

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y CALIFICACIÓN

Después de leer atentamente el examen, responda de la siguiente forma:

- elija un texto A o B y responda EN INGLÉS a las preguntas 1, 2, 3 y 4 del texto elegido.
- responda EN INGLÉS una pregunta a elegir entre las preguntas A.5 o B.5

TIEMPO Y CALIFICACIÓN: 90 minutos. Las preguntas 1ª, 2ª y 4ª asociadas al texto elegido se calificarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3ª asociada al texto elegido sobre 1 punto y la pregunta elegida entre A.5 o B.5 sobre 3 puntos.

TEXTO A

The Benefits of Listening to Your Favorite Music

It has long been suggested that music can help lower pain perception without medication. Emerging research has also found that music might change our experience of certain types of discomfort. Importantly, the type of music you're listening to may play a role. According to the journal *Frontiers in Pain Research*, listening to our favorite music can reduce pain intensity, and, specifically, bittersweet music can help reduce the general unpleasantness of pain.

In the body, hypoalgesia is a decreased sensitivity to pain. It happens when pain stimuli are interrupted between their origin point, like a knee or foot, and where they are recognized as pain by the conscious mind, primarily in the brain's thalamus, and cortex. To investigate this response, researchers placed heat on the left arms of 63 healthy subjects. The sensation was similar to the feeling of a hot cup of coffee on the skin.

The participants were played three different tracks: they either listened to their favorite songs, relaxing music selected for them by the researchers, or silence. The participants were asked to rate the intensity, and unpleasantness of the pain.

When silence was played, the participants rated the pain as less intense by about four points on a 100-point scale. They also said the pain was less unpleasant by about nine points when listening to their preferred songs, compared with silence. The relaxing music that was selected for them did not produce this effect, as in zero points in the scale.

Adapted from "Your favorite, bittersweet tunes may help relieve pain better than unfamiliar, relaxing music," *Popular Science*, October 25, 2023. <<https://www.popsci.com/health/favorite-sad-music-pain/>>

TEXTO A

QUESTIONS

A.1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. Use a complete sentence. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) Only bittersweet music has the capacity of diminishing pain.
- b) Participants did not feel less pain when they listened to the music that the researchers had chosen for them.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

A.2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) Which were the two things participants had to evaluate about pain?
- b) Which two tracks were the most effective to reduce pain?

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

A.3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) part (paragraph 1)
- b) stopped (paragraph 2)
- c) look into (paragraph 2)
- d) chosen (paragraph 3)

(Puntuación máxima: **1 punto**)

A.4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) Yesterday, while we _____ (listen) to some music, I decided it was worth _____ (take) some dance lessons.
- b) By 2030, Tom _____ (work) in this company _____ more than ten years.
- c) I always feel _____ (sleep) early in the morning, _____ is something my mother hates.
- d) After the play, we _____ (introduce) to the actors, and they were _____ (surprise) welcoming.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

A.5.- Write about 150 to 200 words on the following topic.

Do you think it is more interesting to become a scientist or an artist? Justify your opinion.

(Puntuación máxima: **3 puntos**)

UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID
EVALUACIÓN PARA EL ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS
UNIVERSITARIAS OFICIALES DE GRADO

Curso **2023-2024**

MATERIA: INGLÉS

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- responda EN INGLÉS una pregunta a elegir entre las preguntas A.5 o B.5

TIEMPO Y CALIFICACIÓN: 90 minutos. Las preguntas 1ª, 2ª y 4ª asociadas al texto elegido se calificarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3ª asociada al texto elegido sobre 1 punto y la pregunta elegida entre A.5 o B.5 sobre 3 puntos.

TEXTO B

Jane Goodall Transformed our Understanding of Chimpanzees

Jane Goodall, whose research on chimpanzees in Tanzania revolutionised our understanding of these primates, challenged some deep-set ideas of what it means to be human. She turned from scientist to activist, campaigning for a kinder attitude towards animals and the environment.

During her first years in the field, Goodall named an individual David Greybeard, who showed her a side to chimpanzees nobody had ever documented before. She watched David from a distance as he chewed a freshly killed pig – an observation that opposed the theory that chimps were strict vegetarians.

