

PREMIO EXTRAORDINARIO DE BACHILLERATO 2018-2019

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; $0,2 \times 5 = 1,00$ 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 0,10 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0,10 \times 10 = 1,00$ 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



The Path to Brexit - C. Wilson

On Thursday 23rd June Britain voted to leave the EU with 51.9% leave and 48.1% remain overall. However, Scotland and Northern Ireland had a majority vote of remain with 62/38 and 55/44 respectively. According to Official Government figures (2016), 34 million people voted equating to a 72% turnout, which was the highest ever turnout in the history of voting. The referendum results suggest the UK is split down the middle in its opinion on the EU. The main arguments for the leave campaign were to regain sovereignty, to cut immigration, to remove restrictions of the single market to access global markets and to spend £350 million a week on the UK economy.

Economists have analysed the results and found a correlation between the people who voted to leave, being a specific social grade (manual, casual workers), non-graduate level of education and the over 60s (pensioners). Also, the main areas that voted leave were places with high numbers of immigrants, high unemployment and deprivation from lack of Government funding (mainly the North of England). London on the other hand voted overwhelmingly to remain in the EU (59.9%), which some Economists suggest is because of multicultural areas, a younger population and highly educated residents.

The UK and its relationship with the EU has been a turbulent affair from the start and there have been numerous calls for referendums. These began just after the accession in 1975 when a referendum to leave was called on the disagreement with the EEC's agricultural policies and budget financing, then again in 1983 when Margaret Thatcher famously negotiated a rebate from being the net contributor to the EU funds. Following that in 1992, the UK suspended its membership over the introduction of the Euro and the exchange rate mechanism. In 2011, the UK prevented the EU Government plans to levy banks and restrict London's financial sector. In 2013, David Cameron tried to renegotiate the UK's membership and have greater power of immigration policies.

At the moment, the EU consists of 28 states who operate through a single market with standardised laws and EU policies aimed at ensuring the four freedoms of the free movement of goods, services, capital and people with common policies on trade, agriculture, fisheries and regional development. The EU is the second largest economy in the world with a combined GDP of \$20.75 trillion, 20% of the global gross domestic product and 30% of the net global wealth of \$223 trillion. The EU is the largest exporter in the world and since 2008 is the largest importer of goods and services. Internal trade is aided by the removal of tariffs and reduced border control.

The British Government has two main choices a 'hard' or 'soft' Brexit. A hard Brexit means to give up full access to the single market, go back to WTO rules for trade and gain full control of borders and laws. And a soft Brexit means keep a similar close relationship with the EU similar to existing arrangements but no seat on EU commission, and this deal must include the four freedoms. Whatever the choice, the Bank of England has stated that Brexit is the biggest risk to the UK financial stability in history.

(Excerpt from Academic English UK)

c) Rephrase with “in spite of”.

The UK will continue with the Brexit no matter how uncertain they are on the economics.

.....
.....

d) The main areas that voted leave were places with high number of immigrants, unemployment and deprived people.

If there had been less

Exercise N°4 (1 point)

A. Circle the correct option accordingly to the text: True, False, or not Not Mentioned (0,5 points)

- a) The UK refused to be a member in the 1950's of the treaty of Rome. T / F / NM
- b) The Eurozone crisis was the main reason for the referendum. T / F / NM
- c) The UK stopped using the Euro in 1992. T / F / NM
- d) The main reason for the leave vote was from people who felt disadvantaged. T / F / NM
- e) Hard Brexit is the best solution. T / F / NM

B. Headings – match a subtitle for each paragraph (0,5 points)

- A Dissatisfaction with EU policy Paragraph number _____
- B The referendum Paragraph number _____
- C The way forward Paragraph number _____
- D An analysis of the referendum Paragraph number _____
- E EU Economics Paragraph number _____

Exercise N°5 (4 points)

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

- a) What will be the consequences of the Brexit for Europe?
- b) How would you try to convince a British citizen to remain in the EU?