Ingelesa
USE 2018
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Choose between option A and option B. Specify the option you have chosen.

Please, don’t forget to write down your code on each of your answer sheets.

OPTION A

SWIMMING WITH DOLPHINS

Many people in the U.S.A. go south to the Caribbean every year looking for wonderful beaches with clear waters and the opportunity to practise exciting activities in the open. Among these activities, swim-with-the-dolphin programs have become exceptionally fashionable. Despite their popularity, some people are starting to express an opinion against them.

An anonymous dolphin trainer told The Dodo Online Magazine that these programs are very problematic because cetaceans simply do not belong in captivity. "Dolphins are intelligent and gentle creatures in their natural habitat," said the trainer, "but put them in a cage and you will see them change. They feel under such extreme pressure that they become fully aggressive."

Born and raised in the Bahamas, the trainer said that he had been employed at two swim-with-the-dolphin facilities in the Caribbean and that they were far too inadequate. At one of them more than 40 dolphins were caged in a compartment and some of the animals eventually went blind because of chemical products used to clean the water.

However, his most upsetting accusation is that some female dolphins stop their new born babies from breathing by blocking their way to the surface. The trainer, who isn't a scientist, said that he and his colleagues think that the mothers do this because they don't want their babies to live in captivity.

Though that claim can't be proven, activist groups have pointed out some problems with dolphin captivity in general. Furthermore, the Animal Protection Society of the United States has published a report which explains that cetaceans in captivity are generally fed with nutrient-deficient frozen fish and have a history of premature death from a variety of causes.

Trying to end this situation, some Caribbean countries have developed legislation to address the problems caused by dolphin-in-captivity programs. However, regulations are not enough if tourists don’t become aware of the problem and realise that their desire to be with the dolphins is actually killing them.
OPTION A

I. - Answer questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. **WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT.** (4 marks)

1. What do visitors want to find when they go to the Caribbean?
2. According to the trainer, how does their lack of freedom affect dolphins?
3. What is wrong with the food dolphins in captivity are usually given?
4. What can be done to solve the problems of dolphin-in-captivity programs?

II. - Are these statements True or False? Justify your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (2 marks)

1. The cleaning products in the water are the reason why some dolphins went blind in a swim-with-the-dolphin facility.
2. According to the trainer and his colleagues, some female dolphins kill their babies because they become very aggressive in captivity.

III. - Find the words or expressions in the text that mean. (1 mark)

1. trendy, stylish, chic, popular
2. marine mammals such as whales and dolphins
3. worrying, distressing, painful
4. people who are visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday

IV. - Write a composition of about 130 words on one of these topics. Specify your option. (3 marks)

1. Tourism can provide jobs and improve the prosperity of an area. However, it can also destroy the local environment and cultural identity. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2. Describe your favourite holiday destination. What is it like? How often do you visit it? What activities can you do there?
**OPTION B**

**CAMBRIDGE IS PILOTING THE USE OF COMPUTERS FOR WRITTEN EXAMS**

Cambridge University is considering putting an end to handwritten exams and allowing students to use laptops or tablets instead, after professors complained that students’ handwriting is becoming illegible. Academics say that the move has come about because students depend on digital devices to follow their classes and are losing the ability to write by hand. They handwrite virtually nothing except exams.

Dr Sarah Pearsall, a senior lecturer at Cambridge’s History Faculty, told The Daily Telegraph newspaper that it has become a real problem for many students and teachers. She also explained that students with illegible writing in their final exams are forced to come back to their college during the summer holidays to read their answers aloud in the presence of two university administrators.

According to Sir Anthony Seldon, vice-chancellor of the University of Buckingham, it is inevitable that universities will move to computers in coming years. The vast majority of students have been brought up at the beginning of this century and they type naturally. Universities have to accept reality and fight to preserve what is really important, such as the use of the language. From his point of view, handwriting is not necessary for great thinking, great English, or great intelligence.

Following the same line of thought, the Harvard academic Eric Mazur encourages students to bring their laptops and smartphones into exams. He thinks that permitting devices in the exam room allows students to look up whatever they want, whenever they want and test their creative and analytical skills, rather than their ability to recall information.

