
Inglés

PAU Andalucía, Ceuta, Melilla y Centros en Marruecos Septiembre 2020 · Acceso + Admisión Resolución completa

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

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- **Parte II · Admisión**———*Bloque A : textos **Julia and Wolfy Thanksgiving Day** (selección de uno); Bloque B : textos **...** (selección de 12 preguntas de gramática) (selección de 6)*

Nota sobre el formato de esta convocatoria (2019-2020, Septiembre): 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: Music Therapy and Mental Health / Good Samaritans

ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1 (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: MUSIC THERAPY AND MENTAL HEALTH**

Research shows that music therapy has benefits for various mental health conditions, including depression, trauma, and schizophrenia. Music acts as a medium for processing emotions, trauma, and grief—but it can also be used as a relaxing or calming agent. Because of its rhythmic and repetitive aspects, music affects the neocortex of our brain, which calms us and reduces impulsivity. Depending on its content, music can match or alter our mood. Of course, there is music that can keep patients stuck in a depressive, angry, or anxious state. However, therapists can choose a music that matches their patients' current mood and then slowly shift to another that evokes a more positive or calm state.

Music therapy is not only about music itself. Mental illnesses are often treated with talk therapy, but it may not work in cases where the patient is not ready to speak about some topics. In such cases analysing the lyrics of songs may provide a less threatening approach to processing emotions. We all have a song that we appreciate and deeply connect to. Analysing lyrics encourages individuals to identify and focus on those songs, and this allows them to talk about ideas and feelings that may correlate with their own experience.

Finally, writing song lyrics, or even composing, may also help patients to express themselves in a positive and rewarding way. Anyone can create lyrics that reflect their own thoughts and experiences. Some people can even select the instruments and sounds that best go with the emotion behind their lyrics. This process can aid in building patients' self-esteem, because they feel better as others listen to the lyrics they have created.

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

1. Music therapy works...

✓ (b) because the brain reacts to music.

"Because of its rhythmic and repetitive aspects, music affects the neocortex of our brain, which calms us and reduces impulsivity."

2. Writing song lyrics...

✓ (c) improves the way patients see themselves.

"This process can aid in building patients' self-esteem..."

3–6. True or False

3. Music therapy can only be used to treat serious mental problems.

✓ FALSE

"...but it can also be used as a relaxing or calming agent." (líneas 2–3)

4. Therapists can use music to gradually lead the patient to a better mood.

✓ TRUE

"However, therapists can choose a music that matches their patients' current mood and then slowly shift to another that evokes a more positive or calm state." (líneas 5–6)

5. Talk therapy always produces positive results.

✓ **FALSE**

“...it may not work in cases where the patient is not ready to speak about some topics.”
(líneas 7–8)

6. The analysis of lyrics tries to bring the patient’s attention to songs that may express the way they feel.

✓ **FALSE**

“Analysing lyrics... allows them to talk about ideas and feelings that may correlate with their own experience.” (líneas 9–11)

⇒ **Error común:** Confundir el objetivo de *analysing lyrics* (hablar de ideas y sentimientos propios a través de canciones ya existentes) con el mero hecho de identificar canciones que expresen cómo se sienten: el texto va más allá, hacia la conexión con la experiencia personal.

7–8. Find in the text

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

✓ **current** (línea 5)

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

✓ **health** (línea 1)

8.1. “providing satisfaction or gratification.”

✓ **rewarding** (línea 12)

8.2. “the words of a song.”

✓ **lyrics** (líneas 8, 9)

ACCESO · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2 (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: GOOD SAMARITANS**

Lourdes Arnaíz, who used to share what little she possessed, will always be alive in the minds of the people who knew her all her life. She will also be remembered by someone who only lived with her for five days in 1984: Hugh Elliott, the current British ambassador to Spain.

