



**UNIVERSIDAD DE LA RIOJA**

**Pruebas de Acceso a la Universidad (L.O.G.S.E.)**

**Curso 2001/2002**

**Convocatoria: Junio**

**ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS.**

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## **A BRITISH ACTOR**

For many cinema goers Anthony Hopkins, born in 1937 in South Wales into a working class family, is today Great Britain's number one actor on the screen. Early in his career he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and got one of his first parts at the National Theatre which was then directed by Sir Lawrence Olivier. His film debut came in 1968 playing Richard the Lion-heart in *The Lion in Winter*. However, to arrive at the desirable status he now enjoys, Hopkins had to dominate a self-destructive habit which almost put an end to his career: he was too fond of alcohol. After a sad divorce from his first wife he moved to the USA and appeared in a number of films. It was the success of his third film, *Magic*, and his decision to stop drinking which allowed him to enter into a much better period of his life. He gained international superstardom by playing the part of the unbalanced Dr. Hannibal in *The Silence of the Lambs*, which earned him an Oscar. This success was followed in 1992 by a more sympathetic character, Dr. Van Helsing in Coppola's cinematic adaptation of Bram Stoker's *Dracula*. In 1993 he played the part of the repressed butler, Stevens, in James Ivory's *The Remains of the Day*, the film adaptation of Kazuo Ishiguro's novel which won the Booker prize. One of Hopkins's latest roles has been again Dr. Hannibal in *Hannibal* which has been recently showing in many theatres.

## **QUESTIONS**

- 1. Answer the following questions according to the text but using your own words:  
(2 points)**
  - a) What was Hopkins' problem during the early years of his career?
  - b) What kind of reputation does Hopkins have nowadays on the screen?

**2-A Write two comparative sentences using the underlined adjectives and making the necessary transformations. (1 point)**

a).....

b) .....

**2-B Complete these two conditional sentences with the correct form of the verb given: (1 point)**

c) Anthony Hopkins would not have gained international superstardom if he .....  
(not play) the part of Dr. Hannibal.

d) I would be happy to go to the cinema if you ..... (go) with me.

**3. Give synonyms or define the words in one of the following sections: (1 point)**

a) career, dominate, part, fame.

b) debut, allowed, won, latest.

**4. Summarise the text in no more than 40 words using as many of your own words as possible. (2 points)**

**5. Write a composition of about 80-100 words on one of the following topics: (3 points)**

a) Explain what you think are the advantages and disadvantages in the life of an actor.

b) Write about what you would like to study at university and why.



## **CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN DEL TEXTO**

### **"A BRITISH ACTOR "**

**Pregunta 1.** Las dos preguntas de esta sección pretenden evaluar la comprensión global del texto y la habilidad de comentarlo coherentemente.

**Pregunta 2.** La valoración de 2 puntos (0'5 por apartado) tiene como objetivo medir los conocimientos morfosintácticos del alumno.

**Pregunta 3.** La calificación de 1 punto (0'25 por palabra) pretende medir la riqueza léxica del alumno.

**Pregunta 4.** En este apartado se valorará preferentemente la capacidad del alumno para sintetizar.

**Pregunta 5.** En el apartado de la composición se valorarán especialmente los siguientes puntos:

- La corrección morfosintáctica de la producción escrita.
- La riqueza léxica.
- La coherencia y la cohesión del texto (empleo de conectores, organización del texto etc.).
- La aportación de ideas.



UNIVERSIDAD DE LA RIOJA

*Pruebas de Acceso a la Universidad (L.O.G.S.E.)*

*Curso 2001/2002*

*Convocatoria: Septiembre*

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## THE REGIONS OF THE OCEAN

Life in the oceans which occupy so much of the Earth's surface is divided into several distinct zones, each with its own group of creatures that feed upon each other and also depend on each other in different ways. There is, first of all, what is known as the tidal zone where land and sea meet. Then comes a zone of shallow seas around continents, which goes down to about 500 feet. This zone is called the continental shelf. It is in these two zones that the vast majority of the types of marine life occur. The deep ocean adds two more regions, the zone of light and the zone of perpetual darkness. In clear ocean water light could still be seen at a depth of 1000 feet through the windows of the *Triest*, a submarine used for scientific research. But for practical purposes for the life forms in the area, the zone supporting life ends at about 600 feet. At depths below that level there is too little light to support the growth of the "grass" of the sea--as are called the single-celled green plants. These plants belong to several different species, all of which have a capability that is extremely important to the other residents of the ocean: with the aid of sunlight they can manufacture sugar and starch. These compounds are necessary for the nutrition of the other life forms and are the base of the great food pyramid of the ocean.

### QUESTIONS

**2. Answer the following questions according to the text but using your own words: (2 points)**

a) What are the different sea zones discussed in the text?

b) What do sea plants need light for?

**2- A Fill in the blanks with a correct relative pronoun: (1 point)**

a) I have a friend ..... brother is at London University.

b) Have you found the money ..... was lost?

**2-B Fill in the gaps with the appropriate preposition: (1 point)**

c) My friend Mary is living ..... a third floor apartment .... the moment.

d) The student ..... blue is very good ..... studying mathematics.

**3. Give synonyms or define the words in one of the following sections: (1 point)**

a) surface, shallow, darkness, research.

b) belong, aid, capability, manufacture.

**4. Summarise the text in no more than 40 words using as many of your own words as possible. (2 points)**

**5. Write a composition of about 80-100 words on one of the following topics: (3 points)**

a) What benefits do we get from the ocean?

b) Discuss a book that you have read.

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