
Inglés

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Resolución completa

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

Contenido de este documento:

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- **Parte II · Admisión**——*Bloque A : textos Artificial Intelligence to Reduce Driving Stressy Interg* 12 preguntas de gramática (se eligen 6)

Nota sobre el formato de esta convocatoria (2020-2021): 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: Iberian Lynx Comes to Town / Literature to the People

ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1 (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: IBERIAN LYNX COMES TO TOWN**

The Iberian Lynx remains an endangered species, rarely seen by the general public and remaining only in a very few areas of the Spanish countryside, as efforts continue to protect it and increase the number of breeding pairs in the wild. The lynx generally hides away from humans and with very good reason, since eradication of its habitat, farming, roads and hunters are the main causes why this magnificent animal is endangered in the first place.

So, residents of Rociana del Condado in Huelva (near Doñana Park) were both surprised and excited when a young adult male was spotted running through the streets of the town on a Friday morning. News of its sighting spread rapidly and villagers gathered to try and capture a photograph of the lynx once it settled down by the church at the centre of the town.

Local police called technicians from El Acebuche Breeding Centre and agents from Seprona (Nature Protection Service), who managed to capture the animal two hours after it was first sighted. The young male appeared to be one year old and was not microchipped, which means that its birth had not been recorded as part of the programme to protect the species in the nearby Doñana Park.

After an initial check-up, the lynx was transferred to the Endangered Species Recovery Centre and will remain there until the final results of the tests, after which it can be tagged and released into the wild.

The organisations involved in saving the feline from extinction say that numbers are still very low, their aspiration being to achieve a move to the classification of “vulnerable” species rather than “endangered” within the next five years.

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

1. According to the text, the lynx...

✓ (a) faces extinction due to a combination of threats.

“...eradication of its habitat, farming, roads and hunters are the main causes why this magnificent animal is endangered...”

2. According to the text, local police...

✓ (b) were aided by Seprona agents.

“Local police called technicians from El Acebuche Breeding Centre and agents from Seprona...”

3–6. True or False

3. Lynxes are usually afraid of people.

✓ TRUE

“The lynx generally hides away from humans (and with very good reason).” (líneas 2–3)

4. Local neighbours were astonished when they saw the specimen.

✓ **TRUE**

“...residents of Rociana del Condado in Huelva ... were both surprised and excited...” (línea 5)

5. Just a few residents were aware of the incident.

✓ **FALSE**

“News of its sighting spread rapidly...” (línea 6)

6. Conservationists wish lynxes were less threatened in the future.

✓ **TRUE**

“...their aspiration being to achieve a move to the classification of ‘vulnerable’ species rather than ‘endangered’...” (líneas 13–14)

7–8. Find in the text

7.1. Opposite for “**lower**” (verb).

✓ **increase** (línea 2)

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

✓ **magnificent** (línea 4)

8.1. “to come together in a group.”

✓ **gather(ed)** (línea 6)

8.2. “let go; set free from confinement.”

✓ **release(d)** (línea 12)

ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2 (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: LITERATURE TO THE PEOPLE**

The public plazas in Grenoble, France, might appear to be a prototypical European panorama of outdoor cafes, people walking, and picturesque historic architecture. But the city has recently installed a handful of vending machines that, rather than snacks, dispense short stories in an effort to change the way people kill time. Instead of checking Twitter or playing videogames, the city's residents may discover a new story from the publisher *Short Édition*.

The vending machines can be used for free and operate 24 hours a day. Simply decide how long of a story you'd like (one, three, or five minutes), press the corresponding button, grab the printout and start reading. Currently, there are 600 short stories in the dispensers, which represent the best written works on *Short Édition* according to its community of 141,000 subscribers and 1,100 authors.

Quentin Plepé, co-founder of *Short Édition*, and his team came up with the idea a couple of years ago as they were standing around a snack machine in their office. What if the same concept could be applied to literature, they wondered. After two years of development, they finally launched their design. "The city council got involved from the beginning. What they really liked was the fact that the dispensers distribute culture through the city in an original way," Plepé says. "Stories are an important part of our life. More and more people don't take the time anymore to sit and read a book. This is a way to have a little 'bite' of a story, just for a couple of minutes," concludes Plepé.

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

9. Short story dispensers have been installed in Grenoble to...

✓ (b) provide people with a free read.

"The vending machines can be used for free..."

10. These short story dispensers...

✓ (c) try to change people's habits in this city.

"...in an effort to change the way people kill time."

