

## **INGLÉS**

### **Opción 1:**

*Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully.*

*Answer all the questions in English.*

Some tourists prefer to travel in groups, with their holiday planned in advance for them, on what are known as “package tours”. However, the advantages of planning your holiday yourself are considerable. You are free to choose exactly where and when you want to go, how you want to travel, and how long you want to stay. You can avoid the large resorts, whereas holidaymakers on package tours are often trapped among crowds of other tourists. You can eat the food of the region at reasonable prices in local restaurants, while they are served with “international” dishes and chips with everything.

Moreover, although most people return from package holidays reasonably satisfied, this is not always the case. Take the nightmare experience of a Frenchman who went on a package to the Caribbean. The hotel in the small port was overbooked and he had to wander round the streets looking for a bed and breakfast place. While doing this he was arrested by the police for vagrancy. He was taken to court, where he told the magistrate it was the hotel’s fault, but the magistrate was the hotel manager’s brother and he charged the tourist with making false accusations.

He was sent to prison for eight days, by which time his return flight had left. He did not have enough money left for a return ticket so he went to a post office to send a telegram to his family in France asking for money. He was arrested even before he could send it and charged with illegal immigration, as he could now no longer be considered a tourist, having missed his flight. He now needed a work permit in order to stay, which he of course did not have. He was fined 500 dollars for this offence, and another 500 dollars when he again blamed the hotel. All things considered, a package holidays is no guarantee of satisfaction. I think I’d rather plan my holiday independently, or stay at home.

### *Questions:*

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text, and justify your answer (2 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text (1 point: 0,5 points each):
  - a) package tours.
  - b) he was arrested by the police for vagrancy.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points: 1 point each):
  - a) He needed a work permit in order to stay, which he of course did not have.  
*He couldn't .....*
  - b) He was fined 500 dollars when he blamed the hotel.  
*As a result .....*
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text (2 points: 1 point each):
  - a) According to the text, what are the main dangers of going on a package holiday ?
  - b) How do you know that the Caribbean country in the story was corrupt ?
5. Do you agree with the writer’s opinions about holidays ? Give reasons. (Minimum 80 words, maximum 100 words) (3 points).

**INGLÉS**

**Opción 2:**

*Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully.*

*Answer all the questions in English.*

Books and audio-visual media should not be seen as opponents but rather as interaction to which young people should be introduced. The mass media offer “educational impulses”: they stimulate imagination, arouse curiosity and the desire to learn more, but what is heard and seen must be supplemented with books.

Let us give one practical example: a television programme is announced about developing countries. The teacher or youth group leader draws the attention of the students to it and announces that the programme will be discussed (or preferably the programme is viewed by the group). The young people are then asked to find books in the library on the subject and read about the problem. The television programme arouses interest and puts forward questions.

Books on the subject are read with interest and in the hope of learning more. Another possibility: in a programme, mention is made of appropriate books for supplementing it and the opportunity is announced for participating in a discussion on the subject, to be held on radio or television or in centres for popular education where everyone can take part actively.

Endeavours of this kind have had very positive results.

**Questions:**

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text and justify your answer (2 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text (1 point: 0,5 points each):
  - a) they arouse curiosity.
  - b) forward questions.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points: 1 point each):
  - a) Let us give one practical example  
*Why don't we give.....?*
  - b) The young people are asked to find books in the library  
*It is suggested that young people find.....*
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text (2 points: 1 point each):
  - a) What do mass media stimulate?
  - b) What should books and audio-visual media be regarded as?
5. Are books and audio-visual media the best source of information? (Minimum 80 words, maximum 100 words) (3 points).

## **INGLÉS**

### **Opción 1:**

*Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully:*

*Answer all the questions in English.*

If you do not get legally married, the law will almost never treat you as if you were, no matter how long you live with someone. If it is a choice between marrying someone or living with them long-term, then marriage wins when it comes to financial security, especially for women. It may be the twenty-first century, but it is still women who earn less, stay at home more and generally look after any children. They are usually financially weaker when a relationship ends.

If you are married, both partners normally have a right to a share of the marital home and its contents, whether they have contributed financially or not. A spouse who has been left, especially with children, may get it all. An ex-spouse may be entitled to personal maintenance, quite apart from any other maintenance paid for the children, plus the right to a share of the other's pension fund. An unmarried partner has no such rights.

Widows and widowers also get more financial protection from the law than live-in partners. If you die without a will, your widow or widower will automatically inherit - a lover will not, and a spouse has the right to challenge a will if they or any children are not provided for. And, married or not, there exists a strange concept in law called "joint and several liability", whereby, as far as debt is concerned, what's hers is his and what's his is hers. In other words, you both owe all the money.

Suppose you buy a TV and DVD player costing £1,000. You take out a loan over two years. Then, love being love, one of you decides to move out and stops paying the bills, but takes the TV and DVD. Who has to pay the debt? The finance company can sue either of you, no matter who actually has possession of the property. And if you are the one left behind, you are easier to find. One way out is to choose who buys what. Take it in turns so you know exactly who owns what.

