



Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad de Extremadura

Curso 2012-13

Asignatura: Inglés

Tiempo máximo de la prueba: 1h.30 min.

El alumno deberá escoger una de las dos opciones, A o B, y responder **en inglés a todas las preguntas** que se formulan en la opción elegida, sin mezclar preguntas de una y otra. **En el caso de la primera pregunta (la redacción), deberá escribir tan sólo sobre uno de los dos temas propuestos.**

Opción A

Women at Work in Spain

The number of working women in Spain has increased considerably in the last decades and almost fifty per cent of Spanish women under forty now work full- or part-time. The amount of women lawyers or doctors has steadily increased over the years as a result of the increase in the number of women with a university degree, which is now higher than the number of men. Women represent around forty per cent of the working population and two thirds of Spain's unemployed.

Professional women are quite common in Spain nowadays and there is less professional sexism than in other Latin countries. Women are protected by law against discrimination on the grounds of their sex. As a result, career women are commonplace and accepted in many fields which were previously closed to them, although they still have difficulty reaching high-ranking management positions. The problem still exists, however, that some Spanish employers do not want to hire women in responsible positions, particularly if they think they are planning a family. One of the main reasons for this is that working mothers must receive generous, paid maternity leave.

A woman doing the same or broadly similar work to a man and employed by the same employer is legally entitled to the same salary in Spain. In practice, however, women occupy most poorly paid jobs and their salaries are generally around twenty per cent lower than men's. Rather than discrimination, this largely reflects the fact that women generally work in lower paid industries and hold lower paid positions than men. Fortunately, the situation has improved considerably in recent years and women are exploited less in Spain than in some other western European countries. Spain celebrates a "day of the working woman", March 8th, and there are active associations of business women all over the country.

1. Write a composition about **one of the following topics** (maximum 4 points):
 - a. Do you think that women workers are discriminated in Spain nowadays? Why or why not? Give your opinion in at least 80 words.
 - b. Write a story of at least 80 words **beginning with** this sentence: "*This is why Carmen changed her opinion about the working conditions of Spanish women*". Remember that **the 14 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 80 words you must write.**
2. Answer the following **two** questions:
 - a. Does the writer say that, according to Spanish law, men and women must receive the same pay if they do similar jobs? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
 - b. According to the text, are there more men than women with a higher education degree in Spain nowadays? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
3. Imagine your friend Elizabeth is having trouble with her boss at work. Advise her to look for help and give her a good reason to do so (maximum 2 points).
4. Grammatical transformation.
 - a. Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form of the present perfect tense (maximum 1 point):
Women generally work in lower paid industries and hold lower paid positions than men.
 - b. Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words *He said* (maximum 1 point):
The situation has improved considerably and women are less exploited now.

Opción B

Crime in Spain

Spain's crime rate is among the lowest in Europe, although in common with most other European countries it has increased dramatically in the last decades. Spanish people generally have much respect for law and order, although certain 'trivial' laws, such as illegal parking and making too much noise in the street, are usually ignored. In many villages away from the tourist areas crime is almost unknown, and windows and doors are usually left unlocked. As in other countries, major cities have the highest crime rates. Seville, for instance, is well-known for minor crimes such as handbag snatching, pocket-picking and thefts from vehicles. In cities it is advisable to park in 'guarded' car parks, although they will take no responsibility for your car's contents.

Tourists and travellers are the targets of some of Spain's most enterprising criminals, including highwaymen, who pretend to be accident victims and then rob motorists who stop to help them. If you are a tourist, you must not leave cash or valuables unattended when swimming, or leave your bags, cameras or jackets lying around on chairs in cafés or bars. In cities such as Madrid and Barcelona, beware of gangs of child thieves, pickpockets and over-friendly strangers. Always remain vigilant in places with large crowds, and never take risks by exposing your wallet or purse or by showing your money around.

Violent crime is relatively rare in Spain, although armed robbery has increased considerably in the last decades. However, despite the fact that there are approximately three million guns in Spain, they are rarely used by crooks. Muggings at gun- or knife-point are also rare in most towns, although they are becoming increasingly common in some areas. There are no particular dangers for women travelling alone in Spain, although hitch-hiking is not recommended.

1. Write a composition about **one of the following two topics** (maximum 4 points):
 - a. Do you think that Spain is a dangerous country for foreigners and tourists? Give your opinion in at least 80 words.
 - b. Write a story of at least 80 words **beginning with** this sentence: "*Before he came to Spain, Bill thought that the country was full of thieves*". Remember that **the 14 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 80 words you must write**.
2. Answer the following **two** questions:
 - a. Does the writer say that it is safe to park your car anywhere in the street in Spain? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
 - b. According to the text, have weapons traditionally been used by thieves in Spain? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
3. Imagine that your English friend John is visiting you in Spain. Advise him to be careful with his personal belongings when both of you go out and give him a good reason for it (maximum 2 points).
4. Grammatical transformation.
 - a. Rewrite the following sentence in the simple conditional tense (maximum 1 point):
Guns are rarely used by crooks.
 - b. Rewrite the following sentence as a third type (impossible) conditional (maximum 1 point):
If you are a tourist, you should not leave your valuables unattended.