Inglés

· **BACHILLERATO**

Examen

Criterios de Corrección y Calificación

Universidad
del País Vasco

Euskal Herriko
Unibertsitatea

NAZIOARTEKO
BIKAINTASUN
CAMPUSA

CAMPUS DE
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UNIBERTSITATERA SARTZEKO PROBAK

2015eko UZTAILA

INGELESA

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JULIO 2015

INGLÉS

Choose between option A and option B. Specify the option you have chosen.

Please, don't forget to write down your code on each of your answer sheets.

OPTION A

New clothes which make people invisible to cameras

Celebrities may finally have a way to defend themselves against unwanted street photographers' cameras thanks to a clever new clothes collection which is designed to ruin any images taken using flash photography.

DJ Chris Holmes has invented the Flashback Collection, an anti-paparazzi type of clothing that reflects the light from a camera's flash, creating a hopefully useless image which completely hides the wearer's face.

The collection includes a hooded jacket, a scarf, and a coat that look like everyday pieces, but essentially act as a mirror when hit with bright light, making the wearer practically invisible in flash photography. Holmes has asked for suggestions for additions to the line in the comments section of the product's web-page.

Mr. Holmes, who works with Paul McCartney, said that he was inspired to create the collection after he realised the reflective clothes he wears when he is on stage were spoiling the pictures. "While I wasn't happy that many of my photos were ruined, it gave me the idea that, perhaps, I could use this technology to design clothes which could make photos worthless - perfect for those who don't want their picture taken." he wrote.

He developed his product for a competition on new ideas called "Think Tank", which allows people to decide which items deserve to be funded and produced. These clothes are currently unavailable for buying, but fans have 20 more days to vote for them on the Think Tank website in the hope that they will eventually be sold in shops.

One person who will no doubt be delighted to see the concept turned into a reality is model Cara Delevingne, who is well-known for being one of the most photographed women in the world. In November, the model was actually seen wearing a reflective silver jacket made especially for her. The jacket was given to the star in order to test whether it actually worked when facing some of the world's most persistent celebrity photographers.

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OPTION A

I.- Answer questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. **WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT** (4 marks)

1. What are these clothes like compared to everyday clothes?
2. What gave Chris Holmes the idea for this new line of clothes?
3. Who did Chris Holmes design these clothes for?
4. Why did Cara Delevingne wear one of these jackets last November?

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (2 marks)

1. Chris Holmes' clothes are currently being sold on his website.
2. Cara Delevingne won't be happy to see these clothes produced.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean (1 mark)

1. ingenious, intelligent
2. to damage to the point that something cannot be used
3. without value, useless
4. at the moment, nowadays

IV.- Write a **composition** of about 130 words on **one** of these topics. Specify your option. (3 marks)

1. "Celebrities should be able to stop paparazzi from taking photos." Discuss.
2. Do you think that nowadays people without any special talents become celebrities? Write an opinion essay about this topic.

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OPTION B

Password pressure

Nothing is more annoying than sitting at a computer screen, looking at a message saying "*Password incorrect*". Modern technology is a wonderful thing, but when it crosses the line that divides *helpful* from *annoying* it can become a problem. Whether we like it or not, much of our daily life is now conducted online. As a result, we have many internet accounts and we need to remember a large number of passwords and usernames to gain access to them.

The password pressure of modern life means that 61% of us use the same password wherever we can. In fact, one in 10 people have 50 or more online accounts and many are not only using the same password for everything, but also writing down all their passwords in one place, such as a Post-it note stuck to their computer.

Some personal data, such as your mother's name, might seem hard to decipher but if someone has any information about you, it may be easy to guess. However, this doesn't mean you have to remember 50 completely nonsensical things.

The same password can be used for low-security accounts, such as discussion groups, but if the account is more important your password should be more complex. Never use standard dictionary words. Criminals use software that can go through every word in the dictionary and try them out as passwords in seconds. For more security, try mixing letters with numbers and punctuation. And the longer the password, the better it is in terms of security. Many sites ask for a "minimum six characters", but you don't need to stop there. Think of a memorable phrase, take the spaces out, or use the first letter of each word.

