



Proves d'accés a la universitat

Convocatòria 2015

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 5 - A

	Qualificació	Etiqueta de qualificació
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal

Número del tribunal

THE LAST OF THE NOBLEST GENERATION

Harry Patch, the last survivor of the First World War, and the man who reminded the modern world of its obscene massacre, died at the age of 111. His life ended on a fine summer morning in his native Somerset, many miles from the Belgian land of Ypres where so many of his comrades fell, and where he so nearly joined them. For decades he kept the sights and sounds of that terrible experience to himself. But then, at the age of 100, he began to talk...

Born in the village of Coombe Down, Harry left school at 14 for an apprenticeship with a plumber, and would, no doubt, have lived a life of peaceful anonymity if the war hadn't been declared. Being too young at first, at the age of 17 Harry was **conscripted**. "I didn't want to go and fight anyone, but it was a case of having to," he said. He was in charge of a machine gun, and, by his 19th birthday, was in a **trench** in the middle of one of the most famous and bloodiest battles of the First World War: the Battle of Ypres. "Anyone who tells you he wasn't **scared** is a damned liar," Harry would later say. "We lived by the hour... You saw the sun rise; hopefully, you'd see it set. If you saw it set, you hoped you'd see it rise."

Many didn't. One of them was a young soldier whom Patch and his comrades found in the battlefield, badly wounded by **shrapnel**. "Shoot me," he said, and then, before Harry could react, he died with the words "Mother!" on his lips. It was but one of the phantoms from the trenches that Harry carried with him until his death. Later on, in September 1917, came the German projectile which would hit Harry. It burst among his **mates** with such force that three of them were never found again. Harry, some metres away, was seriously wounded, his stomach pierced by shrapnel. He was taken to a **CCS (casualty clearing station)**, where he lay, untreated in maddening pain, for one day and a half. Finally, a doctor came, and, with no anaesthetic, took out the metal while four men held him down. Although he would not be **demobbed** for another year, that was the end of Harry's war. He returned home, to plumbing, marriage, two sons, and an old age that saw him survive both sons and his wife.

All this time, he had kept those memories of war to himself, telling no one. But then, as he passed his 100th birthday, a journalist called Richard Emden asked Harry if he would talk of war. He agreed and he wrote, with Richard's help, his life story, and became a witness for those comrades who had been killed so many years before. When Richard Emden went to see him, Harry sat at a table in the morning room of his house. The conversation went mainly one-way. Harry's mind was sharp, and his sight good, but his voice was soft and delicate, and he was practically speechless. The journalist ended the interview before he had intended, afraid to be more of an inconvenience than he had already been.

His voice and body may have died, but his words on war should live on, resonating strongly. Harry Patch had words for all his experiences. They were spoken with an anger that lasted all his adult life. "War," he said, "is organised murder, and nothing else."

Text adapted from *The Independent* (July 26, 2009)

conscripted: cridat a files, reclutat / llamado a filas, reclutado

trench: trinxera / trinchera

scared (to be scared): tenir por / tener miedo

shrapnel: metralla

mate: company / compañero

CCS (casualty clearing station): hospital de campanya / hospital de campaña

demobbed: desmobilitzat, que ha deixat de servir a l'exèrcit / desmovilizado, que ha dejado de servir en el ejército

Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words.

[4 points]

1. Imagine that you are a soldier in the First World War. Write a letter to your parents about your experiences in the war.
2. Harry Patch did not explain his experiences about the war until he was very elderly. Why do you think he waited for so many years? Write an opinion essay about it for your local paper.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

Part 3: Listening comprehension

HEARING DOGS

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

charity: organització benèfica / organización benéfica

deafness: sordesa / sordera

alleviate (to alleviate): alleugerir / aliviar

puppies: cadells / cachorros

allocated: assignat / asignado

hearing aid: audiòfon / audífono

struggle (to struggle): lluitar / luchar

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Interviewer: Nearly 10 million people in the UK experience some degree of hearing loss. That's one person in every six. Over half a million are severely or profoundly deaf. Can dogs help them? In today's interview Julie Bradford, a dog trainer working for a charity, Hearing Dogs for Deaf People, will tell us how.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

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

[2 points: 0.25 points for 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.

0. How many people are severely deaf in the UK?
 - ☐ About ten million.
 - ☒ About half a million.
 - ☐ About fifty thousand.
 - ☐ About five million.
1. Which of the following statements is FALSE about Julie's organization?
 - ☐ They train dogs for deaf people.
 - ☐ They help deaf people.
 - ☐ It is a large organization.
 - ☐ It started about 30 years ago.
2. What are hearing dogs trained to do?
 - ☐ To listen to their deaf owners.
 - ☐ To respond to various sounds.
 - ☐ To behave politely in social environments.
 - ☐ To make their deaf owners comfortable.
3. When are hearing dogs socialized?
 - ☐ As soon as they are one year of age.
 - ☐ Immediately after their training finishes.
 - ☐ Before they are three weeks of age.
 - ☐ Not much after they have been born.
4. One of the problems of hearing loss is that
 - ☐ in social situations hearing aids are necessary.
 - ☐ it is hard to make this disability invisible.
 - ☐ it is a disability often unnoticed by others.
 - ☐ it makes deaf people behave in a rude way.
5. Why is the dark red jacket hearing dogs wear useful?
 - ☐ It shows that the owner properly looks after the dog.
 - ☐ It helps people notice that the dog owner is deaf.
 - ☐ It shows that the dog has been trained to be in shops.
 - ☐ It helps the hearing dogs behave in social situations.
6. How many dogs has Julie's organization trained?
 - ☐ About 800.
 - ☐ About 1,800.
 - ☐ As many as possible.
 - ☐ As many as needed.
7. What does Julie really like about her job?
 - ☐ How much help she gets from volunteers.
 - ☐ She can almost always make dogs happy.
 - ☐ How much it changes deaf people's lives.
 - ☐ The number of deaf people she gets to know.
8. Julie thinks that when training a hearing dog it is important to
 - ☐ get them used to the sounds in trains.
 - ☐ keep them busy with varied sounds work.
 - ☐ adapt the training style to the dog.
 - ☐ consider who the owner will be.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
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Correctes	Incorrectes	No contestades
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Etiqueta del corrector/a

Etiqueta identificadora de l’alumne/a



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