



Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad de Extremadura

Curso 2008-09 (JUNE)

Asignatura: Inglés

Tiempo máximo de la prueba: Una hora y treinta minutos

El alumno deberá responder a todas las preguntas que se formulan, **excepto en el caso de la primera pregunta** (la redacción), donde deberá elegir entre la opción A y la opción B. Las respuestas a todos los ejercicios deberán ser realizadas en inglés.

Puntuación máxima del ejercicio: 10 puntos.

Puntuación máxima de cada pregunta: 1ª = 3 puntos; 2ª = 2 puntos; 3ª = 1,5 puntos; 4ª = 1,5 puntos; 5ª = 2 puntos).

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN SPAIN

Immigration became part of the Spanish government's agenda in 1985 and since the mid-1990s it has become a matter of vital importance to political elites. The great increase in the number of foreign residents in the last years and the recent polemical debate about the reform of the immigration law are perhaps the main reasons why immigration is one of the most controversial issues among rulers and in the mass media today, and the second most important national issue for Spaniards right after terrorism.

Spanish people have been familiar with migration for a long time now. However, Spain's experience with migration has radically changed along the 20th century. Spaniards have evolved from traditionally being the ones who left their homeland to being the ones who received immigrants from other countries. Thus, in the first place, between the beginning of the century and the 1970s, about six million Spanish workers left their country. During the first half of the century, a vast majority of Spanish emigrants chose to go to the Americas. From the 1950s to the mid-1970s, however, the North of Europe became their favourite destination. In the second place, in the 1980s and 1990s, Spain evolved from its traditional role as a sending country and became a receiving country for foreign workers. Most of these came from Northern Africa and Latin America.

In fact, the process of Spain's development into a country of immigration was part of a larger international phenomenon. In the late 1980s, due to the economic crisis, several Mediterranean countries of Europe such as Spain, Portugal, and Italy, became receiving countries. This change was caused by several reasons, like the closing of the borders of traditional receiving countries (Germany, Switzerland, and France, for example), or the disappearance of authoritarian regimes such as Franco's. The admission of Greece, Portugal and Spain into the European Community had also great importance in this change.

1. Write a composition on **one** of the following topics:
 - a. Should immigration be prohibited in Spain today? Give your opinion in no less than 80 words.
 - b. Write a story of at least 80 words **ending with** the words: "This is the reason why Larry decided to emigrate to a different country".
2. Answer the following **two** questions:
 - a. Does the writer say that Spanish politicians are worried about immigration nowadays? Explain your answer.
 - b. According to the text, has Spain always been a receiving country for immigrants? Explain your answer.
3. Imagine a foreign friend of yours is considering the possibility of migrating to Spain. Advise him/her to do so and give him/her a good reason for it.
4.
 - a. Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words "She said":
Spanish people have been familiar with migration for a long time now
 - b. Rewrite the following sentence in negative-interrogative:
Most of these came from Northern Africa and Latin America
5. Find **two words** in the text containing vowels or groups of vowels that are pronounced in the same way as **a** in *let*, **æ** in *car*, and **i** in *fine*. You must underline the part of the word that contains the sound.