



**PRUEBA DE ACCESO Y ADMISIÓN A LA
UNIVERSIDAD
ANDALUCÍA, CEUTA, MELILLA y CENTROS en MARRUECOS**
CURSO 2019-2020

**LENGUA EXTRANJERA
(INGLÉS)**

- Instrucciones:**
- a) Duración: 1 hora y 30 minutos.
 - b) Este examen consta de varios bloques. Debe responder a las preguntas que se indican en cada uno.
 - c) La puntuación está indicada en cada uno de los apartados.
 - d) No se permite el uso de diccionario.

El examen consta de 3 Bloques (A, B y C)

En cada bloque (**Comprehension, Use of English y Writing**) se plantean varias preguntas, de las que se deberá responder al número que se indica en cada uno. En caso de responder más cuestiones de las requeridas, serán tenidas en cuenta las respondidas en primer lugar hasta alcanzar dicho número. Las preguntas han de ser respondidas en su totalidad: si la pregunta tiene dos secciones, hay que responder ambas.

BLOQUE A (Comprensión lectora)

Puntuación máxima: 4 puntos

Debe responderse a las 8 preguntas de uno de los 2 textos propuestos.

I * COMPREHENSION (4 points). CHOOSE TEXT 1 OR TEXT 2 AND ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS FROM THAT TEXT ONLY.

TEXT 1: MUSIC THERAPY AND MENTAL HEALTH

- 1 Research shows that music therapy has benefits for various mental health conditions, including depression, trauma, and
2 schizophrenia. Music acts as a medium for processing emotions, trauma, and grief —but it can also be used as a relaxing or
3 calming agent. Because of its rhythmic and repetitive aspects, music affects the neocortex of our brain, which calms us and reduces
4 impulsivity. Depending on its content, music can match or alter our mood. Of course, there is music that can keep patients stuck
5 in a depressive, angry, or anxious state. However, therapists can choose a music that matches their patients' current mood and
6 then slowly shift to another that evokes a more positive or calm state.
- 7 Music therapy is not only about music itself. Mental illnesses are often treated with talk therapy, but it may not work in cases
8 where the patient is not ready to speak about some topics. In such cases analysing the lyrics of songs may provide a less
9 threatening approach to processing emotions. We all have a song that we appreciate and deeply connect to. Analysing lyrics
10 encourages individuals to identify and focus on those songs, and this allows them to talk about ideas and feelings that may correlate
11 with their own experience.
- 12 Finally, writing song lyrics, or even composing, may also help patients to express themselves in a positive and rewarding way.
13 Anyone can create lyrics that reflect their own thoughts and experiences. Some people can even select the instruments and sounds
14 that best go with the emotion behind their lyrics. This process can aid in building patients' self-esteem, because they feel better as
15 others listen to the lyrics they have created.

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

1. **Music therapy works...** (b)
(a) because everybody likes listening to music. (b) because the brain reacts to music.
(c) due to the connection between rhythm and lyrics. (d) because it establishes a link between patient and therapist.
2. **Writing song lyrics...** (c)
(a) requires special skills from patients. (b) is too difficult for patients.
(c) improves the way patients see themselves. (d) requires special skills from doctors.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS. (0.5 points each)

3. **Music therapy can only be used to treat serious mental problems.** *FALSE (lines 2-3) "—but it can also be used as a relaxing or calming agent."*
4. **Therapists can use music to gradually lead the patient to a better mood.** *TRUE (lines 5-6) "However, therapists can choose a music that matches their patients' current mood and then slowly shift to another that evokes a more positive or calm state."*
5. **Talk therapy always produces positive results.** *FALSE (lines 7-8) "...it may not work in cases where the patient is not ready to speak about some topics."*
6. **The analysis of lyrics tries to bring the patient's attention to songs that may express the way they feel.** *FALSE (lines 9-11) "Analysing lyrics... allows them to talk about ideas and feelings that may correlate with their own experience."*

7. **FIND IN THE TEXT:** (0.5 points)

- 7.1. ONE SYNONYM FOR "present" (adjective). *current (line 5)*
7.2. ONE OPPOSITE FOR "disease" (noun). *health (line 1)*



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8. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 8.1. ONE WORD MEANING “providing satisfaction or gratification.” *rewarding (line 12)*
8.2. ONE WORD MEANING “the words of a song” *lyrics (lines 8, 9, etc.)*

