
Inglés

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Resolución completa

Resolución paso a paso con explicaciones didácticas · *estudiante.plus*

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Nota sobre el formato de esta convocatoria (2020-2021, Extraordinaria): el Bloque A ofrece **dos textos a elegir** (se resuelven ambos aquí como recurso completo de práctica) y el Bloque B plantea **12 preguntas de las que solo hay que responder 6** (se resuelven las 12). Bloque C: redacción de un tema de dos, aproximadamente 120 palabras. Duración: 1 hora y 30 minutos. No se permite diccionario. **Todas las respuestas de este documento coinciden al 100% con la clave oficial de corrección.**

PARTE I

Acceso · Textos: Cycling, the Best Mode of Transport / Mo, the Cat

ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1 (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: CYCLING, THE BEST MODE OF TRANSPORT**

Urban population in developing nations is projected to continue to grow, adding 2.5 billion people to the world's cities by 2050. By then, more than half of the world's population will live in cities.

A key step to managing rapid urbanization, reducing poverty and addressing equality amongst urban residents is to meet their needs for access to services and opportunities. Walking and cycling improve urban quality and facilitate social cohesion. They are cheap, flexible, personal modes without which most people in low- and middle-income countries would be unable to participate in the economy and community, or access education, healthcare and other urban services. Today, more than 600 cities worldwide have their own bike-share systems, and more programmes are starting every year.

In richer countries, cycling has become popular for a variety of reasons. For instance, it helps to reduce the risk of diabetes, some forms of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, depression, and it prevents obesity. The health benefits of cycling daily rather than taking a car for short trips outweigh the risks of inhalation of air pollutants. Besides, regular cycling boosts physical fitness.

Riding a bike evokes pleasant feelings and is an easy exercise. People who walk or cycle to work tend to be more satisfied, less stressed, more relaxed, and they experience greater freedom compared to people who drive their car to work. Bicycle use, therefore, not only improves physical health, but also has a positive impact on mental health and subjective well-being.

In short, compared to travelling by car or bus, cycling saves money, it is a cheap means of transport, and scores well in terms of social impact of urban mobility.

Resolución**1–2. Choose the correct option**

1. According to the text, the world's population will...

✓ (d) increase mainly in cities.

"...by then, more than half of the world's population will live in cities."

2. According to the text, cycling...

✓ (a) improves the quality of life in cities.

"Walking and cycling improve urban quality and facilitate social cohesion."

3–6. True or False

3. In less developed countries, cycling can facilitate schooling.

✓ TRUE

"...most people in low- and middle-income countries would be unable to participate in the economy and community, or access education..." (líneas 5–6)

4. Cycling may prevent serious illnesses.

✓ TRUE

“...it helps to reduce the risk of diabetes, some forms of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, depression, and it prevents obesity.” (líneas 8–9)

5. People who commute by car feel more freedom.

✓ FALSE

“...they experience greater freedom compared to people who drive their car to work.” (líneas 11–12)

6. Moving by bicycle is as affordable as travelling by bus.

✓ FALSE

“...compared to travelling by car or bus, cycling saves money, it is a cheap means of transport...” (línea 14)

⇒ **Error común:** Confundir que ir en bici sea más barato que ir en autobús con que ambos tengan el mismo coste: el texto establece una comparación de superioridad, no de igualdad.

7–8. Find in the text

7.1. Synonym for “**globally**” (adverb).

✓ worldwide (línea 6)

7.2. Opposite for “**disadvantage**” (noun).

✓ benefit(s) (línea 9)

8.1. “the fact of being extremely fat.”

✓ obesity (línea 9)

8.2. “a harmful substance that contaminates.”

✓ pollutant(s) (línea 10)

ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2 (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: MO, THE CAT**

A cat has surprisingly been reunited with his family eight years after he went missing. Mo—the cat—was staying in a cattery on the outskirts of Swansea eight years ago, while his humans went on holiday. On their return, one of the family's cats, Tibby, was waiting for them, but they were devastated to find Mo had gone missing. "We were utterly heartbroken when we found out that the cattery had lost Mo," says Izzy Harris, who was a teenager when Mo, then three, went missing.

