Proves d'Accés a la Universitat. Curs 2009-2010

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 1 - A

	Suma de notes parcials	Etiqueta de qualificació
Redacció		
Comprensió escrita		
Comprensió oral		
Etiqueta identificadora	a de l'alumne/a	
l Ibicació del tribuna	ıl	
ivumero dei inbunai		

TEEN SPIRIT: THE SECRET LIFE OF BRITAIN'S TEENAGE BOYS

Nasif Mugisha lives in South London. He is full of life, seems kind, likes to run, and looks a little scary in his cadet's uniform. Actually, Nas wants to join the Air Forces. He has wanted to be a pilot ever since he was four and first flew in a plane. At 15, he is already thinking ahead to a degree and career when all his friends talk of the pressure of exams. In the early evening, after Nas's mum, Sophia, has made some delicious noodles, Nas and his friends go to the park. Adults move out of the way, often giving them hostile looks. The boys feel **empowered**, but also **annoyed** at the adults' reaction.

At 7.30 am every Sunday, whether sunny or cold, Nas **stacks** his newspaper trolley with copies of the local paper. "It can be very depressing when the weather is bad, **delivering** all those papers through the wind and the rain. But at times it's really good." Two years ago when he started he was paid £20 for delivering the papers, now it's just £10 or £15 on a good day. "They don't call us newspaper boys any more," says Nas, "we're called walkers. I call myself a newspaper distribution expert."

Nas's mother was born in Uganda, his father in Rwanda. They divorced when he was three, and yet he considers himself fortunate—both parents remarried and now he's got two great sets of families. "My mum confides in me. When I was a child, certain things happened and mum would say, 'Ah, you're too young to know.' Now that I'm older, she tells me everything." Nas talks more formally than most of his friends; he uses full sentences and only a little **slang**. "There are expectations of how a teenage boy will talk and act—especially a black teenage boy," he says. And he adds, "African parents want you to do well and they always push you to speak properly."

Nas is more confident than he was at primary school. "It all changed when I joined the cadets." He learned practical skills such as map-reading and ironing. "At school, the older you get, the more fixed groups become," he says. Because he is so busy with extracurricular activities, Nas feels left out at times. "At school there is the **cool** group, and then lots of other groups. The cool kids are really the ones who never make progress at school. Many of them drink and take drugs. I'd say a third of them either smoke or drink." Nas says he doesn't drink or smoke at all. Why doesn't he? "First of all, I'm Muslim. But also, I don't see the point. I think if you're an interesting enough person you can be interesting at a party without alcohol."

On Monday evening Nas goes to Air Cadets; he has to take two buses and then walk. He is pleased because his group finished third out of 15 in last week's athletics competition. They put in so much time and effort that tonight, as a reward, they don't have to wear their uniform. Nas will give a map-reading lesson to the junior cadets, some of whom are actually older than him, and they are all extremely disciplined. The group is racially mixed, and yet the kids appear to be *colour blind*, as they line up orderly to salute the picture of the Queen. Nas appears to be more mature and prepared for adult life than earlier generations of teenagers. In a strange way, maybe society's demonisation of teen boys has made them grow up more quickly.

Text adapted from The Guardian

empowered: enardits, envalentits / enardecidos, envalentonados

annoyed: molest, enfadat / molesto, enfadado

to stack: apilar

to deliver: lliurar / entregar

slang: argot

cool: legal, enrollat / legal, enrollado

Part 1: Reading comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.

