



**PREMIO EXTRAORDINARIO DE BACHILLERATO 2011-2012**

**PRUEBA DE LENGUA INGLESA**

**Criterios generales de calificación:**

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 serán penalizados. Sin embargo la incoherencia en las respuestas, fallos gramaticales graves, el desorden, la falta de limpieza en la presentación y la mala redacción, penalizarán la puntuación final.

**Puntuación asignada por ejercicios y apartados:**

**Ejercicio Nº 1. Vocabulario.** 1 punto.

Se medirá la riqueza léxica y la capacidad de inferencia del significado de una determinada palabra en un contexto concreto. 0,25 puntos por cada respuesta correcta.

**Ejercicio Nº 2. Comprensión y Expresión.** 2 puntos.

Se valorará la comprensión correcta de la pregunta, la respuesta adecuada y la gramaticalidad de la misma. La riqueza en vocabulario y expresiones podrán compensar errores de carácter menor. 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta.

**Ejercicio Nº 3. Estructuras discursivas y gramaticales.** 2 puntos.

Se medirá el conocimiento del uso apropiado de determinadas expresiones y estructuras gramaticales. Los fallos menores restarán parte de la puntuación pero sin llegar a la totalidad del ejercicio. 0,5 puntos por cada respuesta correcta.

**Ejercicio Nº 4. Comprensión global.** 1 punto.

Se valorará el grado de discriminación sobre posibles significados de un texto. 0,5 puntos por cada respuesta correcta.

**Ejercicio Nº 5. Expresión escrita.** 4 puntos.

Se valorará la capacidad de ordenar las ideas expresándolas a través de estructuras léxicas, discursivas y gramaticales correctas. El uso de estructuras complejas así como de un vocabulario variado podrán llegar compensar pequeños errores, que no impidan en ningún caso la comprensión del discurso. Se tendrá en cuenta que el alumnado se encuentra en un **Nivel B1**.

**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. Planificar y estructurar cuidadosamente la redacción.



## **DISASTER IN HAITI**

On Jan. 12, 2010, a massive earthquake struck Haiti, reducing much of its capital to rubble. It was the worst earthquake in the region in more than 200 years, with an untold number -estimates range from 50,000 to 200,000- feared dead. The devastation created serious obstacles to those attempting to deliver promised foreign aid.

United States Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton told NBC's "Today" program that "3 million people - about a third of Haiti's population - has been affected by the quake and there will be tens of thousands of casualties - we don't have any exact numbers."

Haiti is one of the poorest least developed countries in the world, with four out of five people living in poverty and more than half in abject poverty. Deforestation and over-farming have left much of Haiti eroded and infertile, undermining subsistence farming efforts, driving up food prices and leaving the country even more vulnerable to natural disasters. Its long history of political instability and corruption has added to the turmoil. Health crises and an annual barrage of hurricanes worsened the situation in the year 2008.

Haiti occupies an area roughly the size of Maryland on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. Nearly all of the 8.7 million residents are of African descent and speak Creole and French. The capital is Port-au-Prince.

**1. Find a synonym of the following words in the text: (1 point).**

- a) Paragraph 1 – help: \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Paragraph 3 – deteriorated: \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Paragraph 3 – increasing: \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Paragraph 4 – almost: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Answer the following questions: (2 points).**

- a) Was it easy to distribute food and machinery in Haiti? Why?
- b) What were the reasons to have expensive food prices?



**3. Rephrase the following sentences using the words in brackets: (2 points).**

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

Haiti occupies an area roughly the size of Maryland. Its capital is Port-au-Prince.

.....  
.....

- b) Deforestation and over-farming have left much of Haiti eroded and infertile, undermining subsistence farming efforts, driving up food prices and leaving the country even more vulnerable to natural disasters.

If the Haitian land hadn't been overexploited, .....

.....  
.....

- c) Health crises and an annual barrage of hurricanes worsened the situation in the year 2008.

The situation .....

.....  
.....

- d) Hillary Rodham Clinton told NBC's "Today" program that "3 million people has been affected by the quake and there will be tens of thousands of casualties - we don't have any exact numbers."

Hillary Rodhan said .....

.....  
.....

**4. Circle the correct option: (1 point).**

- A. The third paragraph suggests that today's situation in Haiti is due to:

- a) The natural disasters.
- b) The political instability and corruption.
- c) The overexploitation of the natural resources.
- d) All the reasons mentioned above.

- B. The following paragraph: "Haiti occupies an area roughly the size of Maryland on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. Nearly all of the 8.7 million residents are of African descent and speak Creole and French. The capital is Port-au-Prince." means that:

- a) Haitian people come from the Dominican Republic.
- b) Haitian people come from France.
- c) Haitian people come from Africa.
- d) Haitian people come from Maryland.



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

- A. In your opinion what actions should be taken to prevent another disaster in Haiti?
- B. How has the disaster in Haiti affected to the world from a global point of view?
- C. How do disasters like the one in Haiti affect to the population in the first world countries?