



INGLÉS

OPCIÓN DE EXAMEN Nº 1

Differences in Reading Habits Between Boys and Girls

According to a new national study girls in the final years of secondary education continue to beat boys of the same age in their enthusiasm for reading for pleasure and they are also more likely to read on the internet. Girls have more firmly embraced digital literacy and formats such as Facebook, email and text message, while boys are more comfortable with traditional printed media such as comics, manuals and newspapers.

The snapshot – based on responses from 32,000 pupils at more than 130 schools in the UK – confirms the belief that girls read more than boys outside school at all age levels. Moreover, the girls in the study were not only more likely to read emails and social network sites than boys of the same age but they were also more likely to read fiction, suggesting that the growth of digital media has not diminished the popularity of literature, as many fear.

Boys of the same age are more likely than girls to read printed products such as comics, with 38% saying they read newspapers at least once a month compared with 30% of girls of the same age. Overall, boys reported lower levels of enjoyment from reading than their female peers, according to the figures compiled by the study. Boys also tended to read less often and think less positively about reading than girls did.

The National Literacy Trust (NLT) said parents needed to be told how important their role is in a child’s development, after nearly one pupil in four agreed with the statement: “My parents don’t care if I spend any time reading.” Jonathan Douglas, director of the NLT, said: “More must be done to help parents realise what a difference reading with their children from a young age can make to their future.”

Cressida Cowell, the famous author, said: “Reading a book with a child, even an older child, is one of the most important things a parent can do to develop their child’s literacy. I like to read a variety of books with my children and I think reading regularly is the key to writing well and broadening communication skills.”

The Guardian, 20th May 2015 (Adapted).

Question 1: [2 POINTS] Indicate whether the following statements are true or false and write down which part of the text justifies your answer.

- a) According to the study, boys prefer traditional reading to online reading.
b) The study shows that the internet has made traditional reading less popular.
c) Most of the pupils asked said that their parents don’t care about how much they read.
d) Cressida Cowell doesn’t think it’s necessary for parents to read with their children often.

Question 2: [2 POINTS] Answer the following questions in your own words according to the text.

- a) What are the differences in reading preferences between girls and boys according to the text?
b) According to the text what is the role of parents in this topic and why is it important?

Question 3: [1,5 POINTS] Find words or phrases in the text that correspond to the words and definitions given.

- a) To accept (paragraph 1)
b) Answers (paragraph 2)
c) To prove (paragraph 2)
d) Almost (paragraph 4)
e) Capacities (paragraph 5)

Question 4: [1,5 POINTS] Complete the following sentences without changing the meaning.

- a) Three Swedish students were carrying out a study of the new theory.
A study of the new theory .....
b) “Are you planning to finish that work by next Friday?” she asked me.
She asked me .....
c) People refused to buy the product because the company had increased the price.
If the company .....

Question 5: [3 POINTS] Write a short essay (about 120-150 words) on the following topic:

- Do you enjoy reading? Why/ why not? What do you usually read?

## OPCIÓN DE EXAMEN Nº 2

### Students Learn Sign Language to Communicate with Deaf Classmate

An entire class of pupils in Bosnia are being taught sign language so they can communicate with a deaf classmate. Teacher Sanela Ljumanovic decided to help the children in her class at Sarajevo's Osman Nakas primary school learn to sign, after noticing six-year-old Zejd Coralic had become isolated from his peers. It comes after Bosnia adopted laws in 2003 that meant children with disabilities should be fully integrated into the classroom.

Ms Ljumanovic said: "We are all happy as we are learning a new language. The goal, however, is also to teach Zejd to read lips ... he is a good kid, a smart kid." After just three months, the children have learned the basics of sign language and are learning to communicate with their classmate. As she spoke, one of the six-year-old girls in the class gave a spontaneous demonstration of how this works. She crossed her arms to sign Zejd's name and continued, "Please... Can ... you ...show ...me ...our ...homework ...in ... math?" Uma waved the signs with her little arms as she slowly pronounced each word.

Zejd's mother said he was now excited about attending school. She said they tried to learn sign language together before school but that he was not very interested. "Now he is delighted and highly motivated," she said. Still, Zejd is an exception in Bosnian society, said Anisa Setkic-Sendic, the class's sign language teacher. "When he sees how much others insist on communicating with him, it is motivating. This should be normal," she added.

Zejd's classmates are enjoying learning the language immensely. "I like to learn Zejd's language so I can talk to him and to other deaf people," said Tarik Sijaric, one of Zejd's best friends. "It is fun." Ms Ljumanovic explained that learning sign language was good for Zejd, but that it was also good for children to generally be more sensitive to those with disabilities.

*The Independent*, 8th February 2016 (Adapted)

Deaf	SORDO
Sign language	LENGUAJE DE SIGNOS

**Question 1:** [2 POINTS] Indicate whether the following statements are true or false and write down which part of the text justifies your answer.

- a) Disabled children in Bosnia go to special schools on their own.
- b) The students have taken more than half a year to remember the fundamentals of sign language.
- c) Uma speaks at the same time as she signs.
- d) Learning to sign is beneficial for the other children.

**Question 2:** [2 POINTS] Answer the following questions in your own words according to the text.

- a) How has Zejd changed throughout this experience?
- b) What does the text say about the other children in Zejd's class?

**Question 3:** [1,5 POINTS] Find words or phrases in the text that correspond to the words and definitions given.

- a) Whole, complete (paragraph 1)
- b) Separated, alone (paragraph 1)
- c) Aim, objective. (paragraph 2)
- d) To go to (paragraph 3)
- e) A lot (paragraph 4)

**Question 4:** [1,5 POINTS] Complete the following sentences without changing the meaning.

- a) My friend Jack didn't believe me and lent money to Micky .  
**If my friend** .....
- b) Everyone believes Julian is the best footballer at the school.  
**Julian** .....
- c) "Have you lived in that house all your life?" they asked me.  
**They asked me** .....

**Question 5:** [3 POINTS] Write a short essay (about 120-150 words) on the following topic:

- Did you enjoy school? Why/ why not? What are your best and worst memories of school?