INGLÉS

EXAMEN OFICIAL REALIZADO EN ESPAÑA EN LA CONVOCATORIA PCE UNEDASISS 2021

INSTRUCTIONS

- You have 90 minutes to complete the exam.
- No additional material is permitted.
- Once the exam starts, you can only talk to an invigilator. Any other type of communication or the use of unauthorized devices or materials will result in the withdrawal of the exam. The latter will be labeled as ILLEGAL COPY and attached to the invigilator's report.
- The answers must be written in either blue ink or black ink.
- Do not use any correction fluid (for example, Tipp-Ex).
- Sheets not provided by the invigilators **must not** be used. All the answer sheets must be numbered in the boxes at the bottom of the sheet.

Grading Criteria

The exam consists of two parts:

a) PART I: It consists of **10** questions worth a total of **4 points**. 0,4 points are added for a correct answer; 0,15 points are deducted for an incorrect answer; no points are deducted for a blank response. Answers should be recorded on the OMR answer sheet. It is very important that you read the instructions on how your answers must be recorded. Answers recorded incorrectly will not be taken into account. There is one correct answer for each question: either a), or b) or c). In **Part I A)** you must choose and answer **8** out of the **11** Use of English questions provided. If you answer more than 8 questions, **only** the first 8 will be marked.

b) PART II: It consists of an essay which is worth **6 points**. You must write an essay on only **one** of the two subjects provided.

Part I.

A) Comprehension question of the text. Read the text and choose the correct answer. You must choose and answer only 2 out of the 3 question below (0,4 points each).

At many colleges and universities, from underfunded institutions to top-tier private colleges, many students have found themselves unable to meet basic needs during the coronavirus pandemic. Financial insecurity, previously accelerated by rising tuition costs and living expenses, has become even more acute because of the closure of campuses and loss of jobs. In response, across the country, students have created mutual aid networks: raising and redistributing tens of thousands of dollars to help their peers cover housing, medical costs, food and other essentials. Generally, students send in requests for small amounts of money, and network organizers will send them the funds using payment apps like Venmo.

"The pandemic has obviously exacerbated a lot of the inequalities that exist on college campuses," said Neha Tallapragada, 19, a sophomore who helped start an aid network at Rice University. "That's really been a painful experience for a lot of students. Students have been laid off from their jobs, or they've had to take on new responsibilities because of losses in family income, perhaps due to Covid-related layoffs." At some schools, students who depend on dorms for housing have struggled after their campuses closed. "We're trying to fulfill a lot of the needs that have been exacerbated or are there in a greater degree due to the pandemic," Ms. Tallapragada said.

At its core, mutual aid is a form of charity in which neighbors or peers work together to help each other out on a case-by-case basis. (The term is often attributed to "Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution," a 1902 essay collection by the Russian social theorist Peter Kropotkin, who argued that voluntary cooperation has been key to the flourishing of human civilization.)

Not all the aid networks operate in the same way. At Rice, aid recipients must provide a school ID number, while at Vanderbilt University, students and alumni have created a network for sharing temporary housing in addition to their cash distribution efforts. At Northeastern University, organizers aren't distributing money at all; instead, they use donations to stock a free food pantry and distribute personal protective equipment on campus.

Giving out money is "not something that we're opposed to, but it isn't something that we've been asked for by students," said Madeleine Allocco, 21, a junior at Northeastern who has helped with the organizing. The aid networks are entirely student-run, operating outside of any official college administration oversight.

At Georgetown University, students donate cash to a central Venmo account, according to one of the founders, Megan Huynh, 20. "Then we have a funding request form for students in need — both undergrads and graduate students — to request basically like a micro-grant of $50 to $100," she said. "And we just send them the money, no questions asked."

To date, the Georgetown mutual aid network has raised $25,000 from current students and some alumni, and has distributed $20,000. The money, which is meant to be used for "textbooks or weekly groceries, medication, things like that," has been raised from more than 900 donors, Ms. Huynh said, "so it's really shown the power of small grass-roots movements."

