



UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID
EVALUACIÓN PARA EL ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS
UNIVERSITARIAS OFICIALES DE GRADO

Curso **2022-2023**

MATERIA: INGLÉS (Lengua extranjera adicional)

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y CALIFICACIÓN

Después de leer atentamente el examen, responda de la siguiente forma:

- elija un texto A o B y conteste EN INGLÉS a las preguntas 1, 2, 3 y 4 asociadas al texto elegido.
- responda EN INGLÉS una pregunta a elegir entre las preguntas A.5 o B.5.

TIEMPO Y CALIFICACIÓN: 90 minutos. Las preguntas 1, 2 y 4 asociadas al texto elegido se calificarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3 asociada al texto elegido sobre 1 punto y la pregunta elegida entre A.5 o B.5 sobre 3 puntos.

TEXTO A

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the First English Female Doctor

Anderson was a pioneering physician and political campaigner, the first English woman to qualify as a doctor. She was born in East London, one of the twelve children of a moneylender. During her childhood, her father became a successful businessman, enabling him to send his children to good schools. After school she was expected to marry well and live the life of a lady. However, meetings with the feminist Emily Davies and Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman physician, convinced Elizabeth that she should become a doctor.

This was unheard of in 19th-century Britain and her attempts to study at several medical schools were denied. She enrolled as a nursing student and attended classes intended for male colleagues, but she had to leave after complaints from other students. As the Society of Apothecaries did not specifically forbid women from taking their examinations, in 1865 she passed their exams and gained a certificate which enabled her to become a doctor. As a result, the Society changed its rules to prevent other women entering the profession this way.

With her father's support, in 1866 she established a dispensary for women in London and in 1870 was made a visiting physician to the East London Hospital. Here she met James Anderson, a successful businessman, who she married in 1871. She remained determined to obtain a medical degree, so she taught herself French and went to the University of Paris, where she successfully earned her degree. The British Medical Register refused to recognise her qualification.

In 1872, Anderson founded the New Hospital for Women in London, staffed entirely by women. Anderson's determination paved the way for other women, and in 1876 an act was passed permitting women to enter the medical professions. In 1883, Anderson was appointed dean of the London School of Medicine for Women.

Adapted from "Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836 - 1917)," *BBC*, 2014.
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/garrett_anderson_elizabeth.shtml>

TEXTO A

QUESTIONS

A.1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. Use a complete sentence. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) Once Elizabeth Garrett passed the exams of the Society of Apothecaries, everything was less hard for other women that wanted to follow her footsteps.
- b) Earning her medical degree in France was enough to allow Elizabeth Garrett onto the British Medical Register.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

A.2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) What encouraged Elizabeth Garrett to become a physician?
- b) Why didn't she finish her nursing studies?

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

A.3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) efforts (paragraph 2)
- b) allowed (paragraph 2)
- c) help (paragraph 3)
- d) chosen (paragraph 4)

(Puntuación máxima: **1 punto**)

A.4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) In 1876, female access _____ the profession of medicine _____ (legalise).
- b) His father, _____ was descended from an old noble family, practised his profession with success _____ 30 years.
- c) Eleanor of Aquitaine was one of _____ (wealthy) women of the Middle Ages and _____ (marry) two kings.
- d) **Complete the following sentence to report what was said.**

"Which woman has had the greatest influence on your life?"

He asked me _____.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

A.5.- Write about 150 to 200 words on the following topic.

"When people succeed, it is because of hard work. Luck has nothing to do with success." Do you agree or disagree with this quotation? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your position.

(Puntuación máxima: **3 puntos**)



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TIEMPO Y CALIFICACIÓN: 90 minutos. Las preguntas 1, 2 y 4 asociadas al texto elegido se calificarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3 asociada al texto elegido sobre 1 punto y la pregunta elegida entre A.5 o B.5 sobre 3 puntos.

