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# Inglés

PAU Andalucía, Ceuta, Melilla y Centros en Marruecos

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**Resolución completa**

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

## Contenido de este documento:

- **Parte I · Acceso** — — Bloque A : *textos* A *Cheese that Tastes of Future* y *K(orean)-Pop* (se elige uno); 12 preguntas de gramática (se eligen 6)
- **Parte II · Admisión** — — Bloque A : *textos* A *Brief History of Chocolate* y *The Vision* (se elige uno); 12 preguntas de gramática (se eligen 6)

**Nota sobre el formato de esta convocatoria (2019-2020):** 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.**

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## PARTE I

Acceso · Textos: A Cheese that Tastes of Future / K(orean)-Pop

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**ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1** (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: A CHEESE THAT TASTES OF FUTURE**

Jordi Benages is a young shepherd in the small Spanish village of Xert who dreamed of reducing the environmental footprint of cattle farming by making sheep's cheese with solar power. His dream began to take shape in his family farm after he got the necessary financial support from a crowd-funding campaign on an internet-based platform specialized in projects that respect and protect the environment.

The initial goal of the campaign was to raise 6,900 to buy and install solar equipment. But in just over a month it has raised 7,200 from 148 sponsors. The donations are being rewarded with a wide range of prizes, including a day for two in the village to experience the ins and outs of cattle farming, workshops on milking sheep and artisan cheese making, and a traditional local lunch consisting of barbecued organic lamb. When asked why he resorted to crowdfunding, Jordi answers that he wanted young people to become interested in farming. "It's profitable work that brings more pleasure than sacrifices," says Benages, who is more than convinced that rural life and entrepreneurship are not mutually exclusive. Furthermore, he adds, it can provide a solution to Spain's depopulation problem.

And then Benages is very concerned about the environment. He argues that small-scale family farming is necessary for sustainable land management. Shepherding and livestock farming, he says, help to prevent fires and guarantee the biodiversity of the land. He therefore warns that the importance of the traditional role of shepherd should not be underestimated.

From now on, Jordi's cheese will be the result not only of past wisdom but also of sustainable technology, which will reduce its mark on the planet to its distinctive flavor.

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

1. According to the text, people who donated money to Jordi Benages's crowd-funding campaign...

✓ (a) may spend some time in the village.

*"... a day for two in the village to experience the ins and outs of cattle farming..."*

2. According to the text, solar energy will allow Benages...

✓ (d) to protect the environment.

Todo el proyecto gira en torno a reducir la huella ambiental de la ganadería mediante energía solar.

**3–6. True or False**

3. Benages raised funds through a site specialized in small family-owned businesses.

✓ FALSE

*"... he got the necessary financial support from a crowd-funding campaign on an internet-based platform specialized in projects that respect and protect the environment." (líneas 2–4)*

4. Benages believes that rural life is compatible with business.

✓ **TRUE**

*“... who is more than convinced that rural life and entrepreneurship are not mutually exclusive.”*  
(líneas 9–10)

5. Benages thinks that successful rural businesses may contribute to emptying Spanish villages.

✓ **FALSE**

*“... it can provide a solution to Spain’s depopulation problem.”* (líneas 10–11)

6. According to Benages, shepherds are important.

✓ **TRUE**

*“Shepherding and livestock farming, he says, help to prevent fires and guarantee the biodiversity of the land.” / “He therefore warns that the importance of the traditional role of shepherd should not be underestimated.”* (líneas 13–14)

### 7–8. Find in the text

7.1. Synonym for “**avoid**” (verb).

✓ **prevent** (línea 13)

7.2. Opposite for “**overvalued**” (adjective).

✓ **underestimated** (línea 14)

8.1. “capable of being maintained with minimal long-term effect on the environment.”

✓ **sustainable** (líneas 13, 15)

8.2. “accumulated knowledge or erudition.”