Some days later, Goodall witnessed David making and using a tool to feed on ants. After seeing this behaviour repeatedly, Goodall went to Professor Leakey, her colleague, with the discovery. At that point, most people believed humans were the only species capable of making and using tools. In response, Leakey declared: “Now we must redefine ‘tool’, redefine ‘man’, or accept chimpanzees as humans.”

Despite Leakey’s excitement over Goodall’s findings, not everyone was ready to embrace them. The unfair treatment Goodall received from her male colleagues hardly encouraged her to conduct research. She was criticised for giving her study-animals names and personalities. “I didn’t give them personalities, I only described their personalities,” she explains. As for Goodall’s discovery that chimps used tools: “Some scientists actually said I must have taught them,” she laughs. “That would have been fabulous if I could have done that.”

She simply knew that she was right and her critics were wrong. “My mother always taught us that if people don’t agree with you, it is important to listen to them. But if you’ve listened to them carefully and you still think that you’re right, then you must have the courage to defend your convictions.”

Adapted from “Primatologist Jane Goodall, turning 80 this week, tells Henry Nicholls the inside story on how she transformed our understanding of chimpanzees, what it means to be human, and the controversy and condescension she faced in her influential career”, *bbc.com*, April 1, 2014.
<<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20140331-the-woman-who-redefined-mankind>>

TEXTO B

QUESTIONS

B.1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. Use a complete sentence. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) Before Goodall's discoveries, chimpanzees were thought to be incapable of manipulating tools.
- b) The reactions to her discoveries led Goodall to work as a scientist.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

B.2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) Who was David Greybeard and why was he important?
- b) What did Goodall's fellow scientists criticise her for? Give two examples.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

B.3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) questioned (paragraph 1)
- b) saw (paragraph 3)
- c) just (paragraph 5)
- d) beliefs (paragraph 5)

(Puntuación máxima: **1 punto**)

B.4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) She suggested _____ (go) to Tanzania _____ May.
- b) _____ her CV was the most complete one, she _____ (not take) into consideration.
- c) The project required a lot of _____ (create), but they managed to do it all by _____.
- d) **Complete the following sentence to report what was said.**

"Must we submit all our work before Friday?" they asked him.

They asked him _____.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

B.5.- Write about 150 to 200 words on the following topic.

What social cause would make you become an activist? Justify your answer.

(Puntuación máxima: **3 puntos**)

INGLÉS

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN Y CALIFICACIÓN

El ejercicio incluirá cinco preguntas, pudiendo obtenerse por la suma de todas ellas una puntuación máxima de 10 puntos. Junto a cada pregunta se especifica la puntuación máxima otorgada. La valoración y los objetivos de cada una de estas preguntas son los siguientes:

Pregunta 1: Hasta 2 puntos. Se trata de medir exclusivamente la comprensión lectora. El estudiante deberá decidir si dos frases que se le presentan son verdaderas o falsas, copiando a continuación únicamente el fragmento del texto que justifica su elección. Se otorgará 1 punto por cada apartado. Se calificará con 0 puntos la opción elegida que no vaya justificada.

Pregunta 2: Hasta 2 puntos. Se pretende comprobar dos destrezas: la comprensión lectora y la expresión escrita, mediante la formulación de dos preguntas abiertas que el estudiante deberá contestar basándose en la información del texto, pero utilizando sus propias palabras en la respuesta. Cada una de las preguntas valdrá 1 punto, asignándose 0,5 puntos a la comprensión de la pregunta y del texto, y 0,5 a la corrección gramatical y ortográfica de la respuesta.

Pregunta 3: Hasta 1 punto. Esta pregunta trata de medir el dominio del vocabulario en el aspecto de la comprensión. El estudiante demostrará esta capacidad localizando en el párrafo que se le indica un sinónimo, adecuado al contexto, de cuatro palabras o definiciones. Se adjudicará 0,25 por cada apartado.

