MOUNT VESUVIUS

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A.D. 79.

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling the harbour with coagulated lava.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, blocks, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks from the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulfuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not floating in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people.

Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behaviour of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects an animal specimen, scientists have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's geography. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate.

In addition to making these investigations, archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. Today, volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of other cities and cultures.

PREGUNTAS

A. Resuma en una o dos frases en lengua inglesa la idea fundamental del texto.
B. Conteste a las siguientes preguntas:

B.1 Herculaneum and its harbour were buried under _____ lava.

1. Liquid.
2. Solid.
3. Gas.

B.2 Scientists analyzed data about Vesuvius in the same way that a zoologist _____ a specimen.

1. describes in detail .
2. studies by cutting apart.
3. photographs

B.3 _____ have concluded that the volcanic eruption caused a tidal wave.

1. Scientists who study oceans
2. Scientists who study atmospheric conditions.
3. Scientists who study animal behavior

B.4 Scientists have used _____ water to wash away volcanic ash from the skeletons of victims.

1. bottled
2. volcanic.
3. purified.

C. Traduzca al español o explique el significado de los siguientes términos o expresiones.

1. warning.
2. molten.
3. spark.
4. poisonous.

D. Escriba una composición en inglés (80 – 100 palabras) sobre UNO de los siguientes temas:

1. The power of nature.
2. Are you a green person?

UNIVERSIDAD DE LA RIOJA

Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad para mayores de 25 años
Convocatoria: 2015
ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS
TIEMPO DE REALIZACIÓN: 1 HORA

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

En los ejercicios en general se valorará la capacidad del alumno para comprender globalmente las ideas contenidas en el texto.

De manera específica en cada apartado se valorarán los siguientes aspectos:

- Pregunta A – En este apartado se valorará la capacidad del alumno para sintetizar.
- Pregunta B – En este apartado se valorará especialmente la comprensión global del texto.
- Pregunta C – En este apartado se valorarán los conocimientos léxicos del alumno.
- Pregunta D – En este apartado se valorarán los siguientes aspectos:
  - la corrección morfosintáctica.
  - la riqueza léxica.
  - La coherencia y cohesión del texto (empleo de conectores, organización del texto, etc).
  - La aportación de ideas.

La puntuación de las respuestas será la siguiente:

- La pregunta A se valorará con un máximo de 2 puntos.
- La pregunta B se valorará con un máximo de 2 puntos (0.5 por cada una de ellas).
- La pregunta C se valorará con un máximo de 2 puntos (0.5 por cada una de ellas).
- La pregunta D se valorará con un máximo de 4 puntos.