

SEMINARIO DE ORIENTACIÓN

Acceso
mayores de
25 años
(inglés)



UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA



LENGUA EXTRANJERA

2021

INGLÉS



UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA

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18 de febrero de 2021

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UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA



Orientaciones para 2021

Orientaciones para el curso 2020-2021

WEB DISTRITO ÚNICO

Se encuentran las **Directrices y Orientaciones** para cada materia y año. Encontraréis los exámenes “titulares” (que han salido en la convocatoria general) y los “reservas” de cada convocatoria, desde el curso 2006 hasta la actualidad.

<https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/economiaconocimientoempresasyuniversidad/sguit/?q=grados>

SAAP

SERVICIO DE ACCESO, ADMISIÓN Y PERMANENCIA UGR:

<https://saap.ugr.es/acceso/mayores-25>

Convocatoria 2021

ORDINARIA

9 de abril de 2021

20:00 horas

ETS Caminos, Canales y Puertos
(Granada)

ESTRUCTURA DE LA PRUEBA DE INGLÉS

PRUEBA 2021

Traducción

TRADUCCION DE UN TEXTO EN LENGUA EXTRANJERA A ELEGIR ENTRE ALEMÁN, FRANCÉS, INGLÉS, ITALIANO O PORTUGUÉS



Duración: 1 hora

Artículo 9. Tercer ejercicio. Lengua
extranjera.

Consistirá en la traducción sin
diccionario de un texto de actualidad
científica o social de un idioma moderno,
con una **extensión de entre 15 y 20 líneas**
(escritas con letra del tipo Arial Narrow de
12 puntos), **o de entre 225 y 300 palabras**.
El candidato deberá demostrar que está
capacitado para la **comprensión e
interpretación de un mensaje de carácter
básico** en el idioma elegido.

(BOJA núm. 18 Sevilla, 28 de enero 2015)





Criterios de corrección

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

A) Traslación correcta y adecuada del sentido del texto (80%): en este apartado se tendrán en cuenta posibles errores de sentido (S), omisiones de información incorrectas/inadecuadas (OI) y adiciones de información incorrectas/inadecuadas (AI).

Se PENALIZARÁ el uso de expresiones que no reflejen el significado real de sus correspondientes en inglés, provocando una representación significativa distinta a la del texto original > ERRORES DE SENTIDO (S)

Se VALORARÁ POSITIVAMENTE la utilización de expresiones equivalentes.

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

B) Expresión correcta en castellano (20%): en este apartado se tendrán en cuenta posibles errores gramaticales (GR), estilísticos (EST), ortográficos (ORT) y de puntuación (PUN).

Se VALORARÁ POSITIVAMENTE el uso de construcciones que, aunque alejadas de las estructuras originales del inglés, sirvan de adecuado soporte sintáctico a la significación (EST).

Se PENALIZARÁ el uso de estructuras sintácticas incorrectas (GR) y de aquellas que no constituyan una expresión apropiada del significado de los enunciados en lengua extranjera (EST). De igual modo, se tendrán en cuenta errores ortográficos (ORT) y de puntuación (PUN).

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

En la corrección podrán considerarse positivamente (B – MB) párrafos especialmente acertados tanto en el aspecto formal como en la traslación del sentido del texto original.

Enfoque positivo: valorar lo que se ha producido que denote **COMPRENSIÓN** y capacidad de **COMUNICACIÓN** en castellano correcto.

CLAVES PARA ENTENDER LA CORRECCIÓN

Criterios A y B

● ERRORES DE SENTIDO

● ERRORES DE EXPRESIÓN
EN CASTELLANO

- CTX: contexto
- FF: false friends
- T: Tense (tiempo verbal)

- EST: estilísticos
- GR: gramaticales
- ORT: ortográficos
- PUN: puntuación

Puntuación

LA VALORACIÓN GLOBAL DE
LA PRUEBA ES DE 10 PUNTOS

LOS ERRORES REPETIDOS
SOLO SE TENDRÁN EN
CUENTA UNA VEZ

Europe's population is getting older. How will this affect us and what should we do about it?

The European Union is facing unprecedented demographic changes that will have a major impact on the whole of society. Figures made public today by the Demographic Commission show that from now until 2030 the European Union will lack 20.8 million people of working age. In 2030 two active people will have to take care of one inactive. People are living longer and older people are enjoying better health.

"The issues are much broader than older workers and pension reform. This development will affect almost every aspect of our lives," said Mr Spivak. "All age groups will be affected as people live longer and enjoy better health. It is time to act now."

These demographic changes have major implications for our prosperity, living standards and relations between the generations. What should we do? Politics alone cannot solve the problem. The Commission wants to open a debate on how to deal with it and what role the Union should play.