Pregunta 4: Hasta 2 puntos. Con esta pregunta se pretende comprobar los conocimientos gramaticales del estudiante, en sus aspectos morfológicos y/o sintácticos. Se presentarán oraciones con huecos que el estudiante deberá completar o rellenar. También podrán presentarse oraciones para ser transformadas u otro tipo de ítem. Se adjudicará 0,25 a cada "huevo en blanco" y en el caso de las transformaciones o ítems de otro tipo se concederá 0,5 con carácter unitario.

Pregunta 5: Hasta 3 puntos. Se trata de una redacción, de 150 a 200 palabras, en la que el estudiante podrá demostrar su capacidad para expresarse libremente en inglés. Se propondrá una única opción y se otorgarán 1,5 puntos por el buen dominio de la lengua – léxico, estructura sintáctica, etc. – y 1,5 por la madurez en la expresión de las ideas – organización, coherencia y creatividad. Para corregir esta redacción se utilizará la siguiente rúbrica de evaluación:

Puntuación: de 0 – 3

Cada apartado se valorará entre 0 y 0,5, según se ajuste a lo que figura en el descriptor de "Excelente" (con la nota máxima de 0,5) o de "Deficiente" (con la nota mínima de 0).

| | Excelente | Nota | Deficiente |
|------------------|--|----------------|--|
| CONTENIDO | El mensaje es claro, preciso y coherente, con ideas interesantes, que se atienen al tema propuesto. Se sigue el requisito de extensión mínima. | --/0,5 | El mensaje es demasiado confuso, ambiguo o incoherente, con ideas irrelevantes o repetitivas. No se sigue el requisito de extensión mínima. |
| | Se muestra capacidad para desarrollar un punto de vista personal, con opiniones originales. Las ideas se ilustran de forma adecuada. | ---/0,5 | Es difícil distinguir la postura personal del autor. Se incluyen generalidades sin fundamento, porque no se aportan datos o ejemplos que ilustren las ideas expuestas. |
| | Se emplean conectores de forma efectiva y variada. | ---/0,5 | Faltan conectores adecuados y se acusa una falta de transiciones temáticas lógicas. |
| FORMA | No hay errores importantes de gramática | ---/0,5 | Hay errores graves de gramática |
| | No muestra limitaciones en el uso del vocabulario que utiliza. | --/0,5 | Hay errores graves de léxico. |
| | No hay errores importantes de ortografía y/o puntuación. | - / 0,5 | Hay múltiples equivocaciones en el uso de la ortografía y/o la puntuación. |
| Total | | --- / 3 | |

INGLÉS
(DOCUMENTO DE TRABAJO ORIENTATIVO)

TEXTO A - SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Question A.1

a) **FALSE:** "According to the journal *Frontiers in Pain Research*, listening to our favorite music can reduce pain intensity, and, specifically, bittersweet music can help reduce the general unpleasantness of pain."

b) **TRUE:** "The relaxing music that was selected for them did not produce this effect, as in zero points in the scale."

Question A.2

Key ideas

a) Subjects had to assess how strong the pain was, and how much discomfort it produced.

b) The sound of the participants' preferred melodies, and the sound of silence were shown to be the most efficient.

Question A.3

a) role

b) interrupted

c) investigate

d) selected

Question A.4

a) were listening / listened ----- taking

b) will have been working / will have worked ----- for

c) sleepy ----- which

d) were introduced ----- surprisingly

INGLÉS
(DOCUMENTO DE TRABAJO ORIENTATIVO)

TEXTO B - SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Question B.1

a) **TRUE:** "At that point, most people believed humans were the only species capable of making and using tools."

b) **FALSE:** "The unfair treatment Goodall received from her male colleagues hardly encouraged her to conduct research."

Question B.2

Key ideas

a) David Greybeard was a chimpanzee and he was important because he was the first chimpanzee to be seen behaving in a certain way.

b) Her colleagues were against her ideas because they said she had given the animals human qualities and she had helped chimpanzees to learn how to use tools.

Question B.3

a) challenged

b) witnessed

c) simply

d) convictions

Question B.4

e) going ----- in

b) Although/Even though/Even if ----- wasn't taken/was not taken

c) creativity ----- themselves

d) They asked him if/whether they had to submit all their work before Friday.