



**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD
Y PRUEBA DE ADMISIÓN**
ANDALUCÍA, CEUTA, MELILLA y CENTROS en MARRUECOS
CURSO 2024-2025

**LENGUA EXTRANJERA II
INGLÉS - ADMISIÓN**

- Instrucciones:**
- a) Duración: 1 hora y 30 minutos.
 - b) Todas las cuestiones deben responderse en el papel entregado para la realización del examen y nunca en los folios que contienen los enunciados.
 - c) Este examen consta de varios bloques. Debe responder a las preguntas que se indican en cada uno.
 - d) La puntuación está indicada en cada uno de los apartados.
 - e) 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. Se deberá responder al número que se indica. En caso de aportar más de una respuesta, solo se tendrá en cuenta la que aparezca en primer lugar. Las preguntas han de ser respondidas en su totalidad: si la pregunta tiene dos secciones, hay que responder a ambas.

BLOQUE A (Comprensión lectora)

Puntuación máxima: 4 puntos

Debe responderse a las 8 preguntas del texto propuesto.

COMPREHENSION (4 points). READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER **ALL** THE QUESTIONS.

MONSIEUR TAN-TAN *KEY*

1 In 1840, Monsieur Leborgne arrived at the Bicêtre Hospital in Paris. He was a twenty-one-year-old man who exhibited an
2 unusual linguistic problem: Whenever he was asked a question, he would always answer by saying one syllable twice, *tan tan*, in
3 conjunction with quite varied intonation and expressive gestures. For this reason, the patient was nicknamed Tan-Tan. He spent
4 the rest of his life hospitalized. Through the years, his condition deteriorated until, eventually, the limbs on his right side were
5 paralyzed. On April 12, 1861, he was transferred to the surgery ward to be treated for gangrene. It was then that Pierre Paul Broca,
6 a doctor who worked at the hospital, met him.

7 One week earlier, Broca had participated in a meeting of the Anthropological Society. During this meeting, another doctor,
8 Ernest Auburtin, presented some interesting studies about the possibility of identifying the location of language in the human brain.
9 Auburtin was attempting to support the hypothesis that the brain did not work as a homogenous mass, at least when it came to
10 higher functions such as language. However, many scientists opposed the idea fiercely.

11 It did not take long for Broca to realize that the case he had come across constituted strong evidence to resolve the scientific
12 controversy. Although it was hard to determine exactly how much Tan-Tan understood, he clearly was able to interpret most of
13 what he heard. He could count and understand time. And neither his tongue nor his facial muscles had been affected by the
14 paralysis. In other words, Tan-Tan did not lack the cognitive or motor skills necessary for talking. His problem must have been,
15 therefore, a language-specific disability.

16 Tan-Tan died on April 17, 1861, and Broca did an autopsy of his brain. After careful examination, he concluded that a lesion
17 in Tan-Tan's left frontal lobe must have been the cause of his loss of language. Broca had just discovered the first anatomic
18 evidence for the localization of a specific brain function. Shortly thereafter, he gave a talk at the Anthropological Society that would
19 change our conception of how the brain works. Although not all of Broca's colleagues accepted his conclusions, the road to studying
20 the biological basis of language had already been taken. Modern neuroimaging techniques have shown that what is now known
21 as Broca's area is critically involved in grammar processing, sentence construction, and the coordination of language-related
22 functions.

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

A1. **According to the text, Tan-Tan...** *(d)*

- (a) was cured of his speech problem by Dr. Broca.
- (b) forgot his own name due to his language disability.
- (c) lost the ability to speak after the surgery.
- (d) used his body to assist in communicating with others.

A2. **According to the text, Broca...** *(b)*

- (a) met Auburtin through Tan-Tan's case.
- (b) provided proof of the brain region responsible for language.
- (c) disagreed with Auburtin's ideas at first.
- (d) gave a talk to refute Auburtin's hypothesis.