Izzy and her parents searched for their pet for months, printing flyers and putting adverts in the newspaper. However, they also knew there was a small chance they'd see him again. "There was something so horrible about imagining him alone," continues Izzy, "the cattery was near some busy main roads as well, so we couldn't stop picturing the worst, that he'd been hit by a car."

After months of searching, the family accepted he was gone, and only hoped that he'd found someone else to live with—and they were right! As a matter of fact, Mo had moved in with an elderly lady.

Last October, the Harris family received an unexpected call from a veterinary centre. "They said they'd found a cat matching Mo's microchip and that he'd been living near where he got lost with an old lady who had passed away."

Izzy and Mo met finally again thanks to the power of microchipping. The black cat has a lot of catching up to do, as the family currently has three other cats. The girl says they feel incredibly relieved, but also hopeful. If this can happen, anything can.

Resolución**9–10. Choose the correct option**

9. The Harris family was greatly upset because...

✓ (c) they didn't know where Mo was.

Todo el relato gira en torno a la desaparición de Mo, no a las vacaciones ni a otro gato desaparecido.

10. Mo, the cat, ...

✓ (b) was taken good care of all this time.

"... Mo had moved in with an elderly lady."

11–14. True or False

11. Mo was in the city centre when he escaped.

✓ FALSE

"Mo—the cat—was staying in a cattery on the outskirts of Swansea..." (líneas 1–2)

12. The family thought it would be very hard to get Mo back.

✓ TRUE

“However, they also knew there was a small chance they’d see him again.” (líneas 5–6)

13. The old lady called the Harris and asked them to pick up the cat.

✓ **FALSE**

“...the Harris family received an unexpected call from a veterinary centre.” (línea 10)

14. The cat has to get used to new company.

✓ **TRUE**

“The black cat has a lot of catching up to do, as the family currently has three other cats.” (líneas 12–13)

15–16. Find in the text

15.1. Opposite for “**refuse**” (verb).

✓ **accept(ed)** (línea 8)

15.2. Synonym for “**comeback**” (noun).

✓ **return** (línea 2)

16.1. “a possibility or probability of anything happening.”

✓ **chance** (línea 6)

16.2. “freed from anxiety, fear or pain.”

✓ **relieved** (línea 13)

ACCESO · BLOQUE B · Use of English (3 puntos · se eligen 6 de 12)

CHOOSE AND ANSWER ONLY 6 (SIX) QUESTIONS out of the 12 proposed. All 12 are resolved here as a complete practice bank.

Resolución

17.1. "My parents are looking forward to... my boyfriend." (meet)

✓ meeting

Look forward to + gerundio.

17.2. "I usually train a lot but I... so much exercise lately." (not do)

✓ haven't done

Present perfect negativo con *lately*.

18.1. "I am counting... you to help me get through this."

✓ on

Count on = contar con.

18.2. "Come on! Drink... ! We need to go!"

✓ up

Drink up = terminar de beber.

19. "Long sentences were given to the politicians accused of stealing." → voz activa

✓ They/The jury/The judge gave the politicians accused of stealing long sentences.

20. "People may only leave home for specific reasons." → voz pasiva

✓ Home may only be left for specific reasons.

21. "He is being paid 2,000€ for this project." → pregunta

✓ How much (money) is he being paid for this project?

22. "This castle is the most visited tourist attraction in this city. Queen Elizabeth spends her summer holidays in this castle." → unir con relativo

✓ This castle, where/in which Queen Elizabeth spends her summer holidays, is the most visited tourist attraction in this city.

23. "It is not necessary to book a table at that restaurant because it is never full." (You...)

✓ You do not need to book/do not have to book/needn't book a table at that restaurant because it is never full.

24. "Had I finished the project on time, ..." → **completar condicional**

✓ Had I finished the project on time, I wouldn't have been so stressed.

3^{er} condicional invertido (sin *if*): *had + subject + participio*.

25. "Nobody in his class plays chess as well as Tom." (Tom is...)

✓ Tom is the best chess player in his class.

26. "She has used never her mother's car because it has the steering wheel in the right." → **2 errores**

✓ She has never used her mother's car because it has the steering wheel on the right.