### *Questions*

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text, and justify your answer (2 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text (1 point: 0,5 points each):
  - a) marriage wins when it comes to financial security.
  - b) what's hers is his and what's his is hers.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points: 1 point each).
  - a) Widows and widowers get more financial protection from the law than live-in partners.  
*The law ...*
  - b) It may be the twenty-first century, but it is still women who earn less.  
*Women still ...*
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text (2 points: 1 point each):
  - a) In what ways is a woman with children better protected if she is married?
  - b) Why is it dangerous to buy something together with your unmarried partner?
5. Do you agree with the arguments given in the text? Why / Why not? (Minimum 80 words, maximum 100 words) (3 points).

## **INGLÉS**

### **Opción 2:**

*Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully:  
Answer all the questions in English.*

The United States is a relatively young country that occupies over 9 million square kilometres between Canada and Mexico. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Wake and Midway form part of the overseas territories of the country as annexed or as associated free states with internal self-governing bodies. Originally inhabited by about one and a half million American Indians, the country became a nation of immigrants who came first from West and Northern Europe, then from Asia and Latin America, in search of land, freedom and better living conditions.

Spanish explorers, attracted by gold, established themselves in Florida, Texas and the western part of the country, the French set up as fur traders, and the British were the first to colonise on a large scale, followed by waves of Irish, Germans, Dutch and Swedes. From Africa, people were taken against their will to provide slave labour for the southern colonists.

In order to survive, immigrants had to learn to organise and govern themselves, which wasn't easy for people who came from different cultural backgrounds and who had to undergo periods of famine, diseases, Indian attacks and unfavourable weather conditions. White people took away the Indians' land through treaties, war or threat. The white man's civilisation cut down forests, built railways and big cities. Indians were displaced and confined to reservations.

Groups such as the Chinese, Russians, Jews and Rumanians, who arrived later, were not welcomed by the older immigration groups, who felt the newcomers were overcrowding their cities and taking away their jobs. The newcomers were greeted with hostility and prejudice. Therefore, they formed their own ethnic neighbourhoods where they maintained their languages and customs.

### *Questions:*

1. Write a title in English which best summarises the text, and justify your answer (2 points).
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions as used in the text (1 point: 0,5 points each):
  - a) people were taken against their will.
  - b) their own ethnic neighbourhoods.
3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one (2 points: 1 point each).
  - a) White people took away the Indians' land through treaties, war or threat.  
*The Indians' land ....*
  - b) The newcomers were greeted with hostility and prejudice. Therefore, they formed their own ethnic neighbourhoods.  
*If the newcomers...*
4. Answer the following questions in your own words. The information must be taken from the text (2 points: 1 point each):
  - a) What were the different reasons for people going to the United States ?
  - b) How did white people conquer the new land ?
5. What conflicts can occur when a large number of new immigrants come to a country, and how can they be solved ? (Minimum 80 words, maximum 100 words) (3 points).

## CONVOCATORIAS DE XUÑO E SETEMBRO

### 1. Puntuación:

Primeira pregunta .....	2 puntos
Segunda pregunta .....	1 punto
Terceira pregunta .....	2 puntos
Cuarta pregunta .....	2 puntos
Quinta pregunta .....	3 puntos

2. Terase en conta a comprensión, expresión e corrección escritas. Por unha parte, o corrector valorará se existe comprensión total ou parcial do texto por parte do alumno. Por outra parte, o corrector terá en conta, asimesmo, a capacidade do alumno para comunicarse de forma efectiva (avaliación da súa competencia comunicativa), a coherencia e ordenación lóxica na exposición das ideas, a riqueza do léxico, sen esquencer a expresión gramatical correcta (competencia lingüística) das respostas.

3. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto xunto cunha expresión gramatical correcta, a puntuación será máxima, sempre que o alumno aporte elementos expresivos personais.

4. Se existise unha comprensión total do texto, pero a expresión non fora gramaticalmente correcta, faranse as deducións oportunas dependendo da gravidade da incorrección ou erro. As deducións faranse, entón, axustándose á impotancia cualitativa do erro e ó número de erros que se cometan na mesma pregunta. A modo orientativo, lémbrese que

erros de expresión básicos (faltas de concordancia, indebida ou inexacta orde de palabras, fallos na formación de interrogativas ou negativas, etc.) serán penalizados de forma considerable.

5. Se a comprensión é parcial a puntuación máxima asignada á pregunta verase reducida dacordo coa gravidade da falta de comprensión.

6. Se non hai comprensión algunha, a pregunta non pode ter ningún tipo de calificación positiva.

7. Os erros ortográficos puntuaranse negativamente dacordo co número e importancia deles (serán máis graves en palabras básicas da lingua inglesa). Ponderarase asimismo a súa frecuencia relativa e terase en conta como criterio cualitativo a aparición de erros nas formas do vocabulario básico do nivel. Como criterio xeral, deberá penalizarse, como mínimo, unha décima por erro ortográfico. Un erro repetido na mesma palabra só se penalizará unha vez.

8. Se se transcribira literalmente un fragmento do texto como resposta a todas ou a unha das preguntas, aínda que o devandito fragmento estivese relacionado co contido da pregunta, valorarase cunha puntuación máxima do 50% do total atribuíble á puntuación correspondente a cada pregunta ou cuestión. Polo que debe interpretarse que non necesariamente a puntuación debe ser un 0,5.