Proves d'Accés a la Universitat. Curs 2010-2011

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 1 - A

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

WHAT THE AU PAIR SAW

Silvia, an 18-year-old from Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, could not believe how **mean** her employers were. They hardly spoke to her, made her work very long hours for very little pay and restricted her access to food. Silvia didn't work in a shop. She was an au pair to a middle-class British family.

Silvia's story comes from a new book, called *Au Pair*, which takes a full and honest look at British families from the sincere point of view of the girls who come to look after their children and help around the house.

The book focuses on the experiences of 50 Slovakian au pairs who have lived with more than 100 **host families** in London. Its author is Zuzana Burikova, a Slovakian sociologist who has been working on this project for more than three years.

The book's most noticeable feature is the pejorative view that au pairs develop towards their host British families. In particular, they are highly critical of the 'having it all' culture. British **parenting**, it seems, is shockingly bad. The book suggests that the British concept of a woman's right to a career as well as a family is viewed negatively by au pairs. The author thinks that "au pairs generally feel that any family that chooses to have an au pair must, by definition, either be lazy, or lack proper care and consideration for children and for people in general".

In the book we can read about the experience of an au pair called Jarmila, whose host mother worked at home as a clothes designer. Even when she was not working, her child spent all his time with Jarmila, who really felt like a second mother. Another case is that of Darinka, who was fascinated by "English mothers constantly talking about quality time and feeling guilty if they were not actually reading to or playing with their children". In fact, in most cases it was pretty clear they spent very little time with their children. "English women do love their children," Darinka **reluctantly** admits, "but the problem is that they are just not able to combine childcare, housework and a career."

From the experiences in the book we can learn that "food is a particularly tricky issue," says Ms. Burikova. "I'm surprised that children and parents do not eat the same food and that parents buy healthy food like vegetables and fish for themselves but not for their children." Zuzana Burikova explains that "the British like TV programmes where experts tell them how to keep their home, since they don't know how to do it themselves. That's why they need au pairs."

And yet, as with all things, there is a **flip side**. And not all families are cold and unfeeling. In the book we can read the experience of Tina. Tina worked in London as an au pair about nine years ago. She had an absolutely terrific time in there, and there was good understanding between Tina and her host family, as a result of which the family decided to **put her up** until she finished her studies.

After having studied all these experiences, Zuzana Burikova comes to the conclusion that none of all these au pairs' negative experiences stop people from applying for the job. Most Slovakian women go to Britain to work as an au pair in order to learn the language and earn some money at the same time, but there are also others that accept this job because it's a way of escaping from their families or simply because they have just split up with their boyfriend. So, up to a point, the arrangement suits them.

Text adapted from *The Sunday Times* (August 1, 2010)

mean: mesquí, gasiu / mezquino, tacaño

host family: família d'acollida / familia de acogida

parenting: criança / crianza
reluctantly: a contracor / a su pesar

flip side: l'altra cara de la moneda / la otra cara de la moneda to put her up: acollir-la, contractar-la / acogerla, contratarla

