

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

OPTION A

INSIDE OUT

*Inside Out* is more than just an animated movie from Pixar—the makers of *Toy Story*, *Up*, *Finding Nemo* and more. It's a kid-friendly introduction to real-life neuroscience. *Inside Out* portrays Joy, Anger, Sadness, Fear and Disgust as colourful characters interacting inside the brain of an 11-year-old girl named Riley. In the movie, the characters inside Riley's head support each other, or get in each other's way, just like emotions do in our own heads.

We are strangers to ourselves, and in particular we are strangers to our own mind. We have all these emotions, but very often we have no idea how they work or why we feel them. The movie is inspired by Paul Ekman's studies on how emotions are expressed across different cultures. This psychologist determined that, regardless of their upbringing, humans possess a standard set of facial expressions for six or seven emotions. The filmmakers turned five of the emotions on Ekman's list into animated characters. Two others—surprise and contempt—were left out of the script for simplicity.

Kids in their pre-teens and early teens often experience a sharp drop in happiness and a sudden rise in anxiety. *Inside Out* shows Riley dealing with that shift. The film also shows how the parents deal with it. They accept her change maybe because, as parents, they are aware that children must eventually go through that variable phase.

All in all, this film reveals how important it is to get a better understanding of our brain. In fact, learning how our own emotions work would be a dream come true for adolescents and their parents—and for neuroscientists as well.

I \* COMPREHENSION (3 points)

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

1. The movie *Inside out* shows...

- (a) how the protagonist manages her sudden changes of mood. (b) how Riley's relationship with Ekman develops.  
(c) how adolescent brains dream. (d) how the protagonist's emotions interact with strangers.

2. According to Paul Ekman's studies...

- (a) human beings have different facial features depending on their race. (b) the expression of emotions is culturally determined.  
(c) humans from all backgrounds show basic emotions in the same way. (d) most human beings have a very strange mind.

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. We know ourselves much better than we think. FALSE: "We are strangers to ourselves, and in particular we are strangers to our own mind" / "We have all these emotions, but very often we have no idea how they work or why we feel them" (lines 5-6).  
4. Surprise and contempt are the leading emotions in the film. FALSE: "The filmmakers turned five of the emotions on Ekman's list into animated characters. Two others—surprise and contempt—were left out of the script for simplicity" (lines 8-10).  
5. Pre-teens and teens usually experience dramatic changes in their mood. TRUE: "Kids in their pre-teens and early teens often experience a sharp drop in happiness and a sudden rise in anxiety" (line 11).  
6. Riley's parents may know that kids go through changing moods at that age. TRUE: "They accept her change maybe because, as parents, they are aware that children must even go through that variable phase" (lines 12-13).

II \* USE OF ENGLISH (4 points; questions 7-12, 0.25 points each; 13-17, 0.5 points each)

7. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "a feeling of intense happiness." Joy (line 2) / joy.  
8. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE SYNONYM FOR "perhaps" (adverb). maybe (line 13)  
9. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "emotion" (noun). emotional, emotive, emotionless  
10. FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS: "I can't stop... (bite) my nails." biting  
11. WHICH WORD IS NOT AN ADJECTIVE? sharp / hopeless / harm / hard harm  
12. REWRITE THE SENTENCE CORRECTLY WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING: "Teens ought behave correct." Teens ought to behave correctly.  
13. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "Riley's mother knows what she is thinking about." What does Riley's mother know?  
14. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH: "My emotions are so complex that I can't understand myself," the teenager claimed. The teenager claimed that her/his emotions were so complex that (s)he couldn't understand herself / himself.  
15. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: "If I knew myself better..." I would/ could/...  
16. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: "We are taught how to control our emotions by psychologists." Psychologists teach us how to control our emotions.

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17. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM. *Most teenagers are used to feeling upset.*

teens	to	used	most	upset	are	feeling
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**III \* PRODUCTION (3 points)**

18. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:  
**Do you think that being a teenager is easy? Explain.**

17



**UNIVERSIDADES DE ANDALUCÍA**  
**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD**  
CURSO 2015-2016

**LENGUA EXTRANJERA**  
**(Inglés)**

5

**CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN**

6

18 **OPTION B**

**WHY THE BRITISH DRIVE ON THE LEFT**

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20 About a quarter of the world drives on the left, and there is a perfectly good reason for it. Up to the late 1700s, everybody travelled on the  
21 left side of the road. In violent societies of mostly right-handed people, this seemed the sensible option because, when you passed a stranger  
22 on the road, you walked on the left to ensure that your protective sword arm was between yourself and them.

