
Inglés

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Resolución completa

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

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- **Parte II · Admisión**———*Bloque A : textos* *Iceland Elves: Real or Imaginary?* y *Please Don't Stop*
12 preguntas de gramática (se eligen 6)

Nota sobre el formato de esta convocatoria (2023-2024): 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, mínimo 120 palabras. Duración: 1 hora y 30 minutos. No se permite diccionario.

PARTE I

Acceso · Textos: The Ethics of True Crime / Pomfret, Vermont

ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1 (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: THE ETHICS OF TRUE CRIME**

True crime TV shows have been so popular in the past few years that they have become the object of academic study. Professor of Media Ethics Whitney Phillips claims that the reason for the current success of this genre, as compared to novels and movies, is the reality factor: audiences enjoy feeling engaged in an actual mystery happening before them.

Research has found that white women are the largest demographic group consuming true crime. The explanation is that, since white women have anxiety about potential threats, they turn to true crime to feel better prepared in case anything violent were to happen to them. The fact that the target audience is basically white women determines the profile of typical victims in true crime—white and female. After all, audiences prefer to watch cases they can relate to. Phillips argues that this produces the “missing white woman syndrome,” that is, the idea that there’s only one type of victim whose story matters. The media reinforce this with many stories and updates about white female victims, while stories about marginalized groups like Indigenous women are rarely shown, if at all. Even white women who are missing or murdered receive little media attention when they’re sex workers, because they’re perceived as less valuable than “innocent” white women.

Another harmful effect resulting from the boom of true crime is the dehumanization of victims when their tragedies become marketable content. As one victim said, “My trauma’s not your entertainment. Awareness is a whole different story.”

Fortunately, there’s an alternative: ethical true crime, which avoids sensationalising the narrative and honours victims. Further still, it seeks a way to help their case and alert to social inequalities.

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

1. According to the text, the key to the boom of true crime shows lies in...

✓ (b) presenting real people’s cases.

“...the reality factor: audiences enjoy feeling engaged in an actual mystery happening before them.”

2. According to the text, white women follow the true crime genre in great numbers...

✓ (c) to learn how to keep safe.

“...since white women have anxiety about potential threats, they turn to true crime to feel better prepared...”

3–6. True or False

3. True crime’s average viewers resemble the victims featured in the shows.

✓ TRUE

“...the target audience is basically white women determines the profile of typical victims in true crime—white and female.” (líneas 6–7)

4. There is a shortage of true crime episodes about Native American female victims.

✓ **TRUE**

“... stories about marginalized groups like Indigenous women are rarely shown, if at all.”
(líneas 8–10)

5. All white female victims are equally relevant for the media.

✓ **FALSE**

“Even white women who are missing or murdered receive little media attention when they’re sex workers...” (líneas 10–11)

6. Ethical true crime raises visibility for all kinds of victims.

✓ **TRUE**

“... it seeks a way to help their case and alert to social inequalities.” (líneas 14–15)

7–8. Find in the text

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

✓ **rarely** (línea 9)

7.2. Synonym for “**worthy**” (adjective).

✓ **valuable** (línea 11)

8.1. “the most recent news or information about something.”

✓ **update(s)** (línea 9)

8.2. “a danger that something unpleasant might happen.”

✓ **threat(s)** (línea 5)

ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2 (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: POMFRET, VERMONT: THE TOWN THAT WENT VIRAL**

With a mere handful of businesses, Pomfret, located in Vermont (US), is generally a quiet place. But in autumn, as “leaf-peepers” from everywhere descend on the region’s hills to witness its multicolored leaves, all that changes.

Ever since images of Sleepy Hollow Farm, a private property set on a rustic road, began going viral on social media a few years ago, locals say that things have gotten out of hand. A quick look on Instagram reveals thousands of images of the farm’s winding road lined by trees lit up in autumnal reds and pumpkin oranges. It’s no wonder then that this unlikely farm has become known as one of “the most photographed places in the state.”

