OPCIÓN A

Black Friday

The first recorded use of _Black Friday_ was applied not to shopping but to financial crisis: the crash of the U.S. gold market on September 24, 1869. Two unscrupulous Wall Street financiers tried to buy as much as they could of the nation's gold hoping to drive the price sky-high, sell it and make incredible profits. On that Friday, the conspiracy was unraveled[1], sending the stock market into free-fall and bankrupting everyone in Wall Street.

The most commonly repeated story behind the post-Thanksgiving shopping-related _Black Friday_ tradition links it to retailers[2]. As the story goes, after an entire year of operating at a loss[3] ("in the red"), stores would supposedly earn a profit ("go into the black") on the day after Thanksgiving, because holiday shoppers spent a lot on discounted merchandise. Although it is true that, in the old days, retail companies used to record losses in red and profits in black when doing their accounting, this version of Black Friday's origin is the officially sanctioned —but inaccurate— story behind the tradition.

The true story behind _Black Friday_ dates back to the 1950s, when police in Philadelphia used the term to describe the chaos in the city on the day after Thanksgiving, when hordes[4] of suburban shoppers and tourists flooded into the city for the big Army-Navy football game held on that Saturday every year. Policemen had to work extra-long shifts to deal with the crowds, the traffic and shoplifters, who would also take advantage of the confusion in stores to escape with merchandise.

Sometime in the late 1980s retailers reinvented _Black Friday_ and turned it into something that reflected positively on them and their customers. The result was the "red to black" concept of the holiday mentioned earlier, and the notion that the day after Thanksgiving marked the occasion when America's stores finally made profits.

Since then, the one-day sales bonanza has morphed into a four-day event. According to a pre-holiday survey, an estimated 135.8 million Americans plan to shop over the Thanksgiving weekend.

[1]**was unraveled:** fue descubierta.
[2]**retailers:** comercios al por menor; tiendas.
[3]**at a loss:** con pérdidas.
[4]**hordes:** hordas; un gran número de aquello que se menciona.

I. Reading comprehension. Choose the correct answer and write it on your answer sheet, like this: I.1.x; I.2.x; I.3.x; 1.4.x, and 1.5.x, where "x" is your answer (A, B, or C). [Total: 25% (5x5% each)]

I.1. Choose the statement (A, B, or C) that best completes the following: On Sept 24th, 1869...
A) ... two unscrupulous Wall Street financiers bought all the gold in the U.S.
B) ... everyone went bankrupt in Wall Street —i.e., they lost everything they had invested.
C) ... two financiers unraveled the conspiracy that caused Wall Street to fall.

I.2. Choose the best statement (A, B, or C): In the past, retailers ...
A) ... used black ink to write down their profits in their accounting books.
B) ... named _Black Friday_ the day after Thanksgiving because they made a lot of profits.
C) ... who had operated at a loss made profits selling discounted holiday merchandise.

I.3. Only ONE of the statements below (A, B, or C) is TRUE. Which?
A) The author believes that the origins of *Black Friday* are in no way related to retail.
B) *Black Friday*'s origin is related to retail, but not exactly to the "black and red ink" story.
C) The "black and red ink" story is neither official nor an accurate story for the origin of *Black Friday*.

I.4. Choose the best option (A, B, or C): In the 1950s, ...
A) ... Philadelphia policemen had to do longer shifts to avoid crime on the Thanksgiving weekend.
B) ... people from all over the US visited Philadelphia for the Army-Navy football game.
C) ... the Army-Navy football game used to take place in Philadelphia on the day after Thanksgiving.

I.5. Choose the best option (A, B, or C): In the 1980s, ...
A) ... Black Friday stopped having negative connotations.
B) ... America's stores finally made profits.
C) ... Black Friday stopped being a one-day sales to become a four-day event.

II. <u>Grammar and use of English.</u> [Total: 35%]

II.1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. Write your answers on your answer sheet, like this: II.1.1 xxx; II.1.2. xxx, and II.1.3. xxx, where "xxx" is your answer. [7.5% (3x2.5% each)]

II.1.1. Another story for the origin of *Black Friday* ___ (claim) that in the 1800s Southern plantation owners could buy slaves at a discount on the day after Thanksgiving.
II.1.2. The term ___ (spread) to the rest of the country until about 1985.
II.1.3. Retailers realized they ___ (draw) big crowds by discounting prices.