11–14. True or False

11. In order to use short story dispensers, you need to pay a subscription to *Short Édition*.

✓ FALSE

"The vending machines can be used for free..." (línea 5)

12. Readers can choose the length of their stories.

✓ TRUE

"Simply decide how long of a story you'd like..." (línea 5)

13. Quentin Plepé's team developed a project proposed by the council of Grenoble.

✓ FALSE

“Quentin Plepé, co-founder of Short Édition, and his team came up with the idea...” / “The city council got involved from the beginning.” (líneas 9, 11)

14. The city council regarded the initiative as innovative.

✓ TRUE

“What they really liked was the fact that the dispensers distribute culture through the city in an original way.” (líneas 11–12)

⇒ **Error común:** Confundir quién tuvo la idea original (Quentin Plepé y su equipo) con quién la propuso (el ayuntamiento solo se involucró después, apoyando el proyecto ya iniciado).

15–16. Find in the text

15.1. Synonym for “**push**” (verb).

✓ press (línea 6)

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

✓ effort (línea 3)

16.1. “an act of cutting or breaking something using your teeth.”

✓ bite (línea 13)

16.2. “pretty and interesting in an old-fashioned way.”

✓ picturesque (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 don't mind... up the dishes." (wash)

✓ washing

Mind + gerundio.

17.2. "Mary was so angry that she demanded... the manager." (see)

✓ to see

Demand + infinitivo con *to*.

18.1. "Lunch will be ready... the time you get back."

✓ by

By the time = para cuando.

18.2. "It is... easier to ride a bicycle than explaining how it is ridden."

✓ far

Far + comparativo: intensificador.

19. "The Prime Minister was shouted at during her speech." → voz activa

✓ People/They shouted at the Prime Minister during her speech.

20. "They haven't decided the exact time of the match yet." → voz pasiva

✓ The exact time of the match hasn't been decided yet.

21. "That car belongs to my uncle." → pregunta

✓ Who does that car belong to? // To whom does that car belong?

22. "Helen is a friend. I went on holiday with her." → unir con relativo

✓ Helen is a friend (who/that) I went on holiday with.

23. "I don't like being so tall." (I wish...)

✓ I wish I wasn't/weren't so tall.

Wish + pasado simple: deseo sobre el presente.

24. "I wouldn't have got wet if..." → completar condicional

✓ I wouldn't have got wet if I had taken my umbrella.

3^{er} condicional: *subject + had(n't) + participio*.

25. "I'm sure Jane hasn't left home yet." (Jane...)

✓ Jane can't have left home yet.

Can't have + participio: deducción negativa sobre el pasado.

26. "People is complaining about not be able to have their hair cut." → 2 errores

✓ People are complaining about not being able to have their hair cut.

Errores: (1) *is* → *are* (*people* es plural); (2) *not be able* → *not being able* (gerundio tras preposición).

27. "Alex told Amanda he would see her the following day." → estilo directo

✓ "I'll see you tomorrow, Amanda," Alex said.

28. Words: correctly, students, of, the, none, question, the, answered

✓ None of the students answered the question correctly.

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 26, corregir solo el error de concordancia (*is* → *are*) sin detectar que tras *about* debe usarse gerundio: 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. Animal rights are important. Discuss.

29.2. Do you prefer reading or watching a film? What kind of stories do you like best? Explain.

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

Given the choice between reading a book and watching a film, I would always choose reading, mainly because of the freedom it gives my imagination.

When I read, I get to picture the characters, settings and events exactly as I imagine them, rather than having someone else's interpretation imposed on me, which is inevitably what happens with a film adaptation. Besides, books tend to go into far more depth than their screen versions, since a two-hour film can never capture everything a 400-page novel explores.

As for the kind of stories I enjoy most, I am particularly drawn to mystery novels, as there is nothing quite like trying to solve a puzzle alongside the characters before the final reveal. I also enjoy stories with morally complex characters, since they tend to feel more realistic than a clear-cut hero or villain.

To sum up, while films certainly have their place, nothing compares to getting lost in a good book.

Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):

- Condicional de apertura con *given*: "*Given the choice between..., I would always choose...*"
- Relativo con valor consecutivo: "*rather than having someone else's interpretation imposed on me, which is inevitably...*"
- Comparativo formal: "*far more depth than their screen versions*"
- Causal con *since*: "*since a two-hour film can never capture...*"
- Superlativo con matización: "*there is nothing quite like trying to solve a puzzle...*"
- Cierre con concesión: "*To sum up, while films certainly have their place, nothing compares to...*"

⇒ **Error común:** Responder de forma tajante sin justificar la preferencia con argumentos concretos. Especificar el género de historias preferido (misterio, personajes complejos) demuestra mayor desarrollo del tema, tal y como exige el enunciado.

