

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.

EURO-ENGLISH

In the European Union, as in the rest of the world, English has become the most commonly used language for business exchanges, academic discussion and, at least in international affairs, political debate.

French was the dominant language in Europe for decades but English started to become the predominant language of the European Union in the mid-1990s. Many French speakers were upset and some German speakers argued that German should be used over English because it has the largest number of native speakers in the European Community.

However, what matters most, from a practical point of view, is which language has the greatest number of native and second-language speakers. Statistically, it is English.

Linguists understand that languages develop over time and that it is a good thing for them to be updated. For example, some written forms of British and American English are becoming indistinguishable as they interact with one another. Perhaps, in the future, the English-speaking community in Europe will find themselves using a newly-developed language which could be called "Euro-English".

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. English is rarely used in the European Union.
2. French used to be the most spoken language in the European Union until about 1995.
3. There are as many German native speakers as French native speakers in Europe.
4. According to linguists, languages always stay the same.

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. In which situations is English the dominant language in Europe?
2. Why is it positive for languages to change?

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) Frequently, ordinarily, generally.
- (b) Periods of ten years.
- (c) People who have learned a particular language as their first language, rather than as a foreign or second language.
- (d) To gradually change into a different state, to evolve.

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

- (a) Write two words from the text that have the same diphthong as "make" /eɪ/.
(Underline the part of the word which contains the diphthong)
- (b) Which of the following words has the same vowel as "English" /ɪ/?
1. Written, 2. Least, 3. Might
- (c) Is the "-s-" pronounced voiced /z/ or voiceless /s/ in "contributes"?

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

Rewrite the following sentences starting with the words given.

- 1. "Can I go to the disco?", Tim asked his mother.
Tim asked his mother
- 2. Despite the fact that the questions were difficult, she got a high mark in her exam.
Although
- 3. It's not necessary for you to make your bed.
You
- 4. They will tell us the news tomorrow night.
We
- 5. I don't earn much money. It's a pity I can't buy a new car.
If
- 6. No other fictional secret agents are as famous as James Bond.
James Bond

V. COMPOSITION. (3 POINTS)

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

- ▶ If you had to choose a foreign language to learn, which one would you prefer? Why?
- ▶ Do you enjoy learning foreign languages? Do you think your English classes will help you in your academic and professional career as a European citizen?