

JUNTA DE EXTREMADURA

Consejería de
Educación, Ciencia y Tecnología
Dirección General de Formación Profesional
y Promoción Educativa.

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR.

Orden de 4 de marzo de 2004,(DOE. 16 de marzo) Fecha: 17 de junio de 2004

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACIÓN
Apellidos: _____	APTO <input type="checkbox"/> NO APTO <input type="checkbox"/>
Nombre: _____ DNI: _____	
I.E.S. de inscripción: _____	
I.E.S. de realización: _____	

PRUEBA DE INGLÉS (GENERAL)

Instrucciones:

Mantenga su DNI en lugar visible durante la realización del ejercicio.
Lea detenidamente los enunciados de los ejercicios antes de comenzar su resolución.

Spain

Spain's location at the crossroads of Europe and Africa and at the junction of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic has given its long history a richness and complexity not shared by that of other European countries. In particular, the existence of a number of Islamic states on much of its territory for close to 800 years makes Spain distinctive among the countries of western Europe.

Spaniards were the first Europeans to establish a permanent presence in the Americas. Spain was also the first European country in modern times to possess a large overseas empire, which it ruled from the end of the 15th to the end of the 19th century. Spain's period of imperial power left a major legacy: a Hispanic world made up of 18 Latin American states, Puerto Rico, and the large and growing Spanish-speaking minority in the United States.

Spain was the most powerful country in Europe in the 16th century and the first part of the 17th century, but its power declined quickly, and by the 19th century Spain had become marginal to international politics. This marginality reached its peak in the 1940s and '50s, when the European democracies shunned Spain and its military dictatorship headed by Francisco Franco.

Since the late 1970s Spain has become fully integrated into the western European world. It is a member of the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as of the Council of Europe and most of the international technical organizations of western Europe. It joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1982, and it became a full member of the European Union (EU) in 1986. Spain also retains close diplomatic, commercial, and economic links with many Latin American countries, and since joining the EU it has sought to serve as a bridge between that organization and Latin America.

QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions from the text:

- 1.1. What has made Spain's history so unique?
- 1.2. Why did the European democracies shun Spain in the 1940s and '50s?

2. Say if these statements are true or false. Then, provide some evidence from the text.

- 2.1. More and more people speak Spanish in the United States.
- 2.2. Spain played an important role in international affairs during the 19th century.
- 2.3. Spain is no longer a NATO member—it quit in 1982.

3. Find words or phrases in the text that mean:

- 3.1. The point of highest activity.
- 3.2. To avoid, to ignore.
- 3.3. Connection, relationship.

4. fill in the gaps with the most suitable form of the verbs in brackets.

- 4.1. Spain _____(BE) a full member of the European Union since 1986.
- 4.2. Spain _____(INVADE) by the Muslims in AD 711.
- 4.3. Spain's decline _____(BEGIN) in the 17th century.

5. Writing.

Are you proud (orgullosa/a) of being a Spaniard? Why?
(Explain your answer in 5-7 lines.)

Criterios de puntuación:

- Ejercicio 1: 2,5 puntos.
Ejercicio 2: 1,5 puntos.
Ejercicio 3: 1'5 puntos.
Ejercicio 4: 1,5 puntos.
Ejercicio 5: 3 puntos.