PARTE II

Admisión · Textos: Artificial Intelligence to Reduce Driving Stress /
Intergenerational Care

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1 (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO REDUCE DRIVING STRESS**

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. “Hello, Corinne, what’s stressing you right now?,” a calm voice speaks from my car’s audio system. The conversation that follows shows all the ways in which artificial intelligence could transform our experience behind the wheel: not by driving the car for us but by taking better care of us as we drive.

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. Technology, however, has long promised that the solution is right around the corner: self-driving cars. But it will likely be decades before such cars are a reality.

In the meantime, a small group of scientists are working on how cars can make us happier while we drive them. Their main project 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 guided breathing exercise while the driver’s seat vibrates at intervals, and then, there is a voice instructing the driver to breathe along with its rhythm.

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 would then automatically start the breathing exercise, talk about a problem or tell a joke to ease tension. So, after this experience, and while we wait for self-driving cars, I can’t wait for this vehicle to be on the market!

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

1. The writer might be a problem to pedestrians if...

✓ (b) she weren’t paying attention.

El texto abre con la narradora intentando concentrarse en conducir para no ser un peligro para los peatones.

2. The new car can...

✓ (d) provide stress-relief strategies.

“... talk about a problem or tell a joke to ease tension.”

3–6. True or False

3. Solo journeys to work may cause long-term health effects.

✓ TRUE

“... long trips to work are associated with serious health risks, such as high blood pressure or obesity.” (líneas 5–6)

4. Cars that drive themselves will surely be a fact in ten years.

✓ FALSE

“But it will likely be decades before such cars are a reality.” (línea 7)

5. Stress-level in the driver can be sensed in this new car by different devices.

✓ **TRUE**

“...a car that can detect a rise in a driver’s stress level, via seat and steering wheel sensors or neck-tension cameras.” (línea 12)

6. The writer would never buy this new car if produced.

✓ **FALSE**

“...I can’t wait for this vehicle to be on the market!” (línea 14)

7–8. Find in the text

7.1. Synonym for “**elevation**” (noun).

✓ **rise** (línea 12)

7.2. Synonym for “**choice**” (noun).

✓ **option** (línea 9)

8.1. “someone who travels on foot.”

✓ **pedestrian(s)** (línea 1)

8.2. “something that you say or do to make people laugh.”

✓ **joke** (línea 13)

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2 (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: INTERGENERATIONAL CARE**

Intergenerational care is defined as “planned ongoing activities that bring together different generations in shared settings to participate in experiences that are mutually beneficial.” The concept is thought to have originated during the 1970s in Tokyo when a nursery school and a care home merged together. The idea of joint settings quickly spread through the USA, Canada and the Netherlands. More recently, there has been a Channel 4 programme, “Old People’s Home for 4 Year Olds”, which has increased the awareness of the approach.

Supporters enthusiastically report that children benefit greatly as they get to see people of all ages and backgrounds. 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. Connecting with the elderly can also provide children with one-to-one reading opportunities which can boost their reading and vocabulary skills. Babies and young children can live miles away from their grandparents or older relatives, so visiting local residents provides them with the opportunity to mix with a generation that they may have never known.

But it is not only the children who benefit from the visits. The non-profit organisation “United for All Ages” reveals that the regular interactions help the elderly too. There are recognised improvements to their poor health, anxiety and loneliness. A nursery worker 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 is all lovely to see.”

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

9. Intergenerational care benefits. . .

✓ (b) are enjoyed both by young and old people.

“But it is not only the children who benefit from the visits... the regular interactions help the elderly too.”

10. Children in intergenerational care programmes. . .

✓ (a) expand their life experiences.

“...visiting local residents provides them with the opportunity to mix with a generation that they may have never known.”

