



**PRUEBA DE ACCESO Y ADMISIÓN A LA  
UNIVERSIDAD**

**ANDALUCÍA, CEUTA, MELILLA y CENTROS en MARRUECOS**  
CURSO 2020-2021

**LENGUA EXTRANJERA  
(INGLÉS)**

**CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN**

**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 cuales 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: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO REDUCE DRIVING STRESS**

- 1 I am testing a new car, trying to forget my troubles and concentrate on the driving, so that I do not become a danger to pedestrians.  
2 "Hello, Corinne, what's stressing you right now?," a calm voice speaks from my car's audio system. The conversation that follows  
3 shows all the ways in which artificial intelligence could transform our experience behind the wheel: not by driving the car for us but by  
4 taking better care of us as we drive.  
5 Three-quarters of U.S. workers drive to work alone. This may be a problem if we take into account that long trips to work are  
6 associated with serious health risks, such as high blood pressure or obesity. Technology, however, has long promised that the solution  
7 is right around the corner: self-driving cars. But it will likely be decades before such cars are a reality.  
8 In the meantime, a small group of scientists are working on how cars can make us happier while we drive them. Their main project  
9 is this car: it is equipped with the latest technologies to decrease a driver's stress. In fact, this car offers the option of practicing a  
10 guided breathing exercise while the driver's seat vibrates at intervals, and then, there is a voice instructing the driver to breathe along  
11 with its rhythm.  
12 The goal is a car that can detect a rise in a driver's stress level, via seat and steering wheel sensors or neck-tension cameras. It  
13 would then automatically start the breathing exercise, talk about a problem or tell a joke to ease tension. So, after this experience, and  
14 while we wait for self-driving cars, I can't wait for this vehicle to be on the market!

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

1. **The writer might be a problem to pedestrians if...** (b)  
(a) she didn't know how to drive properly. (b) she weren't paying attention.  
(c) the car didn't stop talking. (d) the car were driving on its own.
2. **The new car can...** (d)  
(a) check the driver's blood pressure. (b) self-drive.  
(c) find stress-free routes for us. (d) provide stress-relief strategies.

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. **Solo journeys to work may cause long-term health effects.** **TRUE** (lines 5-6) "Three-quarters of U.S. workers drive to work alone. This may be a problem if we take into account that long trips to work are associated with serious health risks, (such as high blood pressure or obesity)."  
4. **Cars that drive themselves will surely be a fact in ten years.** **FALSE** (line 7) "But it will likely be decades before such cars are a reality."  
5. **Stress-level in the driver can be sensed in this new car by different devices.** **TRUE** (line 12) "The goal is a car that can detect a rise in a driver's stress level, via seat and steering wheel sensors or neck-tension cameras."  
6. **The writer would never buy this new car if produced.** **FALSE** (line 14) "(So, ... cars,) I can't wait for this vehicle to be on the market!"

7. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

7.1. ONE SYNONYM FOR "elevation" (noun). *rise* (line 12)

7.2. ONE SYNONYM FOR "choice" (noun). *option* (line 9)

8. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

8.1. ONE WORD MEANING "someone who travels on foot". *pedestrian(s)* (line 1)

8.2. ONE WORD MEANING "something that you say or do to make people laugh". *joke* (line 13)



**PRUEBA DE ACCESO Y ADMISIÓN A LA  
UNIVERSIDAD**

**ANDALUCÍA, CEUTA, MELILLA y CENTROS en MARRUECOS**  
CURSO 2020-2021

**LENGUA EXTRANJERA  
(INGLÉS)**

**TEXT 2: INTERGENERATIONAL CARE**

- 1 Intergenerational care is defined as “planned ongoing activities that bring together different generations in shared settings to  
2 participate in experiences that are mutually beneficial.” The concept is thought to have originated during the 1970s in Tokyo when a  
3 nursery school and a care home merged together. The idea of joint settings quickly spread through the USA, Canada and the  
4 Netherlands. More recently, there has been a Channel 4 programme, “Old People’s Home for 4 Year Olds”, which has increased the  
5 awareness of the approach.
- 6 Supporters enthusiastically report that children benefit greatly as they get to see people of all ages and backgrounds. Some of the  
7 residents use wheelchairs, some have specialised equipment, so children get to understand that this is part of life and part of being  
8 older. Connecting with the elderly can also provide children with one-to-one reading opportunities which can boost their reading and  
9 vocabulary skills. Babies and young children can live miles away from their grandparents or older relatives, so visiting local residents  
10 provides them with the opportunity to mix with a generation that they may have never known.
- 11 But it is not only the children who benefit from the visits. The non-profit organisation “United for All Ages” reveals that the regular  
12 interactions help the elderly too. There are recognised improvements to their poor health, anxiety and loneliness. A nursery worker  
13 explains that “one lady hugs dolls as if they were her own children and our children interact with her with no judgement or opinions; it  
14 is all lovely to see.”

