

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD
FASE GENERAL: MATERIAS COMUNES

CURSO 2009 - 2010

CONVOCATORIA:

MATERIA: INGLÉS

La prueba de Lengua Extranjera: INGLÉS consta de dos opciones (A y B). El alumno/a tiene que optar por una de ellas y responder a todas las preguntas de la misma.

OPCIÓN A

Spain attacks sex gangs with \$59 million aid to prostitutes

Next to Madrid's most expensive shopping boulevard, the Calle de Preciados, women, all dressed in boots and miniskirts, solicit men for sex in broken Spanish. Spain is host to more prostitutes than the Netherlands, Italy, Britain and Greece combined. *El País* and *El Mundo* newspapers have branded the nation "the brothel of Europe".

5 Every day about 1.5 million Spaniards and foreigners pay for sex in the country's cities and border regions, according to Malostratos, a Madrid-based group lobbying to outlaw prostitution. Eighty per cent of Spain's 400,000 sex workers come from places including China, Romania and Latin America, many obliged by gangs, according to Equality Ministry figures. In response, on January 1st the government will put in practice measures to shelter and
10 aid prostitutes who break away from traffickers.

"It's a delusion to say that women who prostitute themselves do so of their own free will," said Bibiana Aido, head of the Equality Ministry. "Women are forced into it."

15 As well as shelter and protection for a month for those who inform on their pimps, Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero's government is offering trafficked women aid as part of the 44 million-euro (\$59 million) plan announced this month. That includes giving sex workers access to lawyers and translators.

The government measures may be little more than a band-aid because of the money generated from prostitution, according to Maria Gonzalez Manchon, an advocate of women's rights.

20 "Most of these women have children or families in their home countries," Manchon said at her office in Madrid, piled with files. "Their abusers manipulate them by threatening to harm their loved ones. It's hard to get them to inform."

BLOOMBERG

GLOSSARY:

Brothel (line 4):

A house of prostitution

Pimp (line 13)

A person, especially a man, who solicits customers for a prostitute

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- a) – According to the writer, Madrid’s prostitutes share a distinctive look.
- b) – Prostitutes choose their profession freely.
- c) – Most of the prostitutes are Spanish.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a) – branded (line 4)
- b) – figures (line 9)
- c) – break away from (line 10)
- d) – aid (line 14)
- e) – to harm (line 21)
- f) – hard (line 22)

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

Dad has lost his keys

Dad: Linda, (1) _____ my keys?

Mom: No I haven’t. Aren’t they on the shelf? You usually (2) _____ there.

Dad: No, they aren’t. I took them to open the back door.

Mom: Perhaps you left them in the lock of the door. Why (3) _____ and see?

Dad: That’s the first place I looked. I’m not that silly!

Mom : (4) _____ pockets?

Dad: Of course, I have! They’ve just disappeared.

Mom: If you had put them on the shelf (5) _____

Dad: Yes, I know, but I was doing many things at the same time.

Mom: (waving the keys) James, are (6) _____ ?

Dad: You know they are, (7) _____ ?

Mom: They were in the lock of the back door all the time.

4.- Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one to show that you understand the context of the situation. Between 6 and 20 words. (2 points)

- 1.- You are giving a party. Ask your friends to collaborate.
- 2.- An old lady is trying to lift a suitcase onto the rack. Offer help.
- 3.- It’s winter time. There are many black clouds in the sky. Predict the weather.
- 4.- The class has already started. You’re late. Apologise politely.
- 5.- Your friend doesn’t know what colour to paint his room. Give him advice.
- 6.- You have missed the plane to Madrid. Explain why at the check-in counter.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- a) – Traffickers (prostitution, drugs, arms, etc) are dangerous people. What can be done to stop them?
- b) – Write a letter to the President of the Spanish Government telling him what you consider the main problems of Spain.



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OPCIÓN B

What is Democracy?

5 These days, democracy is a much used word. Around the world, comparisons are made between democratic countries and undemocratic countries. Most people have a firmly established feeling that democracy is a good thing. By examining the word more closely, we can uncover some of the meanings of democracy that are too often ignored.

5 The word democracy comes from two Greek words: *demos* which means “people” and *kratos* which means “power.” In other words, at its roots, democracy is about people’s power.

10 In 1863, Abraham Lincoln, the president of the United States of America who led the war against slavery, defined democracy as “government of the people, by the people, for the people.” Brief and catchy, this is probably the most frequently used definition of democracy.

10 People repeat it almost automatically, without pondering its deeper significance. In fact, Abraham Lincoln’s definition shows both strengths and some of the difficulties of modern ideas about democracy.

15 Lincoln’s definition emphasises the government. Its strength is the idea that people should own “government” (by the people, of the people). But remember that democracy, in its root meaning, is first and foremost about “the people,” not government. In today’s world,

15 government is often the centre of the action. Democracy is seen to be something that good governments *do*, and bad governments don’t *do*. Once citizens have elected a government into power, they all too often sit back and wait for their elected officials to respond to their needs

20 and dreams, as spectators or consumers. The truth is that for democracy to flourish, people must do more than simply vote in elections. As Nelson Mandela put it in a famous challenge to citizens during the 1994 election campaign, building the new democracy would require everyone to work hard; a government alone could not solve any nation’s problems. Mandela’s challenge pointed to democracy as a way of life, not simply free elections.

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Posted on March 16, 2009 by idasa
<http://idasa.wordpress.com/2009>

GLOSSARY: catchy (line 9) – easy to remember

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- a) – Lincoln fought for people’s freedom.
- b) – According to the author, the real meaning of Lincoln’s definition of democracy is not really understood by people.
- c) – According to the author, it is just our votes in elections what makes democracy grow vigorously.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a) – often (line 4)
- b) – brief (line 9)
- c) – pondering (line 10)
- d) – seen (line 16)
- e) – simply (line 20)
- f) – hard (line 22)

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

At a lawyer’s office

Lawyer: Well, I’ll go straight to the point. As you know, your aunt Mary died last May.

Fred: Yes, I was very sorry to hear that, even though I (1) _____ for a long time.

Lawyer: (2) _____ she was a very rich woman?

Fred: No I didn’t.

Lawyer: Yes, that’s why I’ve called you to my office. I have some news for you.

Fred: What?

Lawyer: (3) She _____ to you.

Fred: What?

Lawyer: Yes. The sum comes to more than five million American dollars.

Fred: Oh, I (4) _____ it.

Lawyer: Yes, I imagine so, but it’s true. Your aunt Mary left it clear in her will.

Fred: I feel it’s just too good (5) _____

Lawyer: Oh, it’s true. Believe me. But there are some restrictions about how (6) _____ the money. Would (7) _____ ?

Fred: Yes, yes. Please do.

Lawyer: Well, first of all, you mustn’t spend it all at once! The money will be paid to you gradually, over a period of ten years.

4.- Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one to show that you understand the context of the situation. Between 6 and 20 words. (2 points)

- 1.- You and your girlfriend/boyfriend have been invited to a party. You don't know the person who is giving the party. Introduce yourself and your girlfriend/boyfriend.
- 2.- Your neighbour has seen somebody trying to steal your car. Ask her about the thief's appearance and intentions.
- 3.- A schoolfriend wants to sell you a mobile phone. Ask him for some information about it.
- 4.- A friend of yours wants to run away from home. Give him/her some advice.
- 5.- You think you are too fat. That's why you have decided to go to the gym. Tell your gym trainer about your intentions.
- 6.- Your mother has asked you how to download music on your computer. Tell her.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- a) – The importance of voting in local and national elections.
- b) – My opinion about politicians.