Unfortunately, social media influencers regularly climb over gates covered with “No Trespassing” signs, get their “city cars” stuck on the narrow country road, and leave bodily waste by the roadside. “It’s a hotel and amusement park—bring all your friends,” laughed out an Instagrammer with 20,000 followers.

“It’s a beautiful spot. It’s too bad that it’s been ruined for everybody,” said Deborah Goodwin, a local councilwoman. “Tour buses are constantly unloading crowds of people out there. We can’t have this anymore.” In 2022, town officials finally voted to close the roads leading to the farm to non-residents during the autumn season, which annoyed the travelers who had come hoping to capture a perfect autumnal photo.

“We enjoy having tourists. It’s a big part of the Vermont economy, and we want people to enjoy its bucolic beauty and visit the shops,” Goodwin says. Her call is for responsible tourism that enjoys Pomfret’s beauty without ruining what makes it special—its peaceful charm.

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

9. According to the text, Pomfret has...

✓ (b) become an attraction due to media exposure.

“Ever since images of Sleepy Hollow Farm... began going viral on social media...”

10. According to the text, “leaf-peepers” are...

✓ (a) visitors who love the colorful autumn countryside.

Turistas que llegan a ver *“its multicolored leaves”*.

⇒ **Error común:** Confundir a los “leaf-peepers” (turistas admiradores del paisaje otoñal) con los influencers que causan problemas: el texto distingue claramente entre el turismo tradicional y el comportamiento irrespetuoso de algunos creadores de contenido.

11–14. True or False

11. There are plenty of stores and shops in Pomfret.

✓ **FALSE**

“With a mere handful of businesses...” (línea 1)

12. Local residents' privacy is often invaded by photo seekers.

✓ **TRUE**

"... social media influencers regularly climb over gates covered with 'No Trespassing' signs..."
(líneas 7–8)

13. Tourists are understanding about the prohibition to drive to the farm.

✓ **FALSE**

"... which annoyed the travelers who had come hoping to capture a perfect autumnal photo."
(líneas 11–13)

14. Pomfret welcomes holidaymakers who respect its essence.

✓ **TRUE**

"Her call is for responsible tourism that enjoys Pomfret's beauty without ruining what makes it special..." (líneas 15–16)

15–16. Find in the text

15.1. Synonym for "spoil" (verb).

✓ **ruin(ed)/(ing)** (líneas 10, 15)

15.2. Opposite for "wide" (adjective).

✓ **narrow** (línea 8)

16.1. "to move upwards, especially by using the hands and feet."

✓ **climb** (línea 7)

16.2. "a large gathering of people."

✓ **crowd(s)** (línea 11)

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. "When hanging out with your friends, avoid ... junk food." (buy)

✓ buying

17.2. "At 9 p.m. tomorrow I ... over Cambridge." (fly)

✓ will be flying

Futuro continuo: acción en curso en un momento futuro concreto.

18.1. "There is ... noise in the classroom."

✓ too much

Noise es incontable.

18.2. "Lisa came ... a gold ring in the sand."

✓ across

Come across = encontrar por casualidad.

19. "Will Ed Sheeran's new album be released soon?" → voz activa

✓ Will they release Ed Sheeran's new album soon?

20. "You may see dolphins in this area if the sea is calm." → voz pasiva

✓ Dolphins may be seen in this area if the sea is calm.

21. "The museum is just two miles from here." → pregunta

✓ How far is the museum from here?

22. "Ann's favourite dish is chicken Tikka Masala. She buys it at the local shop." → unir con relativo

✓ Ann's favourite dish is chicken Tikka Masala, which she buys at the local shop.

23. "The podcast was so fascinating that I couldn't stop listening to it." (It was such...)

✓ It was such a fascinating podcast that I couldn't stop listening to it.

24. "My mother got promoted last month, since..." → completar

✓ My mother got promoted last month, since she has been working extremely hard this year.

Since aquí funciona como “porque” (causal), no como marcador temporal; admite varios tiempos verbales en la razón que se aporte.

25. "I'm not used to speak in public, but I'm getting better in it." → 2 errores

✓ I'm not used to speaking in public, but I'm getting better at it.

