

Realizar una de las dos opciones propuestas (A o B)

Bi aukeretatik bat hartu behar duzu (A edo B)

OPCIÓN A/ A AUKERA

**WIKIPEDIA**

Jimmy Wales, the man who co-founded Wikipedia eight years ago, is in Monaco to be awarded the Monaco Media Prize. Wikipedia is an online encyclopaedia and its most distinctive feature is that anyone can contribute to it. This means that anyone can add or eliminate information! It is also the largest encyclopaedia in the world and yet survives on 25 paid staff and a core of dedicated volunteers who protect, edit and source the material uploaded every day.

At the moment, Wikipedia is undergoing two vital changes. One important development is foreign expansion. There are now over 175 languages across Wikipedia, with at least 1,000 entries each. *"It used to be a third of all Wikipedia articles were in English, but now under 20 per cent are"*, Mr Wales proudly announces. However, there are still some important languages which need to grow. The Arabic Wikipedia has approximately 110,000 entries despite having around 100 million native speakers. By contrast, the Finnish Wikipedia has around double the amount of entries with only five million speakers in the world.

On the other hand, Wikipedia has promised to launch new measures to improve accuracy. The measures will mean that modifications made by a new Wikipedia user to the page of a famous person will be held in a queue until the editors have checked the veracity of the new material. These measures will also help to fight the growing problem of vandalism on the site as there are more and more people using Wikipedia to insult celebrities.

No matter how Wikipedia evolves, it has one main advantage over printed encyclopaedias: it is much more dynamic. There are quite a few good examples of that. A small disgraceful event took place in Germany. One of the questions on the German version of 'Who Wants to be a Millionaire' was wrong. The show had referenced an answer on the German version of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which was wrong. *"It was wrong on Wikipedia as well, but we were able to update it immediately"*, Mr Wales explains.

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

- What are the two main changes Wikipedia is experiencing nowadays?
- Which is the main advantage of Wikipedia over printed encyclopaedias?

**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).**

- Wikipedia has few employees.
- Mr. Wales is happy that only under 20 per cent of Wikipedia articles are in English.
- The larger the number of speakers a given language has, the larger the number of Wikipedia entries in that language.
- The German quiz show "Who wants to be a millionaire" had used Wikipedia to get the answer.
- Find in the text the word, group of words or expressions which match these definitions (1 point, 0, 20 each).
  - The means of communication that reach large numbers of people, such as television, newspapers, and radio (paragraph 1).
  - Special, distinguishing (paragraph 1).
  - Short articles about something or someone in a dictionary or encyclopaedia (paragraph 2).
  - Initiate (paragraph 3).
  - To add the most recent information into something (paragraph 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).

A US school librarian has blocked Wikipedia on the school's computers. It (a) \_\_\_\_\_ started when a teacher (b) \_\_\_\_\_ Martin Luther King Jr. found white supremacist information in the leader's entry. (c) \_\_\_\_\_ a student researching the Vietnam War found that Wikipedia's casualty count (d) \_\_\_\_\_ been lowered. Also, at one point during the 2004 US election cycle one teacher found that President Bush's photograph had been replaced with (e) \_\_\_\_\_. The librarian said that many kids were stupid (f) \_\_\_\_\_ to take Wikipedia as (g) \_\_\_\_\_ it had been handed down from a mountain (h) \_\_\_\_\_ God on tablets of stone.

HITLER	WHETHER	ALL	ENOUGH	BY
RESEARCHING	THEN	IF	HAD	HITLER'S

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

- How has the internet changed the world?
- Last year, you wrote a rude message insulting a teacher. You published the message on the school web site and everyone in school read it. Explain what happened, why you did it and what were the consequences.

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## SCHOOL VIOLENCE

School violence has become a cause of concern in the US. If we look on the bright side, as terrible and frightening as incidents of school violence are, they are rare. Although it does not seem that way, due to the big newspaper headlines these crimes create, the vast majority of students will never experience violence at school or in college.

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School violence includes bullying, fighting with teachers and children, threatening and harassing etc. Yet, the most alarming cases are those that include killing teachers and students. Columbine is one of the best-known cases. In 1999 two students at Columbine High School killed one teacher and twelve students, injured twenty three other people and then killed themselves. These two young men and several others have left Americans asking one question: why?

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Mary Ann Poe, assistant professor of sociology, blames violent contents in television, movies, the Internet and video games. Children today have grown along with violence and are exposed to it earlier and more often than their parents were. This has caused children to believe that violence is the correct response when they are angry. Iris Shackleford, a teacher at Jackson Middle School, explains that school violence comes down to the family. Education begins at home and schools should add to it, but that's where it begins and that's where it ends - at the home. Teachers cannot leave school with the children. They should help to educate them as much as they possibly can, but the home needs to be doing the main part. Research shows that children who sit down to eat dinner with their families on a regular basis are at reduced risk for drug use, alcohol and tobacco use, and of becoming a juvenile offender.

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Prevention is the best solution, but what do we do with children who have already committed murder? Some argue that parents are to blame and should also pay. Others believe that the children who are killing people should be simply punished as adults in a court of law. Others say they suffer from mental diseases and they are unable to help themselves.

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

a. What's the connection between newspapers and school violence rates?

b. What do people think should be done with children who have killed?

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 Columbine murderers committed suicide.
- The parents of today's children were not exposed to violence.
- According to Iris Shackleford, teachers are just another instrument in children's education.
- Juvenile crime would rise if children ate dinner with their families.

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

- Focus the attention on favorable aspects of a situation (paragraph 1 or 2).
- Uncommon, unusual, seldom found (paragraph 1 or 2).
- Physically harmed (paragraph 1 or 2).
- Depends upon, basically, ultimately or in essence. (paragraph 3).
- A systematic investigation to establish facts and reach new conclusions (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).

There is a great concern about the incidence of violent behaviour (a) \_\_\_\_\_ children and adolescents. This complex and troubling issue needs (b) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully understood by parents, teachers and other adults. Children, (c) \_\_\_\_\_ young as preschoolers, can show violent behaviour. Violent behaviour in a child at any age always needs to be taken (d) \_\_\_\_\_ It should not be quickly dismissed as "just a phase they're going (e) \_\_\_\_\_" Violent behaviour in children and adolescents can include a wide range of behaviours like explosive temper tantrums, physical aggression, fighting or cruelty toward animals. (f) \_\_\_\_\_ a parent or other adult is concerned, they (g) \_\_\_\_\_ immediately go to a qualified mental health professional. Early treatment by a professional can often help. The goals of treatment typically focus on (h) \_\_\_\_\_ the child to learn how to control his/her anger.

WHENEVER	SHOULD	HELPING	THROUGH	AMONG
TO BE	AS	SERIOUSLY	ACCOUNT	ATTENDING

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

- How would you fight the different types of school violence (bullying, fights, threatening and insulting students and teachers etc.)?
- Last year, two of your classmates started to insult and beat a new student. You decided to help. Describe what happened.

**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD 2011**

**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.