that mean:
a) conducted (paragraph 1)
b) although (paragraph 2)
c) lead (paragraph 2)
d) fast (paragraph 3)
 (Puntuación máxima: **1 punto**)

A.4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.
a) The researchers found that the study participants mostly agreed _____ the expressions that the pareidolia faces _____ (show).
b) However, it is still _____ (know) whether the expression in illusory faces _____ (involve) the same mechanisms as human faces.
c) Regardless _____ your version of true _____ (happy), living a happier, more satisfied life is within reach.
d) Making a conscious effort to focus your attention on _____ is happening around you can help you feel _____ (good).
(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

A.5.- Write about 150 to 200 words on the following topic.
What would you need to become a happier and more positive person? Explain.
(Puntuación máxima: **3 puntos**)

TEXTO B

Economists 'Grossly Undervalue Young Lives'

Many economic assessments of the climate crisis "grossly undervalue the lives of young people and future generations," Professor Stern warned, before the climate summit in Glasgow. Economists have failed to take into account the "immense risks and potential loss of life" that could occur as a result of the climate crisis, he said, as well as badly underestimating the speed at which the costs of clean technologies, such as solar and wind energy, have fallen.

Stern said the economics profession had also misunderstood the basics of "discounting", the way in which economic models value future assets and lives compared with their value today. "It means economists have grossly undervalued the lives of young people who are most at threat from the devastating impacts of climate change," he said. "Discounting has been applied in such a way that it is effectively discrimination by date of birth."

Youth protests around the world, sparked by the school strike of Greta Thunberg, have been a key factor in increasing demands for action in recent years, along with rising extreme weather events. Recent research shows people born today will suffer many times more extreme heatwaves and other climate disasters over their lifetimes than their grandparents.

However, Stern said: "The move to net zero emissions can be the great driver of a new form of growth – the growth story of the 21st century. This growth will be more resource-efficient, more productive, and healthier, and will offer greater protection to our biodiversity." Renewable energy costs have fallen dramatically, and the use of electric cars is increasing. Meanwhile, 75% of global emissions are now covered by national commitments to net zero emissions by the middle part of the century.

TEXTO B

QUESTIONS

B.1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. Use a complete sentence. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

a) Youth demonstrations and extreme weather have triggered action to address the climate emergency.

b) There has been a slight decrease in energy costs and use of electric cars.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

B.2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

a) According to recent studies, how will extreme weather conditions affect people in the near future?

b) According to Stern, what are the consequences of moving to zero emissions?

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

B.3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

a) consider (paragraph 1)

b) dropped (paragraph 1)

c) disastrous (paragraph 2)

d) used (paragraph 2)

(Puntuación máxima: **1 punto**)

B.4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

a) Several countries have _____ (recent) announced major commitments to cut their carbon emissions, _____ (promise) to reach "net zero" in the coming years.

b) Solar PV module prices _____ (fall) by around 90% since the end _____ 2009.

c) The climate crisis presents a threat _____ food and water security if we keep _____ (burn) fossil fuels at our current rates.

d) **Complete the following sentence to report what was said.**

"Why was Greta Thunberg criticised by some politicians last year?"

The journalist asked _____.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

B.5.- Write about 150 to 200 words on the following topic.

Taking future challenges into account, describe a day in the life of a person 100 years from now.

(Puntuación máxima: **3 puntos**)

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN Y CALIFICACIÓN
INGLÉS (Lengua extranjera adicional)

El ejercicio incluirá cinco preguntas, pudiendo obtenerse por la suma de todas ellas una puntuación máxima de 10 puntos. Junto a cada pregunta se especifica la puntuación máxima otorgada. La valoración y los objetivos de cada una de estas preguntas son los siguientes:

Pregunta 1: Hasta 2 puntos. Se trata de medir exclusivamente la comprensión lectora. El estudiante deberá decidir si dos frases que se le presentan son verdaderas o falsas, copiando a continuación únicamente el fragmento del texto que justifica su elección. Se otorgará 1 punto por cada apartado. Se calificará con 0 puntos la opción elegida que no vaya justificada.

Pregunta 2: Hasta 2 puntos. Se pretende comprobar dos destrezas: la comprensión lectora y la expresión escrita, mediante la formulación de dos preguntas abiertas que el estudiante deberá contestar basándose en la información del texto, pero utilizando sus propias palabras en la respuesta. Cada una de las preguntas valdrá 1 punto, asignándose 0,5 puntos a la comprensión de la pregunta y del texto, y 0,5 a la corrección gramatical y ortográfica de la respuesta.