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

**9. Intergenerational care benefits...**

(b)

- (a) are rare nowadays. (b) are enjoyed both by young and old people.  
(c) exclusively affect children. (d) have been observed for centuries.

**10. Children in intergenerational care programmes...**

(a)

- (a) expand their life experiences. (b) make the elderly feel lonelier.  
(c) are critical with the elderly. (d) cannot interact with the elderly.

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. **An intergenerational care documentary has been broadcast.** *TRUE (line 4) “More recently there has been a Channel 4 programme, “Old People’s Home for 4 Year Olds”, (...the approach.)”*
12. **Thanks to these innovative measures, kids may learn that ageing is part of a natural process.** *TRUE (lines 7-8) “(Some of the residents use wheelchairs, some have specialised equipment, so) children get to understand that this is part of life and part of being older.”*
13. **Younger generations do not improve their lexical competence in intergenerational programmes.** *FALSE (lines 8-9) “Connecting with the elderly can also provide children with one-to-one reading opportunities which can boost their reading and vocabulary skills.”*
14. **Some families have to travel long distances to participate in an intergenerational care programme.** *FALSE (lines 9-10) “(Babies...) visiting local residents provides them with the opportunity to mix with a generation that they may have never known.”*

**15. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)**

15.1. ONE OPPOSITE FOR “unconsciousness” (noun). *awareness (line 5)*

15.2. ONE SYNONYM FOR “solitude” (noun). *loneliness (line 12)*

**16. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)**

16.1. ONE WORD MEANING “a person’s education, experience, and social circumstances”. *background(s) (line 6)*

16.2. ONE WORD MEANING “a toy that looks like a small person or baby”. *doll(s) (line 13)*



**PRUEBA DE ACCESO Y ADMISIÓN A LA  
UNIVERSIDAD**

**ANDALUCÍA, CEUTA, MELILLA y CENTROS en MARRUECOS**  
CURSO 2020-2021

**LENGUA EXTRANJERA  
(INGLÉS)**

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. "The baby was sleeping when the telephone... ." (ring) *rang*

17.2. "She must... already because the light is off." (leave) *have left*

18. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT OPTION:

18.1. "Has she recovered... the accident yet?" from / in / up / on *from*

18.2. "The painting is similar... the one I have in my bedroom." to / like / in / of *to*

19. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: "All non-essential shops will be closed." *They will close all non-essential shops.*

20. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: "When did they translate this novel into Japanese?" *When was this novel translated into Japanese?*

21. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "Richard's wife is a famous writer." *Whose wife is a famous writer?*

22. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: "New York is the largest American city. It is not the capital of the US." *New York, which is not the capital of the US, is the largest American city. // New York, which is the largest American city, is not the capital of the US.*

23. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "That is the most terrifying book I have ever read." *I have never read... I have never read such a terrifying book / a book (which/that is) so terrifying.*

24. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: "If your proposal had been more interesting, ..." *Subject + could(n't)/would(n't) + have + past participle // Subject + could(n't)/would(n't) + infinitive*

25. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "When was the last time you heard from her?" *When did... When did you last hear from her?*

26. THERE ARE TWO MISTAKES IN THIS SENTENCE. FIND THE MISTAKES AND REWRITE THE SENTENCE CORRECTLY: "We ought to not have ordered so many fast food." *We ought not to have ordered so much fast food.*

27. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO REPORTED SPEECH: "'Can you meet me at the station tomorrow?', she asked me." *She asked me to meet her at the station the following/next day. // She asked me if I could meet her at the station the following/next day.*

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: *There used to be a blue wall here.*

a	used	blue	there	here	be	wall	to
---	------	------	-------	------	----	------	----

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. **Apart from cars, how could technology and artificial intelligence improve our lives? Explain.**

29.2. **Older generations can teach us useful lessons. Discuss.**