

PREMIOS EXTRAORDINARIOS DE SECUNDARIA .CURSO 2018-19
LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS

DURACIÓN: 60 minutos

INSTRUCCIONES

- Siga las instrucciones del tribunal.
- La prueba debe realizarse con bolígrafo azul o negro.
- Cuide la presentación, limpieza, claridad y legibilidad en las respuestas.
- Se recomienda leer el ejercicio completo antes de empezar a resolverlo y que las respuestas se ajusten exactamente a las preguntas planteadas, sin contestar a nada que no se pregunte y sin extenderse más de lo que requiera la cuestión.
- No se permite el uso del diccionario.

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN

- La prueba pretende medir el grado de conocimiento de inglés del alumno en determinadas destrezas.
- En la corrección de la misma se valorará...
 1. El grado de comprensión del texto.
 2. La autonomía y riqueza expresiva. Se valorará la riqueza y corrección en el uso de recursos léxicos, la corrección ortográfica y el uso de recursos gramaticales, morfológicos y sintácticos.
 3. La precisión léxica.
 4. La riqueza y precisión gramatical: conocimiento de los recursos gramaticales y uso correcto de recursos morfológicos y sintácticos.

CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN

Esta parte de la prueba se calificará entre 0 y 10 puntos, con dos decimales. Para superarla el candidato ha de obtener al menos 5 puntos.

Los criterios que se tendrán en cuenta para otorgar las puntuaciones son los siguientes:

- **Apartado 1:** hasta 2 puntos, 0,5 por respuesta correcta. El candidato deberá especificar si las afirmaciones son verdaderas o falsas y copiar la evidencia que lo justifique. No se otorgará ninguna puntuación si únicamente especifica verdadero o falso.
- **Apartado 2:** hasta 2 puntos, 0,5 por respuesta correcta.
- **Apartado 3:** hasta 3 puntos, 0,5 por respuesta correcta. El candidato deberá transformar cada una de las frases sin cambiar el significado de las mismas.
- **Apartado 4:** hasta 3 puntos. El candidato deberá redactar una carta, de un mínimo de 100 palabras, y se otorgará 1,5 por el contenido y 1,5 por riqueza y precisión gramatical.

How FOMO Impacts Teens and Young Adults

"You totally missed out!" This sentence strikes fear in the hearts of teens more than almost anything else. In simple terms, FOMO stands for "fear of missing out" and it refers to that anxious feeling a person gets when they realize they are not attending a social event either because they were not invited or they just did not feel like going.

In general, FOMO makes youngsters assume that they have a low social rank. This belief can create anxiety and feeling of inferiority. What's more, FOMO is especially common in people aged 18 to 33. In fact, one survey found that about two-thirds of people in this age group admitted to experiencing it regularly.

Historically, people have always been concerned about where they stand socially. However, with the advent of social media, FOMO has become a bigger issue especially for young people who are always online, checking status updates and posts. Some psychologists even suggest that the fear of missing out is what makes social media platforms so successful.

The problem is that incessant worrying about what everyone else is doing only causes teens to miss out on their own lives even more. This may cause them to lose their sense of identity and to struggle with low self-esteem. That means they are so focused on what others are doing that they forget to live their own lives. The lower levels of satisfaction with their lives make them especially vulnerable to other mental health concerns. Another consequence is distracted learning as well as distracted driving, as teens with high levels of FOMO are more likely to check their social media feeds during class or while driving.

One way for teens to cope with FOMO is to encourage adolescents to recognize that they have limited time and cannot possibly be everywhere and do everything. Mindfulness is another good technique to practice, where the person learns to intensely focus on whatever they are doing at the moment and enjoy it.

Teenagers must remember that even though they may see beautiful photos and smiling faces, most people their age are only posting the best pictures online, and they are showing their most idealized selves. Instead of comparing themselves to these photos, adults should encourage them to scroll through their *Instagram*, *Snapchat* and *Twitter* with a skeptical eye as no one lives a perfect, idealized life, even though social media allows them to pretend they do.

Extracted and adapted from www.verywellfamily.com

I. READING COMPREHENSION. (2 marks)

Read the following sentences and say whether they are TRUE or FALSE. Then copy the evidence from the text to support your answer. **NO MARKS** are given for only true or false.

1. _____ Teenagers worry more about missing out an event than what they would about other subjects.

2. _____ About half of the people aged 18 to 33 experience FOMO on a regular basis.

3. _____ The “Fear of Missing Out” has no influence on teenagers’ education.

4. _____ Social media users normally upload all kind of photos to their accounts.

II. LEXICON. (2 marks)

Find words or phrases in the text that have the same meaning as the words below.

- a) Means
- b) Study, questionnaire
- c) Unprotected
- d) Deeply, profoundly

III. USE OF ENGLISH. (3 marks)

Rewrite the following sentences using the words given so that they have exactly the same meaning as the first.

- a) Tom and Anne didn’t invite Sam to the event.
Sam...
- b) Laura didn’t know about the party, so she missed it out.
If Laura...
- c) “People are always worrying about social status nowadays”, the psychologist said.
The psychologist said...
- d) Remember to upload our photos.
Don’t...
- e) Rob began analyzing the results three hours ago.
Rob...
- f) Megan and Paul are very popular. Their dream is to become famous influencers.
Megan and Paul, ...

IV. WRITING. (3 marks)

Write an opinion essay (150 words) about the advantages and disadvantages of being active on social media.

Remember to...

- Express your opinion clearly and in an attention-catching way.
- Use grammar correctly.
- Check out the spelling mistakes.
- Use wide vocabulary and different grammar structures.

