3. MODELO DE EXAMEN

LENGUA EXTRANJERA II: INGLÉS

- Responda, **en inglés**, en el pliego en blanco a:
  - **Las cinco cuestiones** de **uno** de los dos textos, A o B, del **ejercicio 1 (máximo 5 puntos)**.
  - **Una opción a elegir** de entre las propuestas, A o B, del **ejercicio 2 (máximo 1 punto)**.
  - **Una redacción a elegir** de entre las propuestas, A o B, del **ejercicio 3 (máximo 4 puntos)**.
- Agrupaciones de preguntas que sumen más de 10 puntos o que no coincidan con las indicadas conllevarán la **anulación** de la(s) última(s) pregunta(s) seleccionada(s) y/o respondida(s).

Ejercicio 1.- Choose **one** of the texts and answer the five questions about the text chosen.

Opción A – Text A

Europe's energy crisis

Russia is undoubtedly one of the most important players in the global energy market, along with Saudi Arabia and the United States. World and European energy markets are going through turbulent times, particularly since the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The invasion of Ukraine reinforced Europe's dependence on Russian gas and showed that diversification of energy supply is essential for energy security. Therefore, Europe must now redouble efforts to become self-sufficient in energy.

At present, Europe's major political problem is the provision of adequate amounts of energy at an affordable price for all citizens because renewable energy sources (RES) are not enough to meet demand. Uninterrupted supply of energy must be guaranteed for all at the most affordable price, especially for the most vulnerable parts of society. In the past five years, nuclear power and natural gas have been the two technologies with the greatest contribution to the generation of electricity. In 2021, 27% of the electricity in the European Union came from nuclear power plants and 17% from natural gas.

In an effort to secure adequate energy resources while keeping costs as low as possible for consumers, European leaders have seen an alternative for low-cost energy in nuclear power and natural gas by exploiting existing infrastructure. The European Commission warned of the main danger of these traditional energy sources (nuclear and gas): these technologies are not 'green'. Natural gas has a great environmental impact and intensifies the effects of climate change; nuclear energy produces toxic waste dangerous to the ecosystem and to health.

In the European family, societies are interconnected and our economic policy is unified. That is why there must be actions that will protect our societies, especially the weakest ones, and support national economies. In a matter as serious as the energy crisis, we must not look at the level of response at the country level. No country can face such a crisis alone. On the contrary, a common response is needed through a common strategy for energy autonomy in Europe.

Questions of text A. (5 puntos)

Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. What is the relationship between the European energy crisis and Russia?

2. What two objectives are priorities in the search for a European solution to the energy crisis?

3. What are the environmental drawbacks of nuclear power plants and natural gas?

4. The solution to the energy crisis cannot be looked for from the perspective of an isolated country within the European Union. Why?

Fill the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

5. It is essential that European Union Member States coordinate their actions in (A) _____ to ensure that the integrity of the Single Market (B) _____ not put in danger. (C) _____ the Ukrainian context into account, Europe must build an Energy Union independent (D) _____ Russian gas and oil as soon as possible.

Opción B – Text B

Braille

Braille is a system of touch reading and writing for blind persons in which raised dots represent letters of the alphabet and punctuation marks. Braille is read by moving the hands from left to right along each line, it involves both hands and the index fingers generally do the reading. The Braille system has succeeded because it is based on a rational sequence of signs thought for the fingertips, rather than imitating signs for the eyes.

'Braille' began as an inefficient, slow and complex invention designed for military communication. It wasn't until the early 1800s, when Charles Barbier answered the call from Napoleon, the French military leader, that Braille really began to take shape. Napoleon wanted a way for his military units to communicate without speaking and without using torchlight at night, and Charles Barbier found a way to make this possible. Barbier took an idea from Polybius, a Greek historian, improved on it, took it to the Royal Institute for Blind Youths in Paris and started to give lectures to children, explaining how to use his new communication system to read. One of the young students who had been to one of these lectures was named Louis Braille.

Louis spent nine years refining and simplifying Barbier's system in such a way that every letter of the alphabet and all symbols and punctuation marks could be produced by hand and read efficiently by touch. Louis had been born in the French village of Coupvray in 1809 and became blind in both eyes at a very early age as a result of a childhood accident and infection.

Braille was adopted by France as the official communication system for the blind in 1854, a year after Louis' death. Braille was introduced in Britain in 1861, and eventually adapted to the English language in 1902, but was not adopted as the official way for English blind people to communicate until 1918. This highly effective system of communication is celebrated annually on World Braille Day on January, 4th.

Questions of text B. (5 puntos)

Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. What is Braille and why is it so successful?

2. Explain the relationship between Charles Barbier, Napoleon and Louis Braille.

3. Was Louis Braille born blind? Justify.

4. Indicate why the following dates are important in the history of Braille: 1853, 1861, 1918 and every January, 4th.

Fill the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

5. Louis Braille, blind himself, wanted to (A) _____ access to knowledge so that blind people could be treated (B) _____ equals through finding an efficient form of communication. Various (C) _____ methods (D) _____ tried over the years, but none got the perfection and usefulness of Louis' system.

Ejercicio 2.- Choose **one** of the following tasks.

Option A. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

a) We have not seen this quiz show for two months. // The last time…

b) Mum doesn't speak English as well as Dad. // Dad speaks…

c) Although it was raining, they decided to go to the beach. // Despite…

d) 'Well done, Tina, you've passed the exam!', said Lucy. // Lucy congratulated…

Option B. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (0,25 puntos por acierto = 1 punto)

a) There aren't enough plates for the party, I'm afraid. // There are…

b) I'm sure you dropped your wallet at the bus stop. // You must…

c) I'm keeping this bottle of wine for a special occasion. // This bottle of wine…

d) If I had known all the facts, I would not have rung the police. // As I didn't…

Ejercicio 3.- Choose **one** of the following composition exercises.

Composition A. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

What do you do in your daily life to save energy?

Composition B. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). (4 puntos)

In your opinion, what difficulties does a young blind person have in today's society?