

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.

OPTION A

Poems from the front

The First World War is credited with creating some of the finest poetry ever written. A new collection of works produced in the trenches emerged in 2013, with the publication of dozens of humorous poems written by serving troops. The collection was assembled by two British lecturers, who discovered the works in the archives of military museums and libraries.

Mostly the men were private soldiers, rather than officers, but they were not uneducated. Their works were funny. It was all about keeping cheerful and trying to look on the bright side.

In total, the two researchers assembled around 200 works, almost all previously unpublished, by 100 poets in their compilation. The works include several poems containing strong language. One of the men's favourite targets for humour is the German Kaiser, Wilhelm II, who is blamed for the outbreak, as well as their French allies. But perhaps the most mocked are the soldier's own senior officers and those based away from the front line.

The works were almost all previously unpublished, except in regimental service magazines, such as the Plum and Apple, the newspaper of the Northumberland Hussars, which were printed just behind the front line, using contributions from soldiers. Some of the poems were simply left in the papers of soldiers and later passed on to museums and libraries by their relatives after their deaths. Many of the writers featured did not live to see the end of the war.

1. **Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)**
 - a) The poems are full of resentment, and express the anger and fear felt by the serving troops.
 - b) A large number of the authors passed away during the war.
2. **Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)**
 - a) What persons were made fun of in the writings?
 - b) Had the poems been made public before 2013?
3. **Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following: (1 point)**
 - a) happy, content:
 - b) gathered, collected:
 - c) appeared, surfaced:
 - d) situated, positioned:
4. **Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)**
 - a) These soldiers were not great poets in a classical sense, but their writings were touching.
Even though (...)
 - b) Authors like Owen and Brooke beautifully described the pity and the loss of the conflict.
The pity (...)
 - c) Read the book and you will know what kind of poems it contains.
If you (...)
 - d) The attack on the French positions in Verdun that the German artillery carried out resulted in 380,000 French casualties.
The German artillery (...)
5. **Write a composition on the following: Can wars ever be justified? (80-120 words): (3 points)**

OPTION B

The battle against planned obsolescence

Planned obsolescence refers to the deliberate shortening of a product's useful life by the manufacturer in order to increase consumption. Every year, up to 50 million tons of electronic waste are generated, a very high percentage of which –around 85%– is usually discarded randomly, creating a risk for the environment and the health of people, animals and plants.

Alargascencia is an initiative by *Friends of the Earth Spain*. It advocates the greatest possible prolongation of the useful life of products through the buying, sale, rent and exchange of second-hand goods. It has created a network of establishments that serve as a meeting point to swap unneeded objects and also repair them, thus avoiding the need to buy new ones. *Greenpeace* has also launched a campaign to promote the repair of mobile devices, against the current tendency to buy new ones all the time.

Consumer and user organizations are forming a common front against the abusive practice, pointing out that 99% of our products are planned to be obsolete before their time, something that on average will cost people between 40,000 and 50,000 euros during their lifetimes. The organizations claim that electrical appliances, for example, are currently made to last between two and twelve years, yet are made from materials that should comfortably remain useful for half a century at least. And tackling planned obsolescence is not only a battle against abusive use of resources and an unsustainable economic model, but also against climate change.

- 1 **Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)**
 - a) Planned obsolescence is certainly expensive for consumers.
 - b) The average life of a high-quality refrigerator or a microwave is of nearly fifty years.
2. **Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)**
 - a) How harmful can planned obsolescence be for the environment?
 - b) What measures are encouraged by the Spanish ecologist association mentioned in the text?
3. **Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following: (1 point)**
 - a) encourage, stimulate:
 - b) chain, system:
 - c) indiscriminately, arbitrarily:
 - d) prevailing, present day:
4. **Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)**
 - a) Companies should produce environmentally-respectful goods and services.
I wish (...)
 - b) 'Have you ever seen a refrigerator operating with renewable energy?', Alice asked them.
Alice wanted to know (...)
 - c) The directive aims to reduce the quantity of electronic waste generated by the EU. However, manufacturers continue to sell products difficult to repair.
Even though (...)
 - d) On 4 July 2017, the European Parliament approved a resolution on a longer lifetime for products.
On 4 July 2017 (...)
5. **Write a composition on the following: What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a consumer society? (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 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.