TEXTO B

Heatwaves are Changing Tourism in Europe

It was the middle of peak summer travel season, and the news from Europe wasn't looking good: trains were delayed or cancelled across Britain because of overheated tracks. More than two dozen weather stations in France recorded their highest-ever temperatures. And wildfires blazed in tourist regions of Spain and Portugal. After more than two years of putting off their vacations, travellers were unwilling to cancel their trips. But several people in the industry explained that a growing number of travellers were adjusting their plans to account for high temperatures, whether by changing destinations, reworking their daytime schedules, or delaying their trips by a month or two.

Given the pace and trajectory of climate change, travel shifts are likely to become more common and necessary in the years ahead. That's especially true for Europe, a region that climate researchers have described as a "hot spot" for severe summer heat. Dolev Azaria, the founder of Azaria Travel, helped one family make the last-minute choice to spend their vacation in Oslo instead of Rome. "The goal is to move a client from any heat-trapped city to a waterfront vicinity," Ms. Azaria said. "Places like Copenhagen and Amsterdam have come up, places that maybe our clients wouldn't have originally chosen to go to". But Ms. Azaria said that, so far, she hasn't had any complete cancellations.

When cancelling a trip, travellers may discover that their cancellation policies leave little opportunity for a refund, since travel insurance is unlikely to cover cancellations because of a heatwave. The only policy that would apply in such a scenario is "cancel for any reason" insurance, but this kind of insurance is typically about 40 percent more expensive than normal coverage.

Adapted from "Stockholm instead of Rome? October instead of July? How heat waves are changing tourism in Europe," *The New York Times*, August 4, 2022.
<<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/08/04/travel/heat-wave-europe.html>>

TEXTO B

QUESTIONS

B.1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. Use a complete sentence. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) Weather conditions will not affect people's travel plans in the future.
- b) According to Dolev Azaria, destinations like Copenhagen and Amsterdam are less popular now than they were in the past.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

B.2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) Explain two ways in which travellers are adapting their holiday plans to combat high temperatures.
- b) Which problem may travellers face if they decide to cancel their trips? Explain.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

B.3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) registered (paragraph 1)
- b) extreme (paragraph 2)
- c) decision (paragraph 2)
- d) objective (paragraph 2)

(Puntuación máxima: **1 punto**)

B.4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) The urbanization of the desert, _____ has accelerated in recent decades, has led _____ higher temperatures in Las Vegas.
- b) Ever since the weather emergency _____ (begin), the travel industry has been looking forward to _____ (consider) different destination options.
- c) Conventional cars are _____ (bad) than electric vehicles because their emissions are very _____ (health) and cause many respiratory problems.
- d) Current extreme temperatures _____ (think) to be the reason why it is common _____ travellers to cancel their holiday plans.

(Puntuación máxima: **2 puntos**)

B.5.- Write about 150 to 200 words on the following topic.

It is said that climate change will affect people's lives in the future. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

(Puntuación máxima: **3 puntos**)

INGLÉS

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN Y CALIFICACIÓN

El ejercicio incluirá cinco preguntas, pudiendo obtenerse por la suma de todas ellas una puntuación máxima de 10 puntos. Junto a cada pregunta se especifica la puntuación máxima otorgada. La valoración y los objetivos de cada una de estas preguntas son los siguientes:

Pregunta 1: Hasta 2 puntos. Se trata de medir exclusivamente la comprensión lectora. El estudiante deberá decidir si dos frases que se le presentan son verdaderas o falsas, copiando a continuación únicamente el fragmento del texto que justifica su elección. Se otorgará 1 punto por cada apartado. Se calificará con 0 puntos la opción elegida que no vaya justificada.

Pregunta 2: Hasta 2 puntos. Se pretende comprobar dos destrezas: la comprensión lectora y la expresión escrita, mediante la formulación de dos preguntas abiertas que el estudiante deberá contestar basándose en la información del texto, pero utilizando sus propias palabras en la respuesta. Cada una de las preguntas valdrá 1 punto, asignándose 0,5 puntos a la comprensión de la pregunta y del texto, y 0,5 a la corrección gramatical y ortográfica de la respuesta.

Pregunta 3: Hasta 1 punto. Esta pregunta trata de medir el dominio del vocabulario en el aspecto de la comprensión. El estudiante demostrará esta capacidad localizando en el párrafo que se le indica un sinónimo, adecuado al contexto, de cuatro palabras o definiciones. Se adjudicará 0,25 por cada apartado.

