



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

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

OPCIÓN A

The British Museum

The British Museum, the first national public museum in the world, was founded in 1753. From the beginning it granted free admission to all 'studious and curious persons'. Visitor numbers have grown from around 5,000 a year in the eighteenth century to nearly 6 million today.

The origins of the British Museum lie in the will of the physician, naturalist and collector, Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753). Over his lifetime, Sloane collected more than 71,000 objects which he wanted to be preserved intact after his death. So he donated the whole collection to the nation in return for a payment of £20,000 to his heirs.

The founding collections largely consisted of books, manuscripts and natural specimens with some antiquities (including coins and medals, prints and drawings). In the early part of the nineteenth century there were a number of outstanding acquisitions. These included the Rosetta Stone, the Townley collection of classical sculpture, and the Parthenon sculptures.

By 1857, both the quadrangular building and the round Reading Room had been constructed. To make more room for the increasing collections held by the Museum, the natural history collections were moved to a new building in South Kensington in the 1880s. This became the Natural History Museum. In 1973 the library became part of a new organization, the British Library. This organization remained at the Museum until 1997, when the books left Bloomsbury for a new building at St. Pancras.

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

(2 points)

- a) The Rosetta Stone has formed part of the British Museum collections ever since its beginnings.
- b) The Natural History Museum is currently located in the building that houses the British Museum.

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

- a) In what way is the British Museum connected to Sir Hans Sloane?
- b) What changes did the Museum experience in the course of the 19th century? Refer to two of them.

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

- a) notable, significant:
- b) mainly, chiefly:
- c) biologist, botanist:
- d) scholarly, hard working:

4. Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)

- a) In 1973, the library became part of a new organization.
The library has...
- b) They didn't reopen the Museum until the end of World War II.
The Museum...
- c) 'When did the number of visitors start to increase so greatly?' I asked.
I wanted to know...
- d) You didn't visit the Museum, so you couldn't see the exhibition on the Sutton Hoo Anglo-Saxon ship burial.
If you...

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

Making museums more attractive to young people.

OPCIÓN B

The most expensive work of art ever sold

Francis Bacon's paintings of Lucian Freud, a triptych from 1969, eclipses Munch's "The Scream" as the most expensive work ever auctioned at Christie's*. Christie's called it "a true masterpiece that marks Bacon and Freud's relationship" and their "creative and emotional kinship". Christie's did not disclose the identity of the successful buyer.

After about six minutes of "fierce" bidding, several bidders had taken the value of Bacon's triptych from approximately \$80 million, where it opened, to a final price of \$127 million. The art world was left with a new auction** record, with Bacon's piece dethroning Edvard Munch's "The Scream," which sold last year at Sotheby's for \$120 million.

"Three Studies of Lucian Freud" won its place as the world's most expensive artwork due to a confluence of factors, from the intrinsic value of the work itself to the state of the market. "The subject matter is very important for the Bacon market given the well-documented camaraderie and rivalry he had with Lucian Freud," an expert claims.

Another major factor is the wind that has been blowing behind the contemporary market's sales over the past decade. Bacon's record piece is but one more example of this "new era" that many are calling a bubble. Rich collectors from Asia, Russia and the Middle East were determined to assemble world-class collections featuring trophy works.

*Christie's is an art business and a fine-arts auction house, currently the world's largest. Christie's has its headquarters in London and New York.

***auction*: a public sale of goods or property, especially one in which prospective purchasers bid against each other until the highest price is reached.

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

(2 points)

- a) According to the auction house, a Russian purchaser finally bought the work of art, after hard bidding.
- b) Bacon's piece sold for double its asking price.

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

- a) Explain one of the factors that have contributed to making Freud's painting the most expensive in the world.
- b) According to the author, what changes have taken place in this "new era" in the art market?

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

- a) competition, opposition:
- b) to gather, to collect:
- c) ferocious, aggressive:
- d) deposing, displacing:

4. Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. *(2 points)*

- a) A crowd of clients and observers in the room has reinforced the importance of the piece.
The importance of...
- b) I'd prefer you to play polo instead of rugby.
(...) rather (...)
- c) He missed the train because he left too late.
He didn't leave...
- d) It's a pity I didn't help Jane when she felt depressed.
I wish...

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

More time should be given to Art in Secondary Education. Discuss.



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.