



OPCIÓN A

The Facebook party that became a riot

It began as a plan for a very normal 16th birthday party. Merthe Weusthuis wanted a quiet celebration with a small group of friends in her family home in the small Dutch town of Haren. Like many teenagers, she decided to send out invitations via a social network site. But Merthe made one big mistake: she used open-access settings on Facebook, so it wasn't just her friends who could see details of the event, lots of strangers could too.

The number of invitation acceptances quickly snowballed into an avalanche. Not marking the event as 'private' meant the electronic invitation was eventually seen by 240,000 people, of whom 30,000 confirmed online that they planned to attend. To make matters worse, an unauthorised campaign was launched to promote the party by means of a dedicated website and Twitter account, which received hundreds of thousands of hits. The party became known as 'Project X Haren' after the 2012 American film Project X in which three high school students throw a birthday party that spins out of control. Video trailers for Merthe's party were produced, with scenes from Project X edited in, and they were posted on YouTube. T-shirts featuring Merthe's face were also made, all without her knowledge or consent.

Even after Merthe's parents had cancelled the party, the publicity didn't stop. Local media reported on the forthcoming event and teenagers turned up to have their pictures taken outside the Weusthuis family home. On the evening the party was to have taken place, about 5,000 teenagers began gathering in Haren, many outside the Weusthuis house. When it became clear that there was nothing to gatecrash, violence broke out and 500 riot police equipped with helmets, shields and batons were brought in to control the crowd. Shops in the centre of Haren were vandalised and looted, journalists were attacked, cars were set on fire or overturned and street signs and lamp posts were damaged.

However, Facebook was also involved in the clean-up effort in the days after the riot. A group called 'Project Clean-X Haren' was set up to gather and organise volunteers. Another group named 'Suspect-X Haren' was created to help police identify and arrest the rioters by sharing photos and videos of the event.

1. Choose the correct answer a, b or c. (3 points, 0.5 each)

1. Merthe Weusthuis made the mistake of ____.
 - a) using Facebook to organise her birthday celebration
 - b) letting her friends invite their friends to her party
 - c) not checking who could see her online invitation
2. The number of confirmed guests ____.
 - a) did not reflect the reality
 - b) got out of control almost immediately
 - c) suddenly shot up when people started watching the YouTube video trailers
3. Project X Haren' was named after ____.
 - a) another party in the same area
 - b) a party video on YouTube
 - c) a film
4. Local journalists ____.
 - a) gave the event publicity
 - b) tried to discourage people from attending
 - c) gathered outside the house
5. Violence broke out when ____.
 - a) teenagers arrived in large numbers
 - b) people realised there was no party
 - c) gatecrashers saw the riot police
6. After the riot, Facebook was used to ____.
 - a) send messages of support to Merthe and her family



- b) help rioters get in contact with each other
- c) help the town recover from the violence

2. Answer these questions in no more than 5 words. (1 point, 0.25 each)

- a. How old was Merthe when she organised her birthday party?
- b. How did she send out her invitations to the party?
- c. What happened to the shops in Haren on the day of the party?
- d. Why was 'Project Clean X Haren' set up?

3. Find a word in the text for each of these definitions. (1 point, 0.25 each)

- a) making very little noise.
- b) a website.
- c) go to an event.
- d) happening soon.

4. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (1 point, 0.25 each).

- a. Merthe did not mark the event as 'private', so the electronic invitation was seen by 240,000 people.
If Merthe
- b. The police identified and arrested the rioters.
The rioters.....
- c. There were 500 riot police. They were equipped with helmets, shields and batons.
There were 500
- d. 'There are more than 5,000 people outside the house', a policeman said.
A policeman

5. Are people becoming less social because of social media? Write a (150 word) essay to discuss this question. The following aspects might be helpful: interaction with your friends, addictions, cyberbullying, etc (3 points).

