



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

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### Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 1 - A

	Suma de notes parcials	Etiqueta de qualificació
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal .....

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		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	The book called <i>Au Pair</i> is about... <input type="checkbox"/> the way Slovakian au pairs look after their own children. <input type="checkbox"/> how Slovakian families should raise their children. <input type="checkbox"/> what Slovakian au pairs think about British families. <input type="checkbox"/> the way Slovakian girls can get a job in England.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	After reading the text, the ' <i>having it all</i> ' culture could be explained as... <input type="checkbox"/> British women's aim of working out instead of being mothers. <input type="checkbox"/> the idea of bringing up children and working at the same time. <input type="checkbox"/> the difficult choice between having a family and working at the same time. <input type="checkbox"/> the idea of having an au pair at home to look after the children.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	According to the text, the British idea of a modern woman... <input type="checkbox"/> is not shared by Slovakian au pairs. <input type="checkbox"/> is generally accepted by au pairs. <input type="checkbox"/> is never criticised by au pairs. <input type="checkbox"/> has become a model for Slovakian au pairs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	According to Ms. Burikova's book, some British families contract au pairs because... <input type="checkbox"/> they think it is the cheapest way of educating their children. <input type="checkbox"/> they can't survive without the au pair's help. <input type="checkbox"/> they can't afford to raise their children on their own. <input type="checkbox"/> they don't care enough about their children.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Darinka thinks that most English mothers... <input type="checkbox"/> do their best to look after their children. <input type="checkbox"/> do not spend enough time with their children. <input type="checkbox"/> prefer their careers to their children. <input type="checkbox"/> play their role successfully.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	By saying that "food is a particularly tricky issue" Ms. Burikova suggests that parents... <input type="checkbox"/> don't feed their children healthily. <input type="checkbox"/> only care about what their children eat. <input type="checkbox"/> do not care about their health problems. <input type="checkbox"/> believe their children are healthy enough.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Tina's experience as an au pair was... <input type="checkbox"/> terrible. <input type="checkbox"/> wonderful. <input type="checkbox"/> depressing. <input type="checkbox"/> unbelievable.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Most Slovakian au pairs apply for the job mainly because... <input type="checkbox"/> they want to travel abroad to get a well-paid job. <input type="checkbox"/> it's a good opportunity to leave their homes and relatives. <input type="checkbox"/> their love relationships are broken and they want to meet new people. <input type="checkbox"/> it's a way of learning a language and earning some money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Correctes 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. 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?

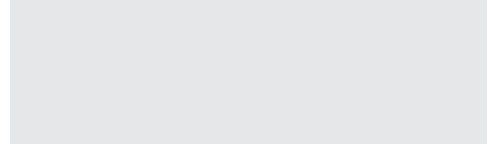
Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the interview.

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.]



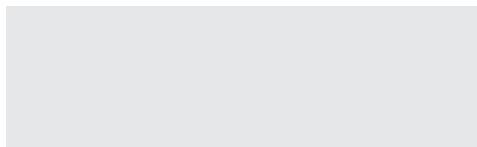
Etiqueta del corrector/a



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Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a







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

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### Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 4 - A

	Suma de notes parcials	Etiqueta de qualificació
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal .....

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 100km 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> ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> and asked the way to a passer-by.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> but he was lucky to find the scallop shell that marks the way.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> and a man gave him directions even before he asked.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> and he had to walk a long way back to get on the right track.			
2.	According to the text, which of the following sentences is FALSE?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pilgrims started to come to Santiago in the 12th century.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pilgrims who take on St James' Way come from many different countries.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> St James is a legendary character who helped win many battles.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> The <i>Codex Calixtinus</i> was written as a guide for the pilgrims.			
3.	The author explains that...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> you can stay for free in all the hostels on the route.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> you just pay a small amount to spend a night in an <i>albergue</i> .			
	<input type="checkbox"/> you must make a donation in all the hostels.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> official hostels are cheap, but unofficial ones are not.			
4.	In a Holy Year...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> the Pope always visits Santiago.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> pilgrims cannot get their <i>compostela</i> .			
	<input type="checkbox"/> the number of pilgrims always doubles that of a normal year.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> pilgrims who take on the <i>Camino</i> expect absolute forgiveness.			
5.	The English way...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> starts in Cornwall and runs through coastal towns.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> must be taken along the seaside by boat.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> was preferred by the English people because it was easier.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> doesn't take as long to complete as the other routes.			
6.	As he was walking, the author felt...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> as if he was in England because the landscape was similar to that of Cornwall.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> that the eucalyptus and the vineyards he found on the way are typically English.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> that it was just as easy to stay in an <i>albergue</i> or in a hotel.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> that staying in rural hotels was what an English pilgrim should do.			
7.	The author did the <i>Camino</i> because...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> he had strong religious beliefs, just like many other pilgrims.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> as a pilgrim, he was looking for absolution.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> he wanted to experience a cheap walking holiday.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> he had never been to Santiago before.			
8.	When he reached Santiago, he was very pleased because...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> he had won his <i>compostela</i> .			
	<input type="checkbox"/> he had to attend Mass in the cathedral.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> he could see the buskers and beggars in the square.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> he had completed the <i>Camino</i> .			

Correctes	Incorrectes	No contestades
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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?

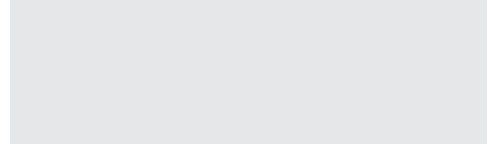
Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

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.]



Etiqueta del corrector/a



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Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

