

## SEGUNDA LINGUA ESTRANXEIRA: INGLÉS

Read the instructions to the questions very carefully and write all your answers in English. Answer **ONLY 4 OF THE 6 QUESTIONS BELOW**. If you answer more than four questions, **only the first four will be marked**.

### QUESTION 1. READ TEXT A AND ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS BELOW: (2.5 points)

- 1.1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words. (Approximately 50 words; **0.75 points**).
- 1.2. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) according to the text. Copy that part (and ONLY that part) of the text which justifies your answer. (**1 point**)
- Experts used to believe that parents could influence their children's hobbies.
  - Baby girls seem more interested in people than boys are.
  - People with a type S brain might be good engineers.
  - Male and female brains never share any features.
- 1.3. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here. (0.75 points)
- |                           |             |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| a. cared for and educated | b. cheering | c. child learning to walk |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|

#### TEXT A

For a long time, experts thought that differences between male and female interests depended on how parents and indeed society brought up their children. However, when we look at babies, we see that boys and girls have interests which we can call typically "male" or "female" from a very early age. A baby girl of twelve months is sympathetic when she sees a sad or worried face. She looks sad and makes comforting sounds. Baby girls also make more eye contact and look longer at other people. Boys of the same age look longer at mechanical objects. Later, when they become toddlers, boys usually enjoy putting things together and building things. Boys are often more selfish and aggressive when they play with other children while girls are better at joining in with others.

So where do these differences between male and female behaviour come from? Although it is true that culture and upbringing play an important role, many scientists now believe that the answer also lies in the amount of male and female hormones in the mother's body before a child's birth. Research has shown that this balance of hormones leads to three different types of brain: type E, type S and Type B. People who are born with a type S or male brain are generally interested in systems: constructing and organising things and working out how things work. They tend to be good at working out where they are from maps, making things from plans or collecting things.

Others have a type E or female brain which means they are good at understanding other people's emotions and treating people with care because they are sensitive themselves. Others are born with characteristics of both these male and female brains --this is called the type B or balanced brain. Perhaps the most crucial thing that the researchers found out was that the type of brain you have does not have to depend on your sex.

### QUESTION 2. ANSWER THE TWO BLOCKS OF QUESTIONS: (2.5 points)

#### 2.1. Block 1. Pronunciation: (0.90 points)

- In which **two** words do the underlined vowels have the same sound as the "o" in "role"? brought, organizing, worked, both, prone, cost, rod, poor
- In which word are the underlined letters pronounced differently from the others? experts, these, female, please
- In which **two** words is the stress on the first syllable as in "interests"? between, research, constructing, results, differences, attack, profile, became
- In which one of the following words is the underlined "- ed" pronounced /t/ as in "cooked"? depended, worried, interested, balanced

#### 2.2. Block 2. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. You must use the word or expression in italics. (1.60 points)

- Has anyone seen Ralph this morning?  
*Has Ralph...*
- Research has shown that the crash was the result of pilot error.  
*It has....*
- They have three sons. All of them are living abroad  
*..... all of....*
- It would be a good idea to study biology if you want to be a doctor.  
*You...*

**QUESTION 3. READ TEXT B AND ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS BELOW: (2.5 points)**

- 3.1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words. (approximately 50 words; **0.75 points**).
- 3.2. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) according to the text. Copy that part (and ONLY that part) of the text which justifies your answer. **(1 point)**
- 3D Printing technology was first used in medicine.
  - Nowadays, only toys can be built with the help of 3D printers.
  - It takes days to reproduce body parts for surgical purposes.
  - Agriculture will be especially affected by 3D printing.
- 3.3. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here: **(0.75 points)**
- a. fabrication      b. put together      c. assigning

