

**Dirección Xeral de Formación Profesional e
Ensinanzas Especiais**

**Probas de acceso a ciclos formativos
de grao superior**

Parte xeral

Lingua estranxeira: inglés

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1. Formato e duración

A proba consta dun texto de varias liñas seguido de cinco preguntas referidas ao texto precedente. Débese contestar a todas as preguntas en inglés. Cada pregunta leva indicada a súa puntuación; no caso de se subdividiren en apartados indícase a puntuación de cada apartado.

A duración do exercicio é dunha hora.

2. Exercicio

Read the text below and then answer the questions in English

Many diplomats and military specialists see the Indian subcontinent as the most dangerous place in the world. In this region, hostilities between Pakistan and India have been a historical constant.

The two neighbours, adversaries from the moment they were created in 1947 with the partition of British India, have amassed thousands of troops in the disputed Himalayan region of Kashmir. India wants to protect its northern flank and to maintain its pluralistic identity: Kashmir is the only state with a Muslim majority in India, where more than 80% of the population is Hindu. Meanwhile Pakistan, with a 97% Muslim population, insists that Kashmiris have the right to decide if they want to be part of Pakistan or India.

The two nations have already gone to war three times (1947-48, 1965, and 1971) and an apparently permanent, fortified line of control now divides the disputed region. Both countries have tested ballistic missiles that can reach each other's major cities in 5 minutes. Only a few people in each country know the size of the arsenal and external analysts can only guess at the number of nuclear weapons. It is calculated that each side has between 35 and 50, but they may have more. In case of a nuclear war, predictions estimate there could be 9 million to 30 million deaths.

(From *National Geographic*, Vol. 202, No. 5, adapted)

Pregunta 1

[1,00 mark]

What is the text about?

Pregunta 2

[2,00 marks: 0,50 each]

Answer the following questions about the text:

- a) What do diplomats and military specialists think about the Indian subcontinent?
- b) What was the origin of the nations of India and Pakistan?
- c) Why have the two countries gone to war three times already?
- d) In what way is the Indian state of Kashmir different from other Indian states?

Pregunta 3

[2,00 marks: 1,00 each]

Explain in English the meaning of the following words:

- a) Amassed.
- b) Flank.

Pregunta 4

[2,00 marks: 1,00 each]

Complete the following sentences using information contained in the text:

- a) The Indian subcontinent is than other troubled regions in the world.
- b) Up to 30 million people would die if

Pregunta 5

[3,00 marks]

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) said: “There never was a good war or a bad peace”. Do you agree with this thought? How do you think conflicts between nations should be solved? Write a text with your ideas about the subject. (80 words)

3. Solución completa con pautas de corrección e de puntuación

Pregunta 1

[1,00 punto]

O alumno debe expresar en poucas liñas cales son as ideas principais que o texto pretende transmitirle ao lector. Valorarase a capacidade de síntese e a propiedade expresiva.

Pregunta 2

- a) They think that the Indian subcontinent is the most dangerous place in the world. [0,50 puntos]
- b) The two nations were created in 1947 with the partition of British India. [0,50 puntos]
- c) The two countries have gone to war three times because of the disputed Himalayan region of Kashmir. [0,50 puntos]
- d) Kashmir is the only state in India with a Muslim majority. [0,50 puntos]

Pregunta 3

- a) Accumulated, gathered. [1,00 punto]
- b) Side. [1,00 punto]

Pregunta 4

- a) The Indian subcontinent is (much) more dangerous than other troubled regions in the world. [1,00 punto]
- b) Up to 30 million people would die if there was a nuclear war between Pakistan and India / if the two countries decided to use their nuclear weapons. [1,00 punto]

Pregunta 5

[3,00 puntos]

Terase en conta a comprensión, a expresión e corrección na escrita. O corrector valorará se o alumno é quen de comunicarse de forma efectiva, de modo que responda de maneira coherente, cunha ordenación lóxica na exposición de ideas, achegando variedade no uso de vocabulario ao tempo que emprega unha expresión gramatical correcta nas respostas, de xeito que o lector obteña unha mensaxe adecuada á finalidade da composición.

Penalizaranse:

- Erros básicos ortográficos e gramaticais: ata 1,50 puntos.
- Erros na estrutura das oracións: ata 0,50 puntos.
- Transcricións literais de fragmentos do texto: ata 0,50 puntos.
- Uso reiterativo de palabras ou estruturas, sen uso de parágrafos: ata 0,25 puntos.
- Efecto negativo e confuso na mensaxe: ata 0,25 puntos.