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.	The book called <i>Au Pair</i> is about ☐ the way Slovakian au pairs look after their owr ☐ how Slovakian families should raise their child ☐ what Slovakian au pairs think about British far ☐ the way Slovakian girls can get a job in England	ren. nilies.			
2.	After reading the text, the 'having it all' culture cou ☐ British women's aim of working out instead of ☐ the idea of bringing up children and working a ☐ the difficult choice between having a family an time.	being mothers. at the same time.			
	\Box the idea of having an au pair at home to look a	after the children.			
3.	According to the text, the British idea of a modern ☐ is not shared by Slovakian au pairs. ☐ is generally accepted by au pairs. ☐ is never criticised by au pairs. ☐ has become a model for Slovakian au pairs.	woman			
4.	According to Ms. Burikova's book, some British fan	milies contract			
	 au pairs because □ they think it is the cheapest way of educating t □ they can't survive without the au pair's help. □ they can't afford to raise their children on their □ they don't care enough about their children. 				
5.	Darinka thinks that most English mothers ☐ do their best to look after their children. ☐ do not spend enough time with their children. ☐ prefer their careers to their children. ☐ play their role successfully.				
6.	By saying that "food is a particularly tricky issue" In that parents ☐ don't feed their children healthily. ☐ only care about what their children eat. ☐ do not care about their health problems. ☐ believe their children are healthy enough.	Ms. Burikova suggests			
7.	Tina's experience as an au pair was □ terrible. □ wonderful. □ depressing. □ unbelievable.				
8.	Most Slovakian au pairs apply for the job mainly b ☐ they want to travel abroad to get a well-paid jo ☐ it's a good opportunity to leave their homes an ☐ their love relationships are broken and they wa ☐ it's a way of learning a language and earning so	ob. nd relatives. nnt to meet new people.			
		D	Correctes I	ncorrectes 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. Imagine you want to apply for a job as an au pair. Write a formal letter to an au pair agency explaining the reasons why you think you are the ideal person for the job.
- 2. Write an opinion essay about the following question: "Is it better to work in your own country instead of working abroad?" Explain the advantages or disadvantages in either case.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

Part 3: Listening comprehension

LOST... OR MAYBE NOT?

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

crew: equip / equipo sequel: continuació / continuación clue: pista source: font / fuente huge: enorme stage: etapa thread: fil / hilo to wrap up: concloure / concluir

Ready?

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

Since *Lost*, one of the most successful TV shows in recent times, came to a dramatic finish at the end of the sixth season, many fans have been wondering whether the last episode could have possibly left any options for a sequel. In the following interview, Pat Lawson chats with Matthew Fox, Dr. Jack Shepard in the show, and tries to find out how truly final the end was.

[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.		Espa	i per al corre	ector/a
0.	 Lost was a TV show that □ had a successful sequel in recent times. ☑ was one of the most successful shows in recent □ finished at the beginning of the sixth season. □ not many fans have been wondering about. 	times.	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	Matthew Fox is surprised that □ people have lost interest in the show so soon. □ so many people are still interested in the show. □ people's interests have moved to other shows. □ speculation about the show lasted for one mon	ıth.			
2.	About the show's end □ everybody was happy with it. □ everybody was disappointed with it. □ people were neither happy nor disappointed. □ some people liked it a lot, some didn't like it at	all.			
3.	What are some fans looking for in the last episode? ☐ Hidden secrets about the last episode. ☐ The presence of a hidden message. ☐ Hidden cues about the possibility for a sequel. ☐ Evidence of extraterrestrials.				
4.	Matthew Fox finds it fascinating that ☐ they were all abducted by aliens but didn't kno ☐ the show was a source of aliens. ☐ so many people discussed the show. ☐ the aliens helped to create the source of discussed				
5.	How does Matthew Fox feel about the possibility o ☐ He will know if there will be one as soon as the ☐ He's convinced that there will not be one. ☐ He thinks the other actors disagree with him. ☐ He thinks a sequel would be a turning point in	e interview is published.			
6.	A sequel without Dr. Shepard or Hurley wouldn't be these characters did not generate a lot of intered Lost was a unique thing that can't be repeated. they weren't interested in serious time travel. it would ruin the theories about the island.				
7.	According to Matthew Fox, the last episode is □ appropriate because it is so complicated. □ appropriate because it concludes a very compli □ inappropriate because it finished all the open to inappropriate because all questions were answer.	hreads.			
8.	 Was Lost a realistic show? ☐ Yes, because the people in the island lived for h ☐ No, because polar bears and smoke monsters d of years. ☐ Yes, because tropical islands are usually inhabit ☐ No, because it showed a tropical island inhabit 	on't live hundreds red by polar bears.			
	and smoke monsters.		Correctes 1	Incorrectes No	o contestades
		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 2010-2011

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 4 - A

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

THE CAMINO DE SANTIAGO, THE ENGLISH WAY

I was somewhere near Betanzos and I didn't know I was lost, but a passer-by guessed I was doing the *Camino*, said something I did not understand and pointed down the hill. So I retraced my steps about 50 metres, and there was the sign of the **scallop shell**.

