



Hay dos opciones de examen, A y B. Se debe optar por una de ellas, sin combinar preguntas de una y otra.

No se permiten diccionarios ni otros materiales didácticos.

OPCIÓN A

People from Mars and robots from other planets

Science fiction refers to various genres of literature and film that present some fictitious elements based on real or hypothetical science and technology. Usually, science fiction is set in the future. Some stories are set in the modern day (or even the past), but still focus on science and technology as a theme. Science fiction writers should have a good command of the most relevant scientific theories. In the popular perspective, science fiction is assumed to be part of the fantasy genre, which opposes realistic approaches to narrative.

According to critics, science fiction is typically divided into two schools: hard science fiction and soft science fiction, however what defines either is very vague. It is generally accepted that there are degrees of hardness rather than something just being simply "hard" or "soft", although sometimes the terms hard or soft science fiction mean whatever people want them to mean, and you'll rarely see much consensus except in obvious cases such as *Star Wars*. Science fiction is also often distinguished by the context in which the story takes place, such as alternate reality, cyberpunk, military science fiction, etc.

Hard science fiction generally explores ideas generated from actual real (hard, or serious) science, theoretical or not, and how people might deal with such situations. Soft science fiction is even less defined, and is the subject of much debate and controversy. When the term is taken to simply mean "science fiction that's not hard", it is the most common form of science fiction seen in all forms of media.

Soft science fiction includes works that either have little or no focus on the science aspect of the story, instead focusing on the story, character, or pure entertainment with plenty of action, or works that do focus on the science, but the "science" is mostly fictional.

1.Comprehension exercises (2 points):

1.a – The two main classes of science fiction (0.5 points):

- a. are neatly defined.
- b. have rather vague boundaries.
- c. are only applied to science fiction set in the future.

1.b – The author claims that (0.5 points):

- a. If we take a broad definition of the term, most science fiction is soft.
- b. military science fiction is a typical example of hard science fiction.
- c. true science plays a central role in soft science fiction.



1.c – Science fiction stories are always set in the future (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence in the text supporting or contradicting this statement, 0.5 points).

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1.d – People generally do not discuss about the definition of soft science fiction. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence in the text supporting or contradicting this statement, 0.5 points).

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2.Do the following grammar exercises according to the instructions given (2 points) :

2.a – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, (0.5 points):

- According to critics, science fiction is divided into two schools.
- Critics ...

2.b – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first (0.5 points):

- Science fiction explores how people might deal with such situations.
- Science fiction explores how such situations...

2.c – Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning remains the same. You must use the word "ought"(0.5 points):

- Science fiction writers should have a good command of the most relevant scientific theories.

- 2.d – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one (0.5 points):

- When the term is taken to mean "science fiction that's not hard", it is the most common form of science fiction.
- If we ...

3.Below you will find the definitions of six words occurring in the text. Choose only four of them and indicate the word each definition corresponds to. Write the word and then copy its definition (1 point):

1. point of view, way of regarding things
2. demanding, difficult to understand
3. the conditions and circumstances that are relevant to an event
4. to have as contents or contain as ingredient or element
5. conjectural, speculative, not confirmed yet
6. stages or steps in a scale of relative amount or intensity

4.Write a summary of the text of about 30 – 45 words using your own words. (2 points):

5.Write a composition of about 120 – 150 words on the following topic (3 points):

The world in the year 2050. What do you think about the future of mankind?



OPCIÓN B

Differences between pop and rock music

Pop music is a genre of music that is often regarded as the softer alternative to rock. It constitutes the type of songs that are relatively short and aimed at commercial recording. The main audience for pop music is the youth market. This type of music constitutes relatively short love songs with a straight message that identifies with the ups and downs common in relationships of all type. Rock music has got a lot of sub genres. Pop music's basic elements have fairly remained unchanged for some time now, although it has on a small scale been influenced by other popular music genres.