According to the Microsoft website, it's not necessarily bad to write your password down —a piece of paper is harder for a criminal to hack than something on your computer, as long as it is carefully protected. So hide your password or disguise it. And never write "*My internet password*" at the top of the page.

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OPTION B

I.- Answer questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. **WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT** (4 marks)

1. Why do people have many internet accounts?
2. What is the risk of using personal information as a password?
3. Why shouldn't we use standard words as passwords?
4. What do we have to do to keep our password safe if we write it down?

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (2 marks)

1. 10% of people have at least 50 internet accounts.
2. The length of the password is important to make it secure.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean (1 mark)

1. exasperating, irritating
2. glued, pasted, attached
3. absurd, senseless
4. worth remembering or easy to remember

IV.- Write a **composition** of about 130 words on **one** of these topics. Specify your option. (3 marks)

1. "People need to have strong unique passwords for every site and service, but that is an impossible thing to ask." Do you agree or disagree? Discuss.

2. Describe your favourite website. Why do you find it interesting?

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INGLÉS

I.- **Answer** questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. **WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT** (4 marks)

En esta sección se intenta comprobar la competencia en **comprensión lectora** y la competencia en **expresión escrita** por parte del/de la estudiante, a partir del análisis de un texto genérico y respondiendo a cuatro preguntas de tipo general (*wh-questions*). Las respuestas **serán de producción propia** en cuanto a la expresión y el contenido se basará en las ideas vertidas en el texto.

Se valorará el ejercicio con un máximo de **4** puntos. Cada una de las preguntas valdrá **1** punto, asignándose **0.5** puntos a la comprensión y **0.5** a la expresión. Si la respuesta demuestra evidentemente que el alumno ha entendido ese aspecto del texto, aunque tenga importantes errores de expresión, se le asignará el **0.5** de compresión y, adicionalmente, se le adjudicarán valores entre **0.0 y 0.5** dependiendo del número y gravedad de los errores de expresión.

Si el/la alumno/a, ignorando las instrucciones del ejercicio, responde a la pregunta copiando literalmente del texto sólo será valorado con **0.25** puntos por respuesta.

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own way or quoting properly. (2 marks)

La respuesta debe introducir la expresión "TRUE" ó "FALSE" enlazada de forma apropiada y además debe acompañarse de una justificación. El alumnado podrá justificar su respuesta con sus propias palabras tomando evidencia del texto o también citando adecuadamente la frase del texto. Las frases de la respuesta deben ser completas o, en su caso, debidamente enlazadas. En caso de que el alumno decida citar literalmente, debe hacerlo con la puntuación adecuada y acompañando la cita de las expresiones empleadas para introducir el estilo directo.

Cada una de las preguntas valdrá **1** punto, asignándose **0.5** puntos a la comprensión y **0.5** a la expresión. No se valorará un escueto TRUE ó FALSE. Cada respuesta completa será valorada con **1** punto y, por tanto, la valoración máxima del ejercicio será de **2** puntos.

Si el/la alumno/a, ignorando las instrucciones del ejercicio, responde a la pregunta citando literalmente del texto sin insertar su cita adecuadamente, será valorado con **0.25** puntos por respuesta.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean (1 mark)

En este ejercicio el/la alumno/a demostrará su competencia léxica. Se proporcionan cuatro palabras, definiciones, expresiones, etc. y el estudiante debe encontrar la palabra o expresión que tenga ese significado en el texto. Cada respuesta correcta tiene una puntuación de **0.25** y las cuatro respuestas correctas suman, por tanto, **1** punto.

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IV.- Write a **composition** of about 130 words on **ONE** of the following two topics. Specify your option. (3 marks)

En esta sección se pretende medir la capacidad del/de la estudiante para estructurar sus ideas y darles la expresión adecuada en inglés. El contenido debe ajustarse al tema elegido de entre los dos propuestos.

Si el/la alumno/a escribe menos de 80 palabras, se le penalizará descontándole **0.5** puntos de la puntuación total del ejercicio. Si, por el contrario, su escrito supera las 200 palabras, la penalización será de **0.25** puntos.

El acercamiento a la corrección de esta sección ha de hacerse desde una óptica positiva. Se ha de valorar cuanto de positivo haya podido llevar a cabo el o la estudiante, y no fijarse o anclarse solo en aspectos negativos (errores gramaticales sobre todo).

