

INGLÉS (PRUEBA DE COMPETENCIA ESPECÍFICA)

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA PRUEBA Y CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES/INSTRUCTIONS

- Dispone de 90 minutos para realizar el examen.
- Material permitido: NINGUNO
- Mientras tenga el examen en su poder SÓLO puede comunicarse con los miembros del Tribunal de examen. Cualquier otro tipo de comunicación o uso de dispositivos o materiales no autorizados supondrá la retirada del examen, lo que será reflejado en el Acta como COPIA ILEGAL.
- El examen debe realizarse con bolígrafo azul o negro.
- No puede utilizar ningún tipo de corrector (Tipp-Ex).
- No puede utilizar ninguna hoja que no haya sido entregada por algún miembro del Tribunal de examen. Las hojas de respuesta deben ir numeradas en las casillas que aparecen en la parte inferior.
- You have 90 minutes to complete the exam.
- No additional material is permitted.
- Once the exam starts, you can only talk to an invigilator. Any other type of communication or the use of unauthorized devices or materials will result in the withdrawal of the exam. The latter will be labelled as ILLEGAL COPY and attached to the invigilator's report.
- The answers must be written in either blue ink or black ink.
- Do not use any correction fluid (for example, Tipp-Ex).
- Sheets not provided by the invigilators **must not** be used. All answer sheets must be numbered in the boxes at the bottom of the sheet.

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN/GRADING CRITERIA

La prueba consta de dos partes:

- PRIMERA PARTE:** Bloque de **10** preguntas objetivas con un valor total de **4 puntos**. Cada acierto suma 0,4 puntos, cada error resta 0,15 y las preguntas en blanco no computan. Para contestar a este bloque debe utilizarse la hoja de respuestas Tipo Test. Es **MUY IMPORTANTE** leer las instrucciones sobre cómo deben marcarse las respuestas. Las respuestas marcadas incorrectamente no se tendrán en cuenta. Solo hay una respuesta correcta – a), b) o c) – para cada pregunta. En la **Parte I A)** debe elegir y contestar a **2** de las **3** preguntas sobre el texto. Si contesta a las **3** preguntas **solo** se computarán las **2** primeras. En la **Parte I B)** debe elegir y contestar a **8** de las **11** preguntas sobre uso del inglés. Si contesta a más de **8** preguntas **solo** se computarán las **8** primeras.
- SEGUNDA PARTE:** Bloque de redacción con valor total de **6 puntos**. Debe escribir una redacción sobre **uno** de los dos temas propuestos.

The exam consists of two parts:

- PART I:** It consists of **10** questions worth a total of **4 points**. 0,4 points are added for a correct answer, 0,15 points are deducted for an incorrect answer, no points are deducted for a blank response. Answers should be recorded on the OMR answer sheet. It is very important that you read the instructions on how your answers must be recorded. Answers recorded incorrectly will not be taken into account. There is only one correct answer for each question: either a), or b) or c). In **Part I A)** you must choose and answer **2** out of the **3** questions on the text. If you answer the **3** questions, **only** the first **2** will be marked. In **Part I B)** you must choose and answer **8** out of the **11** Use of English questions provided. If you answer more than **8** questions, **only** the first **8** will be marked.
- PART II:** It consists of an essay which is worth **6 points**. You must write an essay on only **one** of the two subjects provided.

Part I

A) Comprehension questions on the text. Read the text and choose the correct answer. You must choose and answer only 2 out of the 3 questions below (0,4 points each).

At many colleges and universities, from underfunded institutions to top-tier private colleges, many students have found themselves unable to meet basic needs during the coronavirus pandemic. Financial insecurity, previously accelerated by rising tuition costs and living expenses, has become even more acute because of the closure of campuses and loss of jobs. In response, across the country, students have created mutual aid networks: raising and redistributing tens of thousands of dollars to help their peers cover housing, medical costs, food and other essentials. Generally, students send in requests for small amounts of money, and network organizers will send them the funds using payment apps like Venmo.

