

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2 DE INGLÉS

CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA PARA POBLACIÓN
ESCOLAR - CURSO 2021/22

PRODUCCIÓN Y COPRODUCCIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

CUMPLIMENTE LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS:

APELLIDOS: _____

NOMBRE: _____

CENTRO ESCOLAR: _____

INSTRUCCIONES PARA REALIZAR ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 75 minutos

- Esta prueba consta de dos tareas. Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las redacciones escritas a lápiz o en tinta roja no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- El uso de cualquier dispositivo electrónico queda prohibido durante toda la prueba. El móvil tendrá que permanecer apagado y guardado.
- **Atención: Este documento contiene las dos tareas y el espacio para escribir la versión definitiva.**
- **Las tareas que no se ajusten a las instrucciones no se calificarán**

PUNTUACIÓN: / 10

TABLA DE CORRECCIÓN-PCTE
NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2 DE INGLÉS – PCEI PARA POBLACIÓN ESCOLAR –
CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA - CURSO 2021/22

TAREA UNO: Read the instructions below carefully and write an email of 90-110 words.

Your closest friend's family is moving to Greece and he/she is worried because of all the changes he/she will have to adapt to in a short period of time. Write him/her an email giving some advice on how to cope with the new situation. Include the following points:

- Words to cheer him/her up
- New opportunities
- Ideas to keep in touch and maintain your friendship.

COMPETENCIA LÉXICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utiliza un vocabulario amplio y evita la repetición mediante reformulaciones. • Su precisión léxica es generalmente alta, aunque tenga alguna confusión o cometa alguna incorrección al seleccionar las palabras, sin que afecte a la comunicación. • <i>Adapt, adjust, alter, cure, disappear, dissolve, exchange, expand, fade, increase, promote, reduce, renew, renovate, replace, transform, vary, decide, decision, encourage, pursue, experience, cultivate, liberty, attitude, move, move houses, settle down, travel abroad, change of life, to change your mind, to change your tune, to have a change of heart, to turn over a new leaf, light at the end of the tunnel, rose-colored glasses, Chin up!, Smile!, It's not the end of the world!, Worse things happen at sea, Look on the bright side..., Every cloud has a silver lining, Practice makes perfect, Lighten up!, There's no use crying over spilt milk, etc.</i>
COMPETENCIA GRAMATICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utiliza diversas estructuras simples con un alto grado de control, y algunas estructuras más complejas. • Comete errores solo al utilizar estructuras más complejas, pero sin que afecte a la comunicación. • Indirect questions (<i>Ask yourself whether you wish to...</i>) • Emphasis with auxiliary verbs (<i>You do need to...</i>) • The... the... + comparatives (<i>The angrier you get, the harder it gets to...</i>) • Present tenses (including present perfect simple and continuous) • Adjectives as nouns (<i>The Greek are open-minded...</i>) • Narrative tenses (past perfect continuous) • <i>So / Such... that...</i> • Future perfect (<i>After some time, you'll have got used to living in Greece...</i>) • Future perfect continuous (<i>In April, you will have been living there for 3 months...</i>) • Conditionals (<i>zero, first, second, third</i>) (<i>If I were you...</i>) • Wish for present / future (<i>I wish you saw the opportunity that you have...</i>) • Wish for past regrets (<i>I wish you'd told me before about your concerns...</i>) • Wish + would/wouldn't to express annoyance (<i>I wish you would stop complaining...</i>) • <i>Used to</i> (<i>You used to say you wanted a change in your life...</i>) • <i>Get used to / Be used to</i> • Verb patterns with gerunds and infinitives • Verb patterns with gerunds and infinitives with change in meaning (<i>remember, try, stop...</i>) • Past modals (<i>You must have told your parents that...</i>) • Stative verbs (correct use) • Passive voice (<i>It is said that Greek..., Greece is thought to...</i>) • Reporting verbs (<i>Last year you told me not to...</i>) • Clauses of contrast (<i>Although you might see this as something negative...</i>) • Clauses of purpose (<i>Living in a foreign country is the best scenario to learn...</i>) • Relative clauses (<i>Greece is a country where people...</i>) • Adverbs and adverbial phrases • Uncountable and plural forms • Quantifiers (<i>all, every, both, etc.</i>) • Articles • <i>You'd better...</i>