Pregunta 4: Hasta 2 puntos. Con esta pregunta se pretende comprobar los conocimientos gramaticales del estudiante, en sus aspectos morfológicos y/o sintácticos. Se presentarán oraciones con huecos que el estudiante deberá completar o rellenar. También podrán presentarse oraciones para ser transformadas u otro tipo de ítem. Se adjudicará 0,25 a cada "hueco en blanco" y en el caso de las transformaciones o ítems de otro tipo se concederá 0,5 con carácter unitario.

Pregunta 5: Hasta 3 puntos. Se trata de una redacción, de 150 a 200 palabras, en la que el estudiante podrá demostrar su capacidad para expresarse libremente en inglés. Se propondrá una única opción y se otorgarán 1,5 puntos por el buen dominio de la lengua – léxico, estructura sintáctica, etc. – y 1,5 por la madurez en la expresión de las ideas – organización, coherencia y creatividad. Para corregir esta redacción se utilizará la siguiente rúbrica de evaluación:

Puntuación: de 0 – 3

Cada apartado se valorará entre 0 y 0,5, según se ajuste a lo que figura en el descriptor de "Excelente" (con la nota máxima de 0,5) o de "Deficiente" (con la nota mínima de 0).

	Excelente	Nota	Deficiente
CONTENIDO	El mensaje es claro, preciso y coherente, con ideas interesantes, que se atienen al tema propuesto. Se sigue el requisito de extensión mínima.	---/0,5	El mensaje es demasiado confuso, ambiguo o incoherente, con ideas irrelevantes o repetitivas. No se sigue el requisito de extensión mínima.
	Se muestra capacidad para desarrollar un punto de vista personal, con opiniones originales. Las ideas se ilustran de forma adecuada.	---/0,5	Es difícil distinguir la postura personal del autor. Se incluyen generalidades sin fundamento, porque no se aportan datos o ejemplos que ilustren las ideas expuestas.
	Se emplean conectores de forma efectiva y variada.	---/0,5	Faltan conectores adecuados y se acusa una falta de transiciones temáticas lógicas.
FORMA	No hay errores importantes de gramática	---/0,5	Hay errores graves de gramática
	No muestra limitaciones en el uso del vocabulario que utiliza.	---/0,5	Hay errores graves de léxico.
	No hay errores importantes de ortografía y/o puntuación.	-- / 0,5	Hay múltiples equivocaciones en el uso de la ortografía y/o la puntuación.
Total		--- / 3	

INGLÉS
(DOCUMENTO DE TRABAJO ORIENTATIVO)

TEXTO A - SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Question A.1

a) **FALSE:** "As a result, the Society changed its rules to prevent other women entering the profession this way."

b) **FALSE:** "The British Medical Register refused to recognise her qualification."

Question A.2

Key ideas

a) She decided to become a doctor after meeting the activist Emily Davies and the first female doctor in the US, Elizabeth Blackwell.

b) She was able to study nursing alongside male peers for some time, but because of their objections, she was banned from continuing her studies.

Question A.3

a) attempts

b) enabled

c) support

d) appointed

Question A.4

a) to ----- was legalised

b) who ----- for / over

c) the wealthiest ----- married

d) He asked me which woman has had / had had the greatest influence on my life.

INGLÉS
(DOCUMENTO DE TRABAJO ORIENTATIVO)

TEXTO B - SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Question B.1

a) **FALSE:** "Given the pace and trajectory of climate change, travel shifts are likely to become more common and necessary in the years ahead."

b) **FALSE:** "Places like Copenhagen and Amsterdam have come up, places that maybe our clients wouldn't have originally chosen to go to."

Question B.2

Key ideas

a) They are changing their minds about destinations, modifying their day's schedules, or putting off their vacation by several weeks.

b) They may find that the insurance company will not give them their money back, as cancellations due to weather conditions are not frequently accepted.

Question B.3

a) recorded

b) severe

c) choice

d) goal

Question B.4

a) which ----- to

b) began ----- considering

c) worse ----- unhealthy

d) are thought ----- for