



PUNTUACIÓN QUE SE OTORGARÁ A ESTE EJERCICIO: (véanse las distintas partes del examen)

El alumno debe responder a una de las dos opciones propuestas, A o B. En cada pregunta se señala la puntuación máxima.

OPCIÓN A

Working mothers - common issues

Women's access to jobs may once have been a political issue, but in today's tough economic climate the bulk of families can no longer afford to live on one wage. However, if a mother works then childcare has to be arranged. In some cases, childcare costs can eat up much of the mother's wage.

British women recently surveyed in a health magazine reported that juggling the dual roles of mother and worker is extremely hard. Findings include that close to half of all working mothers would prefer to be full-time mothers, while around one fifth would like to work from home.

Married women with children are worse off than ever before, which is why they are initiating divorce in higher numbers and having fewer children. Working mothers still perform most of the household chores and work more hours (paid and unpaid) than working fathers.

Many working mothers have to take annual leave or unpaid leave in order to stay home and care for their sick children. By and large, even when both parents are working, the responsibility of care for sick children falls on the mother. Some of the reasons for this include that the father earns a higher wage, his job responsibilities are deemed more important, and employers are more likely to accept a mother staying home to care for sick children than a father.

1. Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (3 points)

- a) Working is now a necessity for most mothers.
- b) According to a survey carried out in Britain most working mothers would rather leave their jobs to devote their time to the rearing of their children.
- c) Unpaid leave is hardly ever applied for by women.

2. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)

- a) Is housework still 'woman's work', according to the author?
- b) In what way is it more acceptable socially to have a mother rather than a father looking after their sick children?

3. Complete the following sentences. The meaning should be the same as that of the sentence above. (2 points)

- a) In my opinion you should quit that job. If I (...)
- b) Circumstances have forced her to take annual leave to stay home and care for her sick parents. She (...)
- c) 'Be careful what you say at work!'. He warned me (...)
- d) Stress loads are higher than ever for working mothers. They are having fewer children. Since (...)

4. Write a composition with the following title: (80-120 words) (3 points)

Advantages and disadvantages of being a working mother.

OPCIÓN B

The King's Speech

The film is the private story of King George VI (known in his family circle as Bertie), the woman who became his queen, and the innovative Australian speech therapist Lionel Logue, who helped him control and come to terms with the stammer that had tortured him since childhood.

The social and political background, acutely observed, is the Depression at home, the rise of fascism abroad, and the arrival of the sound media as a major force in our lives. Central to the dramatic action are four crucial incidents: the death in 1936 of George V, the first monarch to address his subjects via the radio; the accession to the throne of his eldest son as Edward VIII and his almost immediate abdication in order to marry American double divorcee Wallis Simpson; the crowning of his successor, George VI; and finally, in 1939, the outbreak of a war for which the king and queen became figureheads of immeasurable national significance alongside their prime minister, Winston Churchill.

Although the film involves a man overcoming a serious disability, it is neither triumphalist nor sentimental. Its themes are courage, responsibility, and the necessity to place duty above personal pleasure or contentment. Overall the film is a major achievement, with Firth presenting us with a great profile in courage, a portrait of the stammerer as hero. *The King's Speech* is an altogether more significant and ambitious work than Stephen Frears's admirable *The Queen* of 2006 and far transcends any political arguments about royalty and republicanism.

1. Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer.

(3 points)

- a) The importance of the radio is highlighted in the film.
- b) In this film George VI does not seem to play a relevant role at the beginning of World War II.
- c) The story presented clearly supports the maintenance of the monarchy in Britain.

2. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)

- a) What kind of a hero is depicted in the film?
- b) What other key figures and moments of the British monarchy play a part in the film?

3. Complete the following sentences. The meaning should be the same as that of the sentence above. (2 points)

- a) There is a great social gulf between the king and the speech therapist but they eventually become friends. Although (...)
- b) She said: 'Does the cast list name the actress playing Elizabeth II? She asked me (...)
- c) The stammer had tortured Albert since childhood. Albert (...)
- d) He doesn't try hard enough. He will not be able to overcome that speech impediment. Unless he (...)

4. Write a composition with the following title: (80-120 words) (3 points)

Tell a friend about a film that moved you and the values it portrayed.

Cada uno de los ejercicios tendrá una duración de hora y media y se calificará de 0 a 10 con dos cifras decimales.

Cuestión 1 (hasta 3 puntos).

Se otorgará un punto a cada frase, siempre que tanto la denotación de Verdadero o Falso como su justificación sean correctas. En el caso de que la justificación sea excesiva, se podrá otorgar medio punto por frase. No puntuarán aquellas respuestas en las que la denotación de Verdadero o Falso no vaya acompañada de su correspondiente justificación o ésta sea incorrecta.

Cuestión 2 (hasta 2 puntos).

Se otorgará un punto a cada una de las respuestas, valorando en igual medida la comprensión (0,5 puntos) y la corrección lingüística (0,5 puntos). Esta cuestión trata de evaluar no sólo la comprensión sino la capacidad de comunicar información deducida de la lectura. Se intentará evitar, por tanto, la reproducción literal de expresiones del texto.

Cuestión 3 (hasta 2 puntos).

Se concederá 0,5 puntos a cada frase completada correctamente. Se valorará la adecuación semántica (0,25 puntos) y la corrección de la estructura morfosintáctica (0,25 puntos) más que los detalles de ortografía.

Cuestión 4 (hasta 3 puntos).

Un criterio excluyente a la hora de puntuar en este apartado será la falta de adecuación al tema propuesto o la reproducción literal y continuada de fragmentos del texto inicial. La redacción se corregirá atendiendo a un conjunto de aspectos y no sólo a la corrección gramatical y ortográfica. Así deberá tenerse en cuenta: el dominio del léxico, la organización de ideas, la coherencia, la creatividad, la capacidad para transmitir un mensaje, etc. La puntuación se distribuirá del siguiente modo:

☞ 1 punto por la corrección morfosintáctica.

☞ 1 punto por la utilización adecuada del léxico, riqueza del mismo y creatividad.

☞ 1 punto por la organización y presentación de ideas, la coherencia en la exposición y la capacidad de comunicar.

Se valorará el buen uso de la lengua y la adecuada notación científica, que los correctores podrán bonificar con un máximo de un punto. Por los errores ortográficos, la falta de limpieza en la presentación y la redacción defectuosa podrá bajarse la calificación hasta un punto.