ERRORES DE SENTIDO (S)

Ejemplos del examen de muestra:

population

CTX

“gente” en lugar de “población”

major

FF

“mayor” en lugar de “gran” o
“importante”

politics

FF

“políticos” en lugar de “la política”

FF

“figuras/números” en lugar de
“cifras”

figures

CTX

“hacerse cargo” NO “tener cuidado”

take care of



Conclusiones iniciales A)

2 columns with a big title

FF: “Beware of false friends”, y aunque la morfología de la palabra pueda ser útil para ayudar con el significado, a veces hay que ponerla en 2.º plano y considerar el contexto y cómo se expresaría la idea en castellano.

CTX: el contexto debe considerarse al elegir la acepción adecuada del término inglés en el marco de la frase/tema en inglés.

Recomendación: al estudiar el vocabulario, hacerlo de modo amplio (significado, diversas acepciones, normas y posibles restricciones de uso, registro formal o colloquial).

Por tanto, no limitar cada palabra inglesa a una sola castellana, que se aplique sea cual sea el contexto (puede derivar en error)



Conclusiones iniciales B)

Flexibilidad: entender el concepto original (denotado por la palabra inglesa) y encontrar el término castellano equivalente (que no cambia el sentido original en su intensidad, concepto, etc.) dentro del contexto castellano.

Ej.: “The European Union will lack 20.8 million people..”: Aquí el verbo podría traducirse como “carecerá de “, pero también en este contexto se genera la idea de “hacer falta”, por lo que también se podría decir “necesitará”, cambiando la estructura gramatical ligeramente: “en la Unión Europea harán falta 20.8 millones de personas...”.

The world's most exclusive restaurant

Food lovers around the world are lamenting, after Ferran Adrià announced his decision to close El Bulli forever.

The Catalan chef, who has spent two decades in the vanguard of “molecular cuisine”, recently announced that he planned to close the restaurant because, despite having almost 3,000 people on its waiting list for a table, it is losing too much money.

In its place, Mr Adrià will run a cooking foundation offering scholarships to the world's most talented chefs.

El Bulli has won the “World's 50 Best Restaurants” award a record five times and has three Michelin stars; it has just four dozen seats, which are allocated by lottery.

For many years the restaurant closed for half the year to allow Mr Adrià and his team to develop new techniques.

The Catalan chef arrived at El Bulli, which then served French food, in 1983. After taking control of the kitchen, by the 1990s he had transformed it into a laboratory for audacious innovation.

Mr Adrià's business has been making losses since 2000 — half a million euros a year between the restaurant and his cookery workshop in Barcelona. He said: “I think we would rather see the money go to something larger, that expands the concept and spirit of what El Bulli represents.”

This money, earned mainly from other divisions (consultancies and El Bulli-related books), will now be spent establishing his new academy.

The restaurant will reopen after its winter break for six months in June this year, before closing for good in December 2011.

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ERRORES

Ejemplos del examen de muestra:

Has been making losses

S + EST

“haciendo pérdidas” en vez de
“teniendo pérdidas”

by lottery

EST

“por sorteo” (no “por lotería” – en
todo caso, “por medio de una
especie de lotería”)

Foundation offering scholarships

EST

“fundación ofreciendo becas” en
lugar de “Fundación que
ofrezca/oferte becas”. Las formas
verbales en –ing se traducen por
frases de relativo.

CTX

“correrá” en vez de “dirigirá”

will run

FF

“escolares” en vez de “becas”

scholarships

Hospital cleaners are more necessary to society than bankers, a study suggests.

The research, carried out by the New Economics Foundation, says hospital cleaners create 10 dollars of value for every 1 dollar they are paid. It also claims bankers are a problem for the country because of the damage they caused to the global economy. They destroy 7 dollars of value for every 1 dollar they earn. At the same time, advertising executives are said to "create stress" because they are responsible for campaigns which create dissatisfaction and misery. By contrast, waste recyclers are doing jobs that create wealth for the country.

The Foundation has used a new form of job evaluation to calculate the total contribution that the different jobs make to society, including for the first time the impact on communities and the environment.

Eilis Lawlor, from the New Economics Foundation, said: "Pay levels often don't reflect the true value that is being created. As a society, we need to reward those jobs that create most benefit rather than those that generate profits at the expense of society and the environment".

She said that the aim of the research was not to attack individuals in highly paid jobs, or suggest that people in low paid jobs should earn more. "The point that we are making is that there should be a relationship between what we are paid and the value that our work generates for society".

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Errores de A y B



Dissatisfaction and misery

“Disatisfacción y miseria” en vez de
“insatisfacción y sufrimiento”

FF (S) + (EST)



are doing jobs

“realizan trabajos” (NO “están haciendo
trabajos”)

Tense (EST)



Pay levels

“niveles de paga” en vez de “los niveles de
sueldo”

FF (EST)



a study suggests

“según (dice, sugiere) un studio

EST



it also claims/she said that

[este studio] también dice que...

