



**PRUEBA DE ACCESO Y ADMISIÓN A LA
UNIVERSIDAD**
ANDALUCÍA, CEUTA, MELILLA y CENTROS en MARRUECOS
CURSO 2019-2020

**LENGUA EXTRANJERA
(INGLÉS)**

- Instrucciones:**
- Duración: 1 hora y 30 minutos.
 - Este examen consta de varios bloques. Debe responder a las preguntas que se indican en cada uno.
 - La puntuación está indicada en cada uno de los apartados.
 - No se permite el uso de diccionario.

El examen consta de 3 Bloques (A, B y C)

En cada bloque (**Comprehension, Use of English y Writing**) se plantean varias preguntas, de las que se deberá responder al número que se indica en cada uno. En caso de responder más cuestiones de las requeridas, serán tenidas en cuenta las respondidas en primer lugar hasta alcanzar dicho número. Las preguntas han de ser respondidas en su totalidad: si la pregunta tiene dos secciones, hay que responder ambas.

BLOQUE A (Comprensión lectora)

Puntuación máxima: 4 puntos

Debe responderse a las 8 preguntas de uno de los 2 textos propuestos.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points). CHOOSE TEXT 1 OR TEXT 2 AND ANSWER **ALL** THE QUESTIONS FROM THAT TEXT **ONLY**.

TEXT 1: DISNEY PRINCESSES: NOW AND THEN

- 1 Linguists Carmen Fought and Karen Eisenhauer have analyzed all the dialogue from the Disney princess films. "A lot of young
2 girls watch these movies, often on constant repeat, so we should examine what the films are teaching about gender roles", says
3 Fought. "Girls aren't born liking a pink dress. At some point we teach them. So a big question is where girls get their ideas about
4 being girls".
5 To modern eyes, the classic trio of Disney princess films —Snow White, Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty— are painfully
6 retrograde. However, in them women speak as much as, or even more than men. When Disney released *The Little Mermaid*, critics
7 praised this modern heroine for thinking and acting independently, even rebelliously. And yet, men make up 68% of the dialogue.
8 In the princess movies that followed —Beauty and the Beast, Pocahontas and Mulan— the women speak even less. On average,
9 male characters have three times as many lines as women in those films.
10 Fortunately, newer films like *Tangled* and *Brave* are better at giving dialogue to men and women in equal shares. Furthermore,
11 what the characters say in those dialogues is also in the right direction. The classic Disney princess films were focused on physical
12 appearance: 55% of the compliments that women received referred to their looks. By contrast, in the latest films *Merida*, *Elsa* or
13 *Rapunzel* are admired for their skills or achievements.
14 Disney is clearly proud of its efforts to modernize the princess movie genre, but it still has a lot of work to do. "It's also important",
15 the linguists say, "to consider the kinds of worlds these princesses inhabit and who has the power in them".

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

1. **The classic trio of Disney princess films...** (d)
(a) gave more dialogue to males than to females. (b) are nowadays considered feminist.
(c) are Disney's most modern attempt at promoting gender equality. (d) pays a lot of attention to female beauty.
2. **The latest Disney princesses...** (a)
(a) don't convey the same image of women as their predecessors. (b) are mostly complimented for their appearance.
(c) teach girls how to look pretty. (d) are just like their predecessors.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS. (0.5 points each)

3. **Many girls love to watch their favourite Disney movies over and over.** **TRUE** (lines 1-2) "*A lot of young girls watch these movies, often on constant repeat...*"
4. **According to the text, girls have an instinct for pink color.** **FALSE** (line 3) "*Girls aren't born liking a pink dress. At some point we teach them.*"
5. **The Little Mermaid is depicted as a free and autonomous person.** **TRUE** (lines 6-7) "*(When Disney released) The Little Mermaid, critics praised this modern heroine for thinking and acting independently, even rebelliously.*"
6. **Fought and Eisenhauer think that attention should be paid to the worlds in which princesses live.** **TRUE** (lines 14-15) "*It's also important, the linguists say, to consider the kinds of worlds these princesses inhabit and who has the power in them.*"

7. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 7.1. ONE SYNONYM FOR "monster" (noun). *beast* (line 8)
7.2. ONE SYNONYM FOR "accomplishment" (noun). *achievement(s)* (line 13)



8. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 8.1. ONE WORD MEANING “to issue (a record, film, book, etc.) for sale or circulation” *release(d) (line 6)*
8.2. ONE WORD MEANING “an expression of esteem, affection or admiration” *compliment(s) (line 12)*

