

INGLÉS

Read the text and the instructions to the questions very carefully. Answer all questions in English

The term ‘college student’ typically conjures up images of 18-year-olds in sweats stumbling to morning classes after a night out partying. However, the facts about what’s ‘typical’ today paint a different picture – one of an older student juggling a full-time job and family responsibilities while completing courses at night or on weekends. In fact, according to the *Lumina Foundation*, a full 38 percent of undergraduate students in the US are older than 25.

There was a time, long ago, when a person would proudly stick with one job until retirement and then be rewarded with a handsome pension and a gold watch. But as the American workplace has evolved technologically, with certain careers becoming obsolete while others have evolved considerably, that old way of thinking about a career no longer makes sense, which often precipitates a return to college.

For many people, starting that degree simply wasn’t possible when they were younger. Perhaps they couldn’t afford it and needed to go to work instead. Maybe they got married or had kids and found that they had to leave school to raise their families. Or simply they weren’t mentally ready the first time around. Many older adults realize the value of finishing what they started, or they want to be examples for their own kids.

One of the most-often overlooked aspects of older students is the value they bring to classroom. They’re active learners, they’re attentive, they know why they’re there; they have the confidence to ask questions, engage and integrate their earlier experiences in order to enhance learning and make deeper connections.

However, adult students considering a return to school should explore their options carefully to determine whether they’re truly prepared to make this change and how to make the experience of returning to school easier and more enjoyable. Returning to school can be challenging, but if a solid plan is in place, the personal and professional rewards of reaching one’s goal can make a difficult journey worth it.

QUESTION 1 (1 MARK)

Write a title in English which best summarizes the story.

QUESTION 2 (0.5 MARK EACH)

Explain in English the meaning of the following phrases from the text (maximum 8 words for each phrase):

- “is the value they bring to classroom”
- “if a solid plan is in place”

QUESTIONS 3 (1 MARK EACH)

Answer in English the following questions IN YOUR OWN WORDS as far as possible:

- What has changed in the American workplace so as to make people return to college?
- What things are important to consider before returning to college?

QUESTION 4 (1 MARK EACH)

Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the text.

- Some time ago, when people retired, they were given
- Older students are not only
- If adult students want to return to college

QUESTION 5 (3 MARKS)

Would you like to go to university and study for a degree? Why / why not? (minimum 70 words, maximum 100). Use your own words in English.

MAIORES DE 25 ANOS-2022
PROBA DE INGLÉS
CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN

Os dous aspectos principais a valorar serán a comprensión e a expresión escrita. Valorarase o nivel de comprensión (total ou parcial) do texto, e a capacidade do alumno para transmitir a súa mensaxe de forma efectiva utilizando estruturas gramaticais correctas.

- Unha comprensión total do texto xunto cunha expresión gramatical correcta obterá a máxima puntuación, sempre que isto vaia acompañado dun léxico apropiado, tanto ao tema como ao contexto, e que se utilice vocabulario variado e persoal, non limitándose ao que aparece no texto.
- Se existe unha comprensión total do texto, pero a expresión non é gramaticalmente correcta, faranse as deducións oportunas dependendo da importancia e do número de erros que se cometan na mesma pregunta.
 - Os erros gramaticais e de expresión básicos (concordancia, orde de palabras, fallos na formación de estruturas básicas como interrogativas ou negativas, etc.) serán penalizados de forma considerable.
 - Os erros ortográficos puntuaranse negativamente en base ó número e importancia de cada un deles (serán máis graves os cometidos en palabras básicas, e teranse menos en conta aqueles que aparezan en palabras non tan habituais e cuxo uso demostre un coñecemento amplo do léxico e supoña un maior risco para o alumno).
 - Como criterio xeral penalizarase cunha décima cada erro ortográfico en palabras básicas. Un erro repetido na mesma palabra só se penalizará unha vez.
 - Se se transcriben literalmente fragmentos do texto como resposta a algunha das preguntas, aínda que o devandito fragmento estea relacionado co contido da pregunta, valorarase cunha puntuación **máxima** de 0.5. (A puntuación non ten que ser necesariamente 0.5; pode ser inferior).
- Se a comprensión é parcial a puntuación da pregunta verase reducida de acordo coa gravidade da falla de comprensión.
- Se non hai comprensión algunha, a pregunta non pode ter ningún tipo de valoración positiva.