



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

Iceland, the best place in the world to be female

At the end of 2017, Iceland got its second female prime minister, a 41-year-old with three young sons.

On 24 October 1975, the women of Iceland refused to show up for work. Many in Iceland see the women's strike of 1975 as a defining moment in the gender equality struggle. On the "women's day off", 90% of women stopped work and refused to do any household chores. Schools and nurseries and many shops had to close. Fathers had to bring their kids to work, storing sweets and colouring pencils to keep them occupied. After work, the children needed to be fed and the whole thing ended up as the day the men of Iceland ran out of sausages. By going on strike the women of Iceland were calling for men to respect their work and demanding equal pay.

This year Iceland has become the first country in the world to make companies prove they are not paying women less than men for the same work. Employers are rushing to comply with the new rules to avoid fines. Companies and government agencies with more than 25 staff must obtain government certification of their equal pay policies.

In Iceland men get at least three months' paternity leave, and 90% of them take it. This gives them time to become comfortable rearing children, encouraging them to share the workload with their partners. Women in Iceland are highly educated and they don't give up their careers to have children: they do both.

1. **Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)**
 - a) Although most women did not attend work on 24 October 1975, they stayed at home and did the housekeeping.
 - b) It is a fact that the Icelandic government encourages men to take paternity leave. However, only two out of five working men take it.
2. **Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)**
 - a) According to the author, in what way is Iceland a pioneer regarding the salary and gender of employees?
 - b) How were fathers affected by the women's strike of 1975?
3. **Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following: (1 point)**
 - a) bringing up, raising:
 - b) work stoppage:
 - c) workers, employees:
 - d) quit, abandon:
4. **Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)**
 - a) The women's day off completely paralysed the country.
The country...
 - b) They missed this great opportunity because they didn't demand a change in legislation.
If they ...
 - c) 'How many companies in Iceland would the new law affect?' He asked
He wanted to know ...
 - d) It's a pity she didn't publish her last novel before passing away.
I wish ...
5. **Write a composition on the following: In what ways does gender inequality persist at present in our society? (80-120 words): (3 points)**

OPCIÓN B

Where do our dead smartphones go?

Around 1.5 billion phones are sold a year, which means about as many are thrown away. Once trashed, they end up in landfills, leaching toxic chemicals into the soil. In fact, electronics constitute up to 70 percent of landfills' toxic waste.

To avoid being guilty of this, we take our phones to recycling centres. But what happens to them after we leave?

If your electronics can be reused they'll be donated or resold on the secondary market. Devices that won't sell in the US are typically shipped to distributors in South America or Asia.

If the electronics are of no use, they're sent to recycling plants. Metal components are then melted down. A few precious metals including gold and palladium are recovered from the molten liquid, but the vast majority of materials are left to burn, releasing chloride, mercury and other vapours into the atmosphere.

The alternatives are worse: they are shipped in containers and sold to scrapyards in developing countries such as China, India and Pakistan. There, thousands of workers cook circuit boards to extract the metals within. In the process, they are exposed to nickel, cadmium and mercury, among other toxic fumes, which leak into the surrounding air, ground and drinking water. This can lead to a wide variety of serious health problems, including cancers and birth defects.

Our best hope lies in having manufacturers design with reusability in mind. Only when it's cheaper for companies to reuse component parts will our old phones truly meet a better fate.

1. Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)

- a) Plastics and electronic devices amount to half of the garbage in landfills.
- b) Sending our dead appliances to recycling plants is a clean solution for the environment.

2. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)

- a) According to the author, what problems can developing countries be exposed to by receiving the electronic devices which no longer work in the USA?
- b) What would be the most eco-friendly option for smartphones?

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

- a) vapours, gases:
- b) giving off, throwing out:
- c) fortune, destiny:
- d) culpable, responsible:

4. Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)

- a) In my opinion, you should not manipulate lithium, the main ingredient in cell phone batteries.
If I ...
- b) They sell 1.7 billion cell phones each year worldwide.
1.7 billion cell phones...
- c) Cell phones have shorter lifespans than computers or TVs, before owners buy the next.
Cell phones do not have ...
- d) 'How many phones were trashed last year in the USA?' He asked.
He wanted to know ...

5. Write a composition on the following: Main causes of pollution of our environment and the ways we can help (80-120 words): (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 sólo 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 otorgarán 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 concederán 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 sólo 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.