

INGLÉS (PRUEBA DE COMPETENCIA ESPECÍFICA)

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA PRUEBA Y CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES/INSTRUCTIONS

- Dispone de 90 minutos para realizar el examen.
- Material permitido: NINGUNO
- Mientras tenga el examen en su poder SÓLO puede comunicarse con los miembros del Tribunal de examen. Cualquier otro tipo de comunicación o uso de dispositivos o materiales no autorizados supondrá la retirada del examen, lo que será reflejado en el Acta como COPIA ILEGAL.
- El examen debe realizarse con bolígrafo azul o negro.
- No puede utilizar ningún tipo de corrector (Tipp-Ex).
- No puede utilizar ninguna hoja que no haya sido entregada por algún miembro del Tribunal de examen. Las hojas de respuesta deben ir numeradas en las casillas que aparecen en la parte inferior.
- 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 labelled 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 answer sheets must be numbered in the boxes at the bottom of the sheet.

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN/GRADING CRITERIA

La prueba consta de dos partes:

- PRIMERA PARTE:** Bloque de 8 preguntas objetivas con un valor total de 4 puntos. Cada acierto suma 0,5 puntos, cada error resta 0,15 y las preguntas en blanco no computan. Para contestar a este bloque debe utilizarse la hoja de respuestas Tipo Test. Es MUY IMPORTANTE leer las instrucciones sobre cómo deben marcarse las respuestas. Las respuestas marcadas incorrectamente no se tendrán en cuenta. Solo hay una respuesta correcta – a), b) o c) – para cada pregunta. En la **Parte I A)** debe elegir y contestar a 2 de las 3 preguntas sobre el texto. Si contesta a las 3 preguntas, **solo** se computarán las 2 primeras. En la **Parte I B)** debe elegir y contestar a 6 de las 8 preguntas sobre uso del inglés. Si contesta a más de 6 preguntas, **solo** se computarán las 6 primeras.
- SEGUNDA PARTE:** Bloque de redacción con valor total de 6 puntos. Debe escribir una redacción sobre uno de los dos temas propuestos.

The exam consists of two parts:

- PART I:** It consists of 8 questions worth a total of 4 points. 0,5 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 only one correct answer for each question: either a), or b) or c). In **Part I A)** you must choose and answer 2 out of the 3 questions on the text. If you answer the 3 questions, **only** the first 2 will be marked. In **Part I B)** you must choose and answer 6 out of the 8 Use of English questions provided. If you answer more than 6 questions, **only** the first 6 will be marked.
- 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 questions on the text. Read the text and choose the correct answer. You must choose and answer only 2 out of the 3 questions below (0,5 points each).

To most of the world they are just amusing pictures of an adorable cartoon bunny sitting beside, or sometimes inexplicably amidst, a bowl of rice. But in China, where these images have been circulating on social media, they carry a deeper, and more serious meaning. "Rice bunny" (米兔), as this

collection of images and emojis are known, emerged in 2018 as part of the global #MeToo movement among women to expose sexual harassment. In China, where state censorship saw hashtags related the campaign being blocked, internet users had to find an alternative to coordinate the movement in their country. As an image it looks innocuous enough, but when the words for the two seemingly unrelated subjects are said aloud, the true meaning becomes clear – they are pronounced "mi tu". Through the use of this translinguistic homophone, women in China were able for a time to share their stories and spread the word about the #MeToo movement within a country that can be highly suspicious of organised social movements.

On the surface, internet memes are a ubiquitous source of light entertainment – a way for people to express themselves through cleverly remixed templates of text, images and videos. They are arguably the wallpaper of our social media feeds and often provide us with a few minutes of idle, amusing fodder for procrastination during our day. But memes also have a serious side, according to researchers looking at modern forms of communication. They are a language in themselves, with a capacity to transcend cultures and construct collective identities between people. These sharable visual jokes can also be powerful tools for self-expression, connection, social influence and even political subversion. Internet memes "are one of the clearest manifestations of the fact there is such a thing as digital culture", says Paolo Gerbaudo, a reader in digital politics and director of the Centre for Digital Culture at Kings College London. Gerbaudo describes memes as a "sort of a ready-made language with many kinds of stereotypes, symbols, situations. A palette that people can use, much like emojis, in a way, to convey a certain content".