[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

			Espai per al corrector/a		ector/a
			Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	Nas wants to join the Air Forces ☐ in order to avoid the pressure of exams. ☐ because he doesn't want to do a degree. ☐ because he has always dreamt of becoming a pi ☐ because he will look cool in his uniform.	ilot.			
2.	When Nas walks to the park with his friends ☐ they have mixed feelings seeing the adults' reac ☐ they understand why people seem to be afraid of ☐ they feel ashamed, as people walk away from the ☐ they get hostile looks from everyone they come	of them. nem.			
3.	According to the text, "a walker" is □ a person that delivers the paper to people's hou □ someone who walks through wind and rain. □ someone generally called <i>a distribution expert</i> . □ someone who walks the streets on Sunday more				
4.	Why does Nas feel his mother confides in him now ☐ Nas has grown and can understand why she div ☐ she has always liked to explain everything to hi ☐ their relationship has changed and she now exp ☐ she divorced and now she has remarried.	vorced. m.			
5.	The main reason Nas does not speak much slang is ☐ African parents encourage their children to use ☐ he wants to be integrated in the cool group. ☐ African parents want their children to preserve ☐ he doesn't like learning foreign languages.	e language correctly.			
6.	 According to the text, what is Nas's opinion about that school? ☐ He disapproves of their drinking and thinks the in school. ☐ He thinks they do not behave correctly but he and the would have liked to join them but he's left of the school. 	ey take no interest admires them. out at times.			
7.	 ☐ He dislikes them because he thinks they all dring the point that ☐ the children in the group are all coloured peoperative there is no racist attitude to be detected among ☐ they are against racially mixed groups. ☐ they do not distinguish colours appropriately. 	d," it is trying to make le.			
8.	On the whole, the text suggests that □ society's demonisation of present day teenagers reality. □ Nas's generation has been unjustly demonized. □ Nas is surprisingly reluctant to join the Air For Nas's behaviour shows him to be an immature with other teenagers.	ces for his age.			
			Correctes 1	ncorrectes No	contestado
		Recompte de les respostes		Incorrectes INC	Concestades
		Nota de comprensió escrita			

Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words. [4 points]

- 1. You are Nas. Write a letter to a friend in London telling him/her about your experience in a summer camp and how much you enjoyed it.
- 2. Some adults are surprised at seeing teenagers behave in a mature way. Do you agree that teenagers are too immature and unprepared for grown-up life? Write an argumentative essay exposing your ideas about this.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota redacció	

Part 3: Listening comprehension

"BUTTER, BREAD AND GREEN CHEESE..."

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

grant: atorgar / otorgar threat: amenaça / amenaza huge: enorme overwhelming: aclaparador / apabullante detrimental: perjudicial

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the interview.

"Butter, bread and green cheese... is good English and good Friese." This saying refers to the similarities between English and Frisian, a language spoken on the Northern coast of Holland which is closer to English than any other language, including German and Dutch. In the following conversation, Tracy Gallagher interviews Matthias Paulsen, a professor of Frisian language and literature at the University of Nijmegen in Holland who has just written a book about Frisian.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Loo	k at number 0 as an example.		Espai	i per al corre	ector/a
0.	The Frisian language ☐ is closest to German and Dutch ☑ is the closest language to English ☐ is spoken on the northern coast of England ☐ is a mixture of German and Dutch		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	How many Frisian speakers are there? ☐ There are just over 400.000 monolingual speak ☐ There are 400.000 in Denmark. ☐ Just over 400.000. ☐ Less than 400.000.	ters of Frisian.			
2.	In 1956 ☐ Frisian was given official status in Holland. ☐ Frisian was officially recognized as a 'country' length the name of the language was changed to 'Fryster of Frisian was declared an official language in Gen	lân'.			
3.	What is the situation of Frisian in schools? ☐ Children can attend Frisian schools only on th ☐ It is taught in schools. ☐ It is only taught at university. ☐ It can only be taught in schools in remote rura				
4.	 In their relationship with the administration □ people use Frisian when they are accompanied □ people hardly ever use Frisian. □ Frisian is never used. □ Frisian speakers use Frisian exclusively. 	by their family.			
5.	What is the presence of Frisian in the media? ☐ There are no media in Frisian. ☐ There are some newspapers that publish exclus ☐ There is no Frisian TV, but there is Frisian radi ☐ There is no Frisian TV or radio, but there are so	io.			
6.	According to Professor Paulsen, one of the threats of Frisian is the fact that speaking Frisian distracts them from learning most Frisian speakers watch TV and use the Inmost Frisian speakers are bilingual. it has more speakers than Icelandic.	Dutch.			
7.	What is the most important thing that needs to be the survival of Frisian? ☐ The language must be taught to the new gener ☐ Frisian speakers need to lose the language and ☐ The language needs to be taught by children. ☐ Frisian speakers must use their language in ser	ations. then bring it back.			
8.	Green cheese is □ loved more than blue cheese in Fryslân. □ only eaten in Fryslân but not in England. □ only part of a saying about the resemblance be and English. □ very popular in Fryslân and in England.				
			Correctes 1	Incorrectes No	ocontestades
		Recompte de les respostes			
		Nota de comprensió oral			

Etiqueta del corrector/a Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



Proves d'Accés a la Universitat. Curs 2009-2010

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 4 - A

	Suma de notes parcials	Etiqueta de qualificació
Redacció		
Comprensió escrita		
Comprensió oral		
Etiqueta identificadora	a de l'alumne/a	
Uhigagiá dal tribuna	I	
Obicació del mbulla	I	
Número del tribunal		

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT VOTE AGAINST TOBACCO

Cigarette vending machines could soon disappear from the UK after MPs agreed to **ban** them. MPs also voted to **ban** the **display** of cigarettes in shops, despite strong opposition to the Government's proposals from the Tories.