Sara Goldrick-Rab, a sociology professor at Temple University who studies college affordability, said: "These mutual aid networks are springing up because the new economics of college, which is what I tend to call it, puts students at a significant economic disadvantage."

1. According to the text:
   a) Students in prestigious universities have not been affected by the pandemic.
   b) Financial insecurity was never experienced before the pandemic.
   c) Students decided to raise funds to help their peers.

2. According to the text:
   a) The pandemic has aggravated disparity in the student population.
   b) The closure of campuses had no effect on student housing.
   c) The pandemic allowed students to concentrate on academic issues.

3. According to the text:
   a) Mutual aid is based on the desire to help peers who are in need.
   b) Georgetown university has distributed a quarter of the money raised.
   c) Only students are supposed to contribute to mutual aid.

B) Use of English. Choose the correct answer. You must choose and answer only 8 out of the 11 questions below (0,4 each).

4. Someone spilt red wine on the carpet and it´s _____.
   a) worn   b) stained   c) cracked

5. Nobody answering the phone doesn´t _____ mean there´s no-one there.
   a) necessarily   b) surely   c) wholly

6. Never _____ so much snow in Madrid.
   a) saw I   b) I have seen   c) have I seen

7. No sooner had I left_____ I heard them laughing.
   a) --   b) that   c) than

8. A: "I think their house is nice, but it´s got too much stuff in."
   B: "I know _____"
   a) what you think   b) what you mean   c) what you say

9. The famous dodo, which lived on the island of Madagascar, _____ extinct in the 17th century, owing to overhunting by European settlers.
   a) turned   b) became   c) goes

10. He´s had his car _____.
    a) when he passed his driving test   b) since he passed his driving test   c) as he passed his driving test

11. I don´t think Paris is_____.
    a) as dangerous like London   b) so dangerous as London   c) as dangerous as London

12. He can´t work out_____ he has to go to get the information he needs.
    a) where   b) whom   c) who

Escuela PCE – Examen de Inglés. Convocatoria ordinaria PCE UNEDasiss 2021

13. Choose the right option:
    a) The painting sold for three thousand euros.
    b) **The painting was sold for three thousand euros.**
    c) The painting was selling for three thousand euros.

14. Which word means the same or nearly the same as *accurate*?
    a) loose   b) inexact   **c) precise**

Part II

Write an essay of 150-180 words on ONE of the following subjects (6 points).

A – What would you do if you didn´t have enough money to pay your bills? Provide as many details as possible.

B – If you could go back to some time and place in the past, when and where would you go? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.

Suggested answer for Option A:

Not being able to make ends meet is a troublesome thing which can bring about problems. When that unfortunate situation presents itself, one needs to find solutions.

To begin with, the first thing I would do to try and get the required money to pay my bills would be to ask my parents for it. Fortunately for me, my parents have no money problems and they would be very happy to help me out. However, I understand that they cannot be saving me constantly. Thus, another thing I would do is reduce the amount of money I spend on unnecessary things, such as videogames. Finally, if that did not work out either, I would look for a part-time or weekend job which could help me to bring home more money and pay the bills.

To conclude, I believe that one can do anything one sets his/her mind on. In my case, I have always been able to pay my bills, but if one day I am not, I will definitely look for a solution to my predicament.

Suggested answer for Option B:

Being able to time travel has been one of humanity's dreams. That capacity would allow endless possibilities, both in the future and the past.

In my case, if I could time travel where and when I wanted, I would go to the United States' west coast, to cities such as San Francisco or Los Angeles during the 1960s and 1970s. When I see films whose story take place there and then, I always feel jealous of the characters. It was a time when Hollywood was awesome, many great movies of different genres were produced and actors such as James Dean, Bruce Lee, or Marilyn Monroe were still alive. Also, writers such as Truman Capote or Allen Ginsberg were writing their best novels and poems. One can see the glamour these famous stars had and how people enjoyed good music, alcohol,

freedom, and love. Two good examples would be the films *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* and *Forest Gump*, in which all these things are portrayed.

In conclusion, being able to time travel would be an amazing thing to do. Either to the past or to the future, there are many epochs worth seeing and experiencing.