UCLM
UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA

Pruebas de Acceso a la Universidad para mayores de 25 años

Materia: INGLÉS

Esta prueba consta de diez preguntas de comprensión de un texto escrito. A la hora de contestar, el alumno deberá optar por una única lengua. El ejercicio realizado en inglés se puntuará sobre 10 puntos; el desarrollado en castellano, sobre 7. Se permite el uso del diccionario.

Propuesta B

FINLAND

Turku is Finland´s oldest city. It is attractive and lively, and one of the officially bilingual towns in Finland. Under the kingdom of Sweden until 1809, Turku was Finland´s provincial capital. However, after Finland had become an autonomous Grand Duchy under the Tsar of Russia, the capital was considered to be too close to Sweden, which is why in 1812, Helsinki was chosen to become the capital of Finland instead.

Finland is a republic that became independent in 1917 and a member of the EU in 1995. The head of the state is the President, currently Ms. Tarja Halonen (since April 2000). The 200-member single-chamber Parliament holds the supreme political power.

Finland is situated in Northern Europe, approximately between 60-70ºN latitude and 20-32ºE longitude. A quarter of the total area lies north of the Artic Circle. Neighbouring countries are Sweden to the west, Norway to he north, Russia to the east and Estonia to the south.

The population of Finland is approximately 5.2 million inhabitants. Finland is sparsely inhabited; the population density is 16 persons per sq. km. Nearly two thirds of Finns live in urban environments. The most important cities are: Helsinki, with a population of 560,000, Espoo with 216,000 and Vantaa with over 184,000. Other important cities are Tampere with 200,000, Turku with a population of about 173,000 and Oulu with nearly 126,000.

Finland has two official languages: Finnish and Swedish. Finnish is closely related to Estonian and distantly to Hungarian. Swedish belongs to the northern branch of the Germanic languages and is spoken by about 5.5% of the population as their mother tongue. Today most Swedish-speaking Finns live in the coastal area or in the archipelago. This is mainly due to the ancient traditions of fishing and trade with the people of the northern parts of Europe. The Swedish language of Finland is not grammatically very different from Swedish in Sweden, but in terms of pronunciation and vocabulary they may differ quite significantly.

Other languages that are spoken in Finland are e.g. Romani, Russian and Estonian. However, in fairly small proportions, English is the most commonly studied and spoken foreign language in Finland, but Spanish, German and French are languages that are also very popular subjects in Finnish schools and universities.

QUESTIONS

1. What is Turku like?
2. Why did Helsinki become the capital of Finland?
3. When did Finland become a member of the European Union?
4. How long has Ms Halonen been the head of the state?
5. How many chambers does the Finnish Parliament have?
6. What country limits with Finland to the east?
7. What is the population of Vantaa?
8. Is English an official language in Finland?
9. What is the difference between the Swedish language of Finland and the Swedish spoken in Sweden?
10. Where do the majority of Swedish-speaking Finnish people live?