TEXT 2: SPANISH GUIRI

- 1 The word *guiri* is commonly used in Spain to describe a certain type of traveler, a foreign tourist who struggles to understand
2 the local culture, or someone from abroad who, once retired, decides to move here.
3 Apparently, the word *guiri* took on its current meaning thanks to a man named Gary Bedell. Bedell was born in Canada in 1954
4 and learned Spanish at a young age. He joined Canada’s diplomatic service, and in 1992, he oversaw the Canadian pavilion at
5 the Universal Exposition of Seville (Expo’92). During the six months the Expo was on, the Canadian diplomat got to know the city.
6 He discovered Andalusian beers and took long walks across the city. Bedell has now lived in Spain for more than 20 years. In an
7 interview, he claimed “Andalusians have everything”. While Gary is his birth name, he became known as Guiri in Seville. Bedell
8 took on the nickname and used it in his favor –for a while, it was even part of the name of his travel website on Spain, *The guiri’s*
9 *corner*.
10 Today everyone uses the word in their own way to refer to tourists. It is not insulting, but it is also difficult to give it an entirely
11 positive meaning. In a recent Twitter debate, one user who identified himself as a foreign visitor to Spain argued that the word
12 perpetuates unfair stereotypes. According to him, the Spanish use the word to describe tourists who travel across Spain eating
13 “fluorescent paella” and going to bars no local would ever enter. In other words, he said, the word is used to describe someone
14 who is not one of us, and will never be.

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

9. According to the text, the word *guiri*... (b)

- (a) was invented by Gary Bedell. (b) is not used in the same way by everyone.
(c) refers to tourists only. (d) is another name for Canadians.

10. Gary Bedell... (b)

- (a) lived in Spain for six months. (b) spoke Spanish before he arrived.
(c) writes about *guiris* on Twitter. (d) loved eating Spanish paella.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS. (0.5 points each)

11. According to the text, *guiri* can refer to a senior foreigner who lives in Spain. **TRUE** (lines 1-2) “The word *guiri* (...) or someone from abroad who, once retired, decides to move here.”
12. Bedell first came to Spain for business. **TRUE** (lines 4-5) “in 1992, he oversaw the Canadian pavilion at the Universal Exposition of Seville (Expo’92)”
13. Bedell really hated being called Guiri. **FALSE** (lines 7-8) “Bedell took on the nickname and used it in his favor.”
14. The word *guiri* is neither completely negative nor totally favourable. **TRUE** (lines 10-11) “It is not insulting, but it is also difficult to give it an entirely positive meaning.”

15. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 15.1. ONE SYNONYM FOR “completely” (adverb). *entirely (line 10)*
15.2. ONE OPPOSITE FOR “death” (noun). *birth (line 7)*

16. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 16.1. ONE WORD MEANING “to try very hard to do something difficult” *struggle(s) (line 1)*
16.2. ONE WORD MEANING “a meeting at which a journalist asks somebody questions” *interview (line 7)*



BLOQUE B (Uso de la lengua)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

Debe responder a 6 de las 12 preguntas propuestas.

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; 0.5 points each). CHOOSE AND ANSWER ONLY 6 (SIX) QUESTIONS.

17. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH A CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS:

17.1. "This time next month we... Mount Kilimanjaro." (climb) *will be climbing*

17.2. "He will call you when he... home." (get) *gets*

18. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT OPTION:

18.1. "I thought she could get... her illness easily." with / about / over / up *over*

18.2. "He went into surgery... a heart attack." unless / so that / due to / in spite *due to*

19. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: "The search was given up after three hours." *They / The police / The rescue party gave up the search after three hours.*

20. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: "Someone has to inform the students about the situation." *The students have to be informed about the situation.*

21. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "The new teacher is so boring." *What is the new teacher like?*

22. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: "I love this watch. My grandfather gave it to me." *I love this watch, which my grandfather gave me.*

23. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "Mike is so tired that he can't go on." Mike is too... *Mike is too tired to go on.*

24. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: "If the neighbours call the police, ..." *subject + future + infinitive ...*

25. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "She hasn't seen her parents for two years." The last... *The last time she saw her parents was two years ago.*

26. THERE ARE TWO MISTAKES IN THIS SENTENCE. FIND THE MISTAKES AND REWRITE THE SENTENCE CORRECTLY: "You don't work more hard than she do." *You don't work harder than she does. / her.*

27. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO DIRECT SPEECH: "A foreigner asked me how far the City Hall was." *A foreigner asked me: "How far is the City Hall?"*

28. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM: *I don't feel like going out with them.*

don't	going	like	I	out	them	feel	with
-------	-------	------	---	-----	------	------	------

BLOQUE C (Redacción)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

Deberá realizar una redacción de aproximadamente 120 palabras de SOLAMENTE 1 de los dos temas propuestos.

III * WRITING (3 points)

29. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT ONE OF THE TOPICS PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT. CHOOSE **ONE TOPIC** ONLY:

29.1. **Do you like cartoon movies? Explain.**

29.2. **Why is Andalucía so attractive for tourists? Discuss.**