**TEXT B**

3D printing technology made its way to the technological world in the year 1986, but did not gain importance until 1990. It was not that popular outside the world of engineering, architecture and manufacturing. 3D printing is also known as desktop fabrication; it can form any material that can be obtained as a powder. To create an object you need a digital 3D-model. You can scan a set of 3D images, or draw it using Computer-Assisted Design, or CAD, software. You can also download the images from the Internet. The digital 3D-model is usually saved in STL format and then sent to the printer. The process involves "printing" a three-dimensional object layer-by-layer, which is quite similar to what ink-jet printers do. One of the most important applications of 3D printing is in the medical industry. With 3D printing, surgeons can produce mock-ups of parts of their patient's body which need to be operated upon. 3D printing makes it possible to create a part from scratch in just hours. It allows designers and developers to go from flat screen images to perfect three-dimensional artefacts. Nowadays almost everything from aerospace components to toys is being built with the help of 3D printers. 3D printing can provide great savings on assembly costs because it can print already-assembled products. With 3D printing, companies can now experiment with new ideas and numerous design iterations with no extensive time or tooling expense. They can decide if product concepts are worth allocating additional resources. 3D printing could even challenge mass production methods in the future. 3D printing is going to have an impact on many industries, such as automotive, medical, business and industrial equipment, education, architecture, and consumer-products industries.

**QUESTION 4. ANSWER THE TWO BLOCKS OF QUESTIONS: (2.5 points)**

**4.1. Block 1. Pronunciation: (0.90 points)**

- In which **two** words is the consonant "b" **NOT** silent? thumb, doubt, subtle, bulb, climb, crumble, plumber, debt,
- In which word are the underlined letters pronounced differently? blood, cool, tool, boot
- In which **two** words is the ending "-ed" pronounced /ɪd/ as in "mended"? wanted, fainted, arrived, dropped, listened, washed, controlled, played
- In which word are the underlined letters pronounced like "ch" in "church"? badge, nature, jam, soldier

**4.2. Block 1:** Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. You must use the word or expression in italics. **(1.60 points)**

- You can also download the images from the Internet.  
*The images...*
- 3D printing made its way to the technological world in 1986, but did not gain importance until 1990.  
*Although...*
- 3D printing is going to impact many industries, such as the automotive and medical industries.  
*Two of the ...*
- 3D printing can save a lot of money in assembly costs.  
*A lot of money...*

**QUESTION 5. WRITE A COMPOSITION ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS: Has the role of women changed over the last decades? If so, how? (Approximately 120 words) (2.5 points)**

**QUESTION 6. WRITE A COMPOSITION ANSWERING THIS QUESTION: What are the advantages and disadvantages of having the Internet? (Approximately 120 words) (2.5 points)**

**PROBAS DE ACCESO Á UNIVERSIDADE (ABAU)**  
**XUÑO/XULLO 2021- 2022**  
*CRITERIOS DE AVALIACIÓN POR TIPO DE CUESTIÓN*

**INGLÉS 11**

**QUESTIONS 1 AND 3**

**Summary (0,75 puntos)**

Esta pregunta será puntuada segundo os seguintes criterios:

1. O alumno identificou as ideas principais do texto e resumiunas sen incluír información secundaria ou anecdótica.(0.50)
2. O alumno expresou estas ideas en aproximadamente 50 palabras, sen copiar literalmente do texto, con coherencia, claridade, cohesión, razoable corrección gramatical e léxico axeitado ao tema. (0.25)

**Comprehension questions. True/False (1 punto; 0,25 x 4)**

O alumno debe indicar se as frases son verdadeiras ou falsas e escribir a parte (e só esa parte) do texto, na que se basea para xustificar a súa resposta.

**Find words or phrases ... (0,75 punto; 0.25 por cada palabra/ expresión correcta)**

**QUESTIONS 2 AND 4**

**Pronunciation (0.90 puntos; 0,15 x 6)**

O alumno debe demostrar que sabe distinguir elementos básicos da pronuncia do inglés, como son consonantes, vocais, diptongos, terminacións, etc.

**Transformations (1,6 puntos; 0,4 x4)**

Transformación dunha parte ou o total dunha frase noutras palabras para que signifique o mesmo. Constará de catro partes, cunha puntuación de 0,4 puntos para cada parte.

**QUESTIONS 5 AND 6**

**Writing (2,5 puntos)**

Esta pregunta pretende avaliar a capacidade comunicativa do alumnado no ámbito da produción escrita. A nota final (máximo 2,5 puntos) outorgarase segundo a medida na que o alumnado cumpra os seguintes parámetros:

