



Dirección Xeral de Educación, Formación Profesional e Innovación Educativa

## Proba para a obtención do título de bacharel Setembro 2020

<b>Exercicio / Ejercicio</b>	<b>1.º</b>
<b>Período</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Exame de / Examen de</b>	<b>Primeira Lingua Estranxeira: Inglés I e II / Primera Lengua Extranjera: Inglés I y II</b>
<b>Parte da proba / Parte de la prueba</b>	<b>Comprensión e expresión escrita / Comprensión y expresión escrita</b>

<b>1.º apelido / 1.º apellido</b>	
<b>2.º apelido / 2.º apellido</b>	
<b>Nome / Nombre</b>	
<b>DNI</b>	





### **3. Formato da segunda parte da proba (comprensión e expresión escrita) / Formato de la segunda parte de la prueba (comprensión e expresión escrita)**

---

#### **Formato**

- Esta segunda parte da proba consta de cinco preguntas relativas ao texto proposto.

*Esta segunda parte de la prueba consta de cinco preguntas relativas al texto propuesto.*

#### **Procedemento / Procedimiento**

- Neste exemplar de exame pode realizar as anotacións que desexe.

*En este ejemplar de examen puede realizar las anotaciones que desee.*

#### **Puntuación**

- As cuestións correspondentes ao texto proposto teñen unha valoración de 8 puntos.

*Las cuestiones correspondientes al texto propuesto tienen una valoración de 8 puntos.*

- A cualificación de cada pregunta aparece a carón de cada unha das cuestións.

*La calificación de cada pregunta aparece al lado de cada una de las cuestiones.*

#### **Duración**

- Esta segunda parte terá unha duración máxima de 60 minutos.

*Esta segunda parte tendrá una duración máxima de 60 minutos.*





## 4. Exercicio de comprensión e expresión escrita / *Ejercicio de comprensión y expresión escrita*

### Texto

#### Spain: No country for the young?

During the last 10 years booming Spain was a magnet for immigrants, attracting 5 million foreigners. Now Spaniards are talking of a return to the mass emigration of 1960s, when 2 million left looking for jobs in northern Europe. "I only see jobs for exploited interns who earn €300 (£263) a month. That's barely enough to cover the costs of getting to work and back every day," said Luna. "Opportunities are scarce in a country with youth unemployment over 40%."

The crucial difference between those leaving now and the manual labourers who sought work in German factories and Swiss restaurants in the 1960s is that today's emigrants are mostly young graduates with years of studying behind them. It is no longer clear that a degree is useful in Spain's paralysed job market. Unemployment among graduates aged 29 or under is running at 19% –almost the same as the national average for all age groups, regardless of education.

Many graduates lie about their education when applying for work, worried that they will be rejected for being overqualified. And 44% of those who find work do so at below their skills level, twice the European average, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The contrast with booming Germany, which is short of 48,000 engineers, could not be greater.

Those graduates who have left say that, for those prepared to chase them, opportunities are far more plentiful abroad.

"Salaries, working hours, conditions and opportunities to advance in your career are far greater here," said 28-year-old Paula Mestre, who left her native Valencia five years ago and is now an IT consultant in Edinburgh.

Adapted from: Giles Tremlett, *The Guardian*, 28th March, 2011

1. Write a summary of the text in English, including the most important points, using your own words whenever possible (maximum 50 words).

(1 point)

According to the author, younger generations of graduates in Spain are currently emigrating in search of better opportunities to progress in their career in the job market as a last resort. As a matter of fact, there is hardly any chance to get decent employment with reasonable conditions in Spain.





2. Find the words or phrases in the text that correspond in meaning to the words and definitions given here.

(1 point; 0.25 point each)

- a) Being prosperous and flourishing (paragraph 1).
- b) A title, credential or certificate (paragraph 2).
- c) Abundant, numerous or unlimited (paragraph 4).
- d) To progress, increase or move forward (paragraph 5).

- Booming
- A degree
- Plentiful
- To advance

3. Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

(2 points; 0.5 each)

- a) During the last 10 years booming Spain was a magnet for immigrants. (... for the last 10 years)  
Booming Spain...
- b) As opportunities were scarce in our country, we decided to go abroad.  
If opportunities...
- c) Many graduates lie about their education when applying for work.  
Many graduates do not...
- d) "Salaries, working hours, conditions and opportunities to advance in your career are far greater here," said Paula Mestre.  
Paula Mestre said that...

- Booming Spain has been a magnet for immigrants for the last 10 years.
- If opportunities hadn't been so scarce in our country, we wouldn't have decided to go abroad.
- Many graduates do not tell the truth about their education when applying for work.
- Paula Mestre said that salaries, working hours, conditions and opportunities to advance in your career were far greater there.





**4. Answer the following questions in your own words.**

*(1 point; 0.5 point each)*

- a) What does the author mean by “Spain: No country for the young?”
- b) According to the text, why do young graduates in Spain look for jobs abroad?

a)

The author means that there is no future, no opportunities or job prospects in a country where the unemployment rate in the youth is over 40%.

b)

Our young graduates look for jobs abroad because, on the one hand, salaries and working conditions are way better abroad and, on the other hand, they can find far better job prospects and opportunity to progress.

**5. Write about the future of younger generations in Spain. (maximum 150 words).**

*(3 points)*

Younger generations of well-prepared Spanish students with brand new degrees will face a complicated future. Entering the job market today seems no simple matter. Our overqualified graduates have to seek better job prospects abroad. Those who decide to stay have to cope with low salaries and very poor working conditions as well as little chance for promotion. It's no surprise that those graduates craving for a better future will find no other solution but to pack their belongings and travel abroad looking for opportunities for improvement.

Finally, although success might not be guaranteed abroad, staying will involve signing abusive contracts and also ruining both their future career and personal life. Unfortunately, young Spaniards won't stand a chance of leaving the nest when they can't even afford to pay a rent.

