



- Hay dos opciones de examen, A y B. Se debe optar por una de ellas, sin combinar preguntas de una y otra.
- La prueba tiene una duración de 90 minutos
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- Responder en el cuadernillo de respuestas.

## **OPCIÓN A**

### **Polar Bear Makes the List**

In spring 2008, the polar bear was placed on the endangered species list. According to the Endangered Species Act, an endangered species is an animal that is likely to face extinction in its natural habitat. Polar bears have been categorized as a "threatened" species. The ESA defines a threatened species as one that is likely to become "endangered" in the foreseeable future.

The polar bear is the first animal that has been classified as endangered due primarily to global warming. Global warming is caused by carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that become trapped in the atmosphere. Heating homes, driving cars, and burning garbage all require fossil fuels that lead to global warming.

The polar bear's habitat is more vulnerable to global warming than many other species. Polar bears live mainly on the sea ice in the Arctic. This is where they hunt for fish and build up fat reserves. When the ice melts many polar bears move to land and live off their stored fat. In the Arctic, global warming is causing the ice to melt slightly earlier and form slightly later. This results in a shorter feeding season for the polar bear. Some risk their lives to find ice.

It is not only the polar bear that is at risk in the Arctic. Every species of plant, animal, and insect there is threatened by global warming. Nevertheless, environmentalist groups such as the World Wildlife Fund often study large carnivores in order to assess the health of an ecosystem. The Arctic food chain relies on the polar bear. In addition, donations are more commonly offered for the protection of large animals such as bears or elephants. People in general are less interested in conservation efforts that protect small wildlife, such as plants or insects. However, by using donor money to protect the habitat of the larger animals, entire ecosystems can be protected.

It is important that animals such as the polar bear make it onto the endangered species list. Once they are on the list there are laws that protect these animals from being hunted for food or sport. It is rare for a species to go extinct after they make the list. Sadly, many species do go extinct while waiting for consideration.

Text adapted from <https://www.englishclub.com/reading/environment/endangered-species-reading.htm>

- 1. Choose the correct answer a, b or c. (3 points, 0.5 each)**
  - 1. An endangered species is**
    - a. An animal that has disappeared.
    - b. An animal that is expected to disappear.
    - c. An animal that will disappear if it doesn't remain in its habitat.
  - 2. What poses the greatest threat to polar bears today?**
    - a. Polluted water.
    - b. The climate change caused by global warming.
    - c. Over hunting.
  - 3. What major change has occurred in the polar bear's natural habitat?**
    - a. The air temperature has become colder.
    - b. The ice has been polluted.
    - c. The sea ice has been reduced.



4. **What type of conservation efforts are people generally interested in?**
    - a. Saving insects and plants.
    - b. Protecting big animals.
    - c. Reforestation projects.
  5. **Which of these statements is true, according to the text?**
    - a. All living creatures in the Arctic are affected by the global warming.
    - b. The global warming only affects big plants and animals.
    - c. Environmentalist groups only study large carnivores.
  6. **The endangered species list...**
    - a. Is a list of laws that protect animals.
    - b. Is a list of animals that are in danger of extinction.
    - c. Is a list of animals that can be hunted for food or sport.
2. **Find words in the text for these definitions. (1 point, 0.25 each)**
- a. To confront a situation with courage.
  - b. That can be known in advance or seen beforehand.
  - c. Capable of being easily wounded or hurt physically or emotionally.
  - d. Acts or instances of presenting something as a gift, grant or contribution.
3. **Fill in the gaps with just one word taken from the passage. (1 point, 0.25 each)**
- a. The rescue team made numerous attempts to rescue the \_\_\_\_\_ passengers from the burning boat.
  - b. Wearing a seatbelt greatly reduces the \_\_\_\_\_ of injury or death in a car accident.
  - c. Hard hats provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the workers' heads.
  - d. He's been in and out of prison after breaking multiple \_\_\_\_\_ for the last 10 years.
4. **Answer these questions in no more than 5 words. (1 point, 0.25 each)**
- a. When was the polar bear included in the list of endangered species?
  - b. What do polar bears do when the ice in the Arctic melts?
  - c. What important aspect of the Arctic ecosystem depends on the polar bear?
  - d. What is the World Wildlife Fund?
5. **Write an opinion article of 150 words on this topic: Governments are spending too much money protecting animals and their habitat. This money could be better spent on more important things in society such as poverty and health care. Do you agree? (3 points)**
6. **You have just found the best jeans ever. Write a tweet sharing your discovery (where did you find them, who were you with, etc.) and explain why these jeans are the best (write between 35 and 50 words). (1 point)**