The *Camino de Santiago*—or St James's Way—started attracting international **pilgrims** more than 1,000 years ago. By the 12th century, half a million a year were arriving in Santiago de Compostela to pay homage to a mythical early missionary who had a habit of appearing on battlefields to help the Christians. An early guidebook, the *Codex Calixtinus*, detailed the route, and a chain of hostels (called *albergues*) was built to give the pilgrims places of rest.

Nowadays, the hostels are still there, and they are so cheap as to be almost free. In Galicia official hostels cost € 6 per night; some hostels along the way ask only for donations. The route is still **waymarked** with the scallop shell that became the pilgrim symbol, and after many centuries of little use the numbers of pilgrims are increasing again.

In a Holy Year, the pilgrimage is even more valued. Holy Years pilgrims occur whenever St James's Day (25 July) falls on a Sunday, as was the case in 2010, when 250,000 pilgrims—double the usual number—arrived in Santiago to claim their *compostela* (certificate of completion) and hug the statue of St James in the cathedral in the hope of absolute **forgiveness**. Even the Pope made an appearance this year.

There's not just one *Camino* across Spain, but five. The main route is the French Way, a difficult walk across northern Spain. Then there's the Portuguese Way, the Silver Way, the Northern Way and the English Way. This one is the shortest and the least crowded—and the one I was taking. It starts from the ports of either La Coruña or El Ferrol, where the English originally arrived by boat. It mixes coastal scenery with rural Spain, includes some handsome seaside towns and less handsome industrial sites, and can be done in less than a week. At times it felt to me quite English, too, as I walked between flower-rich **hedgerows** and crossed rivulets that could have been in Cornwall, except for the fragrant eucalyptus and vineyards on south-facing hills. And although it would probably have been more appropriate to stay in an *albergue*, I chose to do it the easy way, walking between designated points, and stopping at lovely rural hotels in the evening.

I'm not, really, a true pilgrim and I'm no believer (but neither are many of the walkers who **set out** every year on this oldest example of mass tourism). I wasn't expecting absolution. I wanted simply to enjoy an inexpensive long-distance walk through a little known part of Spain. That didn't diminish my satisfaction on arriving in Santiago, however, a historic city which makes an appropriate end to a form of tourism that hasn't fundamentally changed since medieval times.

Although I hadn't done enough to collect my *compostela* (you must complete at least 100 km and have the stamps to prove it), I felt so satisfied with myself on arrival that I went to pilgrim Mass in the magnificent sculpture-covered cathedral. Outside, the main square was full of buskers, beggars and pilgrims, tanned and smiley, just as it's been happening over the centuries.

Text adapted from *The Independent* (July 24, 2010)