- a) Alcance.** O alumnado aborda adecuadamente o tema proposto. Sabe comunicar as ideas que quere transmitir utilizando unha considerable variedade de recursos. Sabe utilizar o rexistro lingüístico adecuado á situación. (0,5 puntos)
- b) Riqueza e control do vocabulario.**(0,4 puntos)
- c) Corrección gramatical.** O alumnado ten un repertorio básico de elementos lingüísticos e de estratexias que lle permiten abordar o tema con comodidade. Non comete erros gramaticais básicos, como, por exemplo, omitir o suxeito diante dun verbo, omitir a “-s” da 3ª persoa do singular do presente habitual (he writes**S**), utilizar adxectivos en plural, usar incorrectamente os adxectivos posesivos e demostrativos, non dominar os tempos verbais e outros erros similares. (0,4 puntos)
- d) Fluidez.** O alumnado posúe un dominio da lingua inglesa adecuado e suficiente para evitar cortes na comunicación ou malentendidos.(0,4 puntos)
- e) Cohesión.** O alumnado utiliza adecuadamente os conectores e demais medios de cohesión. (0,4 puntos)
- f) Coherencia.** O alumnado é capaz de organizar as súas ideas para redactar un texto coherente e ben estruturado. (0,4 puntos)

No caso de que o tema da composición non se axuste ao tema esixido nestas dúas preguntas (5 e 6), a cualificación será de 0 puntos.

**TOTAL (REALIZANDO 4 DAS 6 PREGUNTAS DO EXAME): 10 puntos.**

## SEGUNDA LINGUA ESTRANXEIRA: INGLÉS

Read the instructions to the questions very carefully and write all your answers in English. Answer **ONLY 4 OF THE 6 QUESTIONS BELOW**. If you answer more than four questions, **only the first four will be marked**.

### QUESTION 1. READ TEXT A AND ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS BELOW: (2.5 points)

1.1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words. (Approximately 50 words; 0.75 points).

1.2. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) according to the text. Copy that part (and ONLY that part) of the text which justifies your answer. (1 point)

- Dublin was formerly a religious community.
- You can find items from the 12<sup>th</sup> century in Dublin.
- The Little Museum is still very little nowadays.
- Bono can park anywhere in Ireland

1.3. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here. (0.75 points)

- a. very poor suburbs      b. lively      c. treasures

#### TEXT A

Dublin is an old city with a rich history. Starting as an ecclesiastical settlement, it was expanded by the Vikings around the year 1000, before the Normans arrived in the 12th century. Dublin later became the second city of the British Empire. Its beautiful Georgian houses were built in the built in the 18th century. In the 19th century the city had the worst slums in Europe, with terrible living conditions. And after the First World War Dublin was at the centre of two other wars: the war of Independence from Britain, which ended in 1922, and then a civil war between Republican factions.

Today Dublin is a vibrant capital where companies like Google and Airbnb have their European headquarters. But what was missing was a museum about the people of Dublin. The Irish love a good story, even if it's sad. When you visit, you will hear many good stories. Funny ones and sad ones, too.

The Little Museum of Dublin started out little, with only two rooms, but has grown to encompass a people's history of 20th century Dublin. Everything you see here – the furniture, the letters, posters, clothes... was donated by members of the public. There are 5000 items on display. Dubliners are encouraged to donate the gems from their attic, and the collection continues to grow. Volunteers provide short guided tours that really make the artefacts come to life.

A whole room is dedicated to the global music phenomenon, U2. The band was formed in Dublin and its members still live there, in affluent seaside suburbs like Howth. Bono has the Freedom of the City of Dublin. This means he can park where he likes, a privilege that a lot of Dubliners would kill for! Last, but not least, the wonderful café downstairs testifies to the food revolution that has taken place in the city. The Irish may be top of the European obesity table, but Dubliners take good food very seriously. Prepare to be surprised!

### QUESTION 2. ANSWER THE TWO BLOCKS OF QUESTIONS: (2.5 points)

2.1. Block 1. Pronunciation: (0.90 points)

- In which **two** words is the ending “-ed” pronounced /ɪd/ as in “needed”? answered, cooked, arrived, painted, learned, imagined, displayed, decided
- In which word is the underlined letter pronounced differently? plan, hat, all, had
- In which **two** words are the underlined letters pronounced /u:/the same as in “fool”? woman, pudding, tooth, cook, poor, goose, blood, outdoor
- In which word is the underlined vowel pronounced /ɑ:/ as in “start”? fat, Jack, cash, yard

2.2. Block 2. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. You must use the word or expression in italics. (1.60 points)

- It was expanded by the Vikings around the year 1,000  
*The Vikings ...*
- There are 5,000 items on display.  
*... shown...*
- The Irish love a good story, even if it's sad.  
*No matter ...*
- The band was formed in Dublin and its members still live there.  
*...where...*

**QUESTION 3. READ TEXT B AND ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS BELOW: (2.5 points)**

**3.1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words.** (approximately 50 words; **0.75 points**).

**3.2. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) according to the text.** Copy that part (and ONLY that part) of the text which justifies your answer. **(1 point)**

- a. In the past you knew what to expect when you booked a hotel room.
- b. You must always print your boarding pass.
- c. When travelling, one of the best things is sharing time with people from different places.
- d. With the use of smartphones, people interact with strangers as much as they used to.

