



1. Formato da proba

Formato

- A proba consta de vinte preguntas tipo test. As cuestións serán de comprensión do propio texto e poderán incluír cuestións referidas ao vocabulario, á gramática e a elementos de cohesión do propio texto.
- As cuestións tipo test teñen tres posibles respostas, das que soamente unha é correcta.

Puntuación

- 0,50 puntos por cuestión tipo test correctamente contestada.
- Cada cuestión tipo test incorrecta restará 0,125 puntos.
- Polas respostas en branco non se descontarán puntuación.
- No caso de marcar máis dunha resposta por pregunta considerarase como unha resposta en branco.

Materiais e instrumentos que se poden empregar durante a proba

- Bolígrafo con tinta negra ou azul.

Duración

- Este exercicio terá unha duración máxima de: 60 minutos.



2. Exercicio

Texto 1

What's in a name?

It began like any other day for New Zealand family court judge Rob Murfitt. But as he was looking over his next case, which involved a custody battle over a nine-year-old girl, he couldn't believe his eyes: the girl's name was Talula Does The Hula From Hawaii.

According to the report, the child was so embarrassed by her name that she had never revealed it even to her closest friends, preferring to be called "K". The furious judge reprimanded the girl's parents and ordered that her name be changed immediately. He read out a list of other embarrassing names invented by New Zealand parents, including Violence, Superman and Number 16 Bus Shelter.

In the USA and the UK, more and more parents are staying away from the traditional John and Susan, and are naming their children after places, objects or ideas that have a personal meaning for them. Sports lovers name their children Arsenal or ESPN (a cable sports network). Spiritual parents choose Integrity, Serenity or Heaven. While more materialistic mums and dads go for Armany, Chanel or Jaguar. And Unique? Well, it's not so unique any more. Hundreds of babies get this name every year.

Why have unusual names become so popular? According to psychologist Cleveland Kent Evans, people feel they've lost their individuality as global Western culture has made us all alike in many ways. Every parent wants their child to be special, and one way to do this is to invent a special name.

These parents might be surprised to learn that in many countries, strict laws would prevent them from being so creative. In Argentina, Portugal and Sweden, for example, parents have to choose a name from an official list provided by the government. They must apply for permission for any other name- and officials may not be helpful. They will often reject names of places, objects or pop stars.

Denmark's Law on Personal Names is among the strictest, and even applications for unusual spellings are often rejected there. The law, says Mr Nielsen of the Department of Name Research, is designed to protect helpless children. "It is the state's view that children should not suffer ridicule and abuse because of their parents' misguided judgement", he explains.

So which is better?-creative names or traditional ones? Most experts would probably side with the Danes. According to child psychologist Dr Harstein, anyone who is going to have a baby should be aware of the fact that a strange-sounding name is likely to result in a lifetime of teasing and bullying. A creative name might make you stand out from the crowd, but most children would prefer to fit in with their peers than be special.

- To involved: tratar sobre.
- Officials: funcionarios.
- To fit in: encaixar.



Marque a resposta correcta en cada caso

Marque la respuesta correcta en cada caso

1. What is the text about?

- A The most popular modern names.
- B Unusual names parents for their children.
- C Traditional names and their meanings.

2. According to the text, why was the girl in court?

- A Because she wanted to change her name.
- B Because she had never revealed her name.
- C Because her parents were fighting over her custody.

3. According to the text, what was judge Rob Muffitt's reaction?

- A He supported the girl's parents for creating an unusual name.
- B He got furious but he didn't do anything.
- C He got very angry and told the parents to change the girl's name.

4. Why? Because she was embarrassed by her name.

- A ... does the girl want her friends call her "K"?
- B ... did the girl want her friends to call her "K"?
- C ... did the girl want that her friends called her "K"?

5. According to the text, which sentence is correct?

- A In the UK traditional names are becoming less popular.
- B In the UK traditional names are becoming more popular.
- C In the Uk most parents are naming their children John and Susan.

6. According to the text, which sentence is correct?

- A Very few babies get the name Unique every year.
- B More and more children are named Unique every year.
- C Unique is the most common name in New Zealand.



7. Which is the correct sentence in Reported Speech? “My name is Arsenal because my parents love sports”, he told us that ...
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- A** ... his name was Arsenal because his parents loved sports.
B ... his name is Arsenal because his parents loves sports.
C ... her name was Arsenal because her parents love sports.
8. According to the text, in what way are parents who choose the name Armany different from parents who choose Serenity?
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- A** They are not different at all.
B Parents who choose Armany believe that having money and possessions is the most important thing in life.
C Parents which choose Serenity think their children will be especial.
9. “Why have unusual names become so popular?” The writer wanted to know ...
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- A** because unusual names had become so popular.
B why did unusual names become so popular?
C why unusual names had become so popular.
10. According to the text, as a result of globalisation,...
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- A** parents want to give their children more material things.
B it is difficult for people to feel they are special.
C people are seen as unique individuals.
11. According to the text, the Danes feel that ...
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- A** ... what parents want is not always best for their children.
B ... parents should have freedom in naming their children.
C ... the law in other countries are too strict.
12. According to the text, what do many parents in New Zealand, the USA and the UK have in common?
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- A** They want to choose a name from a special list.
B They want their children to fit in with the rest.
C They want their children to be individual.



13. According to the text, what is the difference between British and Swedish naming laws?

- A Swedish naming laws are much more restrictive than British laws.
- B British naming laws are stricter than Swedish laws.
- C Both, British and Swedish naming laws, prevent parents from being creative.

14. According to the text, most experts on children believe that ...

- A ... it is important to make children feel special.
- B ... children are tolerant of their peer's unusual names.
- C ... children prefer not to feel unique among other children.

15. According to the text, why does Dr. Hartstein recommend a traditional name?

- A Because most children don't want to be different.
- B Because children with unusual names are never teased.
- C He doesn't. He recommends a creative name.

16. Children might be bullied.

- A who name is unusual
- B whose name is unusual
- C which name is unusual

17. Which passive sentence "if you have a strange-sounding name, your peers will tease you" is correct?

- A If you have a strange-sounding name, you will be teased by your peers.
- B If you have a strange-sounding name, you would be teased by your peers.
- C If you have a strange-sounding name, you are teased by your peers.

18. Choose a sentence with the same meaning as: "Most experts would probably side with the Danes".

- A Most experts would probably disagree with the Danes.
- B Most experts would probably protect helpless children.
- C Most experts would probably support the Danes.



19. If you were from Argentina, you a name from an official list.

- A** have to choose
- B** would have to choose
- C** will have to choose

20. a special name?

- A** Have you ever invented
- B** Did you ever invented
- C** Do you ever invented