scallop shell: petxina de vieira / concha de vieira

pilgrim: pelegrí / peregrino
waymarked: senyalitzat / señalizado

hedgerow: tanca / valla **forgiveness**: perdó / perdón

to set out: sortir, començar el camí / partir, empezar el camino

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		
			Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	The writer got lost while he was doing the <i>Camino</i> . ☐ and asked the way to a passer-by. ☐ but he was lucky to find the scallop shell that n ☐ and a man gave him directions even before he a ☐ and he had to walk a long way back to get on the	narks the way. asked.			
2.	 According to the text, which of the following senter □ Pilgrims started to come to Santiago in the 12th □ Pilgrims who take on St James' Way come from countries. □ St James is a legendary character who helped w □ The Codex Calixtinus was written as a guide for 	h century. n many different vin many battles.			
3.	The author explains that □ you can stay for free in all the hostels on the ro □ you just pay a small amount to spend a night in □ you must make a donation in all the hostels. □ official hostels are cheap, but unofficial ones ar	n an <i>albergue</i> .			
4.	In a Holy Year ☐ the Pope always visits Santiago. ☐ pilgrims cannot get their compostela. ☐ the number of pilgrims always doubles that of ☐ pilgrims who take on the Camino expect absolu				
5.	The English way □ starts in Cornwall and runs through coastal tow □ must be taken along the seaside by boat. □ was preferred by the English people because it of doesn't take as long to complete as the other room.	was easier.			
6.	As he was walking, the author felt □ as if he was in England because the landscape was of Cornwall. □ that the eucalyptus and the vineyards he found are typically English. □ that it was just as easy to stay in an albergue or	on the way			
7.	 □ that staying in rural hotels was what an English The author did the <i>Camino</i> because □ he had strong religious beliefs, just like many o □ as a pilgrim, he was looking for absolution. □ he wanted to experience a cheap walking holidate □ he had never been to Santiago before. 	ther pilgrims.			
8.	When he reached Santiago, he was very pleased bed ☐ he had won his <i>compostela</i> . ☐ he had to attend Mass in the cathedral. ☐ he could see the buskers and beggars in the square he had completed the <i>Camino</i> .				
		Recompte de les respostes	Correctes 1	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. Write an e-mail to a friend. Explain a trip you have done recently. Talk about the places you visited, when and who with. Mention any interesting or funny anecdotes that happened during the journey.
- 2. You are a journalist for a travel magazine. Write an article describing a place you know well. Mention the interesting things to see and do there. Comment also on the historical background and cultural traits. Mention any practical things a traveller should take into account: currency, weather, local customs...

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

Part 3: Listening comprehension

JOHN CRAVEN: THE BEST-LOVED PRESENTER ON BRITISH TELEVISION

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

to miss: faltar apprentice: aprenent / aprendiz eye-catching: que crida l'atenció / que llama la atención push the boundaries: portar al límit / llevar al límite AIDS: sida rewarding: gratificant / gratificante

Ready?

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

Famous for his jumpers and his relaxed behaviour, John Craven is one of the best-loved presenters on British television. He has been the presenter of the BBC television programmes *Newsround* and *Countryfile*, and in 1996 the Royal Television Society made John Craven a member of its Hall of Fame.

[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	per al corre	ector/a
0.	John Craven is a □ TV producer. ☑ TV presenter. □ cinema star. □ member of the British royal family.		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	John Craven first missed an episode of <i>Newsround</i> ☐ his wife was ill. ☐ his daughter was born. ☐ he was on holiday. ☐ his daughter was ill.	because			
2.	John Craven started out in journalism as a □ commercial apprentice. □ company secretary. □ student of journalism at university. □ reporter on a local newspaper.				
3.	John Craven thinks that computer graphics are □ absolutely necessary nowadays on television. □ useless to help the audience understand a story □ only needed on television if they are really eyechanging the way stories are presented on television.	-catching.			
4.	After an edition of <i>Newsround</i> entirely devoted to <i>P</i> regretted having pushed the boundaries. □ believed he had not gone far enough. □ received lots of complaints. □ did not have any regrets.	AIDS, John Craven			
5.	John Craven accepted presenting the programme € he was fed up with the daily news business afte it was the only choice he had after 17 years on he felt like changing directions and doing some he wanted to contribute to the conservation of in Britain.	er 17 years. <i>Newsround.</i> ething new.			
6.	 In the future, John Craven would like to present a about travelling in the countryside. □ about the environment and sightseeing. □ for people living in the countryside. □ for teenagers and children in general. 	TV programme			
7.	According to John Craven, children and teenagers. ☐ are interested in many different things. ☐ have too many problems. ☐ think adults are destroying the world. ☐ are only interested in quiz shows and pop stars				
8.	John Craven □ has been the lead presenter of <i>Newsround</i> since □ is very proud of his job in <i>Newsround</i> and <i>Cou</i> □ has been the lead presenter of <i>Countryfile</i> for 1 □ would not mind retiring from the broadcasting	ntryfile. 7 years.			
			Correctes 1	ncorrectes No	contestades
		Recompte de les respostes			
		Nota de comprensió oral			

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