II.2. Complete each sentence with ONE adequate word. Write your answer on your answer sheet, like this: II.2.1. xxx; II.2.2. xxx, and II.2.3. xxx, where "xxx" is your answer.] [7.5% (3x2.5% each)]

II.2.1. For millions of people Black Friday is the time to do ___ serious Christmas shopping.
II.2.2. Black Friday is "the" shopping day in the US, falling anywhere ___ November 23 and 29.
II.2.3. ___ it's not recognized as an official US holiday, many employees have the day off.

II.3. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the grammatical structure but maintaining the meaning. Write the new sentences on your answer sheet, like this: II.3.1. xxx and II.3.2. xxx, where "xxx" is the complete new sentence. [10% (2x5% each)]

II.3.1. Retailers used to keep their accounting records by hand, using black ink for profits and red ink for losses.
Black and red ink _____

II.3.2. "Don't be fooled: Black Friday deals aren't always as good as on other sales", he complained.
He _____

II.4. Vocabulary: Pick the odd word out. Write your answer on your answer sheet, like this: II.4.1. xxx and II.4.2. xxx, where "xxx" is the word you have chosen in each case. [10% (2x5% each)]

II.4.1. sky-high	inexpensive	pricey	costly
II.4.2. mall	shopping center	department store	boutique

III. <u>Writing.</u> Answer the question below. Express your ideas by using your own words. Write between 50 and 60 words. [Total: 40% (1x40%)]

- *Do you like shopping? Please, explain your answer.*

OPCIÓN B

Jack The Ripper

Jack the Ripper (JtR) was not the first serial killer, but he was probably the first to appear in a large metropolis at a time when the general populace had become literate[1] and the press was a force for social change. Every day the activities of the Ripper were chronicled in the newspapers as were the results of the inquiries[2] taken by the police. Although the press was partly responsible for creating the myths surrounding him, the Ripper was in fact determined to terrify a city and make the whole world take notice of him by leaving his horribly mutilated victims in plain sight.

It is unclear how many women he killed. Five is the generally agreed number, all of them prostitutes and killed in the East End of London between August and November 1888. All but two were killed outdoors and there is no evidence to suggest that any of them knew each other. They varied in both age and appearance and most are considered to have been drunk at the time they were killed.

The Whitechapel Murderer, as the Ripper is also known, and each of his victims stood facing each other. When the victim lifted her skirt, her hands were occupied and thus she was defenseless. He would then grab her by the throat and strangle her to death. He would then lower the victim to the ground and cut her throat there, thus avoiding a great blood spill (since the heart was no longer pumping blood). He then made his other mutilations and usually took a "trophy" —in one case, he removed a kidney without damaging surrounding organs; in another case, he removed the sexual organs with one clean stroke of the knife[3].

Given the time circumstances of the crimes (outside, often in near total darkness, keeping one eye out for the approach of others, and under extremely tight time constraints), the Ripper almost certainly would have had some experience in using his knife and that is why many of the surgeons consulted agree that the killer had to have some degree of anatomical knowledge to do what he did.

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[1]literate (person): (persona) alfabetizada; que sabe leer y escribir.
[2]inquiries: investigaciones.
[3]with one clean stroke of the knife: de un corte limpio.

I. <u>Reading comprehension</u>. Choose the correct answer and write it on your answer sheet, like this: I.1.x; I.2.x; I.3.x; 1.4.x, and 1.5.x, where "x" is your answer (A, B, or C). [Total: 25% (5x5% each)]

I.1. Choose the best option (A, B, or C). JtR was the first serial killer …
   A) … to be ever known by the general populace.
   B) … for whom the press demonstrated such great interest.
   C) … whose crimes were investigated by the police and the press.

I.2. Only ONE of the options below (A, B, or C) is TRUE. Which?
   A) Although they did not know each other, the victims were very alike.
   B) Two of the murdered prostitutes knew each other, but they did not know the other three.
   C) All the victims were East End prostitutes but nothing proves that they really knew each other.

I.3. Choose the correct statement (A, B, or C).
   A) JtR killed many women, five of whom were East End prostitutes and were murdered outdoors.
   B) JtR murdered five women in August 1888 and five in November 1888, in the East End of London.
   C) What seems to be clear now is that JtR murdered at least 5 East End prostitutes.

II.4. Only ONE of the options bellow (A, B, or C) is FALSE. Some of his …
- A) … victims' bodies were missing one or two internal organs when they were found.
- B) … victims had suffered a great blood spill and no longer had a heart when they were found.
- C) … murdering abilities including strangling and mutilation of internal organs.

