

Realizar una de las dos opciones propuestas (A o B) Bi aukeretatik bat hartu behar duzu (A edo B)

OPCIÓN A/ A. AUKERA

'KID NATION': HAS REALITY TV GONE TOO FAR?

In the spring, TV viewers could see a group of parents waving to their kids and putting them in the hands of a television production company (the CBS). The children had been chosen to take part in a new reality: "Kid Nation". Before the children began filming, every parent signed a 22-page contract that has raised eyebrows. In the contract, parents had agreed to allow their kids to do whatever they were told to do by the show's producers or risk expulsion from the show. The contract also said that parents could get frequent updates but weren't allowed direct contact with their children, who could choose to leave at any time and, in fact, some did. Also, parents were restricted from commenting on what happened, subject to a potential \$5 million penalty.

The reality features 40 over-achieving kids, ages 8 to 15, who were placed in an abandoned town in the New Mexico desert with the goal of creating a functioning society, including setting up a government system. The kids had to build their own society, free of adult influence and free of many modern-day luxuries such as electricity, indoor bathrooms and school. The contestants worked from sunup to sundown every single day prompting the initial controversy on whether child labor laws were being violated. Civil rights lawyer Lisa Bloom explained: "Unlike the children in 'Kid Nation', if we have child actors, their hours, their working conditions are very carefully regulated by the state and they have tutors to help them cope with missing school. It sounds to me like Kid Nation's kids were exploited".

A second controversy was raised when an anonymous complaint came that four children had accidentally drunk bleach while one was burned in her face with hot grease while cooking in an unsupervised kitchen. In a statement, CBS explained that the few minor injuries that took place were all treated immediately and by professionals. They added that the kids were under good care and that these complaints were distorting the true picture of the *Kid Nation* experience, about which the overwhelming majority of kids were highly enthusiastic and happy. By the time the local sheriff's department tried to investigate, production on the show had ended.

1. Answer these questions about the text. Use your own words whenever possible (2 points, 1 each).

- Which are the conditions of the contract that the parents signed?
- According to Lisa Bloom, what's the difference between the kids in this reality and child actors?

2. Read the following statements, decide whether they are true or false and justify your answer by quoting evidence from the text (2 points, 0.50 each).

- Only few parents signed the 22-page contract.
 - The children were free to go to school during the show.
 - The contestants worked one day and rested the next.
 - The local sheriff's department investigated the real conditions of the children in the show.
3. Find in the text the word or group of words which match these definitions (1 point, 0.20 each).
- Raising your hand and moving it from side to side as a way of greeting someone. (Paragraph 1)
 - Situated inside a building. (Paragraph 2)
 - Triggering. (Paragraph 2)
 - Occurring unexpectedly, unintentionally, or by chance. (Paragraph 3)
 - A formal communication. (Paragraph 3)
4. Complete the text using the correct words from the box below. There are 2 words that you won't need (2 points, 0.25 each).

The film-maker Roger Graef explained two months ago (a) _____ producers on the reality show "Supernanny" were (b) _____ to force children to cry. Roger Graef believes that reality TV shows should be banned from using children under three, as children who appear on programmes (c) _____ as "Supernanny" could suffer long-term harm. These types of shows put babies and young children (d) _____ risk. In programmes like (e) _____ we see babies in acute distress, ignored or mishandled. It is time (f) _____ a halt and make sure neither the children (g) _____ their relationships with their parents are harmed in the short or longer term. Babies and children on reality shows should be regulated by the same laws (h) _____ child actors.

TO CALL	THESE	AT	TOLD	SUCH
CALLING	NOR	OR	HOW	AS

5. Write a composition of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics (3 points).

- In your view, has reality TV gone too far?
- Five years ago you decided to take part in a reality show. Describe your experience and how it changed your life.

Realizar una de las dos opciones propuestas (A o B) Bi aukerarik bat hartu behar duzu (A edo B)
OPCIÓN B/ B AUKERA FASE GENERAL/FASE OROKORRA

LYING IS GOOD FOR YOU

If I tell you lying is good for you, you probably won't believe me. But trust me, I'm not lying. Simply put, we lie because it works. Thus, we lie to avoid punishment, to maintain relationships, to please others and, of course, most of all, to please ourselves. Whenever we embellish our credentials or our stories, we are telling untruths to make ourselves appear and feel better.

What's more, we lie all the time. Robert Feldman, a psychology professor, conducted a study in which he secretly videotaped students' conversations with strangers. Then, he had the students examine the videotapes and identify the untruths. On average, they claim to have told three lies per ten minutes of conversation. And that number is probably far too low: we're likely to under-report the number of lies we tell (we lie about lying, that is).

Why are we so dishonest so often? Because dishonesty entails many advantages. Nobody wants to hear that they look heavier or less attractive. In truth, we consider those who are too honest to be blunt, antisocial and even pathological. A recent study found that the adolescents who are most popular with their peers were the ones that were the best at being deceptive. Also, there's scientific evidence showing that depressive people are more honest with themselves than non-depressive, or mentally healthy, people.