**3.3. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here: (0.75 points)**

- a. trust                      b. inconvenience                      c. seldom

**TEXT B**

Technology has changed the way our world works. Things are now a lot more convenient and easier. When it comes to travelling, technology has improved many aspects of it in several ways. Imagine travelling with no access to Google maps, flight booking systems, hotel booking platforms, or not being able to read information on blogs and websites. When there was no such thing as Trip Advisor it was all done on blind faith.

With the help of technology, travel can also become a lot more eco-friendly. Some years ago, a million things needed to be printed. Instead, we now have online check-ins, e-tickets, and online reservation coupons. Not only does it save you the hassle of carrying multiple documents, it's also better for the environment.

Nowadays, technology is all about cramming the most functions into one tiny gadget. Whether we want to listen to music, capture memories, read or keep in touch with people back home, it's all in there.

Sometimes we can become too dependent on technology and forget the best part about travelling: meeting people, asking locals, and exploring the unknown, without having to put everything on the social media.

One of the things that has changed, and perhaps not for the best, is the nature of conversations, especially in hostels, but also on long journeys on trains, buses, and planes. Now, everyone seems so wrapped up updating their Facebook status, and playing on their phones, they rarely make eye contact. As for maps, although we still like and use them, what has changed is navigation, the way to find our way around a new city.

But in the end, even though a lot of people tend to make the bold claim that technology is ruining the way we travel, it's completely up to you to decide how to use it.

**QUESTION 4. ANSWER THE TWO BLOCKS OF QUESTIONS: (2.5 points)**

**4.1. Block 1. Pronunciation: (0.90 points)**

- a. In which **two** words are the underlined letters pronounced as in "feather"? bed, beard, pain, sir, pen, beer, steak, stare
- b. Can you think of a word which sounds just like "whether" (homophone)?
- c. In which word is the "th-" pronounced differently? though, thought, through, throw
- d. In which **two** words is the consonant w silent as in "sword"? swell, when, wrinkle, wand, wonder, wreath, women, swap

**4.2. Block 1: Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. You must use the word or expression in italics. (1.60 points)**

- a. It wasn't necessary for you to bring any food to the party.  
*...have...*
- b. It's a shame we have no sports centre in our town.  
*If only...*
- c. "No, I won't have it painted", Mary said.  
*Mary refused...*
- d. The project is amazing. He's in charge of it.  
*The project...*

**QUESTION 5. WRITE A COMPOSITION ANSWERING THIS QUESTION: What type of tourist attractions, museums, monuments, etc. do you like best when visiting a new city? (Approximately 120 words) (2.5 points)**

**QUESTION 6. WRITE A COMPOSITION ANSWERING THIS QUESTION: How do you think the use of technology has affected your family life? (Approximately 120 words) (2.5 points)**

**PROBAS DE ACCESO Á UNIVERSIDADE (ABAU)**  
**XUÑO/XULLO 2021- 2022**  
*CRITERIOS DE AVALIACIÓN POR TIPO DE CUESTIÓN*

**INGLÉS 63**

**QUESTIONS 1 AND 3**

**Summary (0,75 puntos)**

Esta pregunta será puntuada segundo os seguintes criterios:

1. O alumno identificou as ideas principais do texto e resumiunas sen incluír información secundaria ou anecdótica.(0.50)
2. O alumno expresou estas ideas en aproximadamente 50 palabras, sen copiar literalmente do texto, con coherencia, claridade, cohesión, razoable corrección gramatical e léxico axeitado ao tema. (0.25)

**Comprehension questions. True/False (1 punto; 0,25 x 4)**

O alumno debe indicar se as frases son verdadeiras ou falsas e escribir a parte (e só esa parte) do texto, na que se basea para xustificar a súa resposta.