At age 19, Elliott arrived in Burgos without a place to stay. He was planning to pedal to Santiago de Compostela from there, but his bicycle did not arrive in the same train as him. It was lost. Lourdes, who had never met him before, gave him food and shelter for free until the bicycle appeared. But after those few days, Elliot never saw or heard about her again.

Thirty-five years later, the story has gone viral. The diplomat was recently in Burgos for an official visit and tried to locate the woman who had helped him years ago. His message on Twitter soon surpassed anything he could have expected and thousands of people shared his video online. That is how Alfonso Arnaíz, now 63, learned that the British ambassador was looking for his sister, who had passed away in 1997 due to multiple sclerosis.

Alfonso himself knows what it's like to need assistance while traveling abroad. He was once on a trip in a car that broke down and was forced to find help. The mechanic fixed the car for free and Alfonso could finally come back to Spain. Looking back with nostalgia, Lourdes' brother feels that times have changed and that people are not as helpful today as they were in the past. "It is harder for people to give something of themselves," he said.

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

9. In 1984, Hugh Elliot...

✓ (d) stayed at Lourdes' house.

"Lourdes, who had never met him before, gave him food and shelter for free until the bicycle appeared."

10. Alfonso...

✓ (a) also had problems in a foreign country.

"He was once on a trip in a car that broke down and was forced to find help."

11–14. True or False

11. Lourdes was a very generous person.

✓ TRUE

"Lourdes Arnaíz, who used to share what little she possessed..." (línea 1)

12. Hugh Elliot and Lourdes have been in touch since they first met in Burgos in 1984.

✓ FALSE

"...Elliot never saw or heard about her again." (línea 6)

13. Elliot was certain that his message to find Lourdes would go viral.

✓ FALSE

“His message on Twitter soon surpassed anything he could have expected...” (línea 8)

14. Alfonso thinks that nowadays people are not as generous as they used to be.

✓ TRUE

“Lourdes’ brother feels that times have changed and that people today are not as helpful as they were in the past.” (línea 13)

15–16. Find in the text

15.1. Opposite for “informal” (adjective).

✓ official (línea 7)

15.2. Synonym for “die” (verb).

✓ pass(ed) away (línea 10)

16.1. “very popular and spreading very quickly, especially through the Internet.”

✓ viral (línea 7)

16.2. “a place giving temporary protection.”

✓ shelter (línea 6)

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. "The telephone rang while David... his homework." (do)

✓ was doing

Past continuous interrumpido por una acción puntual en pasado simple.

17.2. "Famous people often have their books... by professional writers." (write)

✓ written

Have something done: causativo.

18.1. "She's just broken her arm, so she... be resting."

✓ ought to

Ought to = debería (consejo/obligación moral).

18.2. "Alba is very fond... detective stories."

✓ of

Be fond of = ser aficionado a.

19. "The man who broke into our home has just been arrested." → voz activa

✓ The police/They have just arrested the man who broke into our home.

20. "They are sending certificates to all the students who have passed." → voz pasiva

✓ All the students who have passed are being sent certificates. // Certificates are being sent to all the students who have passed.

21. "Matthew seldom buys sweet buns at Christie's." → pregunta

✓ How often does Matthew buy sweet buns at Christie's?

22. "Anna designs her own clothes. She is studying in Milan." → unir con relativo

✓ Anna, who is studying in Milan, designs her own clothes.

23. "It's likely he broke the window." (He might...)

✓ He might have broken the window.

Might have + participio: posibilidad sobre el pasado.

24. "If we had gone to the school concert, ..." → **completar condicional**

✓ If we had gone to the school concert, we would have enjoyed it.

3^{er} condicional: *subject + would/could/ might/should + have + participio*.

25. "He is too young to vote." (He isn't...)

✓ He isn't old enough to vote.

26. "Nobody believe that you are going to get such well-paid job." → **2 errores**

✓ Nobody believes (that) you are going to get such a well-paid job.

