

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).

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Opoción 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.