Segona llengua estrangera: anglès
Sèrie 2

SOLUCIONS,
CRITERIS DE CORRECCIÓ
I PUNTUACIÓ
Dear Dairy: Galicia Ditches Zebras for Cows at a City Crosswalk

The Spanish region of Galicia, located in the northwest of the country, is a land of cows. So much so, that in some municipalities, it is the human race that could be considered an endangered species. Around a million of the animals—one for every 2.7 inhabitants—live there, while more than 8,400 families run dairies that produce more than half of all the milk consumed in Spain. Given their importance in the region, then, cows are a “symbol of peace,” as the Galician poet, writer and painter Alfonso Daniel Rodríguez Castelao once said.

In line with this thinking, the city of A Coruña has just unveiled its first “cow-walk,” a crosswalk—or zebra crossing, as they are known in some parts of the English-speaking world—that ditches the traditional stripy pattern for the distinctive white patches of a Friesian cow’s hide.

The initiative will be a way of reminding the city-dwellers of Galicia that the green pastures that are home to the region’s cows are just a stone’s throw away.

The location for the cow-walk was proposed by the City Hall, but the idea was dreamed up 54 kilometers to the south, in the Casa Grande de Xanceda, a dairy located in Mesía, A Coruña, where 380 cows are reared for their milk, which is used to make ecological yogurt.

While the city slept, the dairy was charged with painting on the distinctive spots of a Friesian cow, which will, from now on, indicate where humans have priority. Friesians are not a native breed, but they are in the majority in the region. “Zebras do not represent Galicians, but cows are a part of our very essence,” says Jessica Rey, the head of marketing at the Casa Grande de Xanceda. “We don’t want this cow-walk to be a mere anecdote, but rather for the idea to be exported to the streets of other cities and towns in Galicia. This first one is merely the prototype.”

To coincide with the unveiling of the cow-walk, the company organized an information day “to bring the rural world to the city,” and along the way explain the true value of a liter of milk. Given that the farm prides itself on rearing “happy cows,” rather than bringing a live animal to the center of the city, they came with a fake, life-sized animal, loaded with milk. Before members of the public got a chance to actually milk the stand-in cow, they could put on virtual reality glasses that would teleport them to a meadow.

“In this community, the cow is a symbol of prosperity,” explains Rey. “Despite the constant crises in the sector due to the fluctuation in the price of milk—which has fallen constantly in the last six months, causing losses of €20 million—where there are cows, there is always an opportunity.”

The sector, the company says, “is a source of employment and development,” and without it, the hemorrhage in population that rural parts of Galicia are suffering would be even more acute. “There are more than enough reasons to celebrate the cow as an icon of Galicia,” it argues, “giving it the importance that it deserves in our culture and society.”

Text adapted from an article by Silvia R. Pontevedra, El País [online] (August 30, 2018)
1. According to the text, dairy production
   a) does not have a place in Galicia.
   b) used to be very important in Galicia.
   c) **is how thousands of families make living in Galicia.**
   d) is a very important part of Spain economy.

2. In Galicia, cows represent
   a) rage.
   b) hostility.
   c) boredom.
   d) **calmness.**

3. According to the text, the “cow-walk” will remind the people of Galicia they
   a) **live in a land of green pastures.**
   b) produce lots of cheese.
   c) keep their cows at home.
   d) have to feed their animals every morning.

4. The Casa Grande de Xanceda produces
   a) ecological milk.
   b) sweetened yogurts.
   c) mild cheese.
   d) **ecological yogurt.**

5. According to Jessica Rey, the “cow-walk” is
   a) a project addressed to tourists.
   b) **a project they want to export to other cities in Galicia.**
   c) an innovative project paid by the UN.
   d) an idea inspired by a former project done in other cities.