Errores: (1) *believe* → *believes* (*nobody* es singular); (2) falta el artículo *a* antes de *well-paid job* (*such a* + adjetivo + sustantivo singular contable).

27. "Tom asked Lily if she would give him a lift that evening." → **estilo directo**

✓ Tom asked/said to/told Lily: "Will you give me a lift this evening?"

28. Words: dog, know, we, want, our, where, to, is

✓ We want to know where our dog is.

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 26, corregir solo la concordancia verbal (*believe* → *believes*) y pasar por alto el artículo omitido antes de *well-paid job*: 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 like music? What type of music do you like best?

29.2. Who do you admire? Explain.

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

The person I admire most is my grandmother, not because of any extraordinary achievement, but because of the quiet strength she has shown throughout her life.

She raised five children almost single-handedly while working long hours, and she never once complained about the sacrifices this involved. What I admire most about her is her resilience: no matter how difficult things got, she always found a way to keep going and to make sure her family never lacked anything essential.

Beyond that, she has an incredible ability to see the positive side of any situation, which has taught me that attitude matters just as much as circumstances. Whenever I face a challenge, I try to remember how she would have handled it, and that usually helps me put things into perspective.

In short, my grandmother has shown me, through her actions rather than words, what genuine strength looks like.

Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):

- Contraste de apertura: *“...not because of any extraordinary achievement, but because of...”*
- Estructura enfática *what...is*: *“What I admire most about her is her resilience...”*
- Relativo explicativo: *“...which has taught me that attitude matters just as much as circumstances”*
- Condicional en pasado: *“how she would have handled it”*
- Cierre con *through...rather than*: *“...through her actions rather than words...”*

⇒ **Error común:** Limitarse a describir logros externos de la persona admirada (títulos, fama, riqueza) sin explicar el motivo personal de la admiración. El enunciado pide “explain”, por lo que se espera una justificación razonada, no solo una descripción.

PARTE II

Admisión · Textos: Julia and Wolfy / Thanksgiving Day

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 1 (4 puntos)**TEXT 1: JULIA AND WOLFY**

At that time, there were many things that were wrong about my life. I worked as a freelancer, which meant staying home for days on end, sitting alone in front of my laptop with a mountain of work to do. And then, when I went out, I'd go to these drinking parties that were incredibly destructive to my well-being, never knowing when I would come back. I tried to make changes, but I couldn't. I felt frozen in time.

When my boyfriend and I finally got a flat together, I realised I really wanted a dog. After many failed attempts, we found a man who offered us a lurcher. On our first encounter, the dog walked towards us, sad-looking, really dirty and awfully-smelling. But he was still so elegant and funny too. We felt it was exciting having this other little soul come into our tiny orbit. I immediately put myself on "maternity leave". We just hung out for a while. We'd go together for lunch and on lots of walks. Wolfy, as I called him, loved it.

It's incredible how the presence of a simple animal centred me back to a calm part of myself. Although I was only 45, my way of life had made me somewhat hard, cold and distant. Wolfy softened me and helped me love unconditionally. I still went to parties, but in a less destructive way. And I now had a reason to come back home.

Since I met Wolfy, I have been replacing those things that harm me most for those that make my short time on this earth joyful and positive. He is my daily lesson on how to live happily.

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

1. Before meeting Wolfy, Julia...

✓ (c) worked mostly at home.

"I worked as a freelancer, which meant staying home for days on end..."

2. After adopting Wolfy, Julia...

✓ (b) spent a lot of time with him.

"We just hung out for a while. We'd go together for lunch and on lots of walks."

