

## EJEMPLO DE EXAMEN 2

El alumno deberá responder a todas las preguntas que se formulan, **excepto en el caso de la primera pregunta** (la redacción), donde deberá elegir entre la opción A y la opción B. Las respuestas a todos los ejercicios deberán ser realizadas en inglés.

Puntuación máxima del ejercicio: 10 puntos.

Puntuación máxima de cada pregunta: 1ª = 4 puntos; 2ª = 2 puntos; 3ª = 2 puntos; 4ª = 2 puntos).

### MUSIC

It seems likely that music originally developed, long ago, as an unmeditated way to harmonise and synchronise collective human movement, such as hunting or harvesting. Even today, it comes natural to start singing a rhythmic song to accompany the activity of a group of people, like walking in the mountains or building a house. In other words, we humans produce and enjoy music instinctively.

In the early days, good singers probably held an important social status just like shamans or top hunters. Later, as percussion instruments developed to accompany music, individual percussionists may have also become popular. When new kinds of instruments emerged, new virtuoso players appeared.

Researchers agree that, initially, music was exclusively instrumental and poetry was exclusively oral. At some moment, however, it came natural to put music and poetry together in a single form of art with which to entertain the aristocracy (and later the low classes) with beautiful stories. In old Greece, these stories became more and more abstract and metaphorical, and the music lost some of its importance. Basically, music became the vehicle for a message.

At some moment, ordinary people started creating songs for their own use, or "folk" songs. These popular songs were not about heroes or God, but about little important (and not so important) things of everyday life. On the other hand, the music for the aristocracy (the Aclassical@ music) became more and more sophisticated, both because they could buy the best instruments on the market and because they could pay the best singers and instrumentalists. With the invention of polyphony, classical music reduced the importance of rhythm, which came to be considered a rather primitive and plebeian element. On the contrary, folk music greatly depended on rhythm, both for dancing and for singing. Rhythm became, in a sense, the main difference between classical music and folk music.

- 1) Write a composition on **one** of the following topics:
  - a) Do you think music is an important element in our lives today? Give your opinion in no less than 80 words.
  - b) Write a story of at least 80 words **beginning with** the words: AGeorge had never thought he would become a famous singer, but he was wrong@.
- 2) Answer the following **two** questions:
  - a) Does the writer think that music is a spontaneous human activity? Explain your answer.
  - b) According to the text, is rhythm an essential component of classical music? Explain your answer.
- 3) Imagine one of your friends wants to become a professional musician. Advise him/her to study at a conservatory of music and give him/her a good reason for it.
- 4) Rewrite the following sentence in the future simple:
  - a) *Folk music greatly depended on rhythm, both for dancing and for singing*  
Rewrite the following sentence in negative-interrogative:
    - b) *Classical music reduced the importance of rhythm with the invention of polyphony*