Former Cabinet minister Mr McCartney said the approval of his **ban** proposal on vending machines "was going to change history." Condemning tobacco vending machines as an "unacceptable mistake in our country's struggle to prevent thousands of children suffering illness and premature death," he protested that tobacco was still "the only product in Britain that can be sold legally, which routinely kills and injures its customers."

Mr McCartney's amendment to the law was passed without a vote and Health Secretary Andy Burnham said the Government would not oppose the measure. The move has been greeted as a brave one and welcomed by health activists and anti-smoking campaigners, including the British Heart Foundation which has been campaigning for a **ban** on vending machines in pubs.

Deborah Arnott, chief executive of Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), said: "Stopping tobacco sales from vending machines has made a strong **bill** even stronger. We wouldn't tolerate other age-restricted products such as alcohol or knives being sold in this way. This prohibition means that a **lethal** and addictive product will no longer be easily accessible to children".

Harpal Kumar, Cancer Research UK's chief executive, added: "We are delighted that MPs have voted to protect young people from tobacco marketing. Putting tobacco out of sight in shops and removing cigarette vending machines will help reduce the number of young people taking up a **lethal** addiction: tobacco kills half of all long term users."

Conservative Party member Phillip Davies expressed concern over proposals for a **ban** on the **display** of cigarettes, particularly during the recession when shops could suffer from a lack of business. He said: "As someone who was a shop-keeper for 12 years before entering Parliament, I can tell you that tobacco is not bought on an impulse in the same way that cakes are." His party's attempt to allow shops to continue displaying cigarettes was defeated by 288 votes to 180.

Before last night's vote, thousands of newsagents **threatened** to boycott the Labour Party at the general election if the **display** legislation was passed. They said the measure would put hundreds of small shop-keepers out of business. Pub industry bodies such as the British Beer and Pub Association have said that the measures are another obstacle to an already aggravated pub industry. A spokesperson from the BBPA said: "It's unnecessary, and will make life even more difficult for our **publicans**. Vending machines are well supervised, and governed by a strict code. **Publicans** are well used to selling a product restricted by age, and don't need further restrictions."

But Health Minister Gillian Merron said: "Today's children might be tomorrow's smokers—these new plans will help to ensure that we make sure they are not. Protecting young people from a lifetime of addiction and possible death from smoking-related diseases is crucial as is supporting smokers who want to quit. It is encouraging to know that MPs agree on this."

Text adapted from Mail Online (October 2009)

ban: prohibir, prohibició / prohibir, prohibición

display: exposar, tenir a la vista / exponer, tener a la vista

bill: projecte de llei / proyecto de ley

lethal: mortal

to threaten: amenaçar / amenazar

publican: propietari (regent) d'un pub / dueño (que regenta) un pub

Part 1: Reading comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.