3–6. True or False

3. According to the text, Julia's free time activities were not healthy.

✓ FALSE

"...I'd go to these drinking parties that were incredibly destructive to my well-being..."
(líneas 2–3)

4. Wolfy was the only dog they tried to adopt.

✓ FALSE

"After many failed attempts, we found a man who offered us a lurcher." (líneas 5–6)

5. Wolfy ran away from Julia and her boyfriend the first time he saw them.

✓ FALSE

“On our first encounter, the dog walked towards us...” (línea 6)

6. Before adopting Wolfy, Julia was neither tender nor warm as a person.

✓ TRUE

“Although I was only 45, my way of life had made me somewhat hard, cold and distant.”
(líneas 10–11)

⇒ **Error común:** Confundir la primera impresión física del perro (“sad-looking, really dirty”) con una actitud de miedo o rechazo hacia Julia y su pareja: el texto aclara que el perro caminó **hacia** ellos.

7–8. Find in the text

7.1. Synonym for “**hurt**” (verb).

✓ **harm** (línea 13)

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

✓ **elegant** (línea 7)

8.1. “curved path, usually elliptical, described by a planet.”

✓ **orbit** (línea 7)

8.2. “someone with a job without a long-term commitment to any employer.”

✓ **freelancer** (línea 1)

ADMISIÓN · BLOQUE A · Comprehension · Text 2 (4 puntos)**TEXT 2: THANKSGIVING DAY**

Thanksgiving may be America's most beloved national holiday, but its history is very unclear. Even the details of the famous feast between the Plymouth settlers and the indigenous people in November of 1621 are sketchy. The best account we have is a letter from English settler Edward Winslow that never mentions the word 'Thanksgiving', but tells of a weeklong harvest celebration that included sharing the table with Chief Massasoit and 90 of his men.

Over the centuries, that briefly-mentioned feast week has taken on a life of its own, with each generation adding something new to the tradition. The Thanksgiving feast in Plymouth probably had little in common with today's traditional holiday meal. Although turkeys were indigenous, there's no record of a big, roasted bird at the feast. The natives brought deer and there would have been lots of local seafood plus the fruits of the first pilgrim harvest, including pumpkin. No mashed potatoes, though. Potatoes had only been recently shipped back to Europe from South America.

America first called for a national day of thanksgiving to celebrate victory over the British in the Battle of Saratoga, which took place in 1777. However, the first official proclamation of a national Thanksgiving holiday didn't come until 1863, when President Abraham Lincoln called for an annual Thanksgiving celebration on the final Thursday in November. In 1939 President Franklin Delano Roosevelt decreed that Thanksgiving would be celebrated a week earlier. He was very concerned that the Christmas shopping season was too short. Fierce opposition from Thanksgiving traditionalists finally forced Congress to officially move Thanksgiving back to the fourth Thursday of November, where it has remained ever since.

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

9. The first Thanksgiving feast...

✓ (d) is described in a letter.

"The best account we have is a letter from English settler Edward Winslow..."

10. The original Thanksgiving meal...

✓ (c) might have incorporated local food.

"The natives brought deer and there would have been lots of local seafood plus the fruits of the first pilgrim harvest..."

11–14. True or False

11. The name of the holiday originates in Edward Winslow's narration of the first Thanksgiving celebration.

✓ FALSE

"The best account we have is a letter from English settler Edward Winslow that never mentions the word 'Thanksgiving'." (líneas 2–3)

12. Potato was not served in the original Thanksgiving meal.

✓ **TRUE**

“No mashed potatoes, though. Potatoes had only been recently shipped back to Europe from South America.” (líneas 8–9)

13. The first official Thanksgiving commemorated a military event.

✓ **TRUE**

“America first called for a national day of thanksgiving to celebrate victory over the British in the Battle of Saratoga...” (línea 10)

14. Roosevelt changed the date of the holiday for commercial reasons.

✓ **TRUE**

“President Franklin Delano Roosevelt decreed that Thanksgiving would be celebrated a week earlier. He was very concerned that the Christmas shopping season was too short.” (líneas 12–14)

15–16. Find in the text

15.1. Synonym for “**worried**” (adjective).

✓ **concerned** (línea 13)

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

✓ **fierce** (línea 14)

16.1. “to cook with dry heat in an oven.”