Los criterios que a continuación se expresan son orientativos para el corrector/a, queda a su criterio el uso de otras puntuaciones decimales distintas a las abajo sugeridas, incluyendo hasta dos decimales. No se valorará un ejercicio que no corresponda en absoluto a ninguno de los dos temas propuestos. Esto no significa que el alumno/a no pueda desarrollar sus propias líneas argumentales, pero siempre dentro de la temática propuesta.

Coherence and cohesion		Lexical richness		Overall correction	
1	The text is very well-structured and highly cohesive.	1	Very appropriate vocabulary and idiomatic expressions.	1	There are basically no significant mistakes.
0,8	The text is very cohesive and properly structured.	0,8	Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are generally appropriate.	0,8	There are few mistakes and they do not affect text comprehension.
0,6	The text is basically cohesive and structured	0,6	Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are generally appropriate but sometimes choices are not completely adequate.	0,6	There are some mistakes that may occasionally affect text comprehension.
0,4	The text is only partially structured and/or cohesive.	0,4	Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are only partially adequate.	0,4	Several mistakes, some of them clearly affecting text comprehension.
0,2	The text has serious structural and cohesive problems.	0,2	Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are frequently inadequate.	0,2	Numerous mistakes that clearly affect text comprehension.
0	The text is neither structured nor cohesive.	0	Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are inadequate.	0	A huge number of errors that makes text comprehension impossible.

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OPTION A

NOTE: there may be different alternatives to the given answers. Students don't have to write the paragraphs/lines where they have taken their answers from.

I.- Answer questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. **WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT** (4 marks)

1. What are these clothes like compared to everyday clothes?
They look the same as normal clothes but they reflect light. (p. 3)

2. What gave Chris Holmes the idea for this new line of clothes?
He got the idea from the fact that his own photos were ruined by the clothes he uses when he is working. (p. 4)

3. Who did Chris Holmes design these clothes for?
He designed these clothes for celebrities who want to avoid photographs. (p. 4)

4. Why did Cara Delevingne wear one of these jackets last November?
She wore the jacket to test if it really ruined photographs. (p. 6)

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (2 marks)

1. Chris Holmes' clothes are currently being sold on his website.
This statement is false. According to the text, "These clothes are currently unavailable for buying." (p. 5)

2. Cara Delevingne won't be happy to see these clothes produced.
This statement is false. The text states that Cara Delevingne "will no doubt be delighted to see the concept turned into a reality." (p. 6)

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean (1 mark)

1. ingenious, intelligent **clever (p.1, l. 2)**
2. to damage to the point that something cannot be used **to ruin (p. 1, l. 3)**
3. without value, useless **worthless (p. 4, l. 5)**
4. at the moment, nowadays **currently (p. 5, l. 3)**

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OPTION B

NOTE: there may be different alternatives to the given answers. Students don't have to write the paragraphs/lines where they have taken their answers from.

I.- Answer questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. **WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT** (4 marks)

1. Why do people have many internet accounts?
   People have many internet accounts because they do a lot of things online every day. (p.1)

2. What is the risk of using personal information as a password?
   Using personal information as a password is risky because it can be easily guessed by someone who knows you. (p.3)

3. Why shouldn't we use standard words as passwords?
   We shouldn't use standard words because there are computer programs designed to try out all the words in the dictionary as passwords. (p.4)

4. What do we have to do to keep our password safe if we write it down?
   If we write our password down, we should keep the piece of paper hidden in a secure place, without clear signs of what it is. (p.5)

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (2 marks)

1. 10% of people have at least 50 internet accounts.
   This statement is true. According to the text, "one in ten people have 50 or more online accounts." (p.2)

2. The length of the password is important to make it secure.
   This sentence is true because the text states that "the longer the password, the better it is in terms of security." (p.4)

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean (1 mark)

1. exasperating, irritating   **annoying (p.1, l.1)**
2. glued, pasted, attached   **stuck (p.2, l.4)**
3. absurd, senseless   **nonsensical (p.3, l.3)**
4. worth remembering or easy to remember   **memorable (p.4, l.7)**