

### DENMARK: THE HAPPIEST PLACE ON EARTH

You might expect that the happiest place on earth would be a tropical paradise, or a Mediterranean village, or the United States (land of the free and home of the brave) but the happiest place on earth is Denmark; cold, dreary, unspectacular Denmark. How is this possible? The Danish pay some of the highest taxes in the world (between 50 percent and 70 percent of their incomes) but do not complain. In exchange, the government covers all health care and education, and spends more on the elderly than any country in the world. Those high taxes also have an interesting effect. Since a banker can end up taking home as much money as an artist, people don't choose careers based on income or status. A garbage man can live in a middle class neighborhood and hold his head high.

While no country in the world has yet achieved gender parity, Denmark is coming close. That is in no small part because of the strong presence of women in leadership positions. Indeed, the country had its first female prime minister, Helle Thorning Schmidt, in 2011. On a domestic level gender equality is also present. When having a baby Danish families receive a total of 52 weeks of paid parental leave (while American women scrape by with an average maternal leave of 10 weeks). Mothers are able to take 18 weeks and fathers receive their own dedicated 2 weeks at 100 percent of salary. The rest of the paid time off is up to the parents to use as they want.

Hanging out may also be part of the secret of Danish happiness. Ninety two percent of Danes belong to some kind of social club, dancing, singing, even practicing laughing with other Danes. Get a few people who enjoy doing something together, model train building, for example, and the government will pay for it. In Denmark, even friendship is subsidized. Also, unlike many countries, Danes also display an amazing level of trust in each other; mothers leave babies unattended in strollers outside cafés, most bicycles are left unlocked and so are some doors. Finally, perhaps the bicycle is the best symbol of Danish happiness. Danes can all buy cars, but they choose bikes: simple, economical, non-polluting machines that show no status and help keep people fit.

**1. Answer these questions about the text. Use your own words whenever possible (2 points, 1 each).**

- What's the interesting effect of taxes?
- What examples are given to show that Danes trust each other?

**2. Read the following statements, decide whether they are true or false and justify your answer by quoting evidence from the text (2 points, 0, 50 each).**

- Danish people protest against taxes because they are very high.
- Danish fathers can only take two weeks of paid parental leave.
- Danish people are fond of social activities.
- The Danish mainly use bikes because they can't afford cars.

**3. Find in the text the word or group of words which match these definitions (1 point, 0, 20 each).**

- Regard something as likely to happen (Paragraph 1).
- Old people (Paragraph 1).
- Reached (Paragraph 2).
- Astonishing (Paragraph 3).
- Healthy and strong, especially as a result of exercise (Paragraph 3).

**4. Complete the text using the correct words from the box below. There are 2 words that you won't need (2 points, 0, 25 each).**

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ year, three researchers from the University of York surveyed over 53,000 children aged (b) \_\_\_\_\_ eight and twelve, from diverse cultures and places, to find their levels of happiness. To (c) \_\_\_\_\_ surprise, the researchers found that children in England are among the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. The survey also found that levels of unhappiness grew (e) \_\_\_\_\_ children got older. For example, 61% of 10-year-olds said they enjoyed (f) \_\_\_\_\_ to school but the figure fell to 43% (g) \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 12. One researcher pointed out that more than a third of English children said they (h) \_\_\_\_\_ bullied in school at least once in the last month.

GOING	LAST	UNHAPPIER	UNHAPPIEST	THEIR	AS
	THE LAST	HAD BEEN	BETWEEN	BY	

**5. Write a composition of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics (3 points).**

- Your trust in a friend has been broken. Write your story.
- Write a composition explaining why you think that your city or village is the happiest place on earth.

### WILLIAMSON'S TUNNELS IN LIVERPOOL

The Williamson Tunnels are a labyrinth of tunnels and underground caverns under the Edge Hill district of Liverpool. They were built in the first few decades of the 1800s under the control of a retired tobacco merchant called Joseph Williamson. "Friends of Williamson's Tunnels" is a voluntary organization which is trying to find and excavate the whole of the system. At the moment, most parts of the labyrinth are closed under what is now a residential area and there are many suspected tunnels yet to be discovered, but one section of the tunnels has already been cleared and renovated and is open to the public.

Joseph Williamson was extraordinarily secretive about the purpose of the tunnels. Even today, no one is sure exactly what they were used for. Succeeding generations and historians have had to guess – leading to all manner of speculation. Perhaps Williamson was a smuggler who used the tunnels to move goods. One theory holds that his wife came under the influence of a lunatic preacher who told her the apocalypse was coming and she persuaded Joseph to prepare a place for underground living. Or maybe the tunnels' construction was merely a source of employment for locals after the Napoleonic Wars, when unemployment was widespread across Britain; under this theory, Williamson presumably saw a philanthropic opportunity to do something good for the citizens of Liverpool, even if the tunnels were useless. Thanks to this he got the nickname "The King of Edge Hill".