II.5. Choose the best option (A, B, or C). It is highly likely that JtR …
- A) … was a doctor, as he knew exactly where each organ is found in the human body.
- B) … worked as a professional butcher, given his great skill using knives.
- C) … had knowledge of human anatomy, as he knew where and how to find each organ.

II. <u>Grammar and use of English.</u> [Total: 35%]

II.1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. Write your answers on your answer sheet, like this: II.1.1 xxx; II.1.2. xxx, and II.1.3. xxx, where "xxx" is your answer. [7.5% (3x2.5% each)]

II.1.1. JtR's name originates from a letter ____ (write) by someone who claimed to be the killer.
II.1.2. It is believed that the first victim was M. Tabram, who ____ (murder) on August 7, 1888.
II.1.3. One victim survived the initial attack but she ____ (die) from her injuries some days later.

II.2. Complete each sentence with ONE adequate word. Write your answer on your answer sheet, like this: II.2.1. xxx; II.2.2. xxx, and II.2.3. xxx, where "xxx" is your answer.] [7.5% (3x2.5% each)]

II.2.1. ____ JtR was never captured, his identity remains one of England's most famous unsolved mysteries.
II.2.2. M.J. Druitt, ____ body was discovered floating on the river, was considered to be JtR.
II.2.3. Those crimes suggested a mind more sociopathic and hateful ____ most citizens could comprehend.

II.3. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the grammatical structure but maintaining the meaning. Write the new sentences on your answer sheet, like this: II.3.1. xxx and II.3.2. xxx, where "xxx" is the complete new sentence. [10% (2x5% each)]

II.3.1. Near the Ripper's sphere of action, a group of youths had attacked Emma Smith in April, 1888.
Emma Smith _____

II.3.2. "Emma has been drinking but she is not drunk," said Dr. Haslip when she was admitted into hospital.
Dr. Haslip _____

II.4. Vocabulary: Pick the odd word out. Write your answer on your answer sheet, like this: II.4.1. xxx and II.4.2. xxx, where "xxx" is the word you have chosen in each case. [10% (2x5% each)]

4.1.	Strangling	Poisoning	Dying	Hanging
4.2.	Doctor	Surgeon	Nurse	Butcher

III. <u>Writing.</u> Answer the question below. Express your ideas by using your own words. Write between 50 and 60 words. [Total: 40% (1x40%)]

- *Do you know any famous criminal and what crime(s) he/she committed?*

  (NOTE: You don't need to translate the name of the criminal into English if you only know it in Spanish.)

CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN Y CALIFICACIÓN DE LA MATERIA INGLÉS EN LA PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD PARA MAYORES DE 25 AÑOS.

Según la normativa de esta Prueba de Acceso:
- Se deberá elegir un idioma entre inglés, francés, alemán, italiano y portugués.
- El examen será escrito, sin uso de diccionario, basado en un texto escrito en el idioma correspondiente, de aproximadamente 250 palabras y sobre un tema no especializado; el enunciado y las respuestas deberán estar redactados íntegramente en dicho idioma.
- Se ofrecerán dos opciones, de entre las que el candidato deberá elegir una.
- La duración máxima del examen será de 75 minutos.

Las partes de que consta la prueba de inglés, así como los objetivos que se persiguen en cada una de ellas y la tipología de preguntas elegidas, son comunes a los demás idiomas presentes en esta Prueba de Acceso. Se trata de:

Texto: el examen se contextualizará mediante un texto de carácter no específico de unas 250 palabras (con aclaraciones léxicas si fuera necesario) que guiará y servirá al candidato de hilo conductor. El nivel de acuerdo con el *Marco de referencia europeo para las lenguas* abarcará desde A2.2 hasta B1.1.
Sobre la base de este texto, se plantearán los siguientes bloques de preguntas:

Bloque I, comprensión lectora [2,5 puntos]: 5 preguntas de respuesta múltiple, con 3 opciones por pregunta (0,5 puntos por ítem, no se penalizan las respuestas erróneas).

Bloque II, gramática, vocabulario y uso del idioma [3,5 puntos]: Los contenidos y estructuras que se evalúan son los propios del nivel A2 de *Marco de Referencia Europeo*, por ejemplo: conjugación de verbos, uso de preposiciones y conectores, transformación de frases, selección de unidades léxicas…

Bloque III, expresión escrita [4 puntos]: Redacción libre de un breve texto (entre 50 y 60 palabras) respondiendo a una pregunta relacionada con el tema del texto. Se deben expresar opiniones propias evitando repetir frases del texto.