6. The company celebrated the unveiling of the cow-walk with
   a) an alive cow.
   b) **a false cow.**
   c) a small group of farmers.
   d) the Minister of Agriculture.
Exercici A: Comprensió del text.
Valoreu l’exercici globalment amb 3 punts, a raó de 0,5 punts per resposta correcta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pregunta</th>
<th>Resposta</th>
<th>Text de referència</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Lines 4-5: “[…] more than 8,400 families run dairies that produce more than half of all the milk consumed in Spain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Line 6: “[…] cows are a ‘symbol of peace’ […]”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Lines 11-12: “The initiative will be a way of reminding the city-dwellers of Galicia that the green pastures that are home to the region’s cows are just a stone’s throw away.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Lines 14-15: “[…] in the Casa Grande de Xanceda, a dairy located in Mesía, A Coruña, where 380 cows are reared for their milk, which is used to make ecological yogurt.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Lines 20-21: “We don’t want this cow-walk to be a mere anecdote, but rather for the idea to be exported to the streets of other cities and towns in Galicia.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Lines 22-25: “To coincide with the unveiling of the cow-walk, the company organized an information day […] they came with a fake, life-sized animal, loaded with milk.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Choose the word or definition (a, b, c, or d) that best explains the meaning of the words below as they are used in the text. Draw a circle around the letter corresponding to the right answer. The words appear in bold in the text.

[2 marks: 0.5 marks for each correct answer]

La solució correcta està destacada en lletra negreta.

1. **In line** (line 8)
   a) **in agreement**  b) in order to  c) inside  d) in pairs

2. **unveiled** (line 8)
   a) **revealed**  b) covered  c) connected  d) shocked

3. **stand-in** (line 26)
   a) current  b) **substitute**  c) standby  d) project

4. **acute** (line 32)
   a) astonishing  b) accurate  c) sincere  d) **severe**

Exercici B: Comprensió del vocabulari utilitzat en el text.
Valoreu l’exercici globalment amb 2 punts, a raó de 0,5 punts per resposta correcta.
C. Write 80-100 words about ONE of the following topics:

[5 marks]

1. Write an opinion essay on the problems you consider most important in our society (unemployment, social minorities...).

2. Write a descriptive essay on the following topic: “The ideal city where I would like to live in.” Describe how its buildings would be, the population it would have, its facilities, etc.

Exercici C: Expressió escrita.

Valoreu l’exercici globalment de 0 a 5 punts segons els criteris següents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 punts</th>
<th>Molt bon resultat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text coherent, amb cohesió i ben puntuat en el qual s’utilitzen d’una manera correcta estructures gramaticals complexes i variades. El vocabulari és adequat al registre del text i no es repeteix. Hi ha molt poques errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals i no dificulten, en cap cas, la comprensió del text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 punts</th>
<th>Bon resultat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text coherent, amb cohesió i ben puntuat en el qual s’utilitzen d’una manera correcta estructures gramaticals simples però variades. El vocabulari és adequat al registre del text i no es repeteix. Hi ha algunes errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals que no dificulten la comprensió del text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 punts</th>
<th>Resultat adequat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text coherent, amb cohesió i ben puntuat en el qual s’utilitzen unes estructures gramaticals simples i un vocabulari senzill però variat i adequat al registre del text. Hi ha errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals que no dificulten la comprensió del text en la major part dels casos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 punts</th>
<th>Resultat inadequat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text poc coherent, amb poca cohesió i manca de puntuació en el qual s’utilitzen unes estructures gramaticals i un vocabulari pobres i repetitius. Hi ha nombroses errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals que dificulten la comprensió del text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 punt</th>
<th>Resultat pobre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text gens coherent, sense cohesió ni puntuació correcta. El text és difícil d’entendre a causa de les nombroses errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0 punts</th>
<th>Mal resultat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text que no s’adequa a l’opció escollida i la comprensió del qual és molt difícil o impossible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Descompteu 0,5 punts si el text redactat no té la llargària mínima demanada.
L'Institut d'Estudis Catalans ha tingut cura de la correcció lingüística i de l'edició d'aquesta prova d'accés.