



Proves d'Accés a la Universitat. Curs 2011-2012

Llengua estrangera

Anglès

Sèrie 4 - A

| | Suma de notes parcials | Etiqueta de qualificació |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Comprensió escrita | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Redacció | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Comprensió oral | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal

Número del tribunal

DESCARREGAT DE SELECTES.CAT

LIVING IN HARMONY WITH THE LAND

The Himba live in the northwest of Namibia in the Kunene region, near the river of the same name. The land is the driest and most **barren** region of Namibia, with less than 250 mm of rain a year. There is little farming and few roads. The mountains are hard to access. The largest town in the region, Opuwo, has only about 5,000 inhabitants. But this impenetrable wilderness has also meant that Himba people have been able to preserve their traditional way of life.

These semi-nomadic people number between 20,000 and 50,000. They live in the northwest of Namibia and mainly **breed** cows and goats. It is the children's job to look after the goats and also to **grind** corn, while the adults look after the cows. Himba society is divided into groups and clans and, unsurprisingly, the head of a clan is its eldest male member.

It has not been easy for the Himba to preserve their traditions. In 1904, when Namibia was ruled by Germany, Himba people were nearly exterminated. Starting in the 1920s, South African rulers confined them to a restricted "homeland," officially forbidding them to trade, breed farm animals freely, or garden and collect wild plants along the Kunene River. When dry weather and war struck Namibia in the 1980s, it looked as if the culture of the indigenous Himba people might disintegrate. Ninety percent of Himba **cattle**, the centre of their economy and identity, died. Some families left for Angola. Yet they resisted—even if at times it meant eating the **hides** they slept on.

With the peace and good rains that came to Namibia in the 1990s, the Himba rebuilt their **herds** and, working with international activists, helped block a proposed hydro-electric dam that would have inundated ancestral lands along the Kunene. They also have benefited from new opportunities provided by the government of independent Namibia—mobile schools where Himba children learn English and **conservancies** that give Himba control of wildlife and tourism on their lands. Vengapi Tijvinda, a grandmother in her 50s, lived through this rebirth. In the 1980s she was making baskets for tourists. Now she has returned to farming and raising cattle: "Life is still the same, but the children can read and write. I am a member of a **conservancy**, and now we can taste animal meat again".

In 1996 the government of Namibia made it possible for the Himba to profit from increased wildlife populations through a program that allows them to manage their shared property as a registered conservancy. This programme—officially called the Community Based Natural Resource Management Programme—requires that a group wanting to form a conservancy establish its membership and define the limits of the land they share, write a constitution and elect a governing committee. When the group's application is accepted by Namibia's Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the conservancy begins to manage the wildlife and other resources on its land according to principles of sustainable use, while continuing with traditional farming. Because conservancies can also control tourism on their land, they are able to contract with commercial tour operators and establish their own tourist facilities. Because a healthy wildlife population is a big tourist attraction, illegal hunting is down, animal numbers are increasing, and efforts are going into maintaining the natural environment that supports wildlife. And perhaps most important, indigenous people like the Himba, whose lives were for generations largely controlled by outside governments, are regaining local control over the future of their communities.

Text adapted from *National Geographic*

barren: àrid / árido

breed: criar

grind: moldre / moler

cattle: bestiar / ganado

hides: pells d'animals / pieles de animales

herds: ramats / manadas

conservancy: espai protegit / espacio protegido

Part 1: Reading comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.

[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

| | | Espai per al corrector/a | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Correcta | Incorrecta | No contestada |
| 1. | The Himba people live in... <input type="checkbox"/> a rainy region densely populated. <input type="checkbox"/> a mountainous region with good farming conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> a dry region badly communicated. <input type="checkbox"/> a traditional region known for its lakes and rivers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | In Himba culture, children... <input type="checkbox"/> spend most of their time playing in the fields. <input type="checkbox"/> are taught traditional arts and crafts. <input type="checkbox"/> are in charge of looking after the cows. <input type="checkbox"/> play an important role in processing food. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | According to the text, the Himba people... <input type="checkbox"/> had to face many adverse circumstances. <input type="checkbox"/> lost their identity during the German domination. <input type="checkbox"/> were forced to sell most of their cattle to South African rulers. <input type="checkbox"/> were given housing and farming land in Angola. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | In the last decades life for the Himba... <input type="checkbox"/> has been troubled by monthly rains. <input type="checkbox"/> has improved in many ways. <input type="checkbox"/> has been difficult because of international activists. <input type="checkbox"/> has become much more expensive because of tourism. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | At present, Vengapi Tijvinda... <input type="checkbox"/> devotes her time to traditional crafts. <input type="checkbox"/> has to work in the tourist sector. <input type="checkbox"/> is finally learning how to read and write. <input type="checkbox"/> has recovered her old way of life. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. | In a registered conservancy members are supposed... <input type="checkbox"/> to limit the increase of tourism. <input type="checkbox"/> to become commercial tour operators. <input type="checkbox"/> to preserve wildlife and traditional farming. <input type="checkbox"/> to refuse the property of the land. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. | The government of Namibia is now helping the Himba... <input type="checkbox"/> to learn how to live away from their land. <input type="checkbox"/> to control the influence of tourism. <input type="checkbox"/> to become more autonomous. <input type="checkbox"/> to defend themselves from wildlife. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. | The story of the Himba is best described as one of... <input type="checkbox"/> hardship and survival. <input type="checkbox"/> tradition and wealth. <input type="checkbox"/> happiness and dreams. <input type="checkbox"/> leisure and freedom. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Nota de comprensió escrita

Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words.
[4 points]

1. Imagine that you went on a holiday in the land of the Himba. Write a letter telling a friend in Catalonia what you liked or disliked about your stay. Include your views on the Himba's way of life.
2. Imagine you are working for the Namibia Tourist Board. Write a text for a promotional campaign addressed to Europeans with the title: "Come to experience the real Africa in the Kunene region".

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Grammar | |
| Vocabulary | |
| Text | |
| Maturity | |
| Total | |
| Nota de la redacció | |

Part 3: Listening comprehension

INTERVIEW WITH STEVEN SPENCER (DETECTIVE DAVID JONES)

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

scary: que fa por / que da miedo

stunt: escena perillosa / escena peligrosa

wire: cable

bruise: contusió / contusión

scar: cicatriu / cicatriz

weird: estrany / extraño

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

Steven Spencer made his acting debut at age 16 in BBC 2's television action film called *Life or Death*, and playing the role of detective David Jones at age 23. Jones has starred in five *David Jones*' films since 2001, the final one being released in July 2011.

Text adapted from a BBC Radio Interview

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

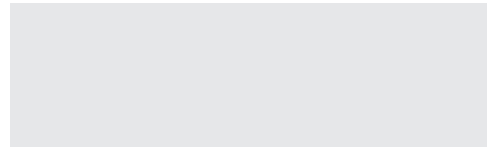
0. Steve Spencer is...
- a writer.
 - an actor.
 - a singer.
 - a musician.
1. Steve is apparently nervous because he...
- doesn't like being interviewed.
 - always gets excited when being interviewed.
 - has never been interviewed on the radio before.
 - doesn't know what to say.
2. The last *David Jones* film is different from the previous films because...
- it is Steve's favourite *David Jones* film.
 - there's a lot more stunts.
 - you never know what's coming next.
 - it is more sophisticated and scary.
3. Steve likes doing his own stunts. In his latest film...
- he almost killed himself.
 - he had to climb up a statue.
 - he got a few scars in a sword fight.
 - he was on a wire and got injured.
4. Why was Steve scared when the director asked him to write about his character?
- Because he was terrified, just to think about it.
 - Because Steven doesn't like to work.
 - Because the director asked him to write parts of the film.
 - Because he found out how much like David Jones he himself was.
5. Which of the following statements is true?
- Steve went to see the Chilli Peppers in Hyde Park.
 - Steve went to his first concert last year.
 - Steve will be seeing The Drixies in December.
 - Steve never gets to see any concerts.
6. How did Steve learn about The Drixies?
- He heard one of their songs in a film soundtrack.
 - He saw a compilation of their records in a music store.
 - He downloaded a compilation of their greatest hits record.
 - He saw a film about the band playing at a club.
7. According to the interview, Steve
- gets obsessed with films.
 - goes to too many festivals and concerts.
 - doesn't like film soundtracks.
 - is crazy about The Drixies.
8. Steve would like to have the time to...
- go to more film festivals.
 - listen to the kind of music he likes.
 - play the guitar in a band.
 - go to music concerts.

| Espai per al corrector/a | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Correcta | Incorrecta | No contestada |
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| Recompte de les respostes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

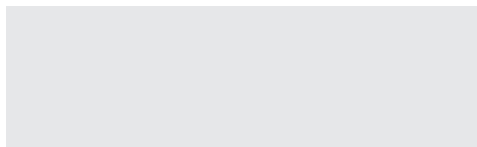
Etiqueta del corrector/a



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Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



L'Institut d'Estudis Catalans ha tingut cura de la correcció lingüística i de l'edició d'aquesta prova d'accés

DESCARREGAT DE SELECTES.CAT