<p>COMPETENCIA DISCURSIVA Y ORGANIZATIVA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce un texto organizado y coherente usando diversos mecanismos de cohesión. • Puntúa y usa la ortografía de manera correcta, aunque puede evidenciarse cierta influencia de otra lenguas. En textos largos, distribuye las ideas en párrafos lógicos y claros. <p>In general terms, emails contain an opening and a closing formula; an introductory and closing paragraph; and the body, which will consist of as many paragraphs as ideas you are asked to discuss.</p> <p>1st paragraph: Opening formula 2nd paragraph: Introductory paragraph - Presenting the topic 3rd paragraph: Body - Giving advice / New opportunities / Cheering up 4th paragraph: Closing formula</p> <p><u>Linking words:</u></p> <p>Sequence: First/-ly, Second/-ly..., Next, Last, Finally, In addition, Moreover, Another, Also... Result: So, As a consequence... Emphasis: Undoubtedly, Indeed, Obviously, Generally, In fact, Particularly, Clearly... Addition: And, Also, Too, As well as... Reason: For, Because, Since, As, Because of... Example: For instance, For example, That is, Such as... Contrast: However, Still, Although, Even though, Though, Yet... Comparison: Likewise, Like, Just like, Just as, Same as, Not only... but also...</p>
<p>ADECUACIÓN DE LA TAREA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Se expresa con educación y elige el registro adecuado. Para ello utiliza las expresiones lingüísticas apropiadas para el contexto. Se ajusta a la tipología textual propuesta. • Desarrolla las ideas principales con detalle y de manera inteligible, aportando contenido relevante y ejemplificando, si es necesario, para la tarea propuesta. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal language (contractions, colloquial expressions, phrasal verbs, some grammar inconsistencies [You get it?], etc.) • Required information: Opening and closing (informal) – Advice – Mentioning new opportunities – Cheering the recipient up. • Expressions and information in the task description are not used in the text.

TAREA DOS: Read the instructions below carefully and write an opinion essay of 170-190 words.

Since Instagram, Youtube and TikTok became household names, social media influencers have invaded public life. They influence the life of millions, especially the younger audience, and dictate what we consume and think. Your Philosophy teacher, in collaboration with the English Department, has asked you to write an opinion essay expressing your view on the topic 'Are social media influencers positive role models for today's youth?' Include the following points:

- Fake or real life
- Impact on children and teens
- *Oversharing and cyberstalking*