According to social media site Instagram, at least one million posts mentioning "meme" were shared every day in 2020. But what is it that makes the internet meme so popular and why is it such an effective way of conveying ideas? Of course, memes have been around long before the rise and reproduction of familiar internet memes like the Distracted Boyfriend or the many wise faces of "Doge". Richard Dawkins, the evolutionary biologist, coined the term "meme" in his 1976 book *The Selfish Gene*, likening discrete bits of human culture that propagate between people to genes. Dawkins shortened the ancient Greek word "mimeme" – with an apology to his classicist colleagues – to meme, to rhyme with "cream". He suggested that memes were melodies, ideas, catchphrases or bits of information that leap from brain to brain through imitation, expediting their transmission. He coined the term to highlight

just how human culture can replicate itself. And in that sense memes have been around probably since humans have had cultures they have shared. But we can also see the kernels of what makes modern internet memes so successful in ancient forms of popular culture. "We see the replication of mundane reality in many forms of art," says Idil Galip, a doctoral researcher at the University of Edinburgh, and founder of the Meme Studies Research Network. "Even going back to, let's say, Hellenic times, you've got something like tragic theatre, that takes things that happen to you that are upsetting and real-life and makes them into comedic things, which is what memes do."

With the arrival of the internet, however, memes have become a more tangible phenomenon that can be observed as they grow, spread and mutate. Researchers at Facebook showed in a study in 2014 just how widely memes posted on the social media site can spread and evolve. In one example, they found 121,605 different variants of one particular meme posted across 1.14 million status updates. Shifman's definition of memes, now widely used in the field, describes them as "a group of texts with shared characteristics, with a shared core of content, form, and stance". Broadly, "content" refers to ideas and ideologies, while "form" to our sensory experiences such as audio or visual, and "stance" to the tone or style, structures for participation, and communicative functions of the meme.

Fundamentally, no meme is an island. "A text that just spreads well, and a lot of people see it, is not a meme," says Shifman. "It's viral. But if a lot of people create their own versions then it becomes a group of texts and then it's a meme." But for an idea to become a meme, it needs to be shared. Most successful internet memes – in that they spread wide and far – share a few key attributes. Many of us gained a new appreciation for memes during the pandemic as a welcome source of light relief. Research conducted during the 2020 lockdown in Spain by Lucía-Pilar Cancelas-Ouviña, a professor of didactics of language and literature at the University of Cádiz, found humour was a core feature of memes shared using the messaging application WhatsApp. Cancelas-Ouviña suggests it helped take the sting out of the fear and uncertainty that was widespread at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic, a finding supported by other studies elsewhere.

1. The text is about...

- a) rabbits and the #MeToo movement.
- b) the power of internet memes.

c) evolutionary biology in China.

2. According to the text, memes...

- a) are static entities.
- b) made the pandemic more bearable.
- c) come from Hellenic times.

3. According to the text,

- a) memes' content is exclusively serious.
- b) Internet memes can contribute to the formation of a collective identity among marginalized groups.
- c) the word 'meme' was coined in Greek times.

B) Use of English. Choose the correct answer. You must choose and answer only 6 out of the 8 questions below (0,5 points each).

4. Javier is a _____ boy, always with a smile on his face.

- a) sympathetic
- b) shy
- c) cheerful

5. He doesn't enjoy his German classes. He is not keen _____ languages.

- a) on
- b) in
- c) for

6. Don't worry about the exam. Just _____ your best.

- a) get
- b) make
- c) do

7. I was really pleased when I heard she _____ the exam.

- a) pass
- b) had passed
- c) passes

8. We've bought a new radio for Mike but it is not very good. We'll have to look for _____ one.

- a) another
- b) the second
- c) any

9. Charles had a car accident. _____ he _____ too fast?

- a) Is/driving
- b) Has/driven
- c) Had/been driving

10. My older sister, who has four children _____, is a musician.

- a) of own
- b) of her own
- c) of her

11. Which word means the same as *however*?

a) also

b) moreover

c) nevertheless

Part II

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

A- Technology is making communication easier in today's world, but at the expense of personal contact. To what extent do you agree? Provide ideas from your own experience of life.

B- Have you ever fallen in love? Do you believe in romantic love? Provide as many details as possible.