Strangely enough, despite the frequency with which we lie, we are pretty bad at it. Lying isn't easy. It takes more work to tell a lie than it does to tell the truth. You have to not only make up something, but also watch me to make sure I'm believing you. Nevertheless, if you intend to lie don't worry too much. People are easily fooled because our assumption is that people are telling the truth. What is more, often, we don't actually want to hear the truth. For example, when we ask a friend if we did something well, we want the response to be yes, regardless of its legitimacy. So while we'd like to say we value honesty, we also value dishonesty. After all, we've been taught the importance of lying from a very early age. The catch is, we don't call it lying, we call it tact.

1. Answer these questions about the text. Use your own words whenever possible (2 points, 1 each).

- Why was the number of lies identified in Feldman's study probably too low?
- What are the advantages of being dishonest?

2. Read the following statements, decide whether they are true or false and justify your answer by quoting evidence from the text (2 points, 0, 50 each).

- The author doesn't expect the reader to agree with the title of the text.
- If we lied frequently we would be good at it.
- Lying is difficult, however, it is easy to deceive people.
- "Having tact" actually means "lying".

3. Find in the text the word or group of words which match these definitions (1 point, 0, 20 each).

- Make something more attractive by adding ornamental or fictitious details. (Paragraph 1)
- People who are neither friends nor acquaintances. (Paragraph 2)
- Has. (Paragraph 3)
- Invent. (Paragraph 4)
- Not being affected by. (Paragraph 4)

4. Complete the text using the correct words from the box below. There are 2 words that you won't need (2 points, 0, 25 each).

One little white lie here. Another there. What could (a) _____ hurt? A new study suggests that honesty may indeed be the best policy, for (b) _____ your health and well-being. Most of us tell 11 lies (c) _____ week and it could lead to headaches, sore throats, and feeling sad and stressed. Anita Kelly, a psychology professor, spent 10 weeks tracking the health and lies of 110 adults. She asked half of them (d) _____ lying throughout the study period, (e) _____ meant no false statements, (f) _____ participants could still omit the truth and keep secrets. The results showed that when the participants told more lies, their health went down. And when they told the truth, it improved. In fact, telling three (g) _____ lies a week translated to a drastic drop in health (h) _____.

BOTH	A	WHICH	THOUGH	TO STOP
LESS	FEWER	COMPLAINS	COMPLAINS	IT

5. Write a composition of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics (3 points).

- Is lying good for you?
- Imagine you told a lie to please someone. Tell your story.

PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD 2014

ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS

CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN:

Apartado 1. Preguntas de comprensión e interpretación del texto.

a) Preguntas de comprensión y expresión. Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos. Se pretende medir las capacidades de comprensión de las ideas principales del texto y la expresión escrita. Se otorgará 1 punto por la comprensión y 1 punto por la corrección lingüística. Deberá evitarse copiar frases literales del texto.

b) Preguntas de comprensión. Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos. Se medirá exclusivamente la capacidad de comprensión de las ideas globales o aspectos más específicos del texto por medio de la identificación y reproducción de partes pertinentes del mismo, selección de la opción correcta, etc.

Apartado 2. Léxico.

Puntuación máxima: 1 punto. Las diferentes preguntas propuestas irán orientadas a comprobar la capacidad de comprensión del vocabulario del texto.

Apartado 3. Gramática.

Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos. Las preguntas de este apartado medirán la capacidad de utilización correcta de las estructuras morfosintácticas.

Apartado 4. Redacción

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos. Este apartado pretende medir la capacidad de transmitir un mensaje eficazmente, con corrección y coherencia. Se tendrá en cuenta la riqueza léxica y morfosintáctica utilizadas en la exposición. Igualmente se valorará la creatividad y la madurez demostrada.

Se calificará en función de los siguientes criterios específicos:

Contenido y presentación (1 punto)

- Citar y responder a lo que propone el título.
- Que sea una respuesta personal, elaborada en el examen, no un discurso prefabricado y memorizado o una mera repetición de las ideas o frases del texto.
- No se valorará la información irrelevante, tanto en cuanto al contenido como al léxico (exceso de fórmulas de relleno, frases memorizadas fuera de lugar, etc.)
- Clara organización y secuenciación de ideas, tanto a nivel de párrafo como a nivel textual.
- Se valorará la creatividad donde corresponda.
- Longitud: Deberá tenerse en cuenta la extensión exigida. Se quitará puntuación cuando la respuesta sea demasiado corta o demasiado larga.

Lengua: Forma y corrección (2 puntos)

- Corrección morfosintáctica: concordancias; morfología, uso de conectores, riqueza oracional (estructuras subordinadas); puntuación, etc.
- Variedad y adecuación léxica: tono y registro adecuado al tema elegido; ortografía; riqueza léxica, evitar calcos lingüísticos del castellano o euskera, evitar copiar el vocabulario del texto, etc.

***NOTA:** En cada prueba se especificará al final de cada sección de cada uno de los apartados la puntuación que se le adjudica.

