INGLÉS

OPCIÓN A

Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.

Some people criticise the Internet for various reasons. The information is false, fake or at least dubious, they say; it allows others to spy on you and you have no privacy. It isolates individuals in their homes, and gives us a false set of priorities, so we prefer virtual to real friends. This is a vast exaggeration. The Internet gives millions of people access to information they would not otherwise have had, which is a huge benefit. And most people who read the news online are not that easy to fool, except for the type of people that would read low-quality newspapers on paper anyway! The problem of bad information and news-making is not unique to the Internet; there are lots of trashy magazines as well.

As for privacy, you are the most important person to protect your own privacy. Don't fill in private information, if you don't want people to know about it. There are laws protecting you from websites that sell your information, but if you give personal details out without being sure that it will be properly used you only have yourself to blame. Not everyone likes the same things and the more unusual your preferences, the harder it will be to find friends offline. The Internet has finally given many people a place where they can be themselves, and where they can meet likeminded people ... without anyone else knowing!

It's better to sit indoors and actively surf online than to sit in front of a television and passively take in what the TV company has decided you should watch. There are lots of educational games and news sites we can obtain information from in a much more effective way than television could ever provide. Furthermore, many people keep up their social contacts online, which is also impossible with the television. Saying they cannot appreciate a nice conversation or a good book is just nonsense.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 50 words; 1 point).

2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here (1 point; 0.25 each):

a) inferior; b) correctly; c) similar; d) give.

3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points; 0.5 points each).

a) Don't fill in private information, if you don't want people to know about it.
Don't fill in private information, unless …

b) The television is not as effective as the Internet.
The Internet …

c) The Internet gives us a false set of priorities, so we prefer virtual to real friends.
We prefer virtual to real friends …

d) We can obtain information more effectively from the Internet.
Information …

4. Answer the following questions in your own words. Your answer must be based on the information given in the text (2 points; 1 point each)

a) According to the writer, why is the Internet better than the television?

b) According to the writer, why is the Internet a good way of getting information?

5. In your opinion, are many people addicted to social media and the Internet? Are there anydangers in using them too much? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

OPCIÓN B

Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all the questions in English.

The Lego Group began in the workshop of Ole Kirk Christiansen (1891–1958), a carpenter from Billund, Denmark, who began making wooden toys in 1932. In 1934, his company came to be called "Lego", derived from the Danish phrase *leg godt*, which means "play well". In 1947, Lego expanded to begin producing plastic toys, and in 1949 an early version of the now familiar interlocking bricks. The Lego Group's motto is literally "the best is never too good". By 1954, Christiansen's son, Godtfred created the idea of a toy system. Godtfred saw the immense potential in Lego bricks to become a system for creative play. In 1958, the modern brick design was developed; however, it took another five years to find the right material for it, ABS polymer.

Lego has set many, many records. In May 2013, the largest model ever created was displayed in New York and was made of over 5 million bricks. Other records include a 34m tower and a 4 km railway. In 2015, Lego replaced Ferrari as the "world's most powerful brand".

Lego's popularity is demonstrated by its wide usage in many forms of cultural works, including books and films. It has even been used in the classroom as a teaching tool. Lego pieces of all varieties constitute a universal system. Despite variation in the design and the purposes of individual pieces over the years, each piece remains compatible with existing pieces. Lego bricks from 1958 still interlock with those made now.

Six pieces of 2x4 bricks can be combined in 915,103,765 ways! Each Lego piece must be manufactured to a high degree of precision. When two pieces are joined they must fit firmly, yet be easily disassembled.

The manufacture of Lego bricks occurs at a number of locations around the world. Lego blocks are moulded in Denmark, Hungary, Mexico, and now in China. The Lego Group estimates that in the course of five decades it has produced some 400 billion Lego blocks.

Questions

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words (approximately 50 words; 1 point).

2. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here (1 point; 0.25 each):

a) producing; b) correct; c) shown; d) places.

3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points; 0.5 points each).

a) Godtfred created the idea of a toy system. Godtfred saw the immense potential in Lego bricks.
Godtfred, who …

b) The modern brick design was developed in 1958; however, it took another five years to find the right material.
Although …

c) Lego replaced Ferrari as the "world's most powerful brand".
Ferrari …

d) Lego blocks are moulded in Denmark, Hungary, Mexico, and now in China.
Besides Denmark, …

4. Answer the following questions in your own words. Your answer must be based on the information given in the text (2 points; 1 point each)

a) How do you know that Lego is a very popular game?

b) Why is it so popular?

5. Can you remember what toys and games you played with when you were young? What is your favourite memory of when you were young? (Approximately 120 words; 3 points)

6. LISTENING TEST (1 point)

In this conversation, Richard and Jackie talk about driving and learning to drive.

Here is the beginning of the conversation:

Richard: *We're talking about driving and learning to drive. Now Jackie, I know you can drive. When did you first learn to drive?*

Jackie: *Well actually that's interesting, Richard, because my brother, who's younger than me, right, my father taught him when he was seventeen, but he refused to give me lessons.*

Here is an example of a question:

Who taught Jackie's brother to drive? Their father Jackie Richard

The correct answer is: Their father.

Ready? Now read the rest of the questions and alternative answers before listening to the interview.

(2-minute pause)

QUESTIONS

1. What does Richard suggest?
   - ☐ That Jackie's father knew she was a bad driver.
   - ☐ That Jackie's brother was worse than Jackie.
   - ☐ That Jackie's father was a bad driver.
2. Who paid for Jackie's driving lessons?
   - ☐ Jackie's father
   - ☐ Jackie
   - ☐ Jackie's brother
3. Why was it frightening to drive in London?
   - ☐ Because the traffic went very slowly.
   - ☐ Because it was raining.
   - ☐ Because there were a lot of cars around her.
4. When did Jackie start to drive regularly?
   - ☐ Immediately after her driving test, in a Morris Minor lent to her by a friend.
   - ☐ Some time after her driving test.
   - ☐ Some time after her driving test, in a car lent to her by a friend.
5. For Richard, what was different about driving in Sydney from where he learnt to drive?
   - ☐ There were not so many hills in Sydney.
   - ☐ It was not so quiet in Sydney.
   - ☐ Where he learnt, there were more roundabouts, hills and traffic lights.
6. What kind of driver is Richard?
   - ☐ He drives fast and with skill.
   - ☐ He takes care and drives with skill.
   - ☐ He doesn't drive too fast and he is careful.
7. Which of the following is true?
   - ☐ Jackie now prefers to drive but she used to prefer to be driven.
   - ☐ Jackie used to prefer to be driven, but now Richard prefers to be driven.
   - ☐ Richard drives now more than Jackie.
8. What does Jackie do when she is a passenger?
   - ☐ She tries to find which way to go.
   - ☐ She looks into people's front gardens.
   - ☐ She looks at the countryside through the window.
9. What happens to Richard when he is driving on motorways?
   - ☐ He gets bored and starts falling asleep.
   - ☐ He prefers straight roads.
   - ☐ He's keen on driving on motorways.
10. Which of these is true about Richard?
    - ☐ He's driven in many countries.
    - ☐ He has had only one single accident.
    - ☐ He will continue to drive for a long time.

Now listen to the rest of the conversation. You will hear it three times. Write the correct answer in your exam notebook (cuadernillo). Write the complete answer, not just a letter. You must not write more than one answer for each question.

(Recording) Now you will hear the text again. (Recording) Now you will hear the text for the last time. (Recording)

That is the end of the Listening test. Write your answers in your examination notebook (cuadernillo) if you have not already done so. Then you can go on with the rest of the examination.