



Please answer the following 6 questions: 1) True/False; 2) Reading comprehension; 3) Vocabulary; 4) Grammar; 5) Phonetics, and 6) Composition. You can choose any of these 6 questions from the two exam options given (A or B). Note that you have only 2 possible options per question. When questions are composed of different subsections [i.e. questions 1 (True/False), 3 (Vocabulary), 4 (Grammar) and 5 (Phonetics)], you necessarily have to answer all the subsections of the chosen question without exception. Be careful not to separate or mix the different subsections of any question between the two options.

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes. Total score: 10 points.

OPCIÓ A

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions in English. USE YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Why has Selena Gomez deleted 'Instagram'?

The young American singer and actress, Selena Gomez, says she deleted 'Instagram' from her phone because it made her feel "depressed". Speaking ahead of the release of her new film, *The Dead Don't Die*, the 26-year-old said that social media negatively affected her self-esteem and that "it would make me feel not good about myself, and look at my body differently". The singer added that despite having more than 152 million 'Instagram' followers, she does not go on it much. "I used to use it a lot but I think it's become really unhealthy for young people, including myself, to spend all of their time fixating on all of these comments and letting this stuff in", she says.

Her comments come after she told audiences at Cannes Film Festival last month that she was scared of how social media could affect young people. Selena said at the event she was worried by how much people were spending their lives online. "It's a useful platform but it does scare me when you see young boys and girls not really aware of the news going on", she said. "It's dangerous for sure", she explained.

Selena has spoken frequently in the past about how she has had to delete 'Instagram' off her phone after receiving abuse from trolls (i.e. online bullies), or getting overwhelmed by comments from fans. She said back in 2017 that she would become obsessed with negative comments, which played on her insecurities. "It's like the trolls want to cut to your soul. Imagine all the insecurities that you already feel about yourself and having someone write a paragraph pointing out every little thing - even if it's just physical", she said.

Despite once being the most followed person in the world on 'Instagram' (Cristiano Ronaldo overtook her last year), the comments she has received have made her take lengthy breaks. She even told *Vogue* magazine that she no longer has the password to her own account - her assistant is in charge of it, and posts all her pictures too.

But Selena is not the first celebrity to take a break from social media. In December 2015, the popular English singer and songwriter, Ed Sheeran, announced he would be taking a break from social media too, and decided not to have a mobile phone either. "I've had such an amazing ride over the last five years but I find myself seeing the world through a screen and not my eyes", he posted on Facebook. Actress Millie Bobby Brown also quit 'Twitter' in June 2018 after 'Twitter' users began attacking the star with a homophobic meme, although the actress made a very brief reappearance in January 2019.

It would seem, therefore, that Selena is not the only star who has needed a digital detox.

Adapted from *BBC News*. June, 2019

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un cop acabat l'exercici

1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Explain WHY using your own words OR finding evidence in the text. NO marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE. (1 point)

a) Cristiano Ronaldo is more popular on 'Instagram' than Selena Gomez. (0.5)

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b) Several celebrities have taken a social media break. (0.5)

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2. In your own words and based on the ideas from the text, answer the following question. NO marks are given for *personal opinions* or *responses copied directly from the text*. (1 point)

What are the main reasons why Selena Gomez has deleted 'Instagram' from her phone?

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3. Find in the text words or phrases which mean the same as the ones below. In the case of verbs, ONLY *infinitive forms* will be accepted (1 point):

1) In advance, before an event happens. (0.25)

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2) To have control or responsibility for looking after something. (0.25)

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3) Likely to make you ill. Not physically fit. (0.25)

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4) Continuing for a long time, often too long. (0.25)

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4. Follow the instructions for each question and answer them (2 points):

4.1. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (0.5)

A: What Jane (do) right now?

B: She's probably checking her 'Instagram'. She really
..... (obsess) with getting 'likes'.

4.2. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. (0.5)

a) She had no (choose) but to delete her son's 'Instagram' account.

b) After viewing her 'Instagram' stories he got really (anxiety).

4.3. Rewrite the following sentence using the 2nd conditional form. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. (0.5)

She receives many offensive comments so she will delete the application.

If she

4.4. Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech. (0.5)

'I will block them on Instagram and Facebook', she said to me.

She said

5. Look at the highlighted part of the words below. Three of the words in each line (A, B, C, D) contain the same sound. Circle the word which contains a different sound (1 point):

5.1. A) cool B) you C) could D) chew (0.25)

5.2. A) heat B) hello C) honour D) how (0.25)

5.3. A) slow B) out C) owl D) count (0.25)

5.4. A) marched B) exited C) fished D) looked (0.25)



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OPCIÓ B

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions in English. USE YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Why Japan is so successful at returning lost property

For most, losing a wallet or purse is more than an inconvenience. Not only does misplacing your wallet leave you without a way of paying for a few hours, it could also mean cancelling your cards and changing the locks on your house. But there is one place where you are disproportionately likely to be reunited with your belongings again – Tokyo. With an inner-city population fast approaching 14 million people, millions of items go missing here each year. But a staggering number of them find their way home. In 2018, over 545,000 ID cards were returned to their owners by Tokyo Metropolitan Police – 73% of the total number of lost IDs. Likewise, 130,000 mobile phones (83%) and 240,000 wallets (65%) found their way back. Often these items were returned the same day.

