



INGLÉS II

Se deberá escoger la Opción A completa o la Opción B completa. TODAS las preguntas deberán responderse en el pliego de respuestas, NO en esta hoja.

OPCIÓN A

Eating out

Not so long ago, going to a restaurant was a rare event for most British people. Regular eating out was restricted to the richest section of society. By now, a far larger number of people do it. But because of this history, there remains an element of snobbery related to it. Merely being in an expensive restaurant sometimes seems to be more important to people than the food eaten in it. And in such restaurants, and even some less expensive ones, in a country where few public notices appear in any language other than English, you find a unique phenomenon: many of the dishes have non-English names, most commonly French (reflecting the general high regard for French cuisine).

Very few restaurants in Britain could be described as British. They do not serve distinctively British food, so the names of the dishes are not in English. History may help to explain this fact. Because they did it so rarely, people wanted something different when they went out to eat. By now, people have got used to several kinds of 'ethnic' cuisine and Britain's towns and cities are almost totally dominated by restaurants offering them. Even the smallest towns have at least one Indian restaurant, one Italian, and probably a Chinese one as well. Thai restaurants have also become numerous in recent decades.

Apart from pubs, only three types of distinctively British eating places exist. One offers mostly fried food of the 'English breakfast' type, and for this reason it is sometimes known as a 'greasy spoon'. Second, there is the fish and chip shop, used mainly for take-away meals. Again, the fish is fried. Finally, there are establishments in the centre of towns which are commonly referred to as 'tea rooms'. They are open only during the day and serve cakes and other light snacks (and, of course, tea).

• QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. What attitude did the British use to take towards eating out?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) *In the past, the British didn't use to (didn't used to / usedn't to) eat out much. In fact, most British people seldom went to a restaurant. Only the rich used to eat out regularly.*

2. According to the text, in what way is eating out an act of snobbery?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) *Eating out is an act of snobbery because people consider that being in a high-priced restaurant is more important than eating good quality food there.*

3. Why can't most restaurants in Britain be considered British?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) *Most restaurants in Britain cannot be considered British because they not only don't serve typical British food but the names of the dishes are not in English either. Towns and cities throughout Britain are full of establishments that serve 'ethnic' cuisine, including Indian, Italian, Chinese and Thai restaurants.*

4. Where can you find typical British food?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) *Pubs, 'greasy spoons', fish and chip shops and tea rooms serve typical British food. A 'greasy spoon' and a fish and chip shop offer mainly fried food, whereas a tea room serves cakes, light snacks and, of course, tea.*



• EXERCISES

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

Britain and good food are two things (A) _____ are not commonly associated. Most visitors to Britain seem to agree that the food is terrible. Why? The answer cannot be that British tastes are different (B) _____ everybody else's. The (C) _____ frequent complaint is not that British food has a strange, unpleasant taste, but (D) _____ that it has very little taste.

A) *which/that*

B) *from*

C) *most*

D) *rather*

6. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

A) Jerry didn't steal the jewels. He didn't know where the key to the safe was.

Jerry can't...

B) Tom's level of English was not good enough so, as a result, he was not given the job.

If Tom's level of English had...

C) The Prime Minister was to have opened the new national museum.

The new national museum was...

D) I ate all the ice-cream and now I regret it.

I wish...

A) *Jerry can't have stolen the jewels because he didn't know where the key to the safe was.*

B) *If Tom's level of English had been better, he would have been given the job.*

C) *The new national museum was to have been opened by the Prime Minister.*

D) *I wish I hadn't eaten all the ice-cream.*

7. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). **(4 puntos)**

Some people like to eat in restaurants, others like to eat at home. Which do you prefer? Why?

(Pregunta abierta, que exige construcción por parte de la/del alumna/o y no tiene una sola respuesta correcta inequívoca.)



OPCIÓN B

Spain

It has long been a cliché that Spain is a great place to live but a terrible country to work. One Spanish researcher concludes that the clichés about Spain are more or less true. 'Despite the crisis, the country is still a great place to live: the climate, the food, the healthcare and education systems, the way people socialize... But let's admit it: working practices are poor, we're not really professional about our work,' she says. Over the last eight years, as the economic crisis has grown deeper, many of those lucky enough still to have a job are finding themselves working harder, often for lower wages and with fewer resources in favour of greater competitiveness.

Spaniards sleep fewer hours and work longer days than their European neighbours, but are less productive. Instead of looking to do our best at work, ours is a culture of being seen to be working. The typical Spanish working day tends to be from around 8.30 or 9 am to around 1.30 pm and then again from 4.30 or 5 pm to around 8 pm. Most people tend to go home for lunch. The Spanish tradition of long lunches and afternoon breaks has been challenged in recent years. Increased competition from other European and worldwide markets has resulted in many employers abandoning long established practices in favour of the intensive working day, where employees –particularly if you are an employee in an office in the city– have a short lunch break of around 30 minutes (they eat lunch at work), and finish earlier in the afternoon.

At the same time, Spain fails to attract overseas talent, while tens of thousands of well-educated Spanish youngsters are going abroad in search of work. The country also has one of the European Union's highest school drop-out rates and a work culture hostile to the needs of families with young children.

• QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. What evidence given in the text supports the idea that Spain is a good place to live?
(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **According to a Spanish researcher, Spain is said to be a great place to live because of its climate, its food, its healthcare and education systems and the way people interact with each other.**
2. In what ways are workers in Spain different from their colleagues abroad?
(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **The text says that Spanish workers are not really professional about their work. They work longer days and are less productive than their European colleagues because, instead of trying to do their best at work, the Spanish work culture focuses on being seen to be working. On top of that, in recent years, many workers in Spain have had to work harder for lower salaries.**
3. Describe the typical Spanish working day, and say how the working day is changing if you work in an office in the city.
(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **The typical Spanish working day starts between 8.30 and 9 in the morning and stops at around 1.30 in the afternoon. Workers, then, go home for lunch and come back to work again from 4.30/5 pm until about 8 in the evening. This Spanish tradition is changing, particularly if you work in an office in the city, in favour of the intensive working day: workers eat their lunch at work during a 30-minute lunch break and leave earlier in the afternoon.**
4. What is the situation of the Spanish youth as described in the text?
(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **Tens of thousands of well-educated Spanish young people are forced to go abroad if they want to find a job. The text also emphasizes the fact that the Spanish school drop-out rates are among the highest ones in the European Union.**

• EXERCISES

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)

Productivity would increase if office hours (A) _____ more rational. The (B) _____ is to move towards a more compact working day (C) _____ reducing lunch breaks. Bringing the prime-time slot on TV earlier by one hour to 8 pm, (D) _____ in the rest of Europe or North America, would also help.

A) were

B) key / answer / solution

C) by / while

D) as



6. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

- A) It's a pity she did not insure her personal computer.
She wishes...
- B) It isn't necessary to translate every word.
You...
- C) The new managing director is going to offer Sue a full-time job.
Sue is...
- D) I couldn't drink the coffee because it was too hot.
The coffee was...

- A) *She wishes she had insured her personal computer.*
- B) *You don't have to translate every word.*
- C) *Sue is going to be offered a full-time job by the new managing director.*
- D) *The coffee was so hot that I couldn't drink it / The coffee was too hot for me to drink (it).*

7. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). **(4 puntos)**

Describe your dream job

(Pregunta abierta, que exige construcción por parte de la/del alumna/o y no tiene una sola respuesta correcta inequívoca.)