COMPETENCIA LÉXICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utiliza un vocabulario amplio y evita la repetición mediante reformulaciones. • Su precisión léxica es generalmente alta, aunque tenga alguna confusión o cometa alguna incorrección al seleccionar las palabras, sin que afecte a la comunicación. • <i>To go viral, troll, hater, vlogger, meme, mash-up, blogosphere, AMA, clickbait, brand awareness, content, deliverables, engagement, hashtag, lifestyle, native, organic, stories, snapchat, follower, trend, topic, interactive, vlog, blog, like, opinion, underlying, socialization, database, unbiased, oriented, virtual, virtually, objective, informative, descriptive, impartial, subjective, ethical, damaging, ground-breaking, unreliable, reliable, horrifying, scandalous, misleading, factual, slanderous, serious, exciting, depressing, platform, tweeter, cyberbully, streaming, surf the net, get your wires crossed, take by storm, behind closed doors, both sides of the coin, raise/lift the curtain, turn a blind eye, No news is good news, whistle-blower, etc.</i>
COMPETENCIA GRAMATICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utiliza diversas estructuras simples con un alto grado de control, y algunas estructuras más complejas. • Comete errores solo al utilizar estructuras más complejas, pero sin que afecte a la comunicación. • Indirect questions (<i>I wonder what a good role model would be like.</i>) • Emphasis with auxiliary verbs (<i>Influencer do need to project a positive image.</i>) • The... the... + comparatives (<i>The younger the audience, the riskier it is to...</i>) • Present tenses (including present perfect simple and continuous) • Adjectives as nouns (<i>The most dangerous influencers are the rich and the famous.</i>) • Narrative tenses (past perfect continuous) • <i>So / Such... that...</i> • Future perfect (<i>By next year, YouTube user-base will have grown by...</i>) • Future perfect continuous (<i>When these teens turn 18, they will have been consuming...</i>) • Conditionals (<i>zero, first, second, third</i>) (<i>If I were you...</i>) • Wish for present / future (<i>I wish role-models were people who...</i>) • Wish for past regrets (<i>I wish the authorities had done something to prevent...</i>) • Wish + would/wouldn't to express annoyance (<i>I wish people would try disconnecting from...</i>) • <i>Used to</i> (<i>The society used to turn to other types of celebrities...</i>) • <i>Get used to / Be used to</i> • Verb patterns with gerunds and infinitives • Verb patterns with gerunds and infinitives with change in meaning (<i>remember, try, stop...</i>) • Past modals (<i>It could have been better to...</i>) • Stative verbs (correct use) • Passive voice (<i>It is said that influencers..., Haters are thought to be...</i>) • Reporting verbs (<i>Specialists claim that...</i>) • Clauses of contrast (<i>Although you might see this as something negative...</i>) • Clauses of purpose (<i>In order to understand today's youth...</i>) • Relative clauses (<i>Stalkers are users who...</i>) • Adverbs and adverbial phrases • Uncountable and plural forms • Quantifiers (<i>all, every, both, etc.</i>) • Articles • <i>You'd better...</i>

<p>COMPETENCIA DISCURSIVA Y ORGANIZATIVA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce un texto organizado y coherente usando diversos mecanismos de cohesión. • Puntúa y usa la ortografía de manera correcta, aunque puede evidenciarse cierta influencia de otra lenguas. En textos largos, distribuye las ideas en párrafos lógicos y claros. <p>An opinion essay is a formal or semi-formal piece of writing. It requires an opinion that must be stated clearly, giving various viewpoints on the topic supported by reasons and/or examples. An opposing viewpoint might be also included in another paragraph. An opinion essay should have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An introductory paragraph: state the topic and opinion clearly. 2. A main body: several paragraphs, each presenting a separate viewpoint supported by reasons. An <i>opposing viewpoint</i> can be included before the conclusion, with the reason why it is an unconvincing viewpoint. 3. A conclusion: restate the opinion using different words. <p><u>Linking words:</u> Sequence: First/-ly, Second/-ly..., Next, Lastly, Finally, In addition, Moreover, What is more..., Further/-more, In conclusion, To summarise, etc. Result: So, As a consequence, Therefore, Thus, Consequently, Hence, Due to... Emphasis: Undoubtedly, Indeed, Obviously, Generally, In fact, Particularly, Clearly, In fact, Importantly... Addition: And, Also, Too, As well as, In addition... Reason: For, Because, Since, As, Because of... Example: For instance, For example, That is, Such as, Including, Namely... Contrast: However, Still, Although, Even though, Though, Yet, Nevertheless, Nonetheless, Despite / In spite of, In contrast (to) / In comparison, While, Whereas, On the other hand, On the contrary... Comparison: Similarly, Likewise, Also, Like, Just like, Just as, Same as, Not only... but also..., Similar to, Compared to/with...</p>
<p>ADECUACIÓN DE LA TAREA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Se expresa con educación y elige el registro adecuado. Para ello utiliza las expresiones lingüísticas apropiadas para el contexto. Se ajusta a la tipología textual propuesta. • Desarrolla las ideas principales con detalle y de manera inteligible, aportando contenido relevante y ejemplificando, si es necesario, para la tarea propuesta. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressions and information in the task description are not used in the text. • The presented information must be consistent with the register throughout the text: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Formal: no contractions, formal vocabulary and expressions, complex sentences, uses of the passive (introductory "it"). ○ Semi-formal: contractions, can contain personal information, idioms and phrasal verbs.