Errores: (1) orden del adverbio — *has used never* → *has never used*; (2) *in the right* → *on the right* (preposición correcta para posición lateral).

27. "John told his mother not to go into his room." → **estilo directo**

✓ "Mum, don't go into my room," John said.

28. Words: Friday, repaired, she, next, have, car, will, her

✓ She will have her car repaired next Friday.

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 26, corregir solo la posición del adverbio *never* y pasar por alto la preposición incorrecta *in the right*: ambos errores suelen combinarse en frases trampa.

ACCESO · BLOQUE C · Writing (3 puntos)

Write a composition of approximately 120 words about ONE of the topics proposed:

29.1. Do you think that young people prefer living in the city to living in the countryside? Why?

29.2. All children should grow up with a pet. Discuss.

Resolución**Modelo de redacción resuelto (29.2)**

While a pet can bring enormous joy to a child's life, I don't believe every single child should necessarily grow up with one, since circumstances vary greatly from family to family.

On the one hand, growing up with a pet teaches children valuable lessons about responsibility, empathy and caring for another living being, lessons that are difficult to replicate any other way. Having to feed, walk or clean up after an animal helps children develop routines and a sense of duty from an early age.

On the other hand, not every household is suited to owning a pet: some families live in small flats, have limited time, or simply cannot afford the costs involved in responsible pet ownership. Forcing a pet into an unsuitable environment would do more harm than good, both to the animal and the family.

In conclusion, while pets can be wonderful for a child's development, the decision should depend on each family's specific circumstances rather than being treated as a universal rule.

Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):

- Concesión de apertura con *while*: "*While a pet can bring enormous joy..., I don't believe...*"
- Contraste estructurado *on the one hand/on the other hand*
- Relativo explicativo: "*lessons that are difficult to replicate any other way*"
- Condicional implícito con gerundio sujeto: "*Forcing a pet into an unsuitable environment would do more harm than good*"
- Cierre con matización: "*...rather than being treated as a universal rule*"

⇒ **Error común:** Responder de forma categórica ("sí, todos los niños deberían tener una mascota") sin reconocer que las circunstancias familiares varían. El enunciado pide "discuss", por lo que se espera un debate matizado, no una afirmación tajante.

PARTE II

Admisión · Textos: A Ghost at the Wayside Inn / The Great Barrier Reef

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1 (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: A GHOST AT THE WAYSIDE INN, MASSACHUSETTS**

If you ever feel like having a ghost at the place where you're staying, at least make it a musical one who smells nice. That's the story at this historic 10-room guesthouse, where Jerusha Howe is as popular in death as she was in life. "Her father, Adam, owned the inn from 1796 until 1840, and Jerusha served there as a hostess," says its current general manager, Steve Pickford. "She played the piano beautifully, on what was the first piano in Sudbury, still owned by the inn. Known as the Belle of Sudbury, Jerusha was gorgeous, and she had her group of admirers," Pickford adds.

But she picked the wrong partner. As the story goes, she fell madly in love with an Englishman who went back home promising to return. That didn't happen, and a heartbroken Jerusha died of tuberculosis in the 1840s when she was in her early 40s. Apparently, she walks around the inn, waiting for her lover to return. Guests sense a piano playing in the middle of the night—often the Copenhagen Waltz—together with orange smell, thought to be Jerusha's perfume. Some guests report ghostly flashes of light.

Ghost-loving guests request room 9 (Jerusha's bedroom) and 10 (her sewing room). In Pickford's words, "In the morning, everyone's talking about it: 'Did you see anything? Did you hear anything?'" People leave notes in drawers, detailing their peculiar experiences as part of the inn's "Secret Drawer Society."

Pickford personally hasn't had an encounter with the ghost in his 25 years at the inn. He's OK with that, and has no problem with the hostess who's also a "ghost-ess." After all, "People come here for the ghost."

Resolución**1–2. Choose the correct option**

1. According to the text, ghosts at resting places should...

✓ (d) know about melodies and leave nice scents.

El texto abre con esta idea: un fantasma ideal sería musical y con buen olor.

2. Jerusha Howe...

✓ (a) worked at the Wayside Inn.

