



**Prova lliure per a l'obtenció del títol de graduat/ada en
educació secundària obligatòria**

Competència comunicativa en llengua anglesa

Àmbit de la comunicació

PAUTES DE CORRECCIÓ

Comprensió oral de la llengua anglesa

ACTIVITAT 1

(25 punts)

'Neets'

'Neets' means "not in education, employment or training" and it was first used in the United Kingdom in 1999 but it is now used in other countries such as South Korea, Japan or China.

In Spain and Mexico, the term "ni-ni" has become a popular equivalent of Neet. The term refers to young people who neither study, nor work.

A recent report says that nearly a quarter of 16- to 24-year-olds are not in work, education or training in some English towns and this is likely to increase in the next few years.

The latest report shows that there are 53 towns and cities in the North of England where large numbers of Neets are located. In Grimsby, Doncaster and Warrington, one in four under-25s are Neets. However, in some cities, such as Oxford, Aberdeen and York, the proportion of 16- to 24-year-old Neets is fewer

Spain has more ni-nis than any other European country except Italy according to a report recently published. Ni-nis have a hard time finding a job. Probably a good training is crucial

Listen to the text and match the sentences.

Exercise 1 (15 points)

1. "Neets" refers to people	a) are not in education, employment or training.
2. "Ni-ni"	b) 53 towns in the North of England have large numbers of "Neets".
3. In some English towns, a quarter of 16 to 24 year olds	c) who don't study, work or do some training.
4. Based on the latest report	d) is the Spanish adaptation of the word "Neet".
5. Spain is one of the European countries	e) with more "ni-nis".

1. c)

2. d)

3. a)

4. b)

5. e)

Exercise 2 (10 points)

1. The word “neets” was first introduced in **the United Kingdom (in 1999)**.

Correcció: si no es posa l’any es considerarà igualment correcta.

2. Now it is also used in **other countries (also correct : South Korea, Japan and China)**.

3. The word “nini” is used in Spain and in **Mexico**.

4. The number of “neets” in England is going to **increase** in the future.

5. “Ninis” have a hard time... **finding a job**.

Comprensió escrita de la llengua anglesa

ACTIVITAT 2

(25 punts)

Exercise 1

Read the text about “British Adolescents’ Independence” and answer the questions.
(20 points)

BRITISH ADOLESCENTS’ INDEPENDENCE

1

More and more teenagers in Britain are becoming more independent of their parents at a younger age. Twenty years ago it was quite unusual for the average 15 year-old to go away for the summer holidays without his or her parents. These days 40 percent of 15 year-olds spend their holidays either alone or with friends of their own age. They enjoy themselves more.

2

Many young people pay for their holidays with their own money, which they earn by doing a variety of holiday jobs. This prevents parents from complaining because of financial problems.

3

More adolescents are spending their summer holidays abroad, too. Language study holidays are popular. The best way to speak a foreign language that you are studying is to go to the country and speak it.

4

One reason for adolescents spending more time abroad is that travel has become easier. Charter flights are cheaper and there are other travel reductions for students and young people.

5

Another reason is that adolescents don’t rely on their parents any more. They prefer to live their lives their own way. They also have more responsibilities. They can now vote at the age of eighteen and more of them are leaving home in order to work or study before they are twenty.

1. What are British teenagers doing at a younger age? (2 points)

They are becoming more independent.

2. Why don’t they go on holidays with their own parents? (2 points)

They go on their own because they enjoy themselves more.

3. Who do they go on holidays with? (2 points)

They go on holidays alone or with their friends.

4. What do many of them do to pay for their holidays? (2 points)

They pay for their holidays with their own money, which they earn by doing a variety of holiday jobs.

5. What are their reasons for spending more time abroad? (2 points)

1st reason: Travel has become easier.

2nd reason: Adolescents don't rely on their parents any more

Now, choose the correct option.

6. Twenty years ago, adolescents didn't use to travel alone. **(2 points)**

- a) true b) false c) we don't know

7. Less than half of the British adolescents spend their holidays with their parents now. **(2 points)**

- a) true b) false c) we don't know

8. Adolescents spend more time abroad because flights are not so expensive. **(2 points)**

- a) yes b) no c) we don't know

9. The **underlined it** (paragraph 2) **in the text refers to...** **(2 points)**

- a) adolescent b) foreign country **c) foreign language**

10. The **underlined them** (paragraph 4) **in the text refers to...** **(2 points)**

- a) parents **b) teenagers** c) responsibilities

Exercise 2

Match the headings a) to e) to paragraphs 1 – 5 from the text. (5 points)

a) How teenagers pay their holidays

2

b) Where they spend their holidays

3

c) What they prefer to do with their lives

5

d) Why they go abroad

4

e) What adolescents did in the past

1

Activitat 2

ACTIVITAT 3

(25 punts)

Exercise 1

Read the next text and choose the right answer. (20 points)

With(0)..... phones in(1)..... teenagers' pockets, the increase of *sodcasting* – that is to say, playing music through a phone in public - has created a noisy problem for a lot of travellers.