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

A3. **Tan-Tan was often in and out of the hospital until his death.** *FALSE (lines 3-4). "He spent the rest of his life hospitalized."*

A4. **Auburtin claimed that the brain as a whole is responsible for verbal ability.** *FALSE (lines 9-10). "Auburtin was attempting to support the hypothesis that the brain did not work as a homogenous mass, at least when it came to higher functions such as language."*



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- A5. **Tan-Tan maintained some mathematical skills.** *TRUE (line 13). "He could count (and understand time)."*
- A6. **At the time, the entire scientific community embraced Broca's ideas.** *FALSE (lines 19-20) "Although not all of Broca's colleagues accepted his conclusions (, the road to studying the biological basis of language had already been taken)."*
- A7. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)
A7.1. ONE SYNONYM FOR: **odd** (adjective) *unusual (line 2)*
A7.2. ONE SYNONYM FOR: **gathering** (noun) *meeting (line 7)*
- A8. FIND IN THE TEXT: (0.5 points)
A8.1. ONE WORD MEANING: **"to give a familiar name to a person instead of their real name."** *nickname(d) (line 3)*
A8.2. ONE WORD MEANING: **"to try to do something, especially something difficult."** *attempt(ing) (line 9)*

BLOQUE B (Uso de la lengua)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

Debe responder a las 6 preguntas de la opción escogida.

USE OF ENGLISH (3 points; 0.5 points each). CHOOSE OPTION 1 OR OPTION 2 AND ANSWER **ALL** THE QUESTIONS FROM THAT OPTION **ONLY**.

OPTION 1

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THE ORIGINAL MEANING. THE NEW SENTENCE MUST CLEARLY PRESENT A DIFFERENT LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE.

- BEGIN AS INDICATED OR USE THE WORD IN BRACKETS.
- THE WORDS PROVIDED MUST NOT BE CHANGED IN ANY WAY.

B1. **Adriana's performance wasn't as impressive as Julia's.**
Julia's performance...

Julia's performance was more impressive than Adriana's.

B2. **Mike is so unfit because he never does any exercise.**

If Mike...

If Mike did (some) exercise, he wouldn't be so unfit / he would be fit(ter).

B3. **I have arranged to have lunch with Joyce today.**

I am...

I am having / going to have lunch with Joyce today.

B4. **The babysitter takes care of Tommy in the afternoon.**

(LOOKS)

The babysitter looks after Tommy in the afternoon.

B5. **They were painting the house while we were away on holiday.**

(PAINTED)

The house was being painted while we were away on holiday. // We were having/getting our house painted while we were away on holiday.

B6. **You've been laughing at Sam's little brother.**

The person whom...

The person whom you have been laughing at is / was Sam's little brother.



OPTION 2

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THE ORIGINAL MEANING. THE NEW SENTENCE MUST CLEARLY PRESENT A DIFFERENT LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE.

- BEGIN AS INDICATED OR USE THE WORD IN BRACKETS.
- THE WORDS PROVIDED MUST NOT BE CHANGED IN ANY WAY.

**B7. 'I must hide Jane's birthday present before she gets home,' Karen said.
(HAD)**

Karen said that she had to hide Jane's birthday present before she got home.

B8. John is an only child.

John hasn't...

John hasn't got any brothers (or sisters) / siblings.

B9. The microwave was so heavy that I needed help to carry it.

It was...

It was such a heavy microwave that I needed help to carry it.

B10. The six o'clock train to Brighton couldn't leave because there was a storm.

(DUE)

The six o'clock train to Brighton couldn't leave due to a storm // Due to a storm, the six o'clock train to Brighton couldn't leave.

B11. Perhaps they didn't hear the good news last night.

(MIGHT)

They might not have heard the good news last night.

B12. Houdini was believed to be a fabulous magician.

People...

People believed that Houdini was a fabulous magician.

BLOQUE C (Redacción)

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos

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

WRITING (3 points)

C. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF AT LEAST 120 WORDS ABOUT ONE OF THE TOPICS PROPOSED AND FOCUS ON IT. CHOOSE **ONE TOPIC** ONLY:

- C1. In your opinion, what is the most revolutionary scientific innovation in history? Explain.
- C2. Telepathy: What would you use it for?