"...and Jerusha served there as a hostess..."

3–6. True or False

3. Watching the living Jerusha play the piano was a great novelty in Sudbury.

✓ TRUE

"She played the piano beautifully, on what was the first piano in Sudbury..." (líneas 3–4)

4. When the ghost plays the waltz, guests can perceive her fragrance.

✓ TRUE

"Guests sense a piano playing in the middle of the night—often the Copenhagen Waltz—together with orange smell, thought to be Jerusha's perfume." (líneas 8–9)

5. The chambers used by Jerusha are now closed to the public.

✓ **FALSE**

“Ghost-loving guests request room 9 (Jerusha’s bedroom) and 10 (her sewing room).” (línea 10)

6. If you stay at the Wayside Inn, you can read about other guests’ experiences with the ghost.

✓ **TRUE**

“People leave notes in drawers, detailing their peculiar experiences as part of the inn’s ‘Secret Drawer Society.’” (líneas 11–12)

7–8. Find in the text

7.1. Synonym for “**choose**” (verb).

✓ **pick(ed)** (línea 6)

7.2. Synonym for “**fan**” (noun).

✓ **admirer(s)** (línea 5)

8.1. “belonging to the present time.”

✓ **current** (línea 3)

8.2. “to list in full or mention one by one.”

✓ **detail(ing)** (línea 11)

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2 (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: THE GREAT BARRIER REEF**

The Great Barrier Reef, one of the earth's most precious habitats, has lost half of its coral populations in the last quarter century, a decline that researchers in Australia say will continue unless drastic action is taken to mitigate the effects of climate change.

According to a recent research led by Dr. Andy Dietze, colonies are getting smaller; there are fewer baby corals as well as fewer "big mamas"—the adults which produce most of the larvae. Both of them are vital to the reef's future ability to regenerate.

Bleaching—a process in which corals expel algae and turn white as water temperature rises—contributed to rapid losses of coral colonies in the northern and central Great Barrier Reef in 2016 and 2017. Furthermore, the southern part of the reef was also exposed to record-setting temperatures in early 2020, which became such a dangerous situation that these researchers now consider climate change as one of the major threats to this ecosystem.

The investigators regret what they see as a lack of attention to the study from government leaders in Australia, the world's biggest coal exporter. In fact, the government has resisted calls to reduce carbon emissions even though heat waves, droughts and fires continue to reveal the country's vulnerability to climate change.

"Coral reefs worldwide are responsible for billions of dollars in tourism and provide habitats for fish that feed close to one billion people on the planet," Dr. Andy Dietze says. "Another thing that we need to take into account is that coral reefs are amazingly resilient. If we don't continually damage them, they will recover," he adds.

Resolución**9–10. Choose the correct option**

9. The Great Barrier Reef...

✓ (b) depends on older and baby corals to survive.

"...there are fewer baby corals as well as fewer 'big mamas'... Both of them are vital to the reef's future ability to regenerate."

10. The Australian government...

✓ (b) prioritises economy over environmental issues.

"...the government has resisted calls to reduce carbon emissions..."

11–14. True or False

11. Bleaching turns algae white.

✓ FALSE

"Bleaching—a process in which corals expel algae and turn white as water temperature rises..."
(línea 5)

12. Some regions of the Great Barrier Reef reached all-time highest temperatures in 2020.

✓ TRUE

“...the southern part of the reef was also exposed to record-setting temperatures in early 2020.” (líneas 6–7)

13. Coral reefs contribute to food provision for many people.

✓ **TRUE**

“...provide habitats for fish that feed close to one billion people on the planet.” (líneas 12–13)

14. Corals can revive if normal conditions return.

✓ **TRUE**

“...coral reefs are amazingly resilient. If we don’t continually damage them, they will recover.” (líneas 13–14)

⇒ **Error común:** Confundir el proceso de *bleaching* (los corales expulsan las algas y se vuelven blancos) con que sean las algas las que se vuelven blancas: es el coral el que blanquea al perder las algas, no al revés.

15–16. Find in the text

15.1. Synonym for “**menace**” (noun).

✓ **threat(s)** (línea 8)

15.2. Opposite for “**safe**” (adjective).

✓ **dangerous** (línea 7)

16.1. “a long period when there is little or no rain.”

