

PROVES D'ACCÉS A LA UNIVERSITAT

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD

CONVOCATÒRIA: JUNY 2011	CONVOCATORIA: JUNIO 2011
Llengua estrangera II: ANGLÈS	Lengua extranjera II: INGLÉS

**BAREM DE L'EXAMEN:**

BAREMO DEL EXAMEN: Please answer on a separate sheet of paper.

**OPCIÓ A/OPCIÓN A**

**Part A. Reading Comprehension.**

**Read the following text:**

**CHERNOBYL 'POSES MORE RISK THAN FUKUSHIMA'**

The recent nuclear disaster at the Fukushima plant in Japan has been described as the 'next Chernobyl' – but Chernobyl itself poses an even greater threat, according to campaigners. Twenty-five years on from the accident, the sarcophagus hastily put in place to prevent further poisons seeping into the atmosphere is now crumbling. And this poses a great danger to the people of the region, according to Adi Roche, Chief Executive of Chernobyl Children International (CCI).

A quarter of the region is now unoccupiable and already 200,000 people have been displaced from their homes, but the nightmare may not be over for the people of Belarus.

In the aftermath of the explosion in 1986, emergency teams covered the stricken reactor with a massive steel and concrete structure to seal in the lethal mix of radioactive fuel and materials like concrete and sand that fused together in the 1986 blast. That has come to the end of its lifespan and must be replaced but, to date, nothing has been done.

"It is a crumbling sarcophagus", and "The next Chernobyl could be Chernobyl", said Ms Roche of the structure of nearly 700,000 tons of steel and 400,000 tons of concrete. She estimates that just three per cent of the radiation escaped in the original explosion –leaving 97% of the material "still rumbling away". She was "heartbroken" when the catastrophe struck at the Fukushima plant in Japan. She also pointed out immediately after the Japanese disaster, experts had said: "This is not Chernobyl". But now, weeks later:"It is Chernobyl".

*Irish Independent*, 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2011, p. 13

**I. Answer the following questions using your own words but taking into account the information in the text. (2 points: 1 point each)**

- a. What is the main problem in Chernobyl nowadays?
- b. What happened just after the explosion in 1986?

**II. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Identify the part of the text that supports your answer by copying the exact passage on the answer sheet. (1.5 point: 0.5 each)**

- a. The sarcophagus is now in perfect condition.
- b. In 1986 workers used steel and concrete to build a brand-new reactor.
- c. Ms Roche agrees with experts who said that Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters were similar.

**III. Find a synonym for each of the four words below from these six options: (1 point: 0.25 each)**

*crumbling      aftermath      lethal      lifespan      rumbling      heartbroken*

- a. consequence
- b. very sad
- c. disintegrating
- d. working time

**IV. Choose a, b, or c, in each question below. Only one choice is correct. (1.5 points: 0.5 each)**

1. Twenty-five per cent of the Chernobyl region is...

- a. ready for people to live safely.
- b. dangerous for people to live safely.
- c. ready for up to 200,000 people to live safely.

2. In the 1986 blast, ...

- a. sand and concrete just disappeared.
- b. sand and concrete rumbled away.
- c. sand and concrete melted and intermixed.

3. In Chernobyl, ...

- a. more than 90% of the radioactive material is still active and dangerous.
- b. less than 90% of the radioactive material is still active and dangerous.
- c. only 3% of the radioactive material is still active and dangerous.

**Part B. Composition (130 to 150 words approximately) (4 points)**

Write about whether you are in favour or against nuclear power plants.

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**BAREM DE L'EXAMEN:**

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**OPCIÓ B/OPCIÓN B**

**Part A. Reading Comprehension.**

**Read the following text:**

**SPAIN: NO COUNTRY FOR THE YOUNG?**

During the last 10 years booming Spain was a magnet for immigrants, attracting 5 million foreigners. Now Spaniards are talking of a return to the mass emigration of 1960s, when 2 million left looking for jobs in northern Europe. "I only see jobs for exploited interns who earn €300 (£263) a month. That's barely enough to cover the costs of getting to work and back every day," said Luna, a Spanish graduate. "Opportunities are scarce in a country with youth unemployment over 40%."

The crucial difference between those leaving now and the manual labourers who sought work in Germany in the 1960s is that today's emigrants are mostly young graduates. It is no longer clear that a degree is useful in Spain's paralysed job market. Unemployment among graduates aged 29 or under is running at 19%, almost the same as the national average for all age groups, regardless of education.

Many graduates lie about their education when applying for work, worried that they will be rejected for being overqualified. And 44% of those who find work do so at below their skills level, twice the European average. The contrast with booming Germany, which is short of 48,000 engineers, could not be greater. Those graduates who have left say that opportunities are far more plentiful abroad. "Salaries, working hours, conditions and opportunities to advance in your career are far greater here," said 28-year-old Paula, who left Valencia five years ago and is now an IT consultant in Edinburgh.

Giles Tremlett, *The Guardian*, 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2011

**I. Answer the following questions using your own words but taking into account the information in the text. (2 points: 1 point each)**

- a. What does the author mean by ‘Spain: No country for the young?’?
- b. Why do young graduates look for jobs abroad?

**II. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Identify the part of the text that supports your answer by copying the exact passage on the answer sheet. (1.5 point: 0.5 each)**

- a. There are only jobs for exploited people in Spain.
- b. In Spain’s job market a degree is still a guarantee of a job.
- c. Many graduates do not tell the truth about their studies to get a job.

**III. Find a synonym for each of the four words below from these six options: (1 point: 0.25 each)**

*scarce      manual      paralysed      regardless      plentiful      advance*

- a. abundant
- b. motionless
- c. few
- d. move forward

**IV. Choose a, b, or c, in each question below. Only one choice is correct. (1.5 points: 0.5 each)**

1. People are exploited in Spain because they are offered salaries...

- a. that hardly pay for the cost of transportation.
- b. that do not cover the cost of transportation.
- c. and conditions to advance in their careers.

2. The difference between today’s emigrants and those in the 1960’s is that...

- a. today’s emigrants have got a degree.
- b. today’s emigrants are manual workers.
- c. today’s emigrants are aged 29.

3. In Spain...

- a. 44% of graduates are underqualified for their jobs.
- b. more than half of graduates are overqualified for their jobs.
- c. less than half of graduates are overqualified for their jobs.

**Part B. Composition (130 to 150 words approximately) (4 points)**

What do you think of the future for young people like you in Spain?