Errores: (1) *be used to* + infinitivo → *be used to* + gerundio; (2) *better in it* → *better at it* (*be good/better at*).

26. "My colleague asked me to postpone our meeting." → estilo directo

✓ "Could you postpone our meeting, please?" my colleague asked (me).

27. "'If you have any problems with the heater, you can call me tonight,' the landlord told Sally." → estilo indirecto

✓ The landlord told Sally that if she had any problems with the heater, she could call him that night.

28. Words: is, deadline, to, established, the, he, miss, likely

✓ He is likely to miss the established deadline.

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 25, corregir solo el primer error (*to speak* → *to speaking*) y no detectar el segundo (*in it* → *at it*), ya que ambos parecen “correctos” a primera vista si no se conoce bien la colocación con *good/better at*.

ACCESO · BLOQUE C · Writing (3 puntos)

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

29.1. What type of films or series do you like best? Give reasons.

29.2. Pros and cons of sharing your life on social media. Discuss.

Resolución**Modelo de redacción resuelto (29.1)**

If I had to pick one genre above all others, I would choose psychological thrillers, since few other types of films manage to keep me engaged from start to finish the way they do.

What I find most appealing is the way these stories play with the audience's perception, often making us doubt what is real until the very last scene. Unlike more predictable genres, a well-written thriller forces you to pay close attention to every detail, which makes the viewing experience far more active than passive. Moreover, the moral ambiguity of many characters raises questions I keep thinking about long after the film has ended.

That said, I also enjoy the occasional light-hearted comedy, mainly to unwind after a stressful week.

All things considered, though, it is the tension and unpredictability of thrillers that keeps me coming back for more.

Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):

- Condicional formal invertido: *"If I had to pick... , I would choose..."*
- Estructura enfática *what... is*: *"What I find most appealing is the way..."*
- Contraste con *unlike*: *"Unlike more predictable genres..."*
- Comparativa correlativa: *"far more active than passive"*
- Present perfect de resultado: *"... long after the film has ended"*
- Estructura enfática de cierre *it is... that*: *"it is the tension... that keeps me coming back"*

⇒ **Error común:** Enumerar géneros sin justificar la elección ("I like thrillers, comedies and horror movies."). El enunciado pide "give reasons": una redacción de nivel alto se centra en un solo género y lo argumenta en profundidad, en lugar de listar varios sin desarrollarlos.

PARTE II

Admisión · Textos: Iceland Elves / Please Don't Stop the Music

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1 (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: ICELAND ELVES: REAL OR IMAGINARY?**

Iceland is filled with legends and all sorts of mythical creatures. None of them are better known than Iceland elves. They are present everywhere in the local culture. In Iceland, you leave food outside for the elves during Christmas. You also keep the house neat and tidy. This way, the elves have enough space to dance around while the family living in the house attends the Christmas church service. In addition, the elves are on their annual moving day on New Year's Eve, so people light candles to help them on their way to their new residence.

Mentions of Icelandic elves can be found in Viking poems dating back to 1,000 years ago. Today elves are believed to be real by 62% of Icelanders, according to official studies by the University of Iceland. You only have to stop to have a chat with any Iceland road worker to hear many "true" stories. One of these legendary testimonies comes straight out of the 1930s. Attempts were made to build a road through a rock known as Elf Hill in the south of Kopavogur. Despite numerous efforts, all attempts were pointless due to unexplained occurrences. The project had to be abandoned and workers have refused to go anywhere near the site ever since. Also, in 2013 Iceland's supreme court stopped a highway project near Reykjavik because it would disturb a protected area where there was an elf "church". Roadwork could only start again once the church was safely relocated.

Elves have even inspired an actual ecological movement in Iceland. There are organizations and protesters actively campaigning against the development of certain areas of the island because they are supposedly inhabited by elves.

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

1. The belief in elves...

✓ (b) may go together with religious beliefs.

Los elfos "asisten" a la iglesia y conviven con las prácticas religiosas navideñas de las familias.