11–14. True or False

11. An intergenerational care documentary has been broadcast.

✓ TRUE

“More recently, there has been a Channel 4 programme, ‘Old People’s Home for 4 Year Olds’... ” (línea 4)

12. Thanks to these innovative measures, kids may learn that ageing is part of a natural process.

✓ **TRUE**

“... children get to understand that this is part of life and part of being older.” (líneas 7–8)

13. Younger generations do not improve their lexical competence in intergenerational programmes.

✓ **FALSE**

“Connecting with the elderly can also provide children with one-to-one reading opportunities which can boost their reading and vocabulary skills.” (líneas 8–9)

14. Some families have to travel long distances to participate in an intergenerational care programme.

✓ **FALSE**

“... visiting local residents provides them with the opportunity to mix with a generation...” (líneas 9–10)

⇒ **Error común:** Confundir que los niños vivan lejos de sus abuelos con la necesidad de viajar lejos para participar en el programa: el texto especifica que visitan a residentes locales.

15–16. Find in the text

15.1. Opposite for “unconsciousness” (noun).

✓ **awareness (línea 5)**

15.2. Synonym for “solitude” (noun).

✓ **loneliness (línea 12)**

16.1. “a person’s education, experience, and social circumstances.”

✓ **background(s) (línea 6)**

16.2. “a toy that looks like a small person or baby.”

✓ **doll(s) (línea 13)**

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

✓ rang

Pasado simple interrumpiendo una acción en curso (past continuous).

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

✓ have left

Must have + participio: deducción sobre el pasado.

18.1. "Has she recovered... the accident yet?"

✓ from

Recover from = recuperarse de.

18.2. "The painting is similar... the one I have in my bedroom."

✓ to

Similar to = similar a.

19. "All non-essential shops will be closed." → voz activa

✓ They will close all non-essential shops.

20. "When did they translate this novel into Japanese?" → voz pasiva

✓ When was this novel translated into Japanese?

21. "Richard's wife is a famous writer." → pregunta

✓ Whose wife is a famous writer?

22. "New York is the largest American city. It is not the capital of the US."
→ unir con relativo

✓ New York, which is not the capital of the US, is the largest American city.

23. "That is the most terrifying book I have ever read." (I have never read...)

✓ I have never read such a terrifying book.

Superlativo reformulado con *such a* + adjetivo.

24. "If your proposal had been more interesting, ..." → completar condicional

✓ If your proposal had been more interesting, I would have approved it.

3^{er} condicional: *subject + could(n't)/ would(n't) + have + participio.*

25. "When was the last time you heard from her?" (When did...)

✓ When did you last hear from her?

26. "We ought to not have ordered so many fast food." → 2 errores

✓ We ought not to have ordered so much fast food.

Errores: (1) *ought to not* → *ought not to* (orden correcto de la negación); (2) *many* → *much* (*fast food* es incontable).

27. "'Can you meet me at the station tomorrow?', she asked me." → estilo indirecto

✓ She asked me to meet her at the station the following day. // She asked me if I could meet her at the station the following day.

28. Words: a, used, blue, there, here, be, wall, to

✓ There used to be a blue wall here.

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 26, corregir solo el orden de la negación con *ought* y pasar por alto que *fast food* es incontable (*many* → *much*): 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. Apart from cars, how could technology and artificial intelligence improve our lives? Explain.

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

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

Older generations undoubtedly have a great deal to teach us, even though it is sometimes tempting to dismiss their advice as outdated.

To begin with, grandparents and older relatives often have practical knowledge that has been lost over time, whether it is cooking traditional recipes, fixing things instead of throwing them away, or simply being resourceful with limited means. This kind of knowledge, built up over decades, is something no book or video tutorial can fully replace.

Furthermore, older generations tend to offer a valuable perspective on life itself, having lived through hardships that put our everyday problems into context. Listening to their experiences can teach us resilience and patience, two qualities that are often in short supply nowadays.

That said, it is also important to combine this wisdom with new ideas, rather than assuming that older necessarily means better. In conclusion, I believe the most valuable lessons come from bridging the gap between generations rather than dismissing either one.

Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):

- Concesión de apertura: *“... even though it is sometimes tempting to dismiss their advice as outdated”*
- Relativo explicativo: *“This kind of knowledge, built up over decades, is something...”*
- Participio con valor causal: *“... having lived through hardships that put our everyday problems into context”*
- Contraste con *that said*: *“That said, it is also important to combine...”*
- Estructura *rather than* + gerundio en el cierre: *“... rather than dismissing either one”*
- Cuantificadores enfáticos: *“two qualities that are often in short supply nowadays”*

⇒ **Error común:** Limitarse a alabar a las generaciones mayores sin reconocer que también es necesario combinar su experiencia con ideas nuevas. Incluir un matiz final (concesión) demuestra una argumentación más equilibrada.