



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**

### **Where are you?**

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based satellite navigation system that provides location and time information in all weather, anywhere on or near the Earth, where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. It is maintained by the United States government and is freely accessible to anyone with a GPS receiver.

GPS was originally a military project. Now it is considered a dual-use technology. This means that it has significant military and civilian applications.

GPS has become a widely deployed and useful tool for commerce, scientific uses, tracking, and surveillance. Mobile phone tracking refers to the attaining of the current position of a mobile phone. GPS's accurate time facilitates everyday activities such as banking, or mobile phone operations.

Localization may occur either via the use of several radio towers of the network and the phone, or simply via GPS. In the first case, the phone must emit at least a signal to contact the next nearby antenna tower, but the process does not require an active call.

The Navigation paradox states that increased navigational precision may result in increased collision risk. GPS navigation has enabled ships to follow navigational paths with such greater precision (often on the order of plus or minus 2 meters) that, without better distribution of routes, coordination between neighbouring boats and collision avoidance procedures, the likelihood of two ships occupying the same space on the shortest distance line between two navigational points has increased.

The big brother is a dictator that ruled a fictional country in Orwell's novel, *1984*. Nowadays, the expression 'big brother' is used to refer, among other things, to systems that control our lives in a total fashion. The systems referred to above can be seen as good examples of such a control.

### **1. Comprehension exercises (2 points):**

1.a – According to the text, the origins of the Global Positioning System (0.5 points):

- a. were related to some military projects.
- b. were a development of technologies available before 1984.
- c. were given the name of Navigation paradox.

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

- a. GPS has not been very successful.
- b. Navigators do not like the system.
- c. GPS does not resolve all the problems related to the establishment of transport routes.



1.c – Your position can be established if you take a mobile phone with you. (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 – There is only one way for the localization process to take place. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence in the text supporting or contradicting this statement, 0.5 points).

**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):

- GPS's accurate time facilitates everyday activities.
- Everyday activities...

2.b – Turn the two sentences into one sentence beginning with 'Whereas' (0.5 points):

- GPS was originally a military project. Now it is considered a dual-use technology.
- Whereas...

2.c – Complete the second sentence so that the meaning remains the same. 0.5 points):

- Increased navigational precision may result in increased collision risk.
- A result ...

2.d – Rewrite the sentence using the expression "take place" (0.5 points):

- Localization may occur via the use of several radio towers of the network.

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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. situation, position
2. related to the armed forces
3. tall structures often used for signalling or broadcasting
4. enlarged, augmented
5. tyrant, absolute ruler or governor
6. probability, plausibility

**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):**

Have mobile phones changed our lives?



## OPCIÓN B

### Reading Habits

Girls are more avid readers than boys: approaching one in five (16%) boys say they never read in their spare time compared with just seven per cent of girls.

Findings also indicate that young people are experienced 'multitaskers', which means they read while doing other things, watching television or listening to music.

The majority of young people read books for homework at least every week. A quarter of them say they read books everyday. Outside school hours, over four in five young people read books in their spare time, and about sixteen percent read them everyday.

However, there is a group of young people who are not reading. Indeed, one in ten (11%) say they never read books outside school hours and four per cent do not read books in school/college or as part of their homework. Those in this group are more likely to attend state schools and live in a household where neither parent works, suggesting that socio-economic deprivation may have a part to play.

Other research suggests that this may be because these young people are reading in different ways – for example, reading e-mails and magazines rather than books. The most recent survey maintains that, while six in ten say they write e-mails in their spare time, those who never read books are not significantly more likely to engage in this activity instead. In fact, they are found to be less likely to e-mail.

The most common place to read is in bed – mentioned by around seven in ten young people. Girls in particular like to read in bed. As one might expect, the classroom is another popular place for young people to read, with 64% saying they read books at school as part of lessons. However, reading at school during school break time is less common.

#### 1. Comprehension exercises (2 points):

1.a – According to the most recent study, if a young person does not read books, then (0.5 points):

- a. he or she is less likely to use email services.
- b. uses e-mail more than the average.
- c. he or she is likely to spend their time reading magazines.

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

- a. reading habits are related to social and economic conditions
- b. one reads more if he does not watch television
- c. concerning reading habits, girls and boys coincide.

1.c – Young people usually read after dinner. (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 – Everybody reads outside schools hours (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. You must use the word “as” (0.5 points):

- Girls are more avid readers than boys.
- Boys ...

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

- Other research suggests the idea that these young people are reading in different ways.
- The idea...

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

- Those in this group are more likely to attend state schools.
- It is more likely ...

2.d – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. You must use the word “expected” (0.5 points):

- As one might expect, the classroom is another popular place for young people to read.
- As it...

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. meaningful, notable, indicative
2. larger part, greater number
3. school work done at home
4. enthusiastic, eager
5. investigation, inquiry
6. a father or mother

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):

What kind of books do you prefer?



## **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.

### **Cráterios 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 desatacar 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,...).

