

UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA

Prueba de Aptitud para el Acceso a la Universidad (Bachillerato L.O.G.S.E.)

IDIOMA EXTRANJERO: Inglés

- No se permite el uso de diccionario ni de ningún otro material didáctico.
- Las preguntas deberán ser respondidas en Inglés.
- Duración de la prueba: 1 hora y 30 minutos.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN BRITAIN

England and Wales have a long tradition of education for those wanting to go to university. Grammar and public schools, some of them religious foundations, are symbols of that tradition, which is still very much alive. However, the provision of education for everybody dates from the end of the 19th century, when the government began to take a more positive responsibility for social welfare.

The system of Secondary Education maintains grammar, public and secondary modern schools organised on a selective basis (entry depending on results of tests), but a few education authorities who were against the idea of discriminating any student established the comprehensive schools in 1965. These, unlike the other schools, are non-selective and provide all types of education for over 80% of British pupils now.

Secondary school students take their General Certificate of Secondary Education exams when they are 16 and those who want to go to university do their A-level examinations at 18, usually in three or four subjects. These exams are conducted by eight independent examining bodies which are connected with universities. The results are used to evaluate candidates by most universities other than Oxford and Cambridge, whose colleges set their own entrance papers.

QUESTIONS

I. READING COMPREHENSION. (2 POINTS) (0.5 points for each correct answer)

Add TRUE or FALSE and copy the evidence from the text to support your answer. NO marks are given for only true or false.

1. The British government took care of education for all children many centuries ago.
2. Grammar and public schools are two different kinds of schools included in the system of Secondary Education.
3. Comprehensive schools follow a selective procedure to admit students.
4. There is a connection between the A-level examinations and English Universities.

II. EXPRESSING THE MAIN IDEAS. (1 POINT) (0.5 points for each correct answer).

Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. Where possible, use your own words.

1. Who first provided for education in England and Wales?
2. Do all universities in England set their own exams for entry?

III. LEXICON/ PHONETICS. (1 POINT) . Choose ONLY ONE of the options.

A. LEXICON. (1 POINT) (0.25 points for each correct answer)

Find words or phrases in the text that mean the same as these given.

- (a) Starts in time from.
- (b) Having life, still existing.
- (c) A period of one hundred years.
- (d) The general state of well-being.

B. PHONETICS. (1 POINT) (0.25 points for each correct answer)

- (a) Write three words from the text that have the same diphthong as “day” /eɪ/ (Underline the part of the word which contains the diphthong).
- (b) Is the “-s” pronounced voiced /z/ or voiceless /s/ in “pupils”?

IV. USE OF ENGLISH. (3 POINTS) (0.5 for each correct answer)

Rewrite the following sentences starting with the words given.

1. This story will shock you.
You
2. Will you post this letter for me, please?
Do you mind
3. If you don't review your notes tonight, you won't do well tomorrow.
Unless
4. “How much money have you put into the account?” they asked.
They asked him
5. I'm sorry I can't speak French perfectly.
I wish
6. Write the correct question for the underlined words:
-
- The next plane leaves at 9.45 p.m.

V. COMPOSITION. (3 POINTS)

Write a composition of about 100 words on **ONE** of the following topics. Specify your option.

- ▶ Are you for or against exams? Are there any other ways of evaluating students' efforts to learn? Have you been worried about this “*Prueba de Acceso*”?
- ▶ What do you expect from University? Do you think your university studies will help you in your future professional career?