

## Proves d'accés a la universitat per a més grans de 25 anys

Convocatòria 2015

# Llengua estrangera

## Anglès

### Sèrie 3

#### Fase general

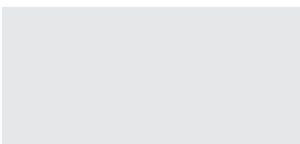
Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions d'opció múltiple	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
Qualificació		

La suma parcial de les qüestions d'opció múltiple no pot ser inferior a 0 punts.

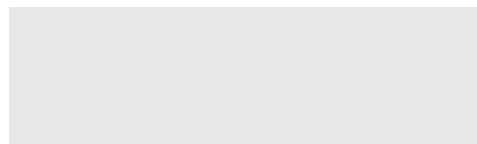
Qualificació total		
Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions	8	
	9	
	10	
Suma de notes parcials		
Qualificació final		



Qualificació



Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



**UAB**

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona



Universitat de Lleida



UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI



**UOC**

Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

www.uoc.edu



UNIVERSITAT DE VIC  
UNIVERSITAT CENTRAL DE CATALUNYA



## OVERCOMING CHILD LABOR

The historical experience of the now-industrialized countries offers lessons for how to overcome the child labor problem in developing nations. In the late 19th century, Western countries introduced strict restrictions on child labor along with laws requiring children to attend school. Within a few decades, child labor went from norm to rare exception, and schooling became near-universal. Neither foreign pressure nor humanitarian concerns played an important role in this change. The key factor behind reform was pressure from labor unions, which became concerned about child labor once children started to compete with adults for jobs in factories.

However, it is not clear that having such laws *on paper* will always lead to reductions in child labor. Governments in countries where child labor is prevalent rarely have the capacity and resources to perfectly **enforce** regulations. A recent study used data from 59 developing countries and found that minimum age restrictions do not have any consistent effects on child work or other activities like attending school. For these countries, there are options other than regulations to reduce children's time spent in economic activities and out of school, such as cash transfers to families and investing more money in education. In the end, developing countries will be able to overcome the child labor problem only if parents are actively encouraged to send their kids to school.

Text adapted from an article by Matthias DOEPKE. *The New York Times* [online] (July 16, 2014)

**enforce:** To make sure that people obey the law.

**Després de llegir el text, responeu a les qüestions seguint les instruccions que es donen en cada cas. Cada qüestió val un punt. En les qüestions d'opció múltiple, es descomptaran 0,33 punts per cada resposta incorrecta; per les qüestions no contestades no hi haurà cap descompte. En la resta de qüestions, es descomptaran 0,05 punts per cada falta d'ortografia, de morfologia, de lèxic o de sintaxi. Si una falta es repeteix, només es descomptarà una vegada.**

**Después de leer el texto, responda a las cuestiones siguiendo las instrucciones que se dan en cada caso. Todas las cuestiones valen un punto. En las cuestiones de opción múltiple, se descontarán 0,33 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta; por las cuestiones no contestadas no habrá ningún descuento. En el resto de cuestiones, se descontarán 0,05 puntos por cada falta de ortografía, de morfología, de léxico o de sintaxis. Si una falta se repite, solo se descontará una vez.**

---

Choose the correct answer (1-7).

1. According to the article, child labor is primarily a problem
  - a) in industrialized countries.
  - b) in developing countries.
  - c) on paper.
  - d) in the whole world.
2. According to the author, laws were passed in the late 19th century to make school obligatory for children
  - a) all over the world.
  - b) in Europe and North America.
  - c) in 59 developing countries.
  - d) in Scandinavia.
3. Child labor disappeared from Western countries because of
  - a) foreign pressure.
  - b) humanitarian concerns.
  - c) pressure from labor unions.
  - d) cash transfers to families.
4. The article states that governments of many developing countries often
  - a) are unable to enforce regulations.
  - b) pay children to go to school.
  - c) invest a lot of money on schools.
  - d) have no laws on child labor.

5. Investing money in education should result in
- a) more children working in factories.
  - b) larger labor unions.
  - c) increased foreign pressure to eliminate child labor.
  - d) more families sending their children to school instead of to work.
6. Government rules on a minimum age to work
- a) consistently work around the world.
  - b) have existed for hundreds and hundreds of years.
  - c) may not be the best option to overcome child labor in all cases.
  - d) never work in any country.
7. Which of the following words is a synonym for *investing* in the sentence “There are options such as cash transfers to families and *investing* more money in education”?
- a) Attending.
  - b) Overcoming.
  - c) Regulating.
  - d) Spending.

**Rewrite the sentence as indicated.**

8. Change the sentence “Developing countries will be able to overcome the child labor problem” from the future to the past tense.

**Please answer the following questions in English. (Please do not copy text but rather answer in your own words; your answer should be between 40 and 60 words in length.)**

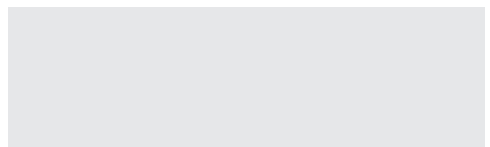
9. Why did schooling become almost universal in the West?

10. Does the author think that having regulations against child labor is an effective way to reduce it? Why or why not?

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



Etiqueta del corrector/a



Institut  
d'Estudis  
Catalans