2. Elf Hill...

✓ (d) remains an unchanged natural space.

"...all attempts were pointless due to unexplained occurrences. The project had to be abandoned..."

⇒ **Error común:** Marcar (a) en la pregunta 2 confundiendo Elf Hill con la iglesia élfica cercana a Reikiavik: son dos lugares distintos del texto.

3–6. True or False

3. Elves dance in churches because they need plenty of room.

✓ FALSE

"...the elves have enough space to dance around while the family living in the house attends the Christmas church service." (líneas 3–4)

Bailan en casa, mientras la familia va a la iglesia.

4. Icelanders light candles to keep elves away from their homes.

✓ **FALSE**

“...people light candles to help them on their way to their new residence.” (líneas 4–5)

Las velas ayudan a los elfos, no los ahuyentan.

5. Icelandic judges have dealt with elf-related disputes.

✓ **TRUE**

“Iceland’s supreme court stopped a highway project... because it would disturb a protected area where there was an elf ‘church.’” (líneas 11–12)

6. Icelandic environmental activists fight to preserve elves’ natural habitat.

✓ **TRUE**

“There are organizations and protesters actively campaigning against the development of certain areas...” (líneas 13–14)

7–8. Find in the text

7.1. Synonym for “**type**” (noun).

✓ **sort(s)** (línea 1)

7.2. Synonym for “**conversation**” (noun).

✓ **chat** (línea 7)

8.1. “to organize a series of activities to achieve a goal.”

✓ **campaign(ing)** (línea 14)

8.2. “an important road that joins cities or towns together.”

✓ **highway** (línea 11)

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2 (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: PLEASE DON'T STOP THE MUSIC**

As a child, Steve Howgego loved to sing. His favourite teacher at primary school told him he did it beautifully. He once overheard his father say: "We should send him to Durham Chorister School." His mother said he sang awfully and didn't let him go. It took Steve years to find his true voice. Now, at 66, Steve makes a living off music despite having received no music education as a kid.

In his youth, Steve dropped out of his degree course and got a job as a trainee computer programmer. He got promoted and moved to France, where he worked for Citicorp and bought himself some singing lessons. But he eventually lost interest in programming and quit.

Back in London, someone suggested Howgego should try gospel singing. At 33, he joined London Community Gospel Choir. Singing with other singers helped him boost his confidence and vocal ability. But when his sister, to whom he was close, died at the start of the century, Howgego had a breakdown. His voice left him for five years.

His second turning point came during therapy sessions, where he made a friend who also sang. His friend suggested Steve should try singing in the streets—opera seemed the best option. Steve was unemployed and struggling to pay his mortgage. He thought, "Why don't I have a go?" Donations from passers-by enabled him to keep his home. But it was their appreciation that reaffirmed him and opened up other possibilities. "What I have found by trusting in my abilities is that one positive thing leads to another," Steve says. At present, he collaborates with other creatives and is working on a play about his experiences.

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

9. According to the text, Steve's father...

✓ (a) suggested providing him with musical training.

"We should send him to Durham Chorister School."

10. According to the text, Steve...

✓ (b) improved his singing skills at the gospel choir.

"Singing with other singers helped him boost his confidence and vocal ability."

11–14. True or False

11. According to the text, Steve gave up on college.

✓ TRUE

"Steve dropped out of his degree course..." (línea 5)

12. Steve's therapist advised him to take up singing again.

✓ FALSE

"His friend suggested Steve should try singing in the streets..." (líneas 11–12)

Fue un **amigo**, no el terapeuta.

13. Steve paid his debts by passing the hat around on the street.

✓ TRUE

“Donations from passers-by enabled him to keep his home.” (línea 13)

14. The public’s support strengthened Steve’s determination.

✓ TRUE

“... it was their appreciation that reaffirmed him and opened up other possibilities.” (líneas 13–14)

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 12, confundir al **amigo** de terapia con el **terapeuta** mismo: el texto distingue claramente entre las sesiones de terapia (donde conoció al amigo) y el consejo, que vino del amigo, no del profesional.