## OPCIÓN B

### Writing guidebooks

When I tell someone I write travel guides for a living, I can see the envy in their eyes. "365 days' paid holiday a year," they think. And why should I tell them it's really not at all like that? I've made a pretty good living out of it. Only now, I'm told, the so-called holiday is about to end.

It was widely reported last year that sales of guidebooks are falling fast, thanks to developments in the Internet and mobile phones. **It makes sense.** Why bother taking a heavy book with you when you can download all the information you need to your phone as you walk around the cathedral?

Publishers tend to update existing books rather than bringing out new ones: Every guidebook is out of date as soon as it is published. Therefore, updating guides is nowadays a good way for new writers to get started.

But if the Internet via a mobile phone can deliver information just as well as printed paper but much faster, at almost no cost, is there a future for the printed guidebook? Other books you read at home, but a travel guide's main purpose is for urgent reference when you're desperate to find accommodation or somewhere to eat.

"We did an experiment when we went to Macedonia" says Jan Dodd, author of the *Rough Guides*. "We had no guidebook but got by fine with internet cafés, using online sources for train information, hotels, even restaurants. We missed the historical background, but you could probably find that online too".

"I saw one tourist couple who were carrying all their information printed in envelopes" observed Nick Rider, author of *Yucatán Guides*. "This means that the printed word is still very useful, though a good book would actually be much easier to carry around".

The travel guide will have to adapt to changing travel habits but it isn't finished yet. "The guidebook is not going to disappear – at least not for a considerable amount of time. That's the general opinion among our members," says Mary Anne Evans. "Publishers themselves really do not know what the Internet is capable of, and currently the thinking is that the two will coexist."

Text adapted from *First Certificate Trainer. Six practice Tests*. Cambridge University Press (2010).

#### 1. Choose the correct answer a, b or c. (3 points, 0.5 each)

1. **How does the author feel about his job?**
  - a. He isn't paid enough money for it.
  - b. It is a pity it has now finished.
  - c. People have the wrong idea about it.
2. **What is meant by "It makes sense" in bold in the text? (line 5)**
  - a. This is partly true.
  - b. This is not surprising.
  - c. It is foolish to think that.
3. **According to the fourth paragraph**
  - a. Guidebooks contain information that cannot be found elsewhere.
  - b. People tend to study guidebooks before they set off on a journey.
  - c. People use guidebooks when they need information in a hurry.
4. **The main purpose of Jan Dodd's experiment was to find out...**
  - a. Whether a guidebook was necessary.
  - b. Facts about the Macedonian history.
  - c. How good her guidebook was.
5. **In Nick Rider's opinion, the two people he observed...**
  - a. Had made the best possible use of modern technology.
  - b. Probably should have taken a guidebook with them.
  - c. Need not have taken any written tourist information.