[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

			Espai per al corrector/a		ector/a
			Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	According to the article, under the new UK Governorm tobacco will no longer be displayed at points of tobacco will be forbidden by the Government. tobacco machines will be allowed in bars and so all vending machines will soon disappear in the	of sale. Shops.			
2.	Mr McCartney condemns tobacco vending machin he thinks they □ are a serious danger to children's entertainmer □ have contributed to change history. □ legally provide a product that causes death. □ prevent children from suffering illness and pre	nt.			
3.	Health and anti-smoking activists have long been of to stop the presence of tobacco machines in put to restrict tolerance in the sales of alcohol and in favour of free access to pubs. ☐ to join the British Heart Foundation.	ıbs.			
4.	Deborah Arnott welcomes the new legislation beca it reinforces the existing law against easy access tobacco is more lethal than any other addictive it will make dangerous products accessible to the Government will forbid children from using	s to addictive products. e drug. children.			
5.	According to Harpal Kumar, Cancer Research UK's ☐ the new law will reduce the percentage of addition youngsters. ☐ the new law will not protect young people from all long term smokers are killed by tobacco. ☐ this new law was voted to protect tobacco man	ctions amongst n smoking.			
6.	Conservative members of Parliament opposed the of cigarettes. Davies argues that ☐ in time of recession shop-keepers will lose bus ☐ people should be able to buy tobacco as they b ☐ shops will continue to display cigarettes. ☐ Government should protect the tobacco indus	iness. ouy cakes.			
7.	Newsagents are angry and have said they will □ refuse to participate in the next general electio □ campaign against Labour vote at the general el □ boycott the Conservative Party. □ put shop-keepers out of their business.				
8.	Health Minister Gillian Merror is convinced that to help prevent children from becoming potential prevent children from contracting new disease encourage more people to keep on smoking. □ protect young people from infectious diseases.	al smokers. s.			
			Correctes	incorrectes No	contestades
		Recompte de les respostes			
		Nota de comprensió escrita			

Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words. [4 points]

- 1. "Putting tobacco out of sight in shops and removing cigarette vending machines will help reduce the number of smokers." Do you agree with this statement from the text? Are governmental measures against tobacco addiction successful? Write an opinion article in favour or against anti-tobacco legislation.
- 2. Imagine you are an activist member of Action Against Smoking. Write a letter to a friend explaining your campaigns and the new restrictions on tobacco display in your country.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota redacció	

Part 3: Listening comprehension

VASA – THE MOST EXPENSIVE AND HIGHLY DECORATED WARSHIP

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

warship: vaixell de guerra / barco de guerra shipyard: drassanes / astilleros mast: pal / mástil inquiries: investigacions, interrogatoris / investigaciones, interrogatorios preserved: conservat / conservado mollusc: mol·lusc / molusco

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

PRESENTER: The warship *Vasa* was lost on her first voyage in 1628. Today this magnificent ship rests in the *Vasa* Museum in Stockholm, Sweden, as a testament to her past. Today in our programme *Round the World*, I'm pleased to introduce Julia Donhauser, a keen traveller to the North and an expert on warships. Hi, Julia, and welcome to our programme.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.		Espai per al corrector/a			
0.	Vasa is ☐ An island ☑ A warship ☐ A testament ☐ A programme		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	Why was the <i>Vasa</i> built? ☐ Because the Danish Ambassador wanted to. ☐ To carry 64 cannons to the war in Poland. ☐ To impress both the people of Sweden and their ☐ To prove that Swedish people could build the results.				
2.	Which of these things did the <i>Vasa</i> NOT have? ☐ More than one hundred statues. ☐ Masts that were 50 meters tall. ☐ Wood taken from a thousand oak trees. ☐ Two golden guns.				
3.	What happened in 1628? ☐ The Swedish King Gustavus Adolphus saluted to Between thirty and fifty people died while buil ☐ The <i>Vasa</i> was rescued from the bottom of the so ☐ The <i>Vasa</i> started her fist voyage.	ding the Vasa.			
4.	When and where did the king learn about the trage ☐ Immediately. He was right there, on the beach. ☐ Two weeks later in Poland. ☐ Two weeks later in Stockholm. ☐ Immediately; he was in his palace in Sweden.				
5.	Who was first arrested for the disaster? ☐ The builder of the ship. ☐ The captain of the ship. ☐ A group of sailors. ☐ The builder's brother.				
6.	Why did the <i>Vasa</i> sink, according to the inquiries? ☐ The ship was badly proportioned. ☐ The sailors were drunk. ☐ The cannons were not well built. ☐ The captain did not do his job correctly.				
7.	 Why was the <i>Vasa</i> so well preserved when it was ta ☐ The ship was new when it sank so it was well p against corrosion. ☐ The Baltic Sea does not have a mollusc that dest ☐ Black oak protected the ship. It does not deteri ☐ No one knows. 	rotected croys the wood of ships.			
8.	How many people visit the <i>Vasa</i> nowadays? Ninety-five per cent of the people that visit Sto Hundreds of people every year. More than one million people every year. Seventeen hundred people every week.	ockholm.			
			Correctes I	ncorrectes No	contestades
		Recompte de les respostes			
		Nota de comprensió oral			

Etiqueta del corrector/a Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