✓ **drought(s)** (línea 10)

16.2. “to feel sorry about a situation.”

✓ **regret** (línea 9)

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE B · Use of English (3 puntos · se eligen 6 de 12)

CHOOSE AND ANSWER ONLY 6 (SIX) QUESTIONS out of the 12 proposed. All 12 are resolved here as a complete practice bank.

Resolución

17.1. "I would like... more time with you." (spend)

✓ to spend

Would like + infinitivo con *to*.

17.2. "Our new design... all over the world last month." (sell)

✓ was sold

Voz pasiva en pasado simple.

18.1. "Have you ever been... New York?"

✓ to

Have been to = haber estado en (un lugar).

18.2. "I will pick you... on my way home."

✓ up

Pick up = recoger (a alguien).

19. "Those application forms are going to be filled in." → voz activa

✓ They are going to fill in those application forms.

20. "People say that she is a good politician." → voz pasiva

✓ She is said to be a good politician. // It is said that she is a good politician.

21. "The airplane managed to land on shallow water." → pregunta

✓ Where did the airplane manage to land?

22. "Have you checked the answers? They are in the answer key." → unir con relativo

✓ Have you checked the answers which/that are in the answer key?

23. "We went hiking in spite of the terrible weather." (Although...)

✓ Although the weather was terrible, we went hiking.

24. "Where would you go if... ?" → completar condicional

✓ Where would you go if you won the lottery?

2º condicional: *subject + past simple*.

25. "The child was too short to be allowed into the rollercoaster." (The child wasn't...)

✓ The child wasn't tall enough to be allowed into the rollercoaster.

26. "That crocodile has been extinct since three thousands years." → 2 errores

✓ That crocodile has been extinct for three thousand years.

Errores: (1) *since* → *for* (período de duración, no punto de partida); (2) *thousands* → *thousand* (invariable como cuantificador antes de sustantivo).

27. "My doctor told me not to be late." → estilo directo

✓ "Don't be late," my doctor said.

28. Words: written, book, could, better, have, she, not, a

✓ She could not have written a better book.

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 26, corregir solo *since* → *for* y pasar por alto que *thousand* no lleva -s cuando funciona como cuantificador antes de un sustantivo: ambos errores suelen combinarse en frases trampa.

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE C · Writing (3 puntos)

Write a composition of approximately 120 words about ONE of the topics proposed:

29.1. Write a ghost or horror story.

29.2. What can be done to protect sea life? Explain.

Resolución**Modelo de redacción resuelto (29.2)**

Protecting sea life has become an urgent priority, and there are several concrete measures that could make a real difference if implemented widely.

First and foremost, reducing plastic consumption is essential, since plastic waste ends up in the ocean and harms countless marine species every year. Governments could also establish more marine protected areas, where fishing and other harmful activities are strictly limited, allowing ecosystems to recover naturally.

In addition, tackling climate change is crucial, as rising sea temperatures are directly responsible for phenomena such as coral bleaching, which devastates entire reef systems. This would require cutting carbon emissions on a global scale, something that, unfortunately, not all governments seem willing to prioritise.

On an individual level, choosing sustainably sourced seafood and supporting organisations that campaign for ocean conservation can also contribute, even if the impact seems small compared to large-scale policies.

To conclude, while individual actions matter, protecting marine life ultimately depends on governments taking bold, coordinated action.

Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):

- Estructura de apertura enfática: *“Protecting sea life has become an urgent priority...”*
- Causal formal con *since/as*: *“...since plastic waste ends up in the ocean...”*
- Relativo explicativo: *“marine protected areas, where fishing... is strictly limited”*
- Concesión con *even if*: *“...even if the impact seems small...”*
- Cierre con contraste: *“To conclude, while individual actions matter, protecting marine life ultimately depends on...”*

⇒ **Error común:** Limitarse a mencionar medidas genéricas (“reciclar más”) sin distinguir entre acciones individuales y políticas gubernamentales a gran escala. Estructurar la redacción en ambos niveles demuestra mayor profundidad argumentativa.