✓ **wisdom** (línea 15)

**ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2** (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: K(OREAN)-POP**

Many Westerners who come to Korea quickly dismiss K-pop, Korea's mainstream music genre, as a sugar-coated excuse for entertainment. They don't realize that K-pop is much bigger than skinny jeans and plastic faces. In fact, K-pop is transforming Korea as the world knows it.

I should first mention that there is a dark side to K-pop. Performers begin training in their teenage years. Once they sign a 10- to 15-year contract, artists move into company dormitories and all aspects of their lives are controlled by their managers. Even after the performers become famous, they receive a minimal portion of the profits of their success. And then there are the more overt problems, like the objectification of women.

That being said, there are some good things about K-pop. Contrary to popular belief, not all of it is mass-produced pop. There are many K-pop singers who are actually very talented and would do well in any other musical genre. Lee Hi has been compared to Adele, and can hit notes very few others her age are capable of. FT Island excels in playing guitars and drums, and Epik High challenges the very meaning of K-pop with their funky and hip-hop roots.

Whether K-pop's popularity is related to talent or other reasons, the industry is boosting the Korean economy in more ways than one. K-pop is quickly becoming one of the country's biggest exports (\$500 million last year). Popular groups held world tours spanning from Indonesia to Chile. And since Psy's "Gangnam Style" went viral, there has been a massive influx of tourists to Korea as well as an increase in interest in Korean products and cuisine.

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

9. K-pop singers...

✓ (b) don't get all the money they produce.

*"...they receive a minimal portion of the profits of their success."*

10. K-pop...

✓ (c) is also popular in other countries.

*"Popular groups held world tours spanning from Indonesia to Chile."*

**11–14. True or False**

11. K-pop singers are not free to decide about their lives.

✓ TRUE

*"...all aspects of their lives are controlled by their managers." (línea 5)*

12. Some K-pop music is influenced by other musical styles.

✓ TRUE

*"Epik High challenges the very meaning of K-pop with their funky and hip-hop roots." (líneas 10–11)*

13. K-pop groups only perform in Korea.

✓ **FALSE**

*“Popular groups held world tours spanning from Indonesia to Chile.”* (líneas 13–14)

14. “Gangnam Style” has attracted tourists to Korea.

✓ **TRUE**

*“And since Psy’s ‘Gangnam Style’ went viral, there has been a massive influx of tourists to Korea.”* (línea 14)

⇒ **Error común:** Confundir el “dark side” de la industria (contratos largos, control de managers) con la calidad musical de los artistas: el texto aclara que muchos cantantes son genuinamente talentosos a pesar de esas condiciones laborales.

### 15–16. Find in the text

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

✓ **profit(s)** (línea 6)

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

✓ **talented** (línea 9)

16.1. “kind, category, or sort, especially of literary or artistic work.”

✓ **genre** (líneas 1, 9)

16.2. “having very little body flesh or fat.”

✓ **skinny** (línea 2)

**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. "I suggested... dinner at the new Indian restaurant." (have)

✓ having

*Suggest* + gerundio.

17.2. "I have a headache. I... reports for hours" (write)

✓ have been writing

Present perfect continuous: acción con duración que explica el resultado presente (el dolor de cabeza).

18.1. "Mr. Smith works... a high school teacher."

✓ as

*Work as* = trabajar como (profesión real).

18.2. "The firemen managed to put the fire..."

✓ out

*Put out* = extinguir.

19. "The parcels are never sent in the morning." → voz activa

✓ They/We never send the parcels in the morning.

20. "Did Andrew clean the oven yesterday?" → voz pasiva

✓ Was the oven cleaned yesterday by Andrew?

21. "My husband gave me a new telescope for Christmas." → pregunta

✓ What did your/my husband give you/me for Christmas?

22. "Are you the person? You have applied for the job twice." → unir con relativo

✓ Are you the person that/who has applied for the job twice?

23. "The hurricane was so devastating that most people in the area were left without a home." (It was such...)

✓ It was such a devastating hurricane that most people in the area were left without a home.

**24. "If she had talked to me like that, ..." → completar condicional**

✓ If she had talked to me like that, I would have been very upset.

