

**INGLÉS**

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

The world is getting smaller, at least when it comes to language. More and more people speak the three most common languages: English, Spanish, and Mandarin. As a result, local languages are being forgotten. In many parts of the world, grandparents speak a language their grandchildren do not understand. As cultures adjust to these changes, and languages aren't taught to children or spoken at home, these local languages are slowly disappearing.

A language is said to be in trouble when less than 30 percent of children in the community speak it. It is considered a dying language. If children no longer learn to use a language, it will have fewer and fewer speakers over time and, eventually, the language will be gone.

Why keep languages alive? Languages hold the key to understanding a culture's beliefs and values. They show how a culture understands or explains the world. "You need to look at a variety of languages, because no one language gets it all," said anthropologist Dr. Linda Cumberland who is working to save Assiniboine, a Native American language.

According to Dr. Cumberland, a dying language needs a dictionary and people to understand and record its grammar. Most importantly, you need to listen to those who still speak the language. This can be very difficult, especially if there are very few speakers of the language left. For example, when researchers were working to save the language Ayapaneco in Mexico, it was hard for them to record anything because the last two people on Earth who could speak the language refused to speak to each other!

Today, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists more than 3,000 languages that may disappear by the end of this century. Some of the languages still have a few million speakers and may survive. Unfortunately, hundreds of languages have fewer than 25 speakers remaining and may soon be lost forever.

**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):

- "It is considered a dying language."
- "Languages hold the key to understanding a culture's beliefs and values"

**QUESTIONS 3 (1 MARK EACH)**

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

- Why do children stop talking certain languages?
- When can you say that a language is in danger?

**QUESTION 4 (1 MARK EACH)**

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

- If children go on speaking a language, it ... .
- English, Spanish, and Mandarin are ... .
- It is said that a language is not in danger of disappearing when ... .

**QUESTION 5 (3 MARKS)**

"Too many languages is a waste of time. There should be one universal language". Do you agree? Why? Why not? (minimum 70 words, maximum 100). Use your own words in English.

**MAIORES DE 25 ANOS-2024**  
**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.