



PUNTUACIÓN QUE SE OTORGARÁ A ESTE EJERCICIO: (véanse las distintas partes del examen)

Elija una de las dos opciones propuestas, A o B. En cada pregunta se señala la puntuación máxima.

OPCIÓN A

Training teachers to overcome their hidden prejudices

Two studies have recently revealed that unexamined teacher prejudices are having a significant effect on girls' education. They also revealed the effects of primary school teachers' beliefs about gender on children's maths skills and ambitions. Girls often score higher than boys on anonymous maths tests, but once presented with recognizable names on the same tests, teachers award higher scores to boys. The long-term effects are amplified by socioeconomic factors and family structure—girls from families where fathers were better educated than mothers and who are from lower socioeconomic communities were the most negatively affected.

The impact of unconscious teacher bias is well documented. Teachers spend up to two thirds of their time talking to male students; they also are more likely to interrupt girls but allow boys to talk over them. When teachers ask questions, they direct their gaze towards boys more often. Biases such as these are at the root of why the United States has one of the world's largest gender gaps in maths and science performance. Until they view their videotaped interactions, teachers believe they are being balanced in their exchanges.

Parental and teacher biases are the root cause of the systemic inhibition of diversity in the tech pipeline that we face today. Training teachers to understand bias will not eliminate it, but it could create an institutional environment in which it is clear that understanding bias and its effects is critically important.

- 1. Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)**
 - a) Unsigned exercises with better marks usually correspond to female students.
 - b) Even though things could improve, there is hardly any disparity in girls' and boys' academic results in technical subjects in the USA.

- 2. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)**
 - a) How can the social situation of the student affect the gender gap?
 - b) Why is it important to train teachers to be aware of their prejudices?

- 3. Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following: (1 point)**

a) divergences, disparities:	c) preference, partiality:
b) marks, results:	d) look:

- 4. Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)**
 - a) They carried out a range of tests to examine the influence of gender stereotypes on children's notions of intelligence.
A range...
 - b) These ideas are present at an early age, and that is why they affect the educational trajectories of boys and girls.
Because...
 - c) In my opinion, you should read the article published in *Science*.
If I ...
 - d) Girls earn high grades in school, but they are opting out of majors like physics.
Although...

- 5. Write a composition on the following: (80-120 words): What are the social and economic consequences of gender inequality in Spain? (3 points)**

OPCIÓN B

Blood in our cell phones

The Congo War is considered the deadliest and one of the most prolonged conflicts since the Second World War, and the massive looting of its mineral resources that has accompanied the warfare has converted the DRC* into the second poorest country in the world. This is appalling, given that DR Congo is probably the richest country in the world in terms of mineral resources.

Any analysis of the geopolitics in DR Congo, and the reasons why the Congolese people have suffered a virtually unending war since 1996, requires an understanding of the organized crime perpetrated through multinational businesses. Congo's simultaneous wealth and poverty, according to Jeffrey Gettleman writing in National Geographic, "doesn't make any sense, until you understand that militia-controlled mines in Eastern Congo have been feeding raw materials into the world's biggest electronics and jewellery companies..." The Congo possesses an astounding \$24 trillion in mineral reserves, including gold, diamonds, copper, cobalt, coltan, silver, etc. Coltan is a mineral crucial for the manufacture of cell phones, computers, smart phones, and the latest military weaponry, such as drones.

In the east, armed militias compete for control of mines and the routes for mineral transportation. Eastern Congo is the largest source of the world's coltan, containing 80% of it. In addition to the millions of Congolese killed, the Western looting of the country's resources has resulted in 400,000 women being raped, 2.6 million people being displaced, and 7,000 children being forced to become soldiers.

*DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

- 1. Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)**
 - a) War in Congo has been going on for more than a decade.
 - b) Eastern Congo contains a good share of the country's mineral riches.

- 2. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)**
 - a) Why, being so wealthy in minerals, does DR Congo turn out to be the second poorest country in the world?
 - b) Why are the minerals in this country and coltan so greedily sought?

- 3. Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following: (1 point)**

a) terrible, horrifying:	c) perpetual:
b) most destructive:	d) plunder, stealing:

- 4. Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)**
 - a) 'Have you decided to buy a Fairphone?', she asked me.
She wanted to know...
 - b) It is a shame that ten-year olds are forced to work in the mines.
I wish ...
 - c) When I was a kid, I watched this TV series regularly.
...used to ...
 - d) It's prohibited to cross this fence.
You ...

- 5. Write a composition on the following: (80-120 words):** Imagine your life without your cell phone. How different would it be? (3 points)



Cada uno de los ejercicios tendrá una duración de hora y media y se calificará de 0 a 10 con dos cifras decimales.

Cuestión 1. (2 puntos)

Se otorgará un punto a cada frase, siempre que tanto la denotación de Verdadero o Falso como su justificación sean correctas. En el caso de que la justificación sea excesiva, se podrá otorgar medio punto por frase. No puntuarán aquellas respuestas en las que la denotación de Verdadero o Falso no vaya acompañada de su correspondiente justificación o ésta sea incorrecta.

Cuestión 2. (2 puntos)

Se otorgará un punto a cada una de las respuestas, valorando en igual medida la comprensión (0,5 puntos) y la corrección lingüística (0,5 puntos). Esta cuestión trata de evaluar no solo la comprensión sino la capacidad de comunicar información deducida de la lectura. Se intentará evitar, por tanto, la reproducción literal de expresiones del texto.

Cuestión 3. (1 punto)

Se otorgará 0,25 puntos a cada una de las respuestas, cuatro en total. Esta cuestión trata de evaluar la comprensión del texto y el valor semántico de algunos de los términos que en él aparecen.

Cuestión 4. (2 puntos)

Se concederá 0,5 puntos a cada frase completada correctamente. Se valorará la adecuación semántica (0,25 puntos) y la corrección de la estructura morfosintáctica (0,25 puntos) más que los detalles de ortografía.

Cuestión 5. (3 puntos)

Un criterio excluyente a la hora de puntuar en este apartado será la falta de adecuación al tema propuesto o la reproducción literal y continuada de fragmentos del texto inicial. La redacción se corregirá atendiendo a un conjunto de aspectos y no solo a la corrección gramatical y ortográfica. Así deberá tenerse en cuenta: el dominio del léxico, la organización de ideas, la coherencia, la creatividad, la capacidad para transmitir un mensaje, etc. La puntuación se distribuirá del siguiente modo:

- Hasta 1 punto por la corrección morfosintáctica.
- Hasta 1 punto por la utilización adecuada del léxico, riqueza del mismo y creatividad.
- Hasta 1 punto por la organización y presentación de ideas, la coherencia en la exposición y la capacidad de comunicar.

Se valorará el buen uso de la lengua y la adecuada notación científica, que los correctores podrán bonificar con un máximo de un punto. Por los errores ortográficos, la falta de limpieza en la presentación y la redacción defectuosa podrá bajarse la calificación hasta un punto.