However, some people do not agree with the move. Tracey Trussell, a handwriting expert at the British Institute of Graphologists, urged Cambridge University to make sure that students continue to write by hand. “Certainly with social media, iPads and all the rest of it, people clearly use keyboards much more than they handwrite,” she said. She added that it is vital that people continue to write by hand because it has positive effects on memory and leads to a higher level of comprehension, understanding and information retention.
OPTION B

I. - Answer questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHenever possible. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT. (4 marks)

1. Why is Cambridge University thinking of allowing typed exams?
2. What happens at Cambridge University when a final exam is illegible?
3. Why does Professor Mazur allow the use of digital devices in exams?
4. According to Tracey Trussell, why should people continue to use handwriting?

II. - Are these statements True or False? Justify your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (2 marks)

1. From Sir Anthony Seldon’s point of view, universities will surely accept computers in the near future.
2. Tracey Trussell agrees that people write by hand much less than they type because of the use of new technology platforms and devices.

III. - Find the words or expressions in the text that mean. (1 mark)

1. protested, objected, criticized
2. maintain, conserve, protect
3. at any time, at every time
4. memorize, remember, recollect

IV. - Write a composition of about 130 words on one of these topics. Specify your option. (3 marks)

1. “As special as one’s signature, handwriting is unique to each individual writer. It is a reflection of one’s personality that shouldn’t be forgotten” To what extent do you agree? Write an opinion essay.

2. Imagine that you are a teacher. How would you grade your students? Would you use exams? Would you use any other procedure? Discuss.
INGELESA

I.- **Answer** questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. **WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.** **DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT** (4 marks)


Ariketa honetako puntuaziorik altuena 4 puntukoa izango da. Galdera bakoitzari 1 puntu emango zaio, ulermena 0,5 baloratuko da, eta adierazpena, 0,5. Erantzunak nabarmen demonstratzen baldin badu ikasleak ulertu duela testuaren alderdi hori, adierazpen akats garrantzitsurik daukan arraun ere, 0,5 emango zaio ulermenean eta, horrez gain, 0,0 eta 0,5 arteko balioak esleituko, adierazpenako akatsen kopuru eta larritasunaren arabera.

Ikasleak, ariketaren argibideei kasurik egin gabe, galderari testutik literalki kopiatuz erantzuten bado, erantzun bakoitzeko 0,25 puntukoa balorazioa izango du.

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own way or quoting properly. (2 marks)

Erantzunak "TRUE" edo "FALSE" adierazpena sartu behar du lotuta era egokian eta gainera justifikazio bat eraman behar du lagun. Ikasleak, testuan oinarrituz, erantzuna bere hitzekin edo testuko esaldia era egokian aipatuz justifika dezake. Erantzunari dagokion esaldia osok izan beharko dira, edota, kasuan kasu, behar bezala elkarlotuak, kaxotx artean aipatu beharrekoa ondo txertatzeko.

Galdera bakoitzari 1 puntu emango zaio, ulermena 0,5 baloratuko da, eta adierazpena, 0,5. Ez du balioik izango TRUE edo FALSE soilik idazteak. Beraz, ariketa honen puntuaziorik altuena 2 puntukoa izango da.

Ikasleak, ariketaren argibideei kasurik egin gabe, galderari testutik literalki kopiatuz erantzuten bado, aipamenaren behar den moduan sartu gabe, erantzun bakoitzeko 0,25 puntukoa balorazioa izango du.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean (1 mark)


IV.- Write a composition of about 130 words on **ONE** of the following two topics. Specify your option. (3 marks)

Ikasleak 80 hitzetik beherako testua idazten badu, azken puntuaziotik 0,5 puntuko penalizazioa ezarriko zaio., eta 200 hitzetik gorako testua idazten badu, ariketaren azken puntuaziotik 0,25 puntuko penalizazioa ezarriko zaio.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coherence and cohesion</th>
<th>Lexical richness</th>
<th>Overall correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The text is very well-structured and highly cohesive.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>The text is very cohesive and properly structured.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>The text is basically cohesive and structured</td>
<td>0,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>The text is only partially structured and/or cohesive.</td>
<td>0,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>The text has serious structural and cohesive problems.</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The text is neither structured nor cohesive.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coherence and cohesion:
- 1: The text is very well-structured and highly cohesive.
- 0,8: The text is very cohesive and properly structured.
- 0,6: The text is basically cohesive and structured.
- 0,4: The text is only partially structured and/or cohesive.
- 0,2: The text has serious structural and cohesive problems.
- 0: The text is neither structured nor cohesive.