✓ **roast(ed)** (línea 7)

16.2. “group of people born and living about the same time.”

✓ **generation** (línea 5)

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 can't get used to... early after my holidays." (get up)

✓ getting up

Get used to + gerundio.

17.2. "I would rather... by plane; I hate flying." (not go)

✓ not go

Would rather + infinitivo sin *to*.

18.1. "Did you call the police... mistake?"

✓ by

By mistake = por error.

18.2. "The exam was far too hard. ... could pass it."

✓ Nobody

Contexto negativo: nadie pudo aprobarlo.

19. "A pay cut would never be accepted by the workers." → voz activa

✓ The workers would never accept a pay cut.

20. "They believe that more than 100 people will apply for the job." → voz pasiva

✓ It is believed (that) more than 100 people will apply for the job. //
More than 100 people are believed to apply for the job.

21. "There were few students in the school meeting yesterday." → pregunta

✓ How many students were there in the school meeting yesterday?

22. "The Big Ben stands on the River Thames. It was formally known as St. Stephen's Tower until 2012." → unir con relativo

✓ The Big Ben, which was formally known as St. Stephen's Tower until 2012, stands on the River Thames.

23. "Despite being the best at Maths, he didn't win the competition." (Although...)

✓ Although he is/was the best at Maths, he didn't win the competition.

24. "Had I known he wasn't coming, ..." → completar condicional

✓ Had I known he wasn't coming, I wouldn't have waited.

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

25. "Bill Gates is the richest person in the world." (No one...)

✓ No one is as rich as Bill Gates.

26. "She's going away in June 22nd. She's taking me with hers." → 2 errores

✓ She's going away on June 22nd. She's taking me with her.

Errores: (1) *in June 22nd* → *on June 22nd* (preposición correcta para fechas específicas); (2) *hers* → *her* (pronombre objeto, no posesivo independiente, ya que va precedido de *with me*).

27. "'Don't tell my secret to anybody, please,' Josh said to me." → estilo indirecto

✓ Josh asked/begged me not to tell his secret to anybody.

28. Words: it, say, believe, silly, everything, is, to, people

✓ It is silly to believe everything people say.

⇒ **Error común:** En la pregunta 26, corregir solo la preposición de la fecha (*in* → *on*) y pasar por alto que *hers* no puede usarse tras *with me* en este contexto (debe ser el pronombre objeto *her*): 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. What kind of things have a positive effect on you? Explain.

29.2. What is your favourite celebration in the year? What do you like about it?

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

My favourite celebration of the year is Christmas Eve, mainly because of the warmth and togetherness it brings to my family.

What I love most about it is the sense of anticipation that builds up throughout December, culminating in one big dinner where everyone, including relatives I don't see very often, gathers around the same table. There is something deeply comforting about the familiar rituals: the same dishes, the same songs playing in the background, and the same jokes that get told every single year.

Beyond the food and presents, what truly makes the occasion special is the feeling of being surrounded by people who genuinely care about you, even if only for one night a year. It is a rare pause from our usually busy lives, one where nothing else seems to matter except being together.

For all these reasons, Christmas Eve will always hold a special place in my heart.

Estructuras clave para nota máxima (nivel Bachillerato):

- Causal con *mainly because*: "... *mainly because of the warmth and togetherness...* "
- Estructura enfática *what... is*: "*What I love most about it is the sense of anticipation...* "
- Relativo explicativo: "... *including relatives I don't see very often...* "
- Concesión con *even if*: "... *even if only for one night a year* "
- Cierre con *for all these reasons*: "*For all these reasons, Christmas Eve will always hold...* "

⇒ **Error común:** Limitarse a describir qué se hace en la celebración (comidas, regalos) sin explicar por qué resulta especial para el autor. El enunciado pide "what do you like about it", por lo que se espera una justificación personal, no solo una descripción de actividades.