(EST)

“ha dicho” en vez de “dijo”

(T) (EST)



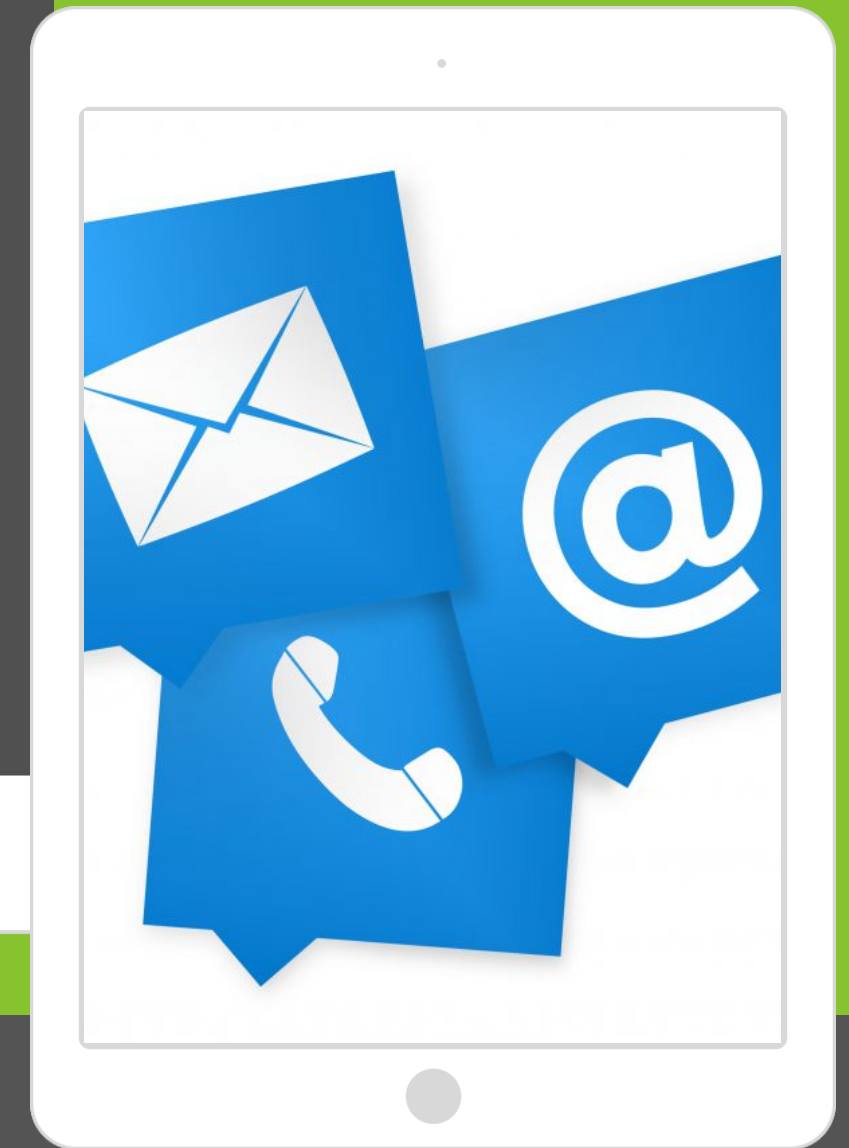
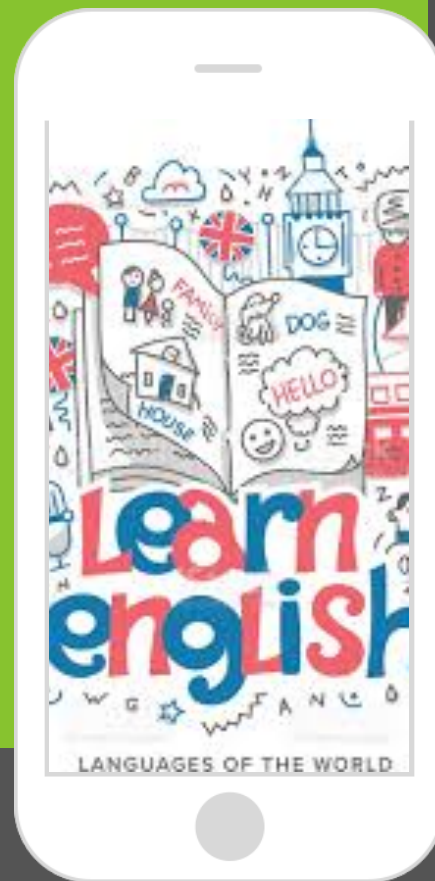
as a society

“como una sociedad” en vez de “como
sociedad”

(EST)



Preguntas y sugerencias



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