

PREMIO EXTRAORDINARIO DE BACHILLERATO 2020-2021

PRUEBA DE LENGUA INGLESA

Criterios generales de calificación:

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 0,2 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0,20 \times 5 = 1,00$ punto.

QUESTION 2: 2 points

Se obtendrá 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; $1 \times 2 = 2,00$ puntos.

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: 1 point

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

QUESTION 5: 4 points

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

- Contenido y vocabulario: hasta 1,5 punto
- Calidad de la estructura formal: hasta 1 punto
- Corrección ortográfica, morfológica y sintáctica: hasta 1,5 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

Do people believe Covid myths?

David Spiegelhalter and Anthony Masters

Like viruses, false information spreads through networks. In March 2020, more than a quarter of the top Covid-19 related videos on YouTube contained misleading claims and those had more than 60m views worldwide. The World Health Organization's Covid "myth-busters" page counters ideas such as the notion that eating garlic protects you against infection. But how many people believe such claims?

University of Cambridge researchers found in an online survey that about 15% of UK respondents thought it was more reliable than not that "the coronavirus is part of a global effort to enforce mandatory vaccination", while 9% supported "the new 5G network may be making us more susceptible to the virus". They found the most important factor linked to resilience to misinformation was numeracy. While we are fully aware that correlation is not causation, it encourages the idea that greater "data literacy" in the population could help bring some critical awareness of the dubious claims circulating on social media. In the meantime, research has shown that an effective strategy is to vigorously "pre-bunk" misinformation – essentially inoculating people against fake news by getting in the warnings first.

Nevertheless, we should be cautious about accepting claims about what theories people believe. Another survey made headlines when it found that one in five people agreed with: "Jews have created the virus to collapse the economy for financial gain." However, that survey used an imbalanced scale: there were four options to agree and only one way to disagree. "Acquiescence bias" means some people like to be agreeable and some just want to get through the survey quickly. A subsequent survey with a balanced response scale still found 11% support for this statement.

Falsehoods may have real adverse consequences. The Cambridge researchers found that a one-point increase on a seven-point scale of susceptibility to misinformation was correlated with a 23% (17%-28%) decrease in intention to get vaccinated and the recent surge of the Indian variant is linked to areas of low vaccine uptake. Trusted community leaders and healthcare workers have the vital task of countering claims that could be contributing to this threat.

*David Spiegelhalter is chair of the Winton Centre for Risk and Evidence Communication at Cambridge.
Anthony Masters is statistical ambassador for the Royal Statistical Society*

b) They found that numeracy was the most important factor linked to resilience to misinformation

Numeracy

c) Rephrase with “In spite of” the sentence quoted in bold.

A non-balanced survey found that 1 out of 5 people agreed that Jews had created the virus for financial gain. **“A subsequent survey with a balanced response scale still found 11% support for this statement.”**

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d) “The Cambridge researchers found that a one-point increase on a seven-point scale of susceptibility to misinformation was correlated with a 23% (17%-28%) decrease in intention to get vaccinated.”

If there had been fewer falsehoods about COVID,

.....

Exercise Nº4 (1 point)

Circle the correct option accordingly to the text: True, False, or Not Mentioned

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a) 20% of the top Covid-19 related videos on YouTube contained misleading claims. | T / F / NM |
| b) Covid “myth-busters” page counts the misleading claims. | T / F / NM |
| c) The new 5G network is making us more susceptible to the virus. | T / F / NM |
| d) Data literacy is the best way to fight against fake news. | T / F / NM |
| e) 23% of the Indian population have not been vaccinated yet. | T / F / NM |

Exercise N°5 (4 points)

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

- a) From your point of view, what will be the most important consequences of COVID 19 in the world?
- b) How would you convince a friend of yours not to believe a piece of fake news?