6. You are celebrating your 18th birthday next Saturday. Text your friends to tell them about the event. Your message should include the date, place and time of the party, do tell them that presents are not accepted. DO NOT include any names (Write between 35 and 50 words). (1 point)



OPCIÓN B

Egypt travel guide

Courtesy and hospitality are important when doing business in Egypt. The host of a business meeting will usually offer tea or a small snack before commencing. It's polite to refuse the first offer, but once the host insists, the guest should then accept.

Alcohol is legal, but should be avoided until visitors know their Egyptian colleague's attitude towards drinking, and, if acceptable, should be drunk in moderation. It is not considered suitable for women to over-indulge in alcohol. If you are invited to a business lunch, expect food to be lavish and plentiful.

Throughout the Arab world, it is considered bad manners either to display anger or to openly criticize another person in public. Tact and diplomacy are always required. In social life, punctuality is almost laughable. For business, visitors should be on time but expect locals to be often late, and do not take offence. Men should not offer to shake a woman's hand, and vice versa, unless clearly invited to do so. Men and women should dress smartly for business meetings – suits and tie for men; suit for women or smart trousers/skirt/jacket – and always dress modestly. Shoulders and knees should never be shown. On taking power in 1970, Anwar al-Sadat introduced a policy of *infitah* (openness) towards investment. Egypt's economy underwent rapid growth during the 1970s with the quick expansion of the oil industry, tourism and the Suez Canal, and it has continued to expand in subsequent decades.

The tourist sector is expanding rapidly, particularly along the Red Sea and Mediterranean coasts, despite sporadic terrorist activities of Islamic fundamentalists. Agriculture, which relies on irrigation from the Nile, employs one-third of the working population. Foreign aid, especially from the USA, is an important source of government funds.

There are internet cafés in the main cities, including Cairo, Alexandria, Dahab and Luxor. Even small, more remote towns including Siwa will have at least one venue, usually in the market area. Connection is usually reliable. Tourists can also access the Internet in hotels, with in-room Wi-Fi available, though often at a costly price.

The Egyptian press is one of the most influential and widely read in the region, while Egyptian TV and the film industry supplies much of the Arab-speaking world with shows from its Media Production City. Press freedom is encouraged. Press laws which allow prison sentences for libel have encouraged self-censorship on sensitive issues.

1. Choose the correct answer a, b or c. (3 points, 0.5 each)

1. At a business meeting in Egypt, ...
 - a) refusing food or drink is acceptable
 - b) tea will be offered when they reach a deal
 - c) it is bad manners to repeatedly reject the drinks offered
2. Which one is right?
 - a) Women are not allowed to drink alcohol
 - b) Women can drink alcohol but only moderately
 - c) Foreign people shouldn't drink alcohol in any case
3. Choose the correct option.
 - a) Local people are always on time
 - b) Shaking hands is banned to women
 - c) Foreign business people are required to be punctual
4. In the 1970s...
 - a) Islamic activists prevented its economy from growing
 - b) Egypt's economy was based mainly on three sources
 - c) Egyptian oil industry grew rapidly without any foreign help
5. Agriculture employs ...
 - a) 1/4 of the working population
 - b) 2/5 of the working population
 - c) 1/3 of the working population



6. With regards to media and communication...
- a) internet connections in hotels are expensive
 - b) there is no Internet access in small towns
 - c) journalists have their work censored before it is published

2. Answer these questions in no more than 5 words. (1 point, 0.25 each)

- a. What qualities are important when doing business in Egypt?
- b. Who introduced a policy of *infitah* (openness)?
- c. Where can tourists access the internet?
- d. Which is the most influential and widely read media in the region?

3. Find a word in the text for each of these definitions. (1 point, 0.25 each)

- a) the act of being friendly and welcoming to guests and visitors.
- b) express disapproval of someone or something.
- c) in a fast or sudden way.
- d) belonging or connected to a country that is not your own

4. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (1 point, 0.25 each).

- a. Tourists can also access the Internet in hotels

The internet

- b. Egypt's economy underwent rapid growth with the expansion of the oil industry, tourism and the Suez Canal.

If the oil industry, tourism

- c. The Egyptian press is one of the most influential. It is widely read in the region.

The Egyptian press

- d. 'If you are invited to a business lunch, expect food to be lavish and plentiful', said the author.