15–16. Find in the text

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

✓ trainee (línea 5)

15.2. Synonym for “**jobless**” (adjective).

✓ unemployed (línea 12)

16.1. “a bank loan for the purchase of a house.”

✓ mortgage (línea 12)

16.2. “to resign from a job voluntarily.”

✓ quit (línea 7)

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. "Please, don't forget ... the door when you leave home." (lock)

✓ to lock

17.2. "You phoned me while I ... my first book on A.I." (read)

✓ was reading

Pasado continuo interrumpido por otra acción en pasado simple.

18.1. "Please, don't laugh ... me."

✓ at

Laugh at = reírse de alguien.

18.2. "Dinner is ready. You ... cook anything tonight."

✓ needn't

Ausencia de obligación (ya está la cena hecha).

19. "We were never told the truth." → voz activa

✓ They never told us the truth.

20. "Someone will pick you up after tonight's event." → voz pasiva

✓ You will be picked up after tonight's event.

21. "A sharpener costs about three euros." → pregunta

✓ How much does a sharpener cost?

22. "This is the hospital. I worked there in the 90s." → unir con relativo

✓ This is the hospital where/in which I worked in the 90s.

23. "I haven't had cheesecake for a long time." (It's been...)

✓ It's been a long time since I (last) had cheesecake.

24. "If I were fluent in Italian, ..." → completar condicional

✓ If I were fluent in Italian, I would travel around the country without needing a translator.

2º condicional: hipótesis irreal en presente.

25. "Tell to us what have you been doing, please." → 2 errores

✓ Tell us what you have been doing, please.

Errores: (1) *tell to us* → *tell us* (*tell* nunca lleva *to* + objeto); (2) inversión innecesaria *what have you been doing* → orden normal *what you have been doing* (pregunta indirecta incrustada en imperativo).

26. "Laura asked her assistant to call an urgent meeting for the next day." → estilo directo

✓ Laura said to her assistant, "Call an urgent meeting for tomorrow, please."

27. "'I am visiting my grandparents this afternoon,' said Mike." → estilo indirecto

✓ Mike said (that) he was visiting his grandparents that afternoon.

28. Words: we, if, problem, only, could, get, this, of, rid

✓ If only we could get rid of this problem.

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 25, corregir solo el primer error (*tell to us*) y no detectar la inversión incorrecta en la pregunta incrustada: es un tipo de error muy común al combinar imperativos con preguntas indirectas.

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE C · Writing (3 puntos)

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

29.1. Do you like supernatural films or stories? Give reasons.

29.2. Is it important to follow one's dreams? Explain.

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

In my view, following one's dreams is important, although it should always be balanced with a realistic sense of what is actually achievable.

On the one hand, people who never pursue what truly excites them often end up with regrets later in life, wondering what might have happened had they only tried. Chasing a genuine passion, even if it eventually leads to failure, tends to teach far more than never attempting it at all. On the other hand, blindly following a dream without considering practical limitations—financial, physical, or otherwise—can lead to unnecessary hardship.

For this reason, I believe the healthiest approach lies somewhere in between: pursuing what we love while remaining flexible enough to adapt our goals along the way.

Ultimately, it is not dreaming itself that matters most, but how wisely we choose to act on it.

Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):

- Oración de relativo con pluscuamperfecto modal: *“what might have happened had they only tried”* (inversión condicional)
- Comparativa correlativa: *“far more than never attempting it at all”*
- Gerundio con incisos: *“blindly following a dream without considering practical limitations—financial, physical, or otherwise—can lead to...”*
- Estructura enfática de cierre *it is not... but*: *“it is not dreaming itself that matters most, but how wisely we choose to act on it”*
- Conector de balance: *“the healthiest approach lies somewhere in between”*
- Adverbio de cierre: *“ultimately”*

⇒ **Error común:** Responder con un “sí” o “no” tajante sin matizar. El enunciado (“Is it important...? Explain.”) premia reconocer matices y tensiones (aquí: pasión vs. realismo) antes de llegar a una conclusión equilibrada.