



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

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**Elija una de las dos opciones propuestas, A o B. En cada pregunta se señala la puntuación máxima.**

**OPCIÓN A**

**Proper Office Cafeteria Etiquette**

The office cafeteria is like an oasis. The cafeteria is designed to allow employees to socialize, and take a break during a long and hard day. However, sometimes people take that concept a bit too far. Everyone views their lunch break as "my time!". And it is, or *should* be, but within the boundaries of reason. When you're dining in the office cafeteria, you are still in office hours and that mentality should remain throughout the meal. Should we really bet Mike \$5 that he can catch a meatball in his mouth after tossing it up in the air? No.

I had a lunch meeting with a very top executive once, whom I really admired. Ordinarily, he's a very polished guy, but when it came to eating, his habits were similar to my 7-month-old's. He licked his fingers, ate with his hands, and used enough napkins to make a whole forest of trees cry.

Use the same manners you would while dining out professionally, albeit with a little more relaxation. But the general precepts of personal hygiene and etiquette should remain intact. Otherwise, as your colleagues watch you gorge down a meal, they'll gradually pull their work farther and farther away from you. And that may translate into less responsibility on the project, and in turn, less visibility with the boss, and being passed over for a promotion...So save your more careless eating habits for another lunch break when work is not the main focus.

1. **Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer.** (2 points)
  - a) The author's lunch partner used no serviettes at all.
  - b) Bad table manners at the office cafeteria could prevent you from getting promotion in your working place, among other things.
2. **Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words.** (2 points)
  - a) Can watching someone eat totally change your view of them?
  - b) According to the author, is lunch break at the office cafeteria the time and place to relax from work?
3. **Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following:** (1 point)

a) Workers, staff members	c) Passed the tongue over
b) Eat greedily	d) Refined
4. **Complete the following sentences. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence.** (2 points)
  - a) Slurping your soup is acceptable in some cultures although in Spain it is considered bad table manners.  
Despite (...)
  - b) I'll see you at the restaurant this evening if I don't phone you to cancel.  
Unless (...)
  - c) 'Don't put your elbows on the table', she begged Tom.  
She (...)
  - d) Employers sometimes interview potential employees over lunch.  
Potential (...)
5. **Write a composition with the following title (80-120 words):** (3 points)  
How important are good table manners?

## **OPCIÓN B**

### **Slow Fashion**

The term "Slow Fashion" was coined by Kate Fletcher in 2007. Some examples of slow fashion practices include: opposing and boycotting mass produced fashion ("Fast-Fashion" or "McFashion"); choosing artisan products to support smaller businesses, fair trade and locally-made clothes; choosing clothing made with sustainable, ethically-made or recycled fabrics.

Slow Fashion seeks to remind us that garments that last have substantial value. Quality clothing usually lasts longer and is worth holding on to. What's more, choosing quality goods (rather than disposable) reduces the amount of clothing and textiles that end up in our garbage dump every year.

Slow Fashion encourages doing it yourself: making, mending, customizing, altering your own clothing; also slowing the rate of fashion consumption: buying fewer clothes less often. Slowing down the use of raw materials and rate of garment production and fashion consumption could not only slow the rate at which we are racing through our limited resources, but it could even lessen the negative impacts of the fashion industry on the environment.

The Slow Fashion movement is a unified representation of all the "sustainable", "eco", "green", and "ethical" fashion movements. It encourages education about the garment industry's connection and impact on the environment, and the slowing of the supply chain in order to reduce the number of trends and seasons, to encourage quality production, and to return greater value to garments removing the image of disposability of fashion. A key phrase repeatedly heard in reference to Slow Fashion is "quality over quantity".

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

*(2 points)*

- a) The Slow Fashion Movement is seen as an alternative to mass produced clothing.
- b) Slow Fashion seeks to maintain the frequency of seasons in fashion.

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

- a) Does slow fashion value quality, according to the author?
- b) Can slow fashion have an impact on our environment?

**3. Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following:** *(1 point)*

- a) Frequency, speed
- b) Natural, unprocessed
- c) Cloths, textiles
- d) Reduce, decrease

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

- a) For centuries people have used clothing to express their emotions and preferences.  
For centuries clothing (...)
- b) Choosing garments that last longer seems reasonable, but it is difficult to go against the rules of the market.  
Although (...)
- c) Buying fewer clothes less often slows the rate of consumption. This is, therefore, a sustainable fashion movement.  
Since (...)
- d) 'Don't buy that vintage dress!', she asked Meg.  
She (...)

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

What are your clothes shopping habits? Are you a fashion follower?



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.** (2 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.** (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.** (1 punto)

Se otorgarán 0,25 puntos a cada una de las respuestas, cuatro en total. Esta cuestión trata de evaluar la comprensión del texto y el valor semántico de algunos de los términos que en él aparecen.

**Cuestión 4.** (2 puntos)

Se concederán 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 5.** (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:

- Hasta 1 punto por la corrección morfosintáctica.
- Hasta 1 punto por la utilización adecuada del léxico, riqueza del mismo y creatividad.
- Hasta 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.