



Prueba de Evaluación de Bachillerato para el acceso a la Universidad de Extremadura Curso 2018-2019

Materia: Inglés

Tiempo máximo de la prueba: 1h. 30 min.

El alumno deberá escoger una de las dos opciones, A o B, y responder en inglés a todas las preguntas que se formulan en la opción elegida, sin mezclar preguntas de una y otra. En el caso de la primera pregunta (la redacción), deberá escribir tan sólo sobre uno de los dos temas propuestos.

Opción A

What is killing the bees — and why it matters

Scientists know that bees are dying from a variety of factors—pesticides, habitat destruction, nutrition deficit, air pollution, global warming and more. Many of these causes are interrelated, but we humans are largely responsible for the two most prominent reasons: pesticides and habitat loss.

Biologists have often found large amounts of different chemical residues in bee pollen, a deadly “pesticide cocktail” according to apiculturist Eric Mussen. The chemical companies limit themselves to ignoring this matter, as if the mystery were too complex. They also make it clear that they have no intention to change their pesticide policy. After all, selling poisons to the world’s farmers is a very profitable business!

Furthermore, wild bee habitat gets smaller every year as industrial businesses convert grasslands and forest into mono-culture farms, which are then contaminated with pesticides. To reverse the world bee decline, we need to fix our dysfunctional and destructive agricultural system. Although it may seem that little can be done to solve this problem, the truth is that some rather simple common-sense actions can help restore and protect the world’s bees. Apart from prohibiting the most dangerous pesticides and preserving the wild habitats of pollinating insects, we could help a lot if we simply adopted ecological agriculture.

Ecological farming is the new policy trend that will stabilize human food production and protect the bees and their wild habitats. And it is already at work in many places worldwide: the nation of Bhutan has led the world in adopting a 100 percent organic farming policy. Mexico has prohibited genetically modified vegetables to protect its native plant varieties. Eight European countries have banned genetically modified crops. In India, scientist Vandana Shiva and a network of small farmers have successfully built a regenerative farming resistance to large-scale industrial agriculture over two decades.

Adapted from www.greenpeace.org

1. Write a composition on **one of the following topics** (maximum 3 points):
 - a. Do you think that the bad situation of Nature nowadays is humans’ responsibility only? Why or why not? Give your opinion in at least 80 words.
 - b. Write a short essay of at least 80 words to suggest at least two ways in which you would personally contribute to solving the problem with bees.
2. Answer the following two questions:
 - a. Does the writer say that the areas where bees live are today as large as they were a long time ago? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
 - b. According to the text, has anybody done anything about artificially transformed food in order to help with the problem of bees? (maximum 1 point).
3. Find in the text words with a similar meaning to the following words. Give **only one synonym** for each word (maximum 0.5 points per word, total 2 points):

a. <i>devastation, annihilation</i>	b. <i>connected, associated</i>
c. <i>lucrative, money-making</i>	d. <i>preserve, defend</i>
4. Read the following short dialogue between two people walking next to a river:

Angela: Hey, what do you think you are doing? Why are you throwing that bottle in the river?
Daniel: What’s wrong? I just finished my drink, so I don’t want the bottle any more.

Now imagine that you are Angela. **Using just two or three sentences**, order Daniel not to leave rubbish around and give him a good reason not to do so (maximum 1 point).

5. Grammatical transformation.
 - a. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. **You must not change the initial four words in any way** (maximum 1 point).

Biologists have often found many different chemical residues in bee pollen.
Many different chemical residues
 - b. Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words *She said* (maximum 1 point):

The chemical companies now limit themselves to ignoring this matter, as if the mystery were too complex.

Opción B

The many meanings of the word "guiiri"

The word "guiiri" is commonly used in Spain to describe a foreign tourist, especially one from northern Europe, who struggles to understand the local culture. But the word has some other meanings as well. To begin with, a "guiiri" is not just a foreigner, because foreigners can also be immigrants and we do not call them that. A "guiiri" is a foreign tourist who stands out because of the way they visit a city. It can also apply to a foreigner who has lived in the country for years, for example as a retiree.

In the XIX century, the Basque Carlists called their adversaries – the Liberals – "guiris". Some believe the word derives from the Basque term "grisitino", meaning "Cristina", in other words, a supporter of María Cristina. This definition of a "guiiri" as a soldier on the opposing side appeared in literature at the end of the 19th century.

Early in the 20th century, "guiiri" became a colloquial word to describe a member of the Civil Guard. Few decades later, the word began to be used to denote a foreign tourist. This sense, the most common one nowadays, entered Spanish dictionaries at the end of the century.

Today, for some people, "guiiri" is a rather friendly word. Spanish people will identify you as a "guiiri" if you are clearly not of Latin or Mediterranean origin or due to your obvious lack of knowledge of certain Spanish habits. For others, however, it is difficult to give the word an entirely positive meaning. "Guiiri" and its synonym "tourist" are not openly insulting, but if we say that a restaurant or a show is "for guiris" or "for tourists", we are implying that the experience probably lacks authenticity and is surely overpriced. Being aware of this, some tourists prefer to be called simply "travellers".

Adapted, with additions, from www.elpais.com, April 16th, 2019

- Write a composition on **one of the following topics** (maximum 3 points):
 - Do you think that foreign visitors in Spain must be treated in any special way? Why or why not? Explain your answer in at least 80 words.
 - Write a story of at least 80 words **beginning with** this sentence: "*Andrew and Rachel had never travelled together to a foreign country before getting married*". Remember that **the 14 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 80 words you must write**.
- Answer the following two questions:
 - Does the writer say that everybody in Spain uses the word "*guiiri*" in a good sense nowadays? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
 - According to the text, is a "*guiiri*" a person who does not care at all about the traditions of the country he or she is visiting? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
- Find in the text one word for each of the following (maximum 0.5 points per word, total 2 points):
 - An antonym of "*southern*".
 - A noun referring to a person who has stopped working, normally because of their age.
 - An adjective referring to some people who live in one region in the north of Spain.
 - A synonym of "*completely*".
- Read the following short dialogue:

Martin: Hey, Jill, I've heard that you are travelling to Ireland next month. How exciting!
Jill: Well, yes, I am, but I feel quite nervous about it, to tell you the truth.
Martin: Why is that? Aren't you looking forward to visiting that beautiful country?
Jill: Oh, yes, I want to go, of course. But I am afraid that people may treat me differently because I am a foreigner. That makes me very uncomfortable!

Now imagine that you are Martin. **Using just two or three sentences**, recommend Jill not to be nervous about her trip and give her a good reason not to be so (maximum 1 point).
- Grammatical transformation.
 - Rewrite the following sentence as a third-type (impossible) conditional (maximum 1 point):

Spanish people will identify you as a "guiiri" if you are clearly not of Latin or Mediterranean origin.
 - Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words *He said* (maximum 1 point):

A "guiiri" is a foreign tourist who stands out because of the way they visit a city.