The author

5. Write a travel guide about Logroño (150 words). In the guide you should include the following information: location, how to get to Logroño, places to visit, accommodation, food, and nightlife (3 points).

6. You are on a school trip to London. Your best friend (Emily) lives there and she doesn't know you are in the city. Write a short message to tell her the date, place and time you are free to meet. Your name is Bienvenido (Write between 35 and 50 words). (1 point)



ESTRUCTURA DE LAS PRUEBAS

- 1) La prueba tiene una duración de 90 minutos.
- 2) No se permiten diccionarios ni otros materiales didácticos.
- 3) Se escribirá en tinta negra o azul. No se admitirá el uso de ningún tipo de corrector ni el uso de bolígrafos borrables.
- 4) Hay dos opciones de examen, A y B. Se debe optar por una de ellas, sin combinar preguntas de una y otra.
- 5) Se pasarán todas las respuestas a la hoja de respuestas.
- 6) El incumplimiento de las observaciones 2,3 y 4 conllevará la nulidad del examen.

CRITERIOS GENERALES DE CORRECCIÓN

A) Pregunta 1. Elección múltiple. Las seis cuestiones de esta sección pretenden evaluar la comprensión del texto. Se evaluará con un máximo de 3 puntos. (0,5 puntos por cuestión).

B) Pregunta 2. Se valorará la comprensión específica del texto. Habrá cuatro cuestiones a responder en un máximo de cinco palabras cada una, valorándose la respuesta correcta inequívoca a las mismas. Se evaluará con un máximo de 1 puntos. (0,25 puntos por cuestión).

C) Pregunta 3. Semiabierta. Las cuatro definiciones tienen como objetivo evaluar la riqueza léxica. Se valorará la habilidad de encontrar en el texto las palabras cuyas definiciones se ofrecen. Se evaluará con un máximo de 1 punto. (0,25 puntos por cuestión).

D) Pregunta 4. Semiabierta. Reformulación. Con carácter general no existe más de una reformulación correcta que, como se pide en el enunciado de la pregunta, mantenga el significado de la expresión original. De manera excepcional podrían considerarse reformulaciones alternativas, solo las contenidas en la plantilla de soluciones de la prueba. (0,25 puntos por cuestión).

E) Pregunta 5. Abierta. Se valorará la expresión escrita desarrollando un tema con una extensión de 150 palabras. Se evaluará con un máximo de 3 puntos distribuidos de la siguiente manera:

- 1) Adecuación/cohesión: tratar el tema con riqueza de ideas, formato y registro adecuados, secuenciación y organización de ideas y argumentos, uso de conectores y número de palabras requerido. Si se escriben menos de 130 palabras se penalizará con 1 punto. Si el alumno escribe más de 180 palabras se penalizará con 0,5 puntos, y si escribe más de 200, con 1 punto.
- 2) Corrección: corrección morfosintáctica, léxica y ortográfica. (1 punto).
- 3) Riqueza: variedad, riqueza y precisión gramatical y léxica. (1 punto).
- 4) La no realización de la tarea exigida se valorará con 0 puntos.

F) Pregunta 6. Abierta. Redactar notas, mensajes, anuncios, WhatsApp, etc. breves, entre 35 y 50 palabras. Se evaluará con un máximo de 1 punto. Se valorarán especialmente los siguientes aspectos:

1) Adecuación y cohesión: 0,5 puntos.

2) Corrección y riqueza: 0,5 puntos.

Si se escriben menos de 30 palabras, la calificación será de 0 puntos.

Si se escriben entre 30 y 50 palabras, se penalizará con 0,25 puntos.

Si se escriben entre 50-70 palabras, se penalizará con 0,5 puntos.

Si se escriben 70 o más palabras, la calificación será de 1 punto.

Se admitirán acrónimos de instituciones, pero no se admitirán abreviaturas que no figuren en



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Curso Académico: 2018-19

ASIGNATURA: LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS

el diccionario en las dos preguntas de producción escrita.

G) La puntuación mínima en cada pregunta será de 0.