6. What does Mary Anne Evans say about the future of traveller information?
- People will want to use both the Internet and guidebooks.
  - Publishers are sure the Internet cannot compete with guidebooks.
  - Before long, guidebooks will no longer be available.
2. Find words in the text for these definitions. (1 point, 0.25 each)
- People who produce and distribute something, such as a book or magazine, in printed or electronic form.
  - To make something more modern, usually by adding new parts to it or adding new information.
  - To carry something to a destination.
  - To change to be suitable for a new purpose or situation.
3. Fill in the gaps with just one word taken from the passage. (1 point, 0.25 each)
- My parents are rich and a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ that they give me everything I want.
  - Never \_\_\_\_\_ about people's opinions. It is your opinion what matters.
  - I had to consult various \_\_\_\_\_ to write my history assignment.
  - I had no hesitation in calling the police because I realised he was \_\_\_\_\_ of murder.
4. Answer these questions in no more than 5 words. (1 point, 0.25 each)
- What is the narrator's job?
  - What does he recommend to new guidebook writers?
  - Where did Jan Dodd go to look for information in Macedonia?
  - What type of information did Jan Dodd not look for while he was in Macedonia?
5. Write an opinion article of 150 words on this topic: Do you find guidebooks useful? Do you use them in your journeys? If you don't, how do you get by when you travel? Describe your latest journey and explain why you used (or didn't use) a guidebook. (3 points)
6. You had an accident with a friend and you had to go to the hospital. Write a message to your mum or dad explaining what happened, where you are, and how you feel (write between 35 and 50 words). (1 point)



### CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

#### OBSERVACIONES:

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- 4) Hay dos opciones de examen, A y B. Se debe optar por una de ellas, sin combinar preguntas de una y otra.
- 5) Pasar todas las respuestas a la hoja de respuestas.

#### CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN

A) **Pregunta 1.** Elección múltiple. Las seis cuestiones de esta sección pretenden evaluar la comprensión del texto. Se evaluará con un máximo de 3 puntos. (0,5 puntos por cuestión).

B) **Pregunta 2.** Semiabierta. Las cuatro definiciones tienen como objetivo evaluar la riqueza léxica. Se valorará la habilidad de encontrar en el texto las palabras cuyas definiciones se ofrecen. Se evaluará con un máximo de 1 punto. (0,25 puntos por cuestión).

C) **Pregunta 3.** Semiabierta. Tiene como objetivo evaluar la riqueza léxica. Se valorará la capacidad de encontrar palabras literales en el texto, deducir su significado, y ajustarlas a un nuevo contexto (manteniendo la categoría gramatical o el tiempo verbal con las que aparece en el texto). Se evaluará con un máximo de 1 punto. (0,25 puntos por cuestión).

D) **Pregunta 4.** Semiabierta. Se valorará la comprensión específica del texto. Habrá cuatro cuestiones a responder en un máximo de cinco palabras cada una, valorándose la respuesta correcta inequívoca a las mismas. Se evaluará con un máximo de 1 puntos. (0,25 puntos por cuestión).

E) **Pregunta 5.** Abierta. Se valorará la expresión escrita desarrollando un tema (en relación con el texto) con una extensión de 150 palabras. Se evaluará con un máximo de 3 puntos distribuidos de la siguiente manera:

- 1) Adecuación/cohesión: tratar el tema con riqueza de ideas, formato y registro adecuados, secuenciación y organización de ideas y argumentos, uso de conectores y número de palabras requerido. Si se escriben menos de 130 palabras se penalizará con 1 punto. Si el alumno escribe más de 180 palabras se penalizará con 0,5 puntos, y si escribe más de 200, con 1 punto. Esta modificación a la propuesta se aprueba con una amplia mayoría.
- 2) Corrección: corrección morfosintáctica, léxica y ortográfica. (1 punto).
- 3) Riqueza: variedad, riqueza y precisión gramatical y léxica. (1 punto).

F) **Pregunta 6.** Abierta. Redactar notas, mensajes, anuncios, tweets, whatsapp, etc. breves, entre 35 y 50 palabras. Se evaluará con un máximo de 1 punto. Se valorarán especialmente los siguientes aspectos:

- 1) Adecuación y cohesión: 0,5 puntos.
- 2) Corrección y riqueza: 0,5 puntos.

Si se escriben menos de 30 palabras, la calificación será de 0 puntos.

Si se escriben entre 35 y 50 palabras, se penalizará con 0,25 puntos.

Si se escriben entre 55 y 65 palabras, se penalizará con 0,5 puntos.

Si se escriben 70 o más palabras, la calificación será de 0 puntos.

No se admitirán las abreviaturas de ningún tipo en ninguna de las dos preguntas de producción escrita.

G) La puntuación mínima en cada pregunta será de 0.

