

PREMIOS EXTRAORDINARIOS DE ENSEÑANZA SECUNDARIA OBLIGATORIA

CURSO 2021-2022

LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS

Duración de la prueba: 60 minutos

INSTRUCCIONES:

- Siga las indicaciones del tribunal.
- Utilice bolígrafo azul o negro para realizar la prueba.
- Cuide la presentación y la legibilidad en las respuestas.
- Lea la totalidad de la prueba antes de comenzar a escribir.
- Ajuste el contenido y la extensión de las respuestas a lo planteado en las preguntas.
- No está permitido el uso de diccionarios, teléfonos móviles o dispositivos electrónicos.

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN Y CORRECCIÓN:

El objetivo de la prueba es valorar el grado de adquisición de la competencia de comunicación lingüística en inglés del alumnado candidato. En la prueba se valorarán la corrección de las respuestas a las distintas tareas de lectura y la capacidad para expresarse por escrito cuidando la presentación y la corrección ortográfica, así como la propiedad y la riqueza del vocabulario y de las estructuras gramaticales empleadas en las tareas de redacción.

La prueba será valorada de 0 a 10 puntos, siendo necesario obtener la calificación de 5 para superarla. La puntuación se distribuirá de la siguiente manera:

Apartado I. Comprensión escrita. Se calificará con 4 puntos repartidos entre los tres ejercicios.

Los ejercicios 1 y 2 se calificarán con 1,5 puntos cada uno, otorgándose 0,5 puntos por cada respuesta correcta. En el ejercicio 2 no se valorarán las respuestas en las que no se justifiquen si las oraciones son verdaderas o falsas copiando la evidencia extraída del texto.

El ejercicio 3 se calificará con un punto, otorgándose 0,20 puntos por cada respuesta correcta.

Apartado II. Expresión escrita. Se calificará con 6 puntos repartidos entre los dos ejercicios.

El ejercicio 1 se calificará con 2 puntos, otorgándose hasta 1 punto a cada respuesta correctamente redactada en la que se proporcione información adecuada.

El ejercicio 2 se calificará con 4 puntos repartidos de la siguiente manera: hasta 0,5 puntos por la presentación de la redacción, la ortografía y la puntuación; hasta 0,5 puntos por la correcta estructuración en párrafos; hasta 1,5 puntos por la adecuación de las ideas, la cohesión y la coherencia en la articulación del discurso; por último, hasta 1,5 puntos por la variedad y corrección del vocabulario y de la gramática empleados.

I. READING COMPREHENSION (4 marks)

What the UK can learn from southern Spain about handling the heat

Few stereotypes annoy Spaniards quite as much as the ridiculous idea that the nation lies on the couch every afternoon for a three-hour siesta.

But, unlike the UK, Spain prides itself on knowing how to deal with the heat, especially in Madrid and farther south. People know when to walk in the shade, when to keep the roller shutters down, and when to raise and lower the awnings to keep the sun's rays from boring into flats and houses.

They also know that the long lunchbreak, between 2pm and 5pm, was originally intended to save agricultural workers from the worst of the furnace heat of July and August, and that an alfresco dinner is a more pleasant proposition at 10pm or 11pm than at 6pm or 7pm.

"That timetable of staying up very late has been genetically imprinted on Spaniards," says Cayetano Torres, a spokesperson for Spain's state meteorological agency, Aemet. "It's basically an adaptation of the way people live and work in north Africa because of the heat. Here, you get up in the morning and go to work, but at 2pm you stop and then work from 5pm till 8pm."

Unlike in the UK, air conditioning is present almost everywhere in the hotter parts of Spain, and on public transport. And before its introduction, people in southern Spain knew, courtesy of the Muslims who invaded in 711, of the wonders of whitewashed houses, internal patios and water fountains.

With the climate crisis "ticking over like an engine that can't be stopped", says Martínez-Urtaza, a professor of genetics and microbiology at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, people in the UK will need to rethink the way they live.

The pace of global heating also means Spain will also have to change its coping mechanisms since temperatures in some parts are getting closer to 50C. "Is Spain well prepared to live under those extreme circumstances?" says Martínez-Urtaza. "I'd say no. Moving from 40C to 50C significantly changes the way you live and how you manage the day-to-day activity."

Both Torres and Martínez-Urtaza argue that northern Mexico and southern parts of the US are the obvious places to look for inspiration. Martínez-Urtaza recalls a trip he made 15 years ago to the Mexican city of Mexicali, on the US border.

"I wanted to know what it was like to live with 50C temperatures, even though I thought it was never something I'd have to experience where I live," he said. "But, in under 20 years, that's where we are."

In Mexicali he saw people staying indoors with their aircon all day long and children coming out to play at 11pm. "People use their pools during the night because it's impossible during the day," he says. "The heat outside is just brutal. That's the level of adaptation there."

Adapted from the article by Sam Jones published in theguardian.com on July 19th, 2022.



1. Read the text and **choose the best option** (A, B or C) to complete the sentences, only one is correct. (1.5 marks)

a) In order to handle the heat, Spaniards...

- A. sleep three-hour siestas.
- B. stay out of the sun and adjust their timetable.
- C. do the same as the Mexicans in Mexicali.

b) The increase in temperature from 40C to 50C...

- A. has a great impact in everyday life.
- B. hasn't happened in Spain yet.
- C. makes no difference actually.

c) The two Spanish scientists...

- A. travelled to Mexico to learn about the Mexican way of life.
- B. think we should look to other hotter countries to learn.
- C. think we won't reach the temperatures they suffer in Mexico.

2. Are the sentences **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)**? **Copy** evidence from the text to justify your answers. (1.5 marks)

The Spanish summer timetable is taken from the Mexicans. ____

Before air conditioning, Spaniards built their houses following the Muslim tradition to make them cooler. ____

Spain is well prepared to deal with temperatures reaching 50C in the future. ____

3. Find a word or phrase in the text that matches each of the definitions: (1 mark)

_____ : to take action to solve a problem

_____ : a cloth cover used to protect a building from the sun

_____ : extremely high temperature

_____ : thanks to

_____ : strategies used to face a difficult situation

II. WRITING (6 marks)

1. Answer the following questions: (2 marks)

What things have you done this summer to deal with the heat wave?

If you could, how would you spend your summer holidays differently to avoid the heat?

2. Write an opinion essay (150 words) on the following topic: (4 marks)

We should put limits on air conditioning, heating and exterior lighting to save energy.

Remember to provide enough facts and examples to support your opinion.



Castilla-La Mancha