“When I was living in San Francisco, I remember a news story about someone in Chinatown who lost their wallet and someone else turned it in to the police”, says Kazuko Behrens, a psychologist from SUNY Polytechnic Institute, New York. It was such a rare case that the finder was interviewed on the local news channel and given the title “Honest man”. Such acts of ostensible integrity are not such a rarity in Japan. For Japanese people in some ways it has become more rare if you do not return a wallet. That would be a real surprise.

The officers based at Japan’s small neighbourhood police stations, called *kōban*, have a very different image from police elsewhere. These stations are very abundant in cities, meaning you are never too far from help. The officers stationed at the *kōban* are friendly – they are known to help the elderly cross the road. “If a child sees a police officer on the road, they usually greet them”, says Masahiro Tamura, a lawyer and law professor at Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan.

“Handing in a lost or forgotten item is something that is taught at a young age”, says Tamura. “Children are encouraged to deliver lost items to the *kōban*, even if it is 10 yen (7 pence)”. The motivations behind this are complex and deeply rooted in Japanese culture. Broadly speaking, people in East Asia share collectivistic traits – prioritising others and engaging in behaviours that benefit the group – rather than individualistic traits, which are more often selfishly motivated. “The collectivist view is about belongingness. Doing a good deed, returning a wallet; you feel that in the future someone else will do the same”, says Kazuko Behrens.

But does this tell the whole picture about Japan’s relationship with honesty? According to Mark D. West, a professor at the University of Michigan Law School, US, the abundance of police officers and cultural traditions that encourage people to think first of others are perhaps more enlightening than any notion that the Japanese are more honest. “People in Japan have their lost property returned because of laws and norms, not some intrinsic notion of honesty. But it works”, says Mark D. West.

Adapted from *BBC News*. January, 2020



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1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Explain WHY using your own words OR finding evidence in the text. NO marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE. (1 point)

a) It would be really surprising for Japanese people not to return a lost wallet. (0.5)

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b) Mark D. West thinks that Japanese people are more honest than the rest of the world. (0.5)

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2. In your own words and based on the ideas from the text, answer the following question. NO marks are given for personal opinions or responses copied directly from the text. (1 point)

Why was the person who found a wallet in Chinatown in San Francisco called an "Honest man"?

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3. Find in the text words or phrases which mean the same as the ones below. In the case of verbs, ONLY infinitive forms will be accepted (1 point):

1) An action, something that someone does, especially something that is very good or very bad. (0.25)

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2) To put something in the wrong place and lose it, especially temporarily. (0.25)

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3) Things that keep a door fastened and are usually opened with a key. (0.25)

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4) In or to another place or other places. (0.25)

.....

4. Follow the instructions for each question and answer them (2 points):

4.1. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (0.5)

A: Where you (find) that wallet?

B: It was lying on the floor.

A: You (return) it to the police station.

4.2. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (0.5)

a) Tom had his car (steal) last night.

b) I'm sure they will find your passport. You needn't (worry).

4.3. Fill the blanks in the following two sentences with a phrasal verb that means the same as the verb in brackets. (0.5)

a) They are very upset. Someone (enter a building by using force) their house last night and stole all their money.

b) There's a bag on the floor. Could you it? (lift something).

4.4. Join the following two sentences with a relative pronoun. (0.5)

The two men were arrested yesterday. They have now been released.

.....

5. Look at the highlighted part of the words below. Three of the words in each line (A, B, C, D) contain the same sound. Circle the word which contains a different sound (1 point):

5.1. A) noise B) hello C) soap D) snowing (0.25)

5.2. A) baker B) queen C) equal D) cinnamon (0.25)

5.3. A) scissors B) books C) please D) sir (0.25)

5.4. A) laughed B) rained C) fixed D) helped (0.25)

● Tú puedes. Y nosotros te ayudamos a demostrarlo.

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6. Write a composition of 120-150 words on the following topic. Answer **ALL** the questions (4 points):

Do you think social and cultural norms influence our ways of thinking and behaving? To what extent is it important to understand cultural differences? Explain.

Dotted lines for writing the composition.

Total number of words:

Assessment criteria:					
Task fulfilment:	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1
Grammar:	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1
Organisation:	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1
Vocabulary:	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1
Total :					





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