"All you can(2)..... is 'dush, dush, dush, dush'. It's irritating. So many times I end up with a(3).....," says Tracey King, who began a campaign, *Shhh! Scheme*, to stop the(4)..... on public transport.

"Teenagers don't seem to have the capability to(5)..... about others. I have heard older women turning round and saying 'will you turn the music down?' and sometimes they will... and other times I've seen them getting(6)..... and shouting at other people."

London's authorities have (7)..... playing music from a mobile in London Transport System. Young people can(8)..... their free travel cards for "anti-social behaviour", which includes playing loud music.

So why do teenagers play their music in public? Is it just an act of..... (9).....? "I don't think it is anti-social, it is a fascinating human phenomenon of marking social territory," says Dr Harry Witchel. "Young people are creating (10)..... own place."

- Ex: 0.** a. *machine* b. **mobile** c. *at*
1. a. *much* b. *very* c. **many**
2. a. **hear** b. *see* c. *look*
3. a. *toothache* b. *backache* c. **headache**
4. a. *music* b. **noise** c. *dance*
5. a. **think** b. *talk* c. *listen*
6. a. *sad* b. *happy* c. **angry**
7. a. *permitted* b. **prohibited** c. *ordered*
8. a. *pay* b. *win* c. **lose**
9. a. **rebellion** b. *courage* c. *love*
10. a. **their** b. *his* c. *our*

Exercise 2

Put the verbs in their right form. (5 points)

When I **was** young life was very different. Most of the things we consider usual today simply **didn't exist**. Television was black and white and very few people **had** a telly at home. There were no computers and of course we didn't have the Internet. People had less free time than now. At weekends, sometimes we **went** to the cinema or to the theatre. When the weather was cold or wet, we **stayed** at home reading, listening to the radio or playing cards. In summer we **went** for a walk, we played sports or **enjoyed** gardening. There **were** plenty of outdoor entertainment. There **were** street festivals, concerts in the parks or parades. You **could** have a lot of fun without spending too much money.

ACTIVITAT 4

(25 punts)

What are the differences between adolescents at present time and twenty years ago? What do they have or do now that they didn't have or do in the past? Are things very different from the past? What do you think? Write your opinion in about 50 words.

CRITERIS GENERALS DE CORRECCIÓ DE L'EXPRESSIÓ ESCRITA EN LLENGUA ESTRANGERA

Aspectes per avaluar (sobre 25 punts)

Valoració global

(Coherència i adequació)

- Coherència del text
- Adequació a la tasca

Lèxic

(Riquesa lingüística)

- Ús de vocabulari adequat
- Ús d'estructures diverses
- Ús de connectors

Morfosintaxi

(Correcció lingüística)

- Concordances gramaticals
- Ús correcte dels temps verbals
- Puntuació
- Faltes d'ortografia

Orientacions per puntuar

Entre 0-5 punts: Text no avaluable, massa curt, no respon a la tasca i no incorpora cap dels requeriments que es demanen. Text incompreensible. S'incorporen molts errors, no hi ha puntuació, el text presenta moltes interferències lingüístiques.

Entre 6-10 punts: L'escrit no respon gaire a la tasca. Resulta difícil de llegir, presenta bastants problemes de coherència, adequació al registre i organització. Es repeteixen estructures. Vocabulari pobre i poc adequat. S'incorporen errors morfosintàctics de tot tipus.

Entre 11-15 punts: El text respon a la tasca, però presenta problemes de coherència i adequació al registre, tot i que pot incorporar o no els requeriments demanats. El text desenvolupa només una idea de manera molt general i poc ordenada. S'utilitza un ventall poc ampli d'estructures, vocabulari i connectors, però de manera adequada. La sintaxi, morfologia, ortografia i la puntuació no són prou correctes i incorporen força errors.

Entre 16-20 punts: El text respon a la tasca, però no incorpora tots el requeriments demanats. Es perceben idees desordenades, malgrat que el text és coherent. S'incorporen diferents estructures, però s'utilitzen amb dificultat els connectors tot i que de manera adequada. La sintaxi, morfologia, ortografia i la puntuació són prou correctes, però incorporen alguns errors.

Entre 21-25 punts: El text respon al tema demanat i incorpora els requeriments que es demanen. Es desenvolupa de manera adequada, ordenada i comprensible. S'utilitza un ventall ampli d'estructures, vocabulari i connectors de manera adequada al context. La sintaxi, morfologia, ortografia i la puntuació són correctes o gairebé correctes.

Observacions

Aquestes definicions només són orientatives, la qual cosa no implica que, obligatòriament, la puntuació final hagi de ser un nombre enter.

Activitat 4

PUNTUACIÓ TOTAL DE COMPETÈNCIA COMUNICATIVA EN LLENGUA ANGLESA

PUNTUACIÓ MÀXIMA 100 PUNTS