“The pandemic has obviously exacerbated a lot of the inequalities that exist on college campuses,” said Neha Tallapragada, 19, a sophomore who helped start an aid network at Rice University. “That’s really been a painful experience for a lot of students. Students have been laid off from their jobs, or they’ve had to take on new responsibilities because of losses in family income, perhaps due to Covid-related layoffs.” At some schools, students who depend on dorms for housing have struggled after their campuses closed. “We’re trying to fulfill a lot of the needs that have been exacerbated or are there in a greater degree due to the pandemic,” Ms. Tallapragada said.

At its core, mutual aid is a form of charity in which neighbors or peers work together to help each other out on a case-by-case basis. (The term is often attributed to “Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution,” a 1902 essay collection by the Russian social theorist Peter Kropotkin, who argued that voluntary cooperation has been key to the flourishing of human civilization.)

Not all the aid networks operate in the same way. At Rice, aid recipients must provide a school ID number, while at Vanderbilt University, students and alumni have created a network for sharing temporary housing in addition to their cash distribution efforts. At Northeastern University, organizers aren’t distributing money at all; instead, they use donations to stock a free food pantry and distribute personal protective equipment on campus.

Giving out money is “not something that we’re opposed to, but it isn’t something that we’ve been asked for by students,” said Madeleine Allocco, 21, a junior at Northeastern who has helped with the organizing. The aid networks are entirely student-run, operating outside of any official college administration oversight.

At Georgetown University, students donate cash to a central Venmo account, according to one of the founders, Megan Huynh, 20. "Then we have a funding request form for students in need — both undergrads and graduate students — to request basically like a micro-grant of \$50 to \$100," she said. "And we just send them the money, no questions asked."

To date, the Georgetown mutual aid network has raised \$25,000 from current students and some alumni, and has distributed \$20,000. The money, which is meant to be used for "textbooks or weekly groceries, medication, things like that," has been raised from more than 900 donors, Ms. Huynh said, "so it's really shown the power of small grass-roots movements."

Sara Goldrick-Rab, a sociology professor at Temple University who studies college affordability, said: "These mutual aid networks are springing up because the new economics of college, which is what I tend to call it, puts students at a significant economic disadvantage."

1. According to the text,
 - a) students in prestigious universities have not been affected by the pandemic.
 - b) financial insecurity was never experienced before the pandemic.
 - c) students decided to raise funds to help their peers.

2. According to the text,
 - a) the pandemic has aggravated disparity in the student population.
 - b) the closure of campuses had no effect on student housing.
 - c) the pandemic allowed students to concentrate on academic issues.

3. According to the text,
 - a) mutual aid is based on the desire to help peers who are in need.
 - b) Georgetown university has distributed a quarter of the money raised.
 - c) only students are supposed to contribute to mutual aid.

B) Use of English. Choose the correct answer. You must choose and answer only 8 out of the 11 questions below (0,4 points each).

4. Someone spilt red wine on the carpet and it's _____.
- a) worn b) stained c) cracked

5. Nobody answering the phone doesn't _____ mean there's no-one there.

- a) necessarily b) surely c) wholly

6. Never _____ so much snow in Madrid.

- a) saw I b) I have seen c) have I seen

7. No sooner had I left _____ I heard them laughing.

- a) -- b) that c) than

8. A: 'I think their house is nice, but it's got too much stuff in'.

B: 'I know _____.'

- a) what you think b) what you mean c) what you say

9. The famous dodo, which lived on the island of Madagascar, _____ extinct in the 17th century owing to overhunting by European settlers.

- a) turned b) became c) goes

10. He's had his car _____.

- a) when he passed his driving test b) since he passed his driving test
c) as he passed his driving test

11. I don't think Paris is _____.

- a) as dangerous like London.
b) so dangerous as London.
c) as dangerous as London.

12. He can't work out _____ he has to go to get the information he needs.

- a) where b) whom c) who

13. Choose the right option:

- a) The painting sold for three thousand euros.
b) The painting was sold for three thousand euros.
c) The painting was selling for three thousand euros.

14. Which word means the same or nearly the same as *accurate*?

- a) loose b) inexact c) precise

Part II

Write an essay of 150-180 words on ONE of the following subjects (6 points):

A- What would you do if you didn't have enough money to pay your bills? Provide as many details as possible.

B- If you could go back to some time and place in the past, when and where would you go? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.