



	UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID EVALUACIÓN PARA EL ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS UNIVERSITARIAS OFICIALES DE GRADO Curso 2015-2016 MATERIA: INGLÉS OPCIÓN A	MODELO
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INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y CALIFICACIÓN

Después de leer atentamente los textos y las cuestiones siguientes, el alumno deberá escoger una de las dos opciones propuestas y responder en INGLÉS a las cuestiones de la opción elegida.

CALIFICACIÓN: Las cuestiones 1ª, 2ª y 4ª se valorarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3ª sobre 1 punto y la pregunta 5ª sobre 3 puntos.

TIEMPO: 90 minutos.

How Would We Live in a World Without Oil?

What would happen if our oil supply were shut off in a day? First, there is transportation. With the overwhelming majority of the oil we produce devoted to powering our vehicles, the impact on getting around would be most dramatic. Price-speculation would begin right away, and long lines would form at gas stations. Soon, we would all be looking for an electric car or converting our vehicles to run on natural gas. But it would not be long before natural gas supplies were also driven to extinction.

Fuel shortage is not the only problem our enslavement to black gold would cause. We also need to keep the lights on and blackouts would soon begin. It gets much worse still, of course, because a world without oil would quickly become a world without all of the products made from petroleum that we have come to know, love and depend upon. The list of essentials that we would soon be doing without is prodigious: medicines, paints, utensils and equipment, virtually all plastics, etc.

Eating would get tougher, too. If no one can truck fresh vegetables from across the country, we might be inclined to go back to basics and grow our own food. Local farmers would become a necessity, not just people who sell us honey at the street fair. It is an interesting thought experiment to picture such a world. Though the scenario is unreal, of course, taken to its logical conclusion, it encompasses so much more. A complete extinction of oil would lead to a rapid breakdown of society, desperation, lawlessness, wars and untold suffering.

QUESTIONS

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) Most petroleum supply goes to producing plastics and medicines.
- b) If fuel suddenly disappeared, our daily life would be affected but social order would remain intact.

(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) Give two consequences that a lack of oil would have on transportation.
- b) What consequences would oil extinction have on our eating habits?

(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) immediately (paragraph 1)
- b) tools (paragraph 2)
- c) collapse (paragraph 3)
- d) anarchy (paragraph 3)

(Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) You can save money by _____ (grow) fruits and vegetables; it's actually much simpler _____ it sounds.
- b) Last year, a research team _____ (find) signs that the amount of oil left in the world's reserves has decreased _____ (significant) since the 1990s!
- c) By growing food organically, that is to say, _____ pesticides or herbicides, you're _____ ensuring the quality of your products, but also growing healthier food.
- d) _____ would happen if oil _____ (run) out in 100 years? (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.

What should local authorities do to improve transport and mobility in large cities?

(Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)



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 Curso **2015-2016**
MATERIA: INGLÉS OPCIÓN B

MODELO

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

Después de leer atentamente los textos y las cuestiones siguientes, el alumno deberá escoger una de las dos opciones propuestas y responder en INGLÉS a las cuestiones de la opción elegida.

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Better Ways to Learn

New studies challenge the notion that a high test score equals true learning. Although a good grade may be achieved in the short term by cramming for an exam, chances are that most of the information will be quickly lost. Indeed, these surveys show that over 70 % of students probably don't need to study more – just more effectively.

Based on decades of brain science, experts offer students a new method for learning. “Students tend to sit there and push themselves for hours, when there are other ways to make the learning more efficient, fun and interesting, which will maximize their learning potential,” researchers say. For instance, rather than sitting at the same desk studying for hours, changing the scenery will create new associations in your brain and make it easier to recall information later. Another way to signal to your brain that information is important is to talk about it. Self-testing and writing down information on flashcards also reinforces learning.

Another technique is called “distributed learning” or “spacing”. Long study sessions may seem productive, but chances are that learners are spending most of their brainpower on maintaining their concentration for a long time. That does not leave a lot of brain energy for learning. “The brain wants variation. It wants to move, it wants to take periodic breaks.” Scientists also confirm that repeating the information over a longer interval – say a few days or a week later, rather than in rapid succession – sends a stronger signal to the brain to retain the information, and this enhances learning.

QUESTIONS

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) According to new studies, most learners should study harder.
- b) It is more difficult to retain information when studying in different places.
(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) Do good academic results mean that the student has truly learned? Explain.
- b) Why do short periods of study make our brain work better?
(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) idea (paragraph 1)
- b) capacity (paragraph 2)
- c) links (paragraph 2)
- d) improves (paragraph 3)
(Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) I am used to _____ (study) for a couple of hours every day _____ I was a child.
- b) _____ you take a break, studying the whole afternoon can be very _____ (stress).
- c) Don't spend too _____ time _____ (try) to memorize the dates!
- d) **Complete the following sentence to report what was said.**
The teacher asked the students: “Did you write a summary of the lesson for your last exam?”
- e) The teacher wanted to know _____.
(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

5.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.

Describe your study habits and routines and explain why they are good for you.
(Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)