23 However, a change was introduced all over continental Europe by Napoleon, who was left-handed. He made his armies march on the right in  
24 order that he could keep his sword arm between him and any opponent. From then on, any part of the world which was at some time part of the  
25 British Empire was thus left hand, and any part colonised by the French was right hand. When the USA adopted the drive-on-the-right policy, it  
26 began to manufacture only right-hand-drive cars, so many countries changed out of necessity.

27 The last European country to convert to driving on the right was Sweden in 1967. As everyone in Sweden was getting used to the new  
28 system, they paid more attention and took more care, resulting in a reduction of the number of road accident casualties. Even so, since  
29 September 2009 Samoa drives on the left instead of the right. The main reason for this is that they want to use cars from Japan and New  
30 Zealand, both of which drive on the left.  
31 Today, European countries would like Britain to follow the rest of Europe, but this is not easy, since it would cost billions of pounds to change  
32 everything round.

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CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

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34I \* **COMPREHENSION** (3 points)

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

361. **Some countries decided to drive on the right because...**

37 (a) drivers take more care when they drive on the right.

(b) it was the sensible option to take.

38 (c) they made more cars from the USA.

(d) most cars were made in Japan and New Zealand.

392. **European countries want Britain to drive on the right but this...**

40 (a) would increase the number of accidents.

(b) would be very expensive.

41 (c) would be contrary to British tradition.

(d) would make drivers pay less attention to the road.

42

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

453. **In ancient times, walking on the left was a matter of safety.** TRUE: "... every *one* travelled on the left side of the road. In violent societies

46 of mostly *right-handed* people, this seemed the sensible option (for) *both* when you passed a stranger on the road, you walked on the left

47 to ensure that your protective sword arm was *behind* yourself and them" (lines 2-4).

484. **Napoleon's armies did not march on the left because he was left-handed.** TRUE: "... Napoleon, who was left-handed. He made his

49 armies march on the right in order that he could keep his sword arm *behind* him and any opponent" (lines 5-6).

505. **Sweden reduced the number of accidents because driving on the right is safer.** FALSE: "... they paid more attention and took more

51 care, resulting in a reduction of the number of road accident cases" (lines 11-12).

526. **Samoa is one of the countries which have always driven on the left.** FALSE: "... since 2009 Samoa drives on the left in

53 all of its territory" (line 12).

54

55II \* **USE OF ENGLISH** (4 points; questions 7-12, 0.25 points each; 13-17, 0.5 points each)

567. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "Someone who is neither a friend nor an acquaintance."

57 *stranger* (3)

588. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "attention" (noun). *attentive*

599. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT OPTION: "British people are very keen... keeping their traditions." of / on / to / in on

6010. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE OPPOSITE FOR "rise" (noun). *reduction* (line 11)

6111. WHICH WORD IS NOT AN ADVERB? *often* / *early* / *chilly* / *eagerly* *chilly*

6212. WHICH WORD DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME MEANING? *enemy* / *antagonist* / *fool* / *opponent* *fool*

6313. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY. "My cousin Martha is British. She has

64 always driven on the left." *My cousin Martha, who is British, has always driven on the left / My cousin Martha, who has always driven on*

65 the left, is British.

6614. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: "If Spain decides tomorrow that cars should drive on the left..." *there will/ would be a lot of accidents.*

67 *will/ would be a lot of accidents.*

6815. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: "A change was introduced all over Europe by Napoleon." *Napoleon*

69 *introduced a change all over Europe.*

7016. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING AN APPROPRIATE LINKER (DO NOT USE AND, BUT, OR BECAUSE). MAKE CHANGES

71 IF NECESSARY. "He composed outstanding music. He was deaf." *Although / In spite of the fact that / Despite the fact that he was deaf,*

72 *he composed outstanding music / He was deaf; however, he composed outstanding music /...*

7317. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "I bought a kimono for my friend Kate in Japan." *Where did I/you buy a kimono*

74 *for my/your friend Kate?*

75

76III \* **PRODUCTION** (3 points)

7718. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT THE TOPIC PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT:

78 **People should use public transport instead of private vehicles. Do you agree? Explain.**

79