



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.

Who is Greta Thunberg, the 'Fridays For Future' activist?

One day in late August 2018, Greta Thunberg took up position outside Sweden's Parliament for the first time. She held a simple sign, black letters on a white board that said "School Strike for Climate". "It felt like I was the only one who cared about the climate and the ecological crisis", she told the BBC. The 15-year-old was by herself, but not for long. Within a year, her school strike had inspired millions of young people around the world to take to the streets and demand action on climate change.

Greta Thunberg, the elder of two girls, was born on 3 January, 2003. She grew up in Stockholm with her mother Malena Ernman, an opera singer, and her actor father Svante Thunberg. Greta's father is a descendant of Svante Arrhenius, a scientist who came up with a model of the greenhouse effect. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1903. Greta said her parents were "as far from climate activists as possible" before she made them aware of the issue.

Greta explains that she first learned about climate change when she was eight and could not understand why people were not taking action. In 2018, she decided to start protesting in front of the Swedish parliament building, promising to continue until the government met the carbon emissions target set out by world leaders in Paris on 2015. After she was pictured outside the Swedish parliament building with her sign, the teenager's protests went viral on social media. As support for her cause grew, other strikes started around the world, and the message spread with the hashtag #FridaysForFuture. By December 2018, more than 20,000 students around the world had joined her in countries including Australia, the UK, Belgium, the US and Japan. Greta travelled to some of the strikes in Europe, choosing to travel by train to limit her impact on the environment.

In September 2019, Greta travelled to New York to attend the United Nations Climate Conference. The week of her arrival, millions of people around the world took part in a climate strike. During her address at the United Nations she blamed politicians for relying on young people for answers to climate change. "How dare you", she said. "I shouldn't be up here. I should be back in school on the other side of the ocean, yet you all come to us young people for hope. How dare you?". At the end of 2019, she was named *Time Magazine's* Person of the Year.

However, Greta's message has not been well received by everyone. After her United Nation appearance, US President Donald Trump appeared to mock her by saying she "seems like a very happy young girl looking forward to a bright and wonderful future". Russian President Vladimir Putin also called her a "kind but poorly informed teenager".

But what is next for Greta Thunberg? After taking some time off, Greta's father told BBC Radio 4 that his daughter "really wants to go back to school".

Adapted from *BBC News*, January, 2020



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) Greta Thunberg's parents were dedicated climate activists before she became a climate activist herself. (0.5)

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b) US President Donald Trump supported Greta Thunberg's cause after her attendance at the United Nations Climate Conference. (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 did Greta Thunberg criticise politicians during her speech at the United Nations Climate Conference?

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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) To have a particular amount of time away from work or school. (0.25)

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2) Alone, on one's own, unaccompanied. (0.25)

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3) To become very popular and spread very quickly. (0.25)

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4) A goal. Something that you try to achieve. (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: you (attend) the conference on climate change this Friday?

B: Yes, of course. I (not miss) it for anything!

4.2. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate word (Use only ONE word in each blank). (0.5)

a) When does the climate meeting begin? It has begun.

b) It's been over a yearGreta Thunberg first went on strike at school.

4.3. Turn the following sentence into the passive voice. (0.5)

The journalists are interviewing her on the radio at the moment.

She

4.4. Rewrite the following sentence using the 3rd conditional form. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. (0.5)

She began her school strike for the climate. People did not pay so much attention to this issue.

If she

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) see** **B) will** **C) busy** **D) village** (0.25)

5.2. **A) where** **B) cheer** **C) rare** **D) air** (0.25)

5.3. **A) casual** **B) pleasure** **C) vision** **D) miss** (0.25)

5.4. **A) looked** **B) booked** **C) moved** **D) developed** (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.

Love and dating after the 'Tinder' revolution

How many couples will have met online these days? More than ever before is the safe answer, as online dating continues to sweep the world. Technology has radically changed romance, with online dating growing massively in popularity. Now apps, such as 'Tinder', with their speedy account set-ups have taken dating to another level.

'Tinder' launched in 2012 on the back of the explosion in smartphone use. Jordan Brown, a 24-year-old blogger, says she met her current boyfriend, who lived an hour-and-a-half away, on 'Tinder' in October 2016. She would not have met him otherwise, she says. When 30-year-old Sara Scarlett moved to Dubai in 2015, she joined 'Tinder' to meet new people. She met her last boyfriend after a month. But getting dates can be difficult, she explains. "You spend ages chatting to these guys and then they don't even want to go for a coffee", she says. 'Tinder' dates also proved a problem for Jordan: "There are hundreds of timewasters and losers on there who have nothing better to do than mess you around", she observes.

Despite such frustrations, dating apps have grown relentlessly. Pew Research found that 59% of adults now think online dating is a good way to meet people. Even in 2005, 20% of same-sex couples were meeting online. That rocketed to 70% by 2010, according to sociologists. Online dating has been particularly useful for gay men, as homosexuality is still punishable by death in five countries and parts of two others.

Traditionally, dating services required members fill in exhaustive questionnaires. Nowadays, a small amount of text - 300 to 400 words from 'Twitter' posts - is enough for their software to decide how much two people will have in common, claims Daigo Smith, co-founder of the dating site 'LoveFlutter'. 'LoveFlutter' has worked with a natural language processing firm to create new approaches to matching people. These are based on research by James Pennebaker, a social psychology professor at the University of Austin (Texas), who, after studying 86 couples, found that partners using similar frequencies of words - articles, conjunctions, and pronouns - were most likely to be together after three months.

Another data-based approach is to use your smartphone's location to find potential dates. 'Happn', a mobile dating app, analyses where you have been during the day, then shows you people who passed within 250 metres of you. These people will be easiest to meet in real life, says Claire Certain, a 'Happn' executive. "It's really just about meeting and giving it a try. If it's going to be a good match or not is very mysterious, chemistry is very surprising", she says.

The next technological wave in online dating will feature augmented and virtual reality, the experts believe. "Rather than going to a bar, you'll spend your evening going into virtual bars buying other avatars virtual drinks with your cryptocurrency", says Daigo Smith.

So online dating is here to stay - and will embrace new technologies as they emerge - but when it comes to love, there are no guarantees.

Adapted from BBC News. February, 2018

● Tú puedes. Y nosotros te ayudamos a demostrarlo.

Prueba gratis

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) Dating apps have been gaining increasing popularity. (0.5)

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b) 'Happn' uses your smartphone's location to help its users to meet new people in virtual bars. (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)

According to some of its users, why are 'Tinder' dates thought to be problematic?

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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) A couple or a pair of people or things that go together well. (0.25)

.....

2) Under other circumstances, in a different way. (0.25)

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3) Attraction between people when they like each other. (0.25)

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4) To cause people problems, especially by changing your mind often and not being completely honest. (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: you ever (try) a dating app?

B: Not yet, but it (seem) an interesting option.

4.2. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate word (Use only ONE word in each blank). (0.5)

a) I prefer to meet people in person than meet them online.

b) There were weird people that I decided to unsubscribe from that dating site.

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) (be careful) or you'll get into trouble.

b) I stopped using 'Tinder' because I'm just (be bored, tired or annoyed by something) with meeting so many losers!

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

Jane is a very sweet girl. I met her on a dating website.

.....

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) toy B) noise C) toe D) coin (0.25)

5.2. A) and B) about C) capable D) focus (0.25)

5.3. A) thief B) tough C) phone D) five (0.25)

5.4. A) sorted B) moved C) divided D) twisted (0.25)



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