TEXT 2: GOOD SAMARITANS

- 1 Lourdes Arnaiz, who used to share what little she possessed, will always be alive in the minds of the people who knew her all
2 her life. She will also be remembered by someone who only lived with her for five days in 1984: Hugh Elliott, the current British
3 ambassador to Spain.
4 At age 19, Elliott arrived in Burgos without a place to stay. He was planning to pedal to Santiago de Compostela from there,
5 but his bicycle did not arrive in the same train as him. It was lost. Lourdes, who had never met him before, gave him food and
6 shelter for free until the bicycle appeared. But after those few days, Elliot never saw or heard about her again.
7 Thirty-five years later, the story has gone viral. The diplomat was recently in Burgos for an official visit and tried to locate the
8 woman who had helped him years ago. His message on Twitter soon surpassed anything he could have expected and thousands
9 of people shared his video online. That is how Alfonso Arnaiz, now 63, learned that the British ambassador was looking for his
10 sister, who had passed away in 1997 due to multiple sclerosis.
11 Alfonso himself knows what it's like to need assistance while traveling abroad. He was once on a trip in a car that broke down
12 and was forced to find help. The mechanic fixed the car for free and Alfonso could finally come back to Spain. Looking back with
13 nostalgia, Lourdes' brother feels that times have changed and that people are not as helpful today as they were in the past. “It is
14 harder for people to give something of themselves”, he said.

CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT OPTION (A, B, C or D). (0.5 points each)

9. In 1984, Hugh Elliot... *(d)*

- (a) made a bicycle trip to Burgos. (b) bought a bicycle in Burgos.
(c) was the British ambassador to Spain. (d) stayed at Lourdes' house.

10. Alfonso... *(a)*

- (a) also had problems in a foreign country. (b) met Hugh Elliot in 1984.
(c) helped Elliot in 1984. (d) had an accommodation problem.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS. (0.5 points each)

11. Lourdes was a very generous person. **TRUE** (line 1) “*Lourdes Arnaiz, who used to share what little she possessed,*”
12. Hugh Elliot and Lourdes have been in touch since they first met in Burgos in 1984. **FALSE** (line 6) “*...Elliot never saw or heard about her again.*”
13. Elliot was certain that his message to find Lourdes would go viral. **FALSE** (line 8) “*His message on Twitter soon surpassed anything he could have expected and thousands of people shared his video online.*”
14. Alfonso thinks that nowadays people are not as generous as they used to be. **TRUE** (line 13) “*Lourdes' brother feels that times have changed and that people today are not as helpful as they were in the past.*”

15. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 15.1. ONE OPPOSITE FOR “informal” (adjective). *official (line 7)*
15.2. ONE SYNONYM FOR “die” (verb). *pass(ed) away (line 10)*

16. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)

- 16.1. ONE WORD MEANING “very popular and spreading very quickly, especially through the Internet” *viral (line 7)*
16.2. ONE WORD MEANING “a place giving temporary protection” *shelter (line 6)*



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BLOQUE B (Uso de la lengua)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

Debe responder a 6 de las 12 preguntas propuestas.

II * USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; 0.5 points each). CHOOSE AND ANSWER ONLY 6 (SIX) QUESTIONS.

17. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH A CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS:

17.1. "The telephone rang while David... his homework." (do) *was doing*

17.2. "Famous people often have their books... by professional writers." (write) *written*

18. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT OPTION:

18.1. "She's just broken her arm, so she... be resting." shouldn't / ought to / doesn't have to / mustn't *ought to*

18.2. "Alba is very fond... detective stories." about / at / on / of *of*

19. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE ACTIVE VOICE: "The man who broke into our home has just been arrested." *The police/They have just arrested the man who broke into our home.*

20. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: "They are sending certificates to all the students who have passed." *All the students who have passed are being sent certificates / Certificates are being sent to all the students who have passed.*

21. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: "Matthew seldom buys sweet buns at Christie's." *How often does Matthew buy sweet buns at Christie's?*

22. JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY: "Anna designs her own clothes. She is studying in Milan." *Anna, who is studying in Milan, designs her own clothes. / Anna, who designs her own clothes, is studying in Milan.*

23. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "It's likely he broke the window." He might... *He might have broken the window.*

24. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE: "If we had gone to the school concert, ..." *Subject + would / could / might / should + have + past participle*

25. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: "He is too young to vote." He isn't... *He isn't old enough to vote.*

26. THERE ARE TWO MISTAKES IN THIS SENTENCE. FIND THE MISTAKES AND REWRITE THE SENTENCE CORRECTLY: "Nobody believe that you are going to get such well-paid job." *Nobody believes (that) you are going to get such a well-paid job.*

27. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO DIRECT SPEECH: "Tom asked Lily if she would give him a lift that evening." *Tom asked/said to/told Lily: "Can you / Will you / Would you give me a lift this evening?"*

28. USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM: *We want to know where our dog is.*

dog	know	we	want	our	where	to	is
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BLOQUE C (Redacción)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

Deberá realizar una redacción de aproximadamente 120 palabras de SOLAMENTE 1 de los dos temas propuestos.

III * WRITING (3 points)

29. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS ABOUT ONE OF THE TOPICS PROPOSED AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT. CHOOSE **ONE TOPIC** ONLY:

29.1. **Do you like music? What type of music do you like best?**

29.2. **Who do you admire? Explain.**