3<sup>er</sup> condicional: *subject + would/could/ might/should + have + participio*.

**25. "I last listened to that song when I was in college." (I haven't...)**

✓ I haven't listened to that song since I (last) was in college.

**26. "You wouldn't prefer stay for dinner, didn't you?" → 2 errores**

✓ You wouldn't prefer to stay/staying for dinner, would you?

Errores: (1) *prefer stay* → *prefer to stay/staying* (régimen verbal); (2) *didn't you* → *would you* (question tag debe coincidir con el verbo principal, *wouldn't*).

**27. "She said to her assistant: 'Please make ten copies of this report for the meeting.'" → estilo indirecto**

✓ She asked her assistant to make ten copies of that report for the meeting.

**28. Words: cards, don't, our, exchange, why, business, ?, we**

✓ Why don't we exchange our business cards?

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 26, corregir solo el régimen verbal de *prefer* y pasar por alto que el question tag debe concordar con el auxiliar *wouldn't* de la oración principal (no con un tiempo distinto): 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.** Advantages and disadvantages of living in a rural area.

**29.2.** Would you like to be a celebrity? Give reasons.

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

I would not like to be a celebrity, mainly because I value my privacy far too much to give it up for fame.

While celebrities enjoy obvious perks such as wealth and public recognition, these come at a steep price. Their every move is scrutinised by the media, and even the smallest mistake can be blown out of proportion and followed by relentless criticism. Simple everyday activities, like going for a walk or having dinner with friends, become nearly impossible without being watched or photographed.

Moreover, the pressure to maintain a certain image can take a serious toll on someone's mental health, as constant comparison and judgement from the public can lead to anxiety and self-doubt. I would rather live a quieter life where my achievements are measured by my own standards rather than by public opinion.

In conclusion, fame might look appealing from the outside, but the loss of privacy and freedom it involves is simply not worth it to me.

**Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):**

- Causal con *mainly because*: “... *mainly because I value my privacy far too much...*”
- Concesión con *while*: “*While celebrities enjoy obvious perks..., these come at a steep price*”
- Voz pasiva enfática: “*Their every move is scrutinised by the media...*”
- Comparativo con *rather than*: “*rather than by public opinion*”
- Cierre con contraste: “*fame might look appealing ... but the loss of privacy...*”

⇒ **Error común:** Limitarse a listar ventajas o desventajas de la fama sin justificar la postura personal con argumentos concretos. El enunciado pide “give reasons”, por lo que se espera un desarrollo argumentativo, no solo una lista.

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## PARTE II

Admisión · Textos: A Brief History of Chocolate / The Vision

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**ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1** (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE**

When we hear the word chocolate, we imagine a bar or a box of bonbons. The verb that comes to mind is probably ‘eat’, not ‘drink’, and the most suitable adjective would seem to be ‘sweet’. But for about 90 percent of chocolate’s long history, it was strictly a drink, and sugar did not have anything to do with it.

It is hard to determine exactly when chocolate was born, but it seems clear that it was very appreciated from the start. Both the Mayans and Aztecs believed the cacao bean had magical properties, suitable for use in the most sacred rituals of birth, marriage and death. Legend says that the Aztec king Moctezuma tragically mistook Spanish conqueror Cortés for a reincarnated god and welcomed him with a banquet that included drinking chocolate. Explorers did not like chocolate at first—one described it as “a bitter drink for pigs”. However, the drink became very popular after it was mixed with sugar or honey years after in Spain.

By the 17th century, chocolate was a fashionable drink in Europe, believed to have nutritious, medicinal and aphrodisiac properties. However, it remained largely a privilege of the rich. In North America, chocolate was so valued during the War of Independence that it was included in soldiers’ rations and even used as part of their pay.

In the 20th century, the word chocolate expanded to include a range of affordable treats with more sugar and additives than actual cacao in them. However, there is currently a growing interest in high-quality and handmade chocolates, as well as in sustainable and effective cacao farming methods.

