



PREMIO EXTRAORDINARIO DE BACHILLERATO 2010-2011

EJERCICIO DE LENGUA INGLESA

Criterios generales de calificación:

Se valorará el uso de vocabulario adecuado y la correcta descripción científica. La corrección ortográfica, el orden, la limpieza en la presentación y la redacción se tendrán en cuenta en la calificación.

Criterios de calificación específicos de la materia:

Con carácter general, se valorará por encima de todo el correcto grado de comprensión y la fluidez en la expresión a través del uso apropiado de vocabulario, riqueza y variedad léxica, nivel de precisión gramatical, grado de comprensión y cohesión en la expresión. Los pequeños errores ortográficos o faltas aisladas no se penalizarán. Sin embargo la incoherencia en las respuestas y fallos gramaticales graves se tendrán en cuenta en la calificación.

Cuestión 1 Vocabulario – 1 punto

Se otorgará 0,25 puntos a cada una de las respuestas correctas. Esta cuestión trata de medir la riqueza léxica y la capacidad de inferencia del significado de una determinada palabra en un contexto concreto.

Cuestión 2 Comprensión y Expresión – 2 puntos

Se otorgará un punto a cada una de las respuestas valorando no sólo la gramaticalidad de las mismas sino la comprensión correcta de la pregunta y la respuesta adecuada.

Cuestión 3 Estructuras discursivas y gramaticales – 2 puntos

Esta cuestión trata de medir el conocimiento del uso apropiado de determinadas expresiones y estructuras gramaticales. Se otorgará 0,5 puntos a cada una de las respuestas correctas. Fallos menores restarán parte de la puntuación pero no la puntuación total de cada ejercicio.

Cuestión 4 Comprensión global - 1 punto

Este ejercicio valora el grado de discriminación sobre posibles significados de un texto. Se asignará 0,5 puntos a cada respuesta correcta.

Cuestión 5 Expresión escrita – 4 puntos

Este ejercicio valora la capacidad de ordenar las ideas expresándolas a través de estructuras léxicas, discursivas y gramaticales correctas. Se valorará el uso de estructuras complejas así como de un vocabulario variado.

Especificaciones para la realización del ejercicio

Leer con detenimiento el texto e intentar contestar con claridad las preguntas. Utilizar la mayor cantidad posible de vocabulario y de estructuras que demuestren el nivel de idioma del alumno. Planificar y estructurar cuidadosamente la redacción.

No se puede utilizar diccionario.

Las respuestas se realizarán en las hojas del examen salvo la última para la que se puede utilizar otra.



WIKILEAKS: JOURNALISM?

Whether the arrival of WikiLeaks has fundamentally changed the way journalism is made, I will leave to others and to history. Assange, a smart and well educated, eccentric former computer hacker of Australian birth and no fixed residence, has claimed credit on several occasions for creating something he calls “scientific journalism,” meaning that readers are given the raw material to judge for themselves whether the journalistic write-ups are trustworthy.

This past June the editor of The Guardian, phoned me and asked, mysteriously, whether I had any idea how to arrange a secure communication. Not really, I confessed. In a roundabout way, he laid out an unusual proposition: an organization called [WikiLeaks](#), a secretive group of antisecrecy vigilantes, had come into possession of a substantial amount of classified United States government communications. WikiLeaks’s leader, [Julian Assange](#), had offered The Guardian half a million military dispatches from the battlefields of Afghanistan and Iraq.

Assange was openly contemptuous of the American government and certain that he was a hunted man. He told the reporters that if WikiLeaks was shut down, or if he was arrested, he would disseminate the key to make the information public. The reactions after the documents were published were devastating.

However, if WikiLeaks were not so full of antipathy towards the United States, would the reaction to the leaks be so ferocious? And would more Americans be speaking up in a different way?

The editor of The Guardian commented about their relationship with Assange was straightforward: “We have treated Assange as a source. But in the relationship with sources you don’t necessarily take anything they say at face value. Your obligation, as an independent news organization, is to verify the material, to supply context, to exercise responsible judgment about what to publish and what not to publish and to make sense of it. That is what we did. “

1. Find a synonym of the following words in the text: 1 point (0,25 each)

- a) Paragraph 1 – not manufactured or prepared: _____
- b) Paragraph 2 – messages: _____
- c) Paragraph 3 – showing no respect: _____



d) Paragraph 5 – a person that supplies you with information: _____

2. Answer the following questions: 2 points (1 point each)

a) Why did the editor of the Guardian asked to arrange a secure communication?

b) What were the reasons for the Guardian to publish the information provided by Wikileaks?

3. Rephrase the following sentences following the instructions: 2 points (0,5 each)

a) Join the two sentences by means of a relative clause.

WikiLeaks has fundamentally changed the way journalism is made. Julian Assange is Wikileaks' leader.

.....
.....

b) Continue the following sentence

If Wikileaks is shut down,.....

.....
.....

c) Rephrase the following sentence:

We have treated Assange as a source.

Assange.....

.....

d) Rephrase the following sentences into direct speech:

The editor of The Guardian asked me whether I had any idea how to arrange a secure communication. Not really, I confessed.

.....
.....

4. Circle the correct option: 1 point (0,5 each)

A. The first and the fifth paragraph suggest that

- 1) Assange likes The Guardian.
- 2) The editor of The Guardian doesn't believe that Assange practises journalism.



- 3) Assange is the one who controls the newspaper.
- 4) The editor of The Guardian doesn't believe Assange.

B. The fourth paragraph suggests:

- 1) The American people would not complain if the leaks had been from a different country.
- 2) The American people like Julian Assange.
- 3) American people are angry because they don't like the war in Afghanistan or Iraq.
- 4) American people always defend the freedom.

5. Composition: (80 – 100 words.) Choose one of the two options: 4 points

- A. In your opinion what Julian Assange is doing, is correct or incorrect? Can anybody on the internet reveal all kinds of secrets? Support your answer
- B. How has Wikileaks affected the International relations among the different countries? Do you think that internet is a good way to control the politics and politicians?