



OPCIÓN A:

Gender discrimination

Though gender discrimination and sexism refers to beliefs and attitudes in relation to the gender of a person, such beliefs and attitudes are of a social nature and do not, normally, carry any legal consequences. Sex discrimination, on the other hand, may have legal consequences.

Though what constitutes sex discrimination varies between countries, the essence is that it is an adverse action taken by one person against another person that would not have occurred had the person been of another sex. This is considered a form of prejudice and is illegal in certain enumerated circumstances in most countries.

Sexual discrimination can arise in different contexts. For instance an employee may be discriminated against by being asked discriminatory questions during a job interview, or because an employer did not hire, promote or wrongfully terminated an employee based on his or her gender, or employers pay unequally based on gender.

In an educational setting there could be claims that a student was excluded from an educational institution, program, opportunity, loan, student group, or scholarship due to his or her gender. Another setting where there have been claims of gender discrimination is banking; for example if one is refused credit or is offered unequal loan terms based on one's gender.

Another setting where there is usually gender discrimination is when one is refused to extend his or her credit, refused approval of credit/loan process, and if there is a burden of unequal loan terms based on one's gender.

Socially, sexual differences have been used to justify different roles for men and women.

However, there are also some psychological differences in regard to how problems are dealt with and emotional perceptions and reactions which may relate to hormones and the successful characteristics of each gender during longstanding roles in past primitive lifestyles.

1. Comprehension exercises (2 points):

1.a – According to the text (0.5 points):

- a. some female people may be discriminated when trying to get a loan.
- b. there are circumstances in which sexual discrimination is illegal everywhere.
- c. People do not contract you if you are a female person.



1.b – According to the text (0.5 points):

- a. unequal loan terms are usually based on one's gender.
- b. emotional perceptions may be due to different roles played between men and women in the past.
- c. A large number of psychological differences may be found between men and women.

1.c – Sex and Gender discrimination have the same consequences. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence supporting this idea) (0.5 points).

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1.d – Women face problems in a different psychological way.

(Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence supporting this idea) (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):

- I regret to have failed my exams.

- I wish

2.b – Turn the two sentences into a conditional clause (0.5 points):

- We didn't speak to him. He arrived late.

- If he

2.c – Turn the two sentences into a relative clause (0.5 points):

- I have a boss. His name is Paul.

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2.d – Write the appropriate verb form of the verb in brackets (0.5 points):

- We needn't (to be) in a hurry. Our meeting is at ten.

3. Identify ONLY FOUR words from their definitions. Write the word and the definition to make it clear (1 point):

- occur, come up, happen



- a partiality that prevents objective consideration of an issue or situation
- employ, contract, take on
- financial aid provided to a student on the basis of academic merit
- expelled, thrown out, kicked out
- load, onerous or difficult concern

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

5. Write a composition of about 100 – 150 words on the following topic (3 points):

Is there gender discrimination in Spain? Why?



OPCIÓN B:

The secret of IKEA's success

If you shop at IKEA, you are no doubt familiar with the problem and frustration of assembling its flat-pack furniture at home. Millions of customers face it, for two reasons: IKEA's products are stylish and they are very, very cheap.

Ever since Ingvar Kamprad founded IKEA in 1943, the company has tried to allow "people with limited means to furnish their houses like rich people".

He is one of the world's wealthiest men with a fortune estimated at \$23bn, yet he drives a 15-year-old car, flies economy class and encourages the thousands of staff in his global empire to use both sides of company notepaper when writing letters.

The company's name is made up of the initials of Mr Kamprad's name, the name of the family farm, Elmtaryd, and the nearby village of Agunnard.

IKEA presents itself as a green company with a social mission. One of its executives shows off its charitable work and its aim to use only renewable energy. He says he wants his "co-workers" to be happy, honest and inclined to think for themselves. He is proud that 40% of the company's 200 top managers are women.

The secret has less to do with Ikea and more to do with the customers. Ikea customers do more than purchase Ikea products, they identify with the culture and authenticity that Ikea has attached to its products. While Ikea is known for bringing low-cost products to consumers, its mission statement focuses on improving customers' lives by bringing them good quality at good value.

The customer gets the pencil, fills out the piece of paper and puts the product together. The customer is creating much of the value of the experience. They feel like they're part of the organization. Ikea was one of the first firms to recognize that.

1. Comprehension exercises (2 points):

1.a – Ingvar Kamprad (0.5 points):

- a. wants his staff members not to use paper when writing letters.
- b. is very fond of sports cars.
- c. used part of his name to create the name IKEA.



1.b – According to the text (0.5 points):

- a. More than a half of top managers are men.
- b. Millions of clients feel frustrated when they go to IKEA.
- c. IKEA has a socialist mission.

1.c – IKEA is worried about environment (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence supporting this idea) (0.5 points).

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1.d – One of the main objectives of IKEA is to make the life of its clients better and cheaper. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence supporting this idea) (0.5 points).

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2 - Do the following grammar exercises according to the instructions given (2 points)
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2.a – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using 'rather' (0.5 points):

- I would like to have the exam on Monday.
- I _____ the exam on Monday.

2.b – Turn the two sentences into a conditional clause in the affirmative (0.5 points):

- I didn't have enough time so I couldn't arrive at seven.

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2.c – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the auxiliary verb 'need' (0.5 points):

- It is not necessary to spend all our money. We can save some for next week.
- _____ . We can save some for next week.

2.d – Write the appropriate verb form of the verb in brackets (0.5 points):

- I used _____ (to eat) a lot but now I am used _____ (to eat) less.



3. Identify **ONLY FOUR** words from their definitions. Write the word and the definition to make it clear (1 point):

- enclosed
- objective, purpose or intention
- not far away
- fashionably elegant
- buy something
- the employees of a particular organization

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

5. Write a composition of about 100 – 150 words on the following topic (3 points):

Save money doing things by yourself.



**UNIVERSIDAD
DE LA RIOJA**

Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad (LOE)

Curso: 2011/2012

Convocatoria: Junio/

ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

OBSERVACIONES:

- 1) La prueba tiene una duración de hora y media.
- 2) No se permiten diccionarios ni otros materiales didácticos.
- 3) Escriban en tinta negra o azul.
- 4) Lean las preguntas con atención antes de responder.

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

- A) Pregunta 1. Las cuatro cuestiones de esta sección pretenden evaluar la comprensión del texto. Se evaluará con un máximo de 2 puntos (0.5 puntos por cuestión).
- B) Pregunta 2. Tiene como objetivo evaluar los conocimientos morfosintácticos del alumno. Se evaluará con un máximo de 2 puntos (0.5 puntos por cuestión).
- C) Pregunta 3. tiene como objetivo evaluar la riqueza léxica. Se valorará la capacidad de deducir el significado de las palabras en su contexto, así como 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. Se valorarán la capacidad de sintetizar las ideas más importantes del texto. Se evaluará con un máximo de 2 puntos.
- E) Pregunta 5. La redacción se evaluará con un máximo de 3 puntos. Se valorarán especialmente los siguientes aspectos:
 - La corrección morfosintáctica y ortográfica.
 - La riqueza léxica.
 - Claridad y eficacia en la presentación de ideas; coherencia y cohesión (conectores, organización del texto, etc).