Whereas pop music will reach out to the general audience, rock music mainly identifies with a particular subculture, having evolved from western and country music to rock and roll and then to mainstream rock. Rock is often performed by a group of members known as a rock band or rock group. Each band member will usually be skilled in playing a particular instrument so it is common to find a bass guitarist, an electric guitarist, a drummer and a lead singer making up a rock band. For pop artists, they will usually come as solo artists or if in a group they will all be singers without anyone taking up a particular instrument.

Pop music gives its listeners a notably different sound from rock. Pop involves more singing and vocal expression. Rock, on the other hand, is an expression of emotions through instruments, so vocals matter less. But that may be another reason for rock to have many sub genres, because there's a variety of ways to express emotions through instruments. Sub genres of rock like classic rock, hard, alternative, indie and soft rock are all ways of expression of emotions using metals and the sounds they produce.

1.Comprehension exercises (2 points):

1.a – Rock helps to express emotions (0.5 points):

- a. through the lyrics of the songs.
- b. by means of the instruments.
- c. because every member of the band sings.

1.b – The author claims that (0.5 points):

- a. rock music is the dominion of solo artists.
- b. pop and rock music are basically the same thing.
- c. the origins of rock are related to country music.

1.c – Pop songs are longer than other types of musical pieces. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence in the text supporting or contradicting this statement, 0.5 points).

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1.d – Concerning sound, pop and rock are totally equivalent. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence in the text supporting or contradicting this statement, 0.5 points).

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2. Do the following grammar exercises according to the instructions given (2 points) :

2.a – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, (0.5 points):

- Pop music has been influenced by other popular music genres.
- Other popular music genres...

2.b – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, (0.5 points):

- Rock is an expression of emotions through instruments so vocals matter less.
- Vocals matter ...

2.c – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one (0.5 points):

- That may be another reason for rock to have many sub genres, because there's a variety of ways to express emotions through instruments.
- As ...

2.d – Rewrite the sentence using the words "commonly" and "found". (0.5 points):

- It is common to find an electric guitarist in these groups.
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3. Below you will find the definitions of six words occurring in the text. Choose only four of them and indicate the word each definition corresponds to. Write the word and then copy its definition (1 point):

1. communication from one person or group to another
2. relations, connections
3. something played to produce musical tones or sounds
4. a person who belongs to a group
5. strong feelings or sentiments
6. little

4. Write a summary of the text of about 30 – 45 words using your own words. (2 points):

5. Write a composition of about 120 – 150 words on the following topic (3 points):

Why do you think music is so relevant a part of human life?



**UNIVERSIDAD
DE LA RIOJA**

Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad (LOE)

Curso: 2012/2013

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ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

Observaciones

- 1) No se permiten diccionarios ni otros materiales didácticos.
- 2) Hay dos opciones de examen, A y B. Se debe optar por una de ellas, sin combinar preguntas de una y otra.

Criterios específicos de corrección

- A) **Pregunta 1.** Las cuatro cuestiones de esta sección evalúan la comprensión del texto. Se valorará con un máximo de 2 puntos (0,5 puntos por cuestión).
- B) **Pregunta 2.** Su objetivo es evaluar la competencia morfosintáctica del alumno. Se valorará con un máximo de 2 puntos (0,5 puntos por cuestión).
- C) **Pregunta 3.** Su objetivo es evaluar el dominio del léxico a través de la capacidad de deducir y recuperar el significado de las palabras en su contexto y, sobre todo, de encontrar en el texto las palabras cuyas definiciones se ofrecen. Se valorará con un máximo de 1 punto (0,25 puntos por cuestión):
- D) **Pregunta 4.** Esta parte del examen valora la capacidad de síntesis y de destacar la información y las ideas más importantes del texto. Se valorará con un máximo de 2 puntos.
- E) **Pregunta 5.** Se trata de una redacción. Se evaluará con un máximo de 3 puntos. Se valorarán especialmente los siguientes aspectos:
 1. La corrección ortográfica y morfosintáctica.
 2. La riqueza léxica.
 3. La claridad y eficacia en la presentación de ideas; la coherencia y cohesión del texto (conectores entre unidades sintácticas, organización del texto,...).