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

1. Originally, chocolate...

✓ (d) was not sweet.

*“...for about 90 percent of chocolate’s long history, it was strictly a drink, and sugar did not have anything to do with it.”*

2. Some native American peoples used chocolate...

✓ (a) in ceremonies.

*“...suitable for use in the most sacred rituals of birth, marriage and death.”*

**3–6. True or False**

3. Moctezuma received Cortés with a meal.

✓ TRUE

*“...and welcomed him with a banquet.”* (líneas 6–7)

4. Chocolate was immediately appreciated by Cortés and his men.

✓ FALSE

*“Explorers did not like chocolate at first—one described it as ‘a bitter drink for pigs.’” (líneas 7–8)*

5. Cacao has been used as a means of payment.

✓ **TRUE**

*“...chocolate was so valued during the War of Independence that it was included in soldiers’ rations and even used as part of their pay.” (líneas 10–11)*

6. The word chocolate is now used to refer to food that only contains cacao.

✓ **FALSE**

*“...the word chocolate expanded to include a range of affordable treats with more sugar and additives than actual cacao in them.” (líneas 12–13)*

### 7–8. Find in the text

7.1. Synonym for “**appropriate**” (adjective).

✓ **suitable** (líneas 2, 5)

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

✓ **medicinal** (línea 9)

8.1. “amount of food that is given to a person for one day.”

✓ **ration(s)** (línea 11)

8.2. “having a cost that is not too high.”

✓ **affordable** (línea 12)

**ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2** (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: THE VISION**

He called her Bumps because when she smiled, her big cheeks grew even larger, turning pink with the natural timidity of a farm girl.

Kevin was my college roommate, and Bumps was his girlfriend. He thought of himself as too urbane and sophisticated to marry a modest, apple-cheeked farm girl, so he ended their relationship before it got too serious.

Months later I ran into Bumps. We sat and talked about the obvious: How was Kevin? Was he seeing anyone? I told her he was doing okay and hadn't seen anyone else. Suddenly, and I have a difficult time explaining this, a thought, or maybe a scene, came to my mind. I suppose you could call it a vision. From somewhere high in the air I watched Kevin and Bumps as they got married next to a lake I'd never seen before. I was perplexed but I said nothing about it to her. If she and Kevin were going to get back together, it wouldn't be because I told them I'd had a vision of them getting married.

Later, when I arrived home, I stood on the doorstep for a moment, repeating to myself my resolution not to mention what had happened. However, just as I opened the door, I was unable to control my mouth and said "I think you should start seeing Bumps again." It was as if someone else was speaking. Kevin let out a loud laugh. We agreed that it was weird and left it at that.

I never mentioned the lake or the marriage scene to anyone. The next summer, Kevin and Bumps got married next to that lake.

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

9. Kevin had broken up with Bumps because...

✓ (d) he didn't think marrying her was a good idea.

*"He thought of himself as too urbane and sophisticated to marry a modest, apple-cheeked farm girl..."*

10. According to the text, the narrator...

✓ (b) always kept the vision to himself.

*"I was perplexed but I said nothing about it to her." / "I never mentioned the lake or the marriage scene to anyone."*

**11–14. True or False**

11. Kevin called her Bumps because she smiled very often.

✓ FALSE

*"...because when she smiled, her big cheeks grew even larger, turning pink with the natural timidity of a farm girl." (líneas 1–2)*

12. Bumps asked the narrator to meet.

✓ FALSE

*“Months later I ran into Bumps.” (línea 5)*

13. In order not to interfere, the narrator did not mention “the wedding” to Bumps.

✓ **TRUE**

*“If she and Kevin were going to get back together, it wouldn’t be because I told them I’d had a vision of them getting married.” (líneas 8–9)*

14. The narrator’s vision eventually came true.

✓ **TRUE**

*“The next summer, Kevin and Bumps got married next to that lake.” (línea 13)*

⇒ **Error común:** Confundir el hecho de que el narrador dijera “I think you should start seeing Bumps again” en voz alta con haberle contado a Bumps la visión: el narrador nunca revela el contenido exacto de la visión ni a Kevin ni a Bumps.

