



UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID
PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD
PARA LOS MAYORES DE 25 AÑOS
AÑO 2011

Materia: INGLÉS

FASE
GENERAL

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

El alumno deberá escoger **una** de las dos opciones y responder a **todas** las cuestiones de la opción elegida.

INSTRUCCIONES:

Haga una primera lectura cuidadosa del texto y de las preguntas.

Lea una segunda vez y conteste a las preguntas.

Conteste en Lengua Inglesa y según el texto dado.

Compruebe sus respuestas antes de entregar la prueba.

Escriba sus respuestas en el cuadernillo de examen, respetando el orden de las preguntas

TIEMPO: 1 hora y 15 minutos.

CALIFICACIÓN: La puntuación máxima de la prueba es de 10 puntos.

OPCIÓN A

TEXTO

ARCHITECTURE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Some people hate everything that is modern. They cannot imagine how anyone can really like modern music; they find fault with every new fashion in clothes; they think that all modern painting is ugly; and they seldom have a good word for the new buildings that are springing up all over the world.

Such people tend to look for perfection in everything, and they take standards of perfection from the past. They tend to be impatient with anyone who experiments with new materials or expresses ideals of the age in original ways. It is, of course, true that many creative artists do not succeed in achieving their object and instead produce works that can only be described as failures.

If the work of art is a painting, the artist's failure concerns him/herself alone; but if it is a building, failure concerns others too, because it may spoil the beauty of a whole district. This does sometimes happen, but it is entirely untrue to say, as some people do, that all modern architecture is unimaginative, bare and lacking in grace.

QUESTIONS

1. In your own words and based on the ideas in the text answer these questions. (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos).

- a) Why do some people dislike modern architecture?
- b) What happens when a building is a failure?

2. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Write down the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE. (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos).

- a) Few creative artists don't succeed in achieving their object.
- b) Some people think that all modern painting is awful.

3. Find a synonym in the text for the following words or phrases. (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto).

- a) Genuine (paragraph 2).
- b) Occur (paragraph 3).

4. Follow the instructions for each part of this question. (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos).

a) **Rewrite the sentence in the passive.**

Modern Brazilian architecture attracted attention at the beginning of the twentieth century.

b) **Rewrite the sentence in reported speech.**

He said: "these architects have designed an ugly building".

c) **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

We should resist the temptation (judge) ----- every modern building by the standards of the Athenian architects, even though we may (admire) ----- the perfection of the Parthenon.

d) **Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition**

British architects were given the opportunity ----- rebuilding the centres of several cities ----- the war.

5. Write about 80 to 100 words on the following topic. (Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos).

Do you like everything that is modern or do you prefer conservative things? Why? Explain your answer.

OPCIÓN B

TEXTO

ADULT EDUCATION

Learning for pleasure and getting to know more about the things in which they are more interested – these are the reasons why many adults in Great Britain attend classes and study-groups in their spare time. It began two centuries ago as a movement of voluntary bodies to enable working men to remedy the deficiencies or lack of early education.

Then the Universities began to take part by organising Extra-Mural Departments, that is, departments outside the walls, outside the normal programme of University studies, for popular audiences. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the Workers' Educational Association was formed. It appeals deliberately to the intellectual elite among the working class population and includes in its programme Tutorial classes on single subjects (such as literature, language, economics, sociology, philosophy, psychology) which are approximately equivalent to a Degree Course at a University.

Other voluntary organisations have a different approach. They provide a wide variety of semi-recreative, semi-educational activities – music, drama, dancing, talks, discussions, films and tuition in all sorts of artistic, vocational crafts.

QUESTIONS

1. **In your own words and based on the ideas in the text answer these questions.** (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos).

- a) Explain the two kinds of education found in Britain.
- b) What are the differences between them?

2. **Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE. Write down the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.** (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos).

- a) Learning for pleasure interests just a few adults in England.
- b) The Workers' Educational Association was directed towards the masses.

3. **Find a synonym in the text for the following words.** (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto).

- a) To take a hand (paragraph 2).
- b) Roughly (paragraph 2).

4. **Follow the instructions for each part of this question.** (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos).

- a) **Rewrite the sentence in the passive.**
A genuine love of knowledge inspires curiosity.
- b) **Rewrite the sentence in reported speech.**
Some people said: "Things are not what they were in our young days".
- c) **Fill in the blanks with a preposition.**
All forms ----- manual works arouse the curiosity of children,
whose thirst ----- knowledge puts the most intelligent adults to shame.
- d) **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**
Of the men who (interview) -----last year, nearly all (approve)
----- of their wives working.

5. **Write about 80 to 100 words on the following topic.** (Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos).

In your opinion, which is more valuable to a modern state: to train intellectuals, or to give a general culture to everybody? Explain your answer.

INGLÉS

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

MATERIA: INGLÉS

Título del texto: ARCHITECTURE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Título del texto: ADULT EDUCATION

PUNTUACIÓN MÁXIMA DE LA PRUEBA: 10 puntos repartidos del siguiente modo:

Pregunta 1: hasta 2 puntos. Con esta pregunta se pretende comprobar dos destrezas: **la comprensión lectora y la expresión escrita** mediante la formulación de dos preguntas abiertas. La contestación ha de estar basada en el texto, **pero** sin reproducir literalmente las expresiones del mismo. Cada uno de los dos apartados valdrá 1 punto, asignándose 0,5 puntos a la comprensión de la pregunta y 0,5 puntos a la corrección gramatical de la respuesta.

Pregunta 2: hasta 2 puntos. En esta pregunta se mide también la capacidad de comprensión. Se ha de justificar la veracidad o falsedad de dos enunciados aportando la cita pertinente del texto. Cada una de las dos contestaciones será valorada con 1 punto. **Se calificará con 0 puntos la contestación que no vaya debidamente justificada con la cita apropiada del texto;** en este sentido la referencia al texto mediante una cita incompleta o número de línea/s no será válida. También se calificará con 0 puntos la contestación en la que exista una contradicción entre la cita elegida y la veracidad o falsedad de la enunciación.

Pregunta 3: hasta 1 punto. En esta pregunta se mide el dominio del vocabulario. Consta de dos apartados. Cada uno de ellos se evaluará con un máximo de 0'5 puntos.

Pregunta 4: hasta 2 puntos. Con esta pregunta se pretende comprobar **los conocimientos gramaticales**. Se presentan cuatro oraciones, con instrucciones precisas. Se adjudicará 0,5 puntos a cada apartado, con carácter unitario en el caso de (c) y (d) En el caso de (a) y (b) se dividirá la puntuación en partes iguales para cada una de las partes.

Pregunta 5: hasta 3 puntos. Se trata de una composición -de 80 a 100 palabras- en la que se podrá demostrar la **capacidad para expresarse libremente en la lengua extranjera**. Se proponen dos opciones, entre las que se elegirá sólo una. 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.