



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

Learning from wish-fulfilment films

Hollywood has long been obsessed with wish fulfilment films. In vogue in the 80s, they have returned with the release of the film *Downsizing*. This old fantasy puts us in the place of the protagonist and allows us to live through their adventure –all from the safety of the cinema.

But why this resurgence of wish-fulfilment films now? Millennials may have the answer. Millennials rightly feel they have inherited a very different world to that left to their parents by their grandparents. There is growing collective concern that, as a species, we are behaving in ways that the planet cannot sustain. In that context, wish fulfilment movies can be pure escapism but they can also tap into a desire we all have to take more personal risk and imagine ways of reinventing ourselves.

In the film the protagonist re-evaluates his notion of happiness after he's had his wish granted. Most of us change our ideas of what makes us happy as time goes on. *Downsizing* also explores the idea of living in the moment. If a film can make people think about living now, appreciating things, spreading those happy feelings, it not only makes them happier, it makes the world a better place. Some wish-fulfilment movies, like *Downsizing*, dig deeper, asking if altruism is the key. This may be the answer in real life.

So, these movies aren't just entertainment. They may also have the power to change your personal perspective. We can all learn from the genre.

- 1. Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)**
 - Many movies in which the protagonists experience the privilege of being granted their wishes seem to have been very trendy in the 1980s.
 - There is no way wish-fulfilment movies can alter our individual attitudes.
- 2. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)**
 - In what way can millennials be attracted by wish-fulfilment films, according to the author?
 - What considerations are made in the film about happiness and the enjoyment of the moment?
- 3. Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following: (1 point)**
 - revival, reappearance:
 - given, conceded:
 - answer, solution:
 - worry, disquiet:
- 4. Complete the following sentences. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)**
 - It's a pity I have never seen my dreams fulfilled.
I wish...
 - 'If you spend money on others, you'll end up being the richest man in the world', he said to me.
He told ...
 - They nominated this movie for one Golden Globe.
This movie...
 - The film seems a social satire, but it really offers a meditation on one of the highest of human aspirations.
Although ...
- 5. Write a composition with the following title What's your greatest wish? Imagine what you would do if it came true (80-120 words): (3 points)**

OPCIÓN B

How parents tackle bedtime around the world

While researching children's sleep across the globe, clinical psychologist Jodi Mindell was surprised to discover significant differences in bedtimes for infants and toddlers based on where they lived. The researchers found that parents in Hong Kong reported the latest bedtimes, about 10:17 p.m., whereas the earliest bedtimes were reported in New Zealand: around 7:28 p.m.

Bedtimes also appear to vary across European countries. The most dramatic contrast was in the Netherlands, where babies and young children are put to bed at around 6:30 or 7p.m. and expected to sleep through the night in their own bed, often alone in their own room.

On the other hand, in preindustrial societies like Kenya, babies were always in close proximity to caretakers, generally their mother or an older sibling, and they slept anywhere and any time. In Korea, parents often sleep with their babies.

Most families include in their child's bedtime routine, for up to 3 year-olds, some type of feeding, whether it's breastfeeding or bottle-feeding, and that's consistent across all countries, but apart from this, there are big differences in activities like bathing. In the US, 60% of families have a bath as part of their bedtime routine. It's even higher in the UK at 81%. But somewhere like India, only 13%. They are typically bathed in the morning or at another time of the day.

In the Philippines and Indonesia 30% of families include prayers as part of their bedtime routine, whereas in some places like Australia, only 6% do.

- 1. Add True or False, quoting the relevant information from the text to justify your answer. (2 points)**
 - a) The study carried out showed that babies are habitually given some food before going to sleep.
 - b) Saying a prayer before a child goes to bed is most usual in Australia.
- 2. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words. (2 points)**
 - a) Are children's bedtime habits in the Netherlands different from those in Korea? If so, in what way?
 - b) Is bathing a child before going to sleep universal, according to Mindell's research?
- 3. Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following: (1 point)**
 - a) attendants, custodians:
 - b) similar, uniform:
 - c) recounted, communicated:
 - d) brother, sister:
- 4. Complete the second sentence in each pair. The meaning should be the same as that of the first sentence. (2 points)**
 - a) In my opinion you should serve as a consultant for that company.
If I ...
 - b) They completed the questionnaires between September and December 2008.
The questionnaires...
 - c) "I met children who had literally nothing, except for a place to sleep", he said to us.
He told us...
 - d) She fell asleep, so she couldn't see the end of the film.
If she...
- 5. Write a composition on the following: Are children's bedtime routines in Spain good enough? How can they be improved? (80-120 words): (3 points)**

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.