### 15–16. Find in the text

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

✓ **timidity** (línea 1)

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

✓ **perplexed** (línea 8)

16.1. “the firm decision to do something.”

✓ **resolution** (línea 10)

16.2. “strikingly odd or unusual.”

✓ **weird** (línea 12)

**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. "Remind your daughter... the door when she leaves." (close)

✓ to close

*Remind someone* + infinitivo con *to*.

17.2. "You... better accept her apologies right now." (have)

✓ had

*Had better* + infinitivo sin *to*: consejo/advertencia.

18.1. "Juan depends... his parents for financial support."

✓ on

*Depend on* = depender de.

18.2. "... smartphone is this?"

✓ Whose

Pregunta de posesión.

19. "Traffic regulations must be followed by pedestrians too." → voz activa

✓ Pedestrians must follow traffic regulations too.

20. "My mother ordered me to mop the floor." → voz pasiva

✓ I was ordered to mop the floor by my mother.

21. "She kept the party secret in order to surprise her daughter." → pregunta

✓ What did she keep the party secret for? // Why did she keep the party secret?

22. "Aikido is an ancient sport. It requires strength and agility." → unir con relativo

✓ Aikido is an ancient sport which/that requires strength and agility.

23. "I will accept your offer if you consider my demands." (Providing that...)

✓ Providing that you consider my demands, I will accept your offer.

24. "If the police officer asks Mariana for her ID, ..." → completar condicional

✓ If the police officer asks Mariana for her ID, she will show it to him.

1<sup>er</sup> condicional: *subject + will/can/ should/must + infinitivo*.

25. "I am getting my house painted next week." (They...)

✓ They are painting my house next week.

26. "Despite I try hard to play the piano, I never seem improve." → 2 errores

✓ Although I try hard to play the piano, I never seem to improve.

Errores: (1) *despite* → *although* (*despite* no puede ir seguido de oración con sujeto y verbo conjugado, solo de sustantivo/gerundio); (2) *seem improve* → *seem to improve* (*seem* + infinitivo con *to*).

27. "Max asked me how much my new car had cost." → estilo directo

✓ Max asked me: "How much did your new car cost?"

28. Words: you, I, helped, I, more, wish, have, could

✓ I wish I could have helped you more.

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 26, corregir solo *seem improve* → *seem to improve* y pasar por alto que *despite* no admite una cláusula completa (*despite*+sujeto+verbo): 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.** How do you like to celebrate special occasions? Explain.

**29.2.** Is it better to stay single or get married? Discuss.

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

Whether it is better to stay single or get married is a highly personal question, and I don't think there is a universally correct answer.

On the one hand, staying single offers a level of independence that is hard to match: you can make decisions without having to consider another person, travel whenever you want, and focus entirely on your own goals and personal growth. For many people, this freedom is deeply fulfilling.

On the other hand, marriage provides companionship, emotional support and a sense of partnership that many people value more than independence. Sharing life's challenges and joys with someone else can bring a different, equally valid kind of fulfilment.

Ultimately, I believe the right choice depends entirely on each person's personality, priorities and stage in life, rather than on any inherent superiority of one lifestyle over the other.

**Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):**

- Subordinada nominal con *whether*: "*Whether it is better to stay single or get married is a... question*"
- Contraste estructurado *on the one hand/on the other hand*
- Relativo con valor de intensificación: "*a level of independence that is hard to match*"
- Relativo explicativo: "*a sense of partnership that many people value more than independence*"
- Cierre con *rather than*: "*...rather than on any inherent superiority of one lifestyle over the other*"

⇒ **Error común:** Tomar partido de forma tajante ("es mejor estar soltero" o "es mejor casarse") sin reconocer que la decisión depende de las circunstancias personales. El enunciado pide "discuss", por lo que se espera un debate equilibrado.

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Resolución elaborada por **EstudiantePlus** · *estudiante.plus*  
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