

 <p>Universidades Públicas de Andalucía</p>	<p>UNIVERSIDADES DE ANDALUCÍA PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD CURSO 2008-2009</p>	<p>Análisis de Texto en Lengua Extranjera Inglés</p>
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Instrucciones: a) Duración: 1h30m.
b) No se permite el uso de diccionario.
c) La puntuación de las preguntas está indicada en las mismas.

First languages fear second place

1. The Scandinavians' adoption of English as an everyday language is beginning to worry authorities, as
2. their mother tongues are progressively less used in business and universities, where English is
3. replacing them. In business, all the top international Scandinavian firms already use written English for
4. their communications. In universities, most classes are taught in English, so they can attract
5. international students and instructors.
6. Few countries voluntarily adopt a foreign tongue as one of their main languages, but Norway has
7. been doing it for years with English. "I tried to learn Norwegian when I came here. But when they hear
8. you're a foreigner, Norwegians switch languages," says Tom Jackson, a scientist from England who
9. moved to Oslo some years ago to work in a research institute. "I knew before I moved that
10. Scandinavians were good at English, but I was amazed at their level of fluency."
11. English has become so predominant that the government says it is threatening the existence of
12. Norwegian, which in 30 to 40 years' time might not be used in higher education any more. To solve
13. this situation the Minister of Culture is going to present a report to parliament declaring that the
14. survival of the Norwegian language, especially in its written form, is becoming a political priority. This
15. concern is generalized in Scandinavia, and both Sweden and Denmark are also creating initiatives to
16. protect and promote their national languages.
17. All these initiatives might seem to indicate that the Scandinavian countries are fearful of the
18. development of English, but this is not the case. The educational authorities of these countries declare
19. that the protection of their own languages is essential, but at the same time they admit that
20. Scandinavians have to be strong in English if they want their countries to be internationally
21. competitive.

A * COMPREHENSION

(4 points)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-2 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. **USE YOUR OWN WORDS.**

(1 point per answer)

1. **Are Scandinavian authorities worried about their own languages? Why?**

Yes, they are worried because English is being much more used than their mother tongues in business and universities.

2. **Why do authorities believe that people must be fluent in English?**

Authorities believe that people must be fluent in English because that is the best way for their country to be internationally competitive.

ARE THESE STATEMENTS **TRUE OR FALSE?** JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS. (0.5 points per answer)

3. **Jackson could often practise spoken Norwegian when he was in Norway.**
False. (Lines 7-8): I tried to learn Norwegian when I came here. But when they hear you're a foreigner, Norwegians switch languages.
4. **It is not common for a country to adopt a foreign language for everyday communication.**
True. (Lines 6): Few countries voluntarily adopt a foreign tongue as one of their main languages.
5. **There's a risk that Norwegians will stop using English at universities in the future.**
False. (Lines 18-20): The educational authorities (...) declare that the protection of their own languages is essential, but at the same time they admit that Scandinavians have to be strong in English.
6. **Norwegian is the only Scandinavian language threatened by English.**
False. (Lines 15-16): This concern is generalized in Scandinavia, and both Sweden and Denmark are also creating initiatives to protect and promote their national languages.

B * USE OF ENGLISH

(3 points)

7. **FIND IN THE TEXT ONE EXPRESSION MEANING "lecturer" (NOUN).** (0.25 points)
(Line 5) Instructor.
8. **GIVE ONE OPPOSITE FOR "higher" (ADJECTIVE).** (0.25 points)
Lower.
9. **FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION:** (0.25 points)
"money charged for a service" (NOUN).
Business.
10. **GIVE A VERB WITH THE SAME ROOT AS "classification" (NOUN).** (0.25 points)
Classify.
11. **FILL IN THE GAP WITH A CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS:** (0.25 points)
"If he (speak)...a foreign language he would get a better job".
*If the **spoke** a foreign language, he would get a better job.*
12. **JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE. MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY:** (0.25 points)
"My cousins are French. Their daughter speaks English fluently".
*My cousins, **whose** daughter speaks English fluently, are French.*
13. **TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE:** (0.25 points)
"They say that English is easier than Spanish".
English is said to be easier than Spanish.

14. REWRITE THE SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: (0.25 points)

“Although he is intelligent, he doesn’t do well at school”.

⇒ *Despite... Despite being intelligent, he doesn’t do well at school.*

C* PRODUCTION

(3 points)

15. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF APPROXIMATELY 120 WORDS. CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS, AND FOCUS STRICTLY ON IT. SPECIFY YOUR OPTION.

- a) What English-speaking country would you like to visit to practise your English? Give reasons.
- b) The importance of English today.

OPTION B) The importance of English today.

English is not the most widely spoken language in the world according to the number of native speakers; however it is the most outstanding language in the world.

At present, it is considered an international language because it is a lingua franca used to communicate between people who don’t share another language.

If you wish to be successful in International business, learning English is very important because the most famous firms use English for their communications.

In the university the mastering of the English language is also a relevant aspect for lecturers and for students. The former because they can participate in international conferences all over the world and in other universities’ research projects or teaching and the latter because they can have better opportunities during their degree studies, for example, with some student’s mobility in Europe and, after having finished, they can work in a foreign country.