**Find words or phrases ... (0,75 punto; 0.25 por cada palabra/ expresión correcta)**

**QUESTIONS 2 AND 4**

**Pronunciation (0.90 puntos; 0,15 x 6)**

O alumno debe demostrar que sabe distinguir elementos básicos da pronuncia do inglés, como son consonantes, vocais, diptongos, terminacións, etc.

**Transformations (1,6 puntos; 0,4 x4)**

Transformación dunha parte ou o total dunha frase noutras palabras para que signifique o mesmo. Constará de catro partes, cunha puntuación de 0,4 puntos para cada parte.

**QUESTIONS 5 AND 6**

**Writing (2,5 puntos)**

Esta pregunta pretende avaliar a capacidade comunicativa do alumnado no ámbito da produción escrita. A nota final (máximo 2,5 puntos) outorgarase segundo a medida na que o alumnado cumpre os seguintes parámetros:

- a) Alcance.** O alumnado aborda adecuadamente o tema proposto. Sabe comunicar as ideas que quere transmitir utilizando unha considerable variedade de recursos. Sabe utilizar o rexistro lingüístico adecuado á situación. (0,5 puntos)
- b) Riqueza e control do vocabulario.**(0,4 puntos)
- c) Corrección gramatical.** O alumnado ten un repertorio básico de elementos lingüísticos e de estratexias que lle permiten abordar o tema con comodidade. Non comete erros gramaticais básicos, como, por exemplo, omitir o suxeito diante dun verbo, omitir a “-s” da 3ª persoa do singular do presente habitual (he write**S**), utilizar adxectivos en plural, usar incorrectamente os adxectivos posesivos e demostrativos, non dominar os tempos verbais e outros erros similares. (0,4 puntos)
- d) Fluidez.** O alumnado posúe un dominio da lingua inglesa adecuado e suficiente para evitar cortes na comunicación ou malentendidos.(0,4 puntos)
- e) Cohesión.** O alumnado utiliza adecuadamente os conectores e demais medios de cohesión. (0,4 puntos)
- f) Coherencia.** O alumnado é capaz de organizar as súas ideas para redactar un texto coherente e ben estruturado. (0,4 puntos)

No caso de que o tema da composición non se axuste ao tema esixido nestas dúas preguntas (5 e 6), a cualificación será de 0 puntos.

**TOTAL (REALIZANDO 4 DAS 6 PREGUNTAS DO EXAME): 10 puntos.**

*Suggested answers 63 (July 2022)*

**QUESTION 1**

1.1. SUMMARY

1.2.

- a. **T** (Dublin is an old city with a rich history.) Starting as an ecclesiastical settlement,...
- b. **T** ... the Normans arrived in the 12th century
- c. **F** The Little Museum of Dublin started out little, with only two rooms, but has grown to encompass a people's history of 20th century Dublin.
- d. **F** Bono has the Freedom of the City of Dublin. This means he can park where he likes, a privilege that a lot of Dubliners would kill for!

1.3. a. *slums* b. *vibrant* c. *gems*

**QUESTION 2**

2.1.

- a. *painted, decided*
- b. *all*
- c. *tooth, goose*
- d. *yard*

2.2.

- a. The Vikings expanded it around the year 1,000.
- b. 5,000 items are shown.
- c. No matter how sad the story is, the Irish love it.
- d. The band was formed in Dublin, where its members still live.

**QUESTION 3**

3.1. Summary

3.2.

- a. **F** When there was no such thing as Trip Advisor it was all done on blind faith.
- b. **F** Instead, we now have online check-ins, e-tickets, and online reservation coupons. Not only does it save you the hassle of carrying multiple documents, it's also better for the environment.
- c. **T** Sometimes we can become too dependent on technology and forget the best part about travelling: meeting people, asking locals, and exploring the unknown...
- d. **F** Now, everyone seems so wrapped up updating their Facebook status, and playing on their phones, they rarely make eye contact.

3.3. a. *faith* b. *hassle* c. *rarely*

**QUESTION 4**

4.1.

- a. *bed, pen*
- b. *weather*
- c. *though*
- d. *wrinkle, wreath*

4.2.

- a. You needn't have brought any food to the party.  
You didn't need to have brought any food to the party
- b. If only we had a sports centre in our tow.
- c. Mary refused to have it painted.
- d. The project he is in charge of is amazing.