

**PREMIO EXTRAORDINARIO DE EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA OBLIGATORIA 16-17**

**PRUEBA DE LENGUA INGLESA**

**Criterios generales de evaluación:**

Se valorará, junto con la corrección de las respuestas, la propiedad del vocabulario y la sintaxis, así como la coherencia y cohesión que estructuran la redacción.

**1. Comprensión escrita:**

Se valorará la capacidad para:

- Identificar ideas generales y específicas del texto propuesto.
- Adecuar el contenido de las respuestas a las preguntas que se formulan.
- Valerse del contexto para determinar el significado del léxico.

**2. Expresión escrita:**

Además del contenido se valorará:

- La organización del texto y su coherencia textual y discursiva: uso correcto de conectores lógicos y elementos de cohesión textual, correcta distribución estructural del contenido, etc.
- La propiedad, precisión y riqueza del léxico utilizado.
- La corrección sintáctica, morfológica y ortográfica

**Criterios de calificación específicos de la materia:**

El ejercicio se valorará con un máximo de 10 puntos, distribuidos del siguiente modo:

**QUESTION 1: 1 point**

Se obtendrán 0,20 puntos por cada respuesta correcta;  $0,20 \times 5 = 1,00$  punto.

**QUESTION 2: 2 points**

Se obtendrán 0,50 puntos por cada respuesta correcta;  $0,50 \times 4 = 2,00$  puntos.

No se otorgará ninguna puntuación si no se cita el fragmento del texto en el que se basa la respuesta.

**QUESTION 3: 2 points**

Se obtendrán 0,50 puntos por cada respuesta correcta;  $0,50 \times 4 = 2,00$  puntos.

En cada caso, los posibles errores sintácticos y morfológicos restarán hasta 0,40 puntos; los posibles errores ortográficos restarán hasta 0,10 puntos.

**QUESTION 4: 2 points**

Se obtendrán 0,40 puntos por cada respuesta correcta;  $0,40 \times 5 = 2,00$  puntos.

**QUESTION 5: 3 points**

La obtención de los tres puntos posibles se distribuirá de la siguiente manera:

- Contenido y vocabulario: hasta 1 punto
- Calidad de la estructura formal: hasta 1 punto
- Corrección ortográfica, morfológica y sintáctica: hasta 1 punto

**Especificaciones para la realización del ejercicio**

- Las respuestas se realizarán en las mismas hojas que contienen el enunciado
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario

***If Theresa May really wants to make Brexit a success, why is her Government making it so hard to learn a language?***

Learning a foreign language is fundamental to business. Even the ability to speak a few words can make the difference between winning and losing a contract from an overseas client. The centuries old assumption that the rest of the world else speaks English is absolutely not the case anymore, particularly in some emerging markets such as parts of Latin America, where only the very well-off can afford access to a bilingual education.

The Government's first mistake is their decision over citizenship of EU migrants. Many Europeans work as language teachers in the state and private sectors for obvious reasons. An effective way would have been to tell EU citizens that they could remain in this country and not to have to fill in an 85-page form and jump over more hurdles than a Grand National racehorse to gain permanent residency.

Its second mistake is making changes to education funding, leading schools to drop languages from the curriculum. Foreign languages are high up on the list of subjects being cut.

And its third mistake is the lack of emphasis on getting quality language teachers. A recent National Audit Office report into teaching revealed that 43 % of Spanish lessons and 25 % of German lessons were being taught by individuals who did not have a qualification beyond A Level in their language. How can we expect young people to learn a foreign language if those teaching them are not even degree qualified in the subject?

As we go out into unchartered global waters and negotiate these essential post-Brexit trade deals, we need a revolution in foreign language learning in the UK. We need the Government to step up and do what it takes to help Britain to form overseas connections and become truly global.

The British people may have spoken, but they need to try speaking in another language too. Otherwise, not everyone will be listening.

**Exercise N°1** (1 point)

**Find a synonym of the following words in the text**

- a) Paragraph 1 – wealthy: \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Paragraph 2 – acquire: \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Paragraph 5 – unexplored : \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Paragraph 6 – besides: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise Nº2** (2 points)

Answer the following questions using your own words:

- a) Why does the writer think that British have to learn a foreign language?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- b) What is the first Government's mistake over citizenship of EU migrants?

**Exercise Nº3** (2 points)

Rephrase the following sentences using the words given

- a) 43 % of Spanish lessons and 25 % of German lessons were being taught by unqualified teachers.

*Unqualified teachers*.....

- b) We need a revolution in language learning in the UK. Language learning is fundamental to business.

*Language learning*.....

- c) Rephrase the following sentence using “although”

The British people may have spoken, but they need to try speaking in another language too.

.....  
.....

- d) “How can we expect young people to learn a foreign language if their teachers are not well qualified?”

*The writer wondered*.....

**Exercise Nº4** (1 point)

Circle the correct option

A. According to the writer foreign languages are being taught less and less at schools because ...

- a) They are too expensive.
- b) Students don't choose them.
- c) There aren't good teachers.
- d) Of the recent changes on the education budget.

B. According to the writer the main reason for British citizens to speak a foreign language should be that:

- a) It will help them to find a better job.
- b) The number of English speakers is decreasing day by day.
- c) They will become isolated.
- d) No European countries will trade with Britain after the Brexit.

**Exercise Nº5** (4 points)

Composition (80-100 words) Choose one of the two options.

- a) What kind of advantages does learning a foreign language have?
- b) What kind of problems will the British have if they don't change their policies regarding foreign language learning?