Pregunta 3: Hasta 1 punto. Esta pregunta trata de medir el dominio del vocabulario en el aspecto de la comprensión. El estudiante demostrará esta capacidad localizando en el párrafo que se le indica un sinónimo, adecuado al contexto, de cuatro palabras o definiciones. Se adjudicará 0,25 por cada apartado.

Pregunta 4: Hasta 2 puntos. Con esta pregunta se pretende comprobar los conocimientos gramaticales del estudiante, en sus aspectos morfológicos y/o sintácticos. Se presentarán oraciones con huecos que el estudiante deberá completar o rellenar. También podrán presentarse oraciones para ser transformadas u otro tipo de ítem. Se adjudicará 0,25 a cada "hueco en blanco" y en el caso de las transformaciones o ítems de otro tipo se concederá 0,5 con carácter unitario.

Pregunta 5: Hasta 3 puntos. Se trata de una redacción, de 150 a 200 palabras, en la que el estudiante podrá demostrar su capacidad para expresarse libremente en inglés. Se propondrá una única opción y se otorgarán 1,5 puntos por el buen dominio de la lengua – léxico, estructura sintáctica, etc. – y 1,5 por la madurez en la expresión de las ideas – organización, coherencia y creatividad. Para corregir esta redacción se utilizará la siguiente rúbrica de evaluación:

Puntuación: de 0 – 3

Cada apartado se valorará entre 0 y 0,5, según se ajuste a lo que figura en el descriptor de "Excelente" (con la nota máxima de 0,5) o de "Deficiente" (con la nota mínima de 0).

	Excelente	Nota	Deficiente
CONTENIDO	El mensaje es claro, preciso y coherente, con ideas interesantes, que se atienen al tema propuesto. Se sigue el requisito de extensión mínima.	---/0,5	El mensaje es demasiado confuso, ambiguo o incoherente, con ideas irrelevantes o repetitivas. No se sigue el requisito de extensión mínima.
	Se muestra capacidad para desarrollar un punto de vista personal, con opiniones originales. Las ideas se ilustran de forma adecuada.	---/0,5	Es difícil distinguir la postura personal del autor. Se incluyen generalidades sin fundamento, porque no se aportan datos o ejemplos que ilustren las ideas expuestas.
	Se emplean conectores de forma efectiva y variada.	---/0,5	Faltan conectores adecuados y se acusa una falta de transiciones temáticas lógicas.
FORMA	No hay errores importantes de gramática	---/0,5	Hay errores graves de gramática
	No muestra limitaciones en el uso del vocabulario que utiliza.	---/0,5	Hay errores graves de léxico.
	No hay errores importantes de ortografía y/o puntación.	-- / 0,5	Hay múltiples equivocaciones en el uso de la ortografía y/o la puntuación.
Total		**--- / 3**	

Question A.1

a) **FALSE**: "Their research suggests there are some similarities in how we recognise both human and 'false' faces."

b) **FALSE**: "In the study, 17 volunteers looked at a series of illusory and human faces, and they had to rate the strength of emotional attachment they felt upon seeing each one."

Question A.2

Key ideas

a) Pareidolia refers to the appreciation of abstract forms or images as recognizable objects when there is nothing meaningful.

b) Researchers consider that face recognition is important in relation to social communication because it is useful to know what the context is, and how to react to that situation.

Question A.3

a) carried out

b) yet

c) give way

d) quickly

Question A.4

a) on / with ------- were showing / showed

b) unknown ------- involves

c) of ------- happiness

d) what ------- better

Question B.1

a) **TRUE:** "Youth protests around the world, sparked by the school strike of Greta Thunberg, have been a key factor in increasing demands for action in recent years, along with rising extreme weather events."

b) **FALSE:** "Renewable energy costs have fallen dramatically, and the use of electric cars is increasing."

Question B.2

Key ideas

a) Extreme weather conditions will affect new generations and people born recently because they will suffer from more extremely high temperatures for longer periods and other climate problems in their lives.

b) Stern says that the change to zero emissions will bring in a different kind of progress in the 21st century. This progress will improve productivity, efficiency and health while protecting nature.

Question B.3

a) take into account

b) fallen

c) devastating

d) applied

Question B.4

a) recently ------- promising

b) have fallen / have been falling ------- of

c) to ------- burning

d) The journalist asked why Greta Thunberg had been criticized by some politicians last year / the year before / the previous year.