Lexical richness:
- 1: Very appropriate vocabulary and idiomatic expressions.
- 0,8: Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are generally appropriate.
- 0,6: Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are generally appropriate but sometimes choices are not completely adequate.
- 0,4: Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are only partially adequate.
- 0,2: Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are frequently inadequate.
- 0: Vocabulary and idiomatic expressions are inadequate.

Overall correction:
- 1: There are basically no significant mistakes.
- 0,8: There are few mistakes and they do not affect text comprehension.
- 0,6: There are some mistakes that may occasionally affect text comprehension.
- 0,4: Several mistakes, some of them clearly affecting text comprehension.
- 0,2: Numerous mistakes that clearly affect text comprehension.
- 0: A huge number of errors that makes text comprehension impossible.
I.- Answer questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. **WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT.** (4 marks)

1. What do visitors want to find when they go to the Caribbean?
   *When visitors go to the Caribbean, they want to find great beaches and exciting things to do outdoors.* (p.1)

2. According to the trainer, how does their lack of freedom affect dolphins?
   *According to the trainer, dolphins’ lack of freedom changes their behaviour. They change from clever and calm animals into aggressive ones.* (p. 2)

3. What is wrong with the food dolphins in captivity are usually given?
   *The food that dolphins in captivity are usually given doesn’t have enough nutrients for them. (OR ...doesn’t provide them with the nutrients they need.*) (p. 5)

4. What can be done to solve the problems of dolphin-in-captivity programs?
   *To solve these problems, countries have to regulate the programs with laws and, at the same time, tourists have to understand that captivity is very harmful to dolphins.* (p. 6)

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? Justify your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (2 marks)

1. The cleaning products in the water are the reason why some dolphins went blind in a swim-with-the-dolphin facility.
   *It is true because, according to the text, at one of the swim-with-the-dolphin facilities “some of the animals eventually went blind because of chemical products used to clean the water.”* (p. 3)

2. According to the trainer and his colleagues, some female dolphins kill their babies because they become very aggressive in captivity.
   *This sentence is false because the text states, “he and his colleagues think that the mothers do this because they don’t want their babies to live in captivity.”* (p. 4)

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean. (1 mark)

1. trendy, stylish, chic, popular  
   *fashionable (p.1 l.4)*

2. marine mammals such as whales and dolphins  
   *cetaceans (p.2 l.2 / p.5 l.3)*

3. worrying, distressing, painful  
   *upsetting (p.4 l.1)*

4. people who are visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.  
   *tourists (p.6 l.3)*
I.- Answer questions 1-4 according to the information given in the text. WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHenever POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT. (4 marks)

5. Why is Cambridge University thinking of allowing typed exams?
   Cambridge University is thinking of allowing typed exams because academics have said that they don’t understand the handwriting of their students. (p.1)

6. What happens at Cambridge University when a final exam is illegible?
   At Cambridge University, when a final exam is illegible, the student who wrote it has to come back during the holidays and read it aloud in front of two administrators. (p. 2)

7. Why does Professor Mazur allow the use of digital devices in exams?
   Professor Mazur allows the use of digital devices in exams because he prefers to test the creativity and analytical abilities of his students, instead of testing how much they are able to remember. (OR instead of their memory) (p. 4)

8. According to Tracey Trussell, why should people continue to use handwriting?
   According to Tracey Trussell, people should continue to use handwriting because it improves memory and helps understand things better. (p. 5)

II.- Are these statements True or False? Justify your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (2 marks)

3. From Sir Anthony Seldon’s point of view, universities will surely accept computers in the near future.
   This sentence is true because the text states, “According to Sir Anthony Seldon, [...] it is inevitable that universities will move to computers in coming years.” (p. 3)

4. Tracey Trussell agrees that people write by hand much less than they type because of the use of new technology platforms and devices.
   The text states that Tracey Trussell said, “Certainly with social media, iPads and all the rest of it, people clearly use keyboards much more than they handwrite”, so this sentence is true. (p. 5)

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean. (1 mark)

1. protested, objected, criticized  
   complained (p.1 l.2)
2. maintain, conserve, protect  
   preserve (p.3 l.4)
3. at any time, at every time  
   whenever (p.4 l.3)
4. memorize, remember, recollect  
   recall (p.4 l.4)