The Williamson Tunnel excavators are almost all retired men, Liverpudlians with enough time and curiosity to devote to the project. Stapledon, one of the volunteers, explains: "Younger men ask to volunteer now and again, but they usually move on after a few weeks". "They don't have the stamina we do," he jokes. Even 200 years after Williamson offered ready work to the men of Edge Hill, his tunnels are still keeping the locals busy. Plus, giving the tunnels some airing out was definitely necessary. They were sealed from the outside world decades ago when locals complained of the smells coming from below – the caverns were long used as underground containers and were stuffed with everything from household junk to human waste.

**1. Answer these questions about the text. Use your own words whenever possible (2 points, 1 each).**

- Explain the theory about the tunnels related to Williamson's wife.
- According to the text, why was Williamson called "the King of Edge Hill"?

**2. Read the following statements, decide whether they are true or false and justify your answer by quoting evidence from the text (2 points, 0, 50 each).**

- Williamson was working as a tobacco merchant when the tunnels were built.
- The organization "Friends of Williamson's Tunnels" has located all the tunnels.
- Young people have never helped to excavate the tunnels.
- The tunnels were used as rubbish dumps.

**3. Find in the text the word or group of words which match these definitions (1 point, 0, 20 each).**

- The entire amount (Paragraph 1).
- Aim (Paragraph 2).
- Extended over a large area and/or among many people (Paragraph 2)
- Occupied, engaged in activity (Paragraph 3).
- Completely filled (Paragraph 3).

**4. Complete the text using the correct words from the box below. There are 2 words that you won't need (2 points, 0, 25 each).**

Dr. David Clarke, the author of "Britain's X-traordinary Files", charts nine of the greatest (a) \_\_\_\_\_ puzzles of modern times. One of (b) \_\_\_\_\_ is the birth of the modern Unidentified Flying Object (UFO). A private pilot, Ken Arnold, said he (c) \_\_\_\_\_ nine peculiar-shaped flying objects in 1947. He calculated their speed as faster than the most advanced jet aircraft of (d) \_\_\_\_\_ time. A journalist then came up with the phrase 'flying saucers', and the media coverage that followed triggered off an epidemic for (e) \_\_\_\_\_ things in the sky that continues to this day. In my opinion, the (f) \_\_\_\_\_ likely explanation for (g) \_\_\_\_\_ Arnold saw is a flock of American white pelicans but no one will (h) \_\_\_\_\_ know for sure.

SEEING	THEM	HAD SEEN	THAT	MOST	FLY
UNSOLVED		WHAT	EVER		NEVER

**5. Write a composition of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics (3 points).**

- Imagine that last year you decided to join a group of volunteers. Describe your experience.
- Describe a historical site that you find interesting. It could be real or imaginary.

**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD 2016**

**ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS**

**CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN:**

**Apartado 1.** Preguntas de comprensión e interpretación del texto.

a) Preguntas de comprensión y expresión. Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos. Se pretende medir las capacidades de comprensión de las ideas principales del texto y la expresión escrita. Se otorgará 1 punto por la comprensión y 1 punto por la corrección lingüística. Deberá evitarse copiar frases literales del texto.

b) Preguntas de comprensión. Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos. Se medirá exclusivamente la capacidad de comprensión de las ideas globales o aspectos más específicos del texto por medio de la identificación y reproducción de partes pertinentes del mismo, selección de la opción correcta, etc.

**Apartado 2.** Léxico.

Puntuación máxima: 1 punto. Las diferentes preguntas propuestas irán orientadas a comprobar la capacidad de comprensión del vocabulario del texto.

**Apartado 3.** Gramática.

Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos. Las preguntas de este apartado medirán la capacidad de utilización correcta de las estructuras morfosintácticas.

**Apartado 4.** Redacción

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos. Este apartado pretende medir la capacidad de transmitir un mensaje eficazmente, con corrección y coherencia. Se tendrá en cuenta la riqueza léxica y morfosintáctica utilizadas en la exposición. Igualmente se valorará la creatividad y la madurez demostrada.

Se calificará en función de los siguientes criterios específicos:

**Contenido y presentación (1 punto)**

- Citar y responder a lo que propone el título.
- Que sea una respuesta personal, elaborada en el examen, no un discurso prefabricado y memorizado o una mera repetición de las ideas o frases del texto.
- No se valorará la información irrelevante, tanto en cuanto al contenido como al léxico (exceso de fórmulas de relleno, frases memorizadas fuera de lugar, etc.)
- Clara organización y secuenciación de ideas, tanto a nivel de párrafo como a nivel textual.
- Se valorará la creatividad donde corresponda.
- Longitud: Deberá tenerse en cuenta la extensión exigida. Se quitará puntuación cuando la respuesta sea demasiado corta o demasiado larga.

**Lengua: Forma y corrección (2 puntos)**

- Corrección morfosintáctica: concordancias; morfología, uso de conectores, riqueza oracional (estructuras subordinadas); puntuación, etc.
- Variedad y adecuación léxica: tono y registro adecuado al tema elegido; ortografía; riqueza léxica, evitar calcos lingüísticos del castellano o euskera, evitar copiar el vocabulario del texto, etc.

**\*NOTA:** En cada prueba se especificará al final de cada sección de cada uno de los apartados la puntuación que se le adjudica.

**\*\*NOTA:** En caso de que la calificación final no sea un número múltiplo de 0,25 el profesor deberá redondear la nota al múltiplo de 0,25 más cercano.