

APELLIDOS (en mayúsculas): _____

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-Lengua Inglesa-

Is it finally time for Spain to ban bull fighting?

Three toreros were gored this week in Madrid's Fiesta of San Isidro. So should the country hang up the red capes and move with the times?

By Alasdair Fotheringham. The Independent. 22 May 2014.

5 On Wednesday afternoon, in Madrid's Las Ventas bullring, as bulls thundered towards the outstretched swords of their executioners, it was hard to imagine that 24 hours earlier, it had briefly been the humans, rather than the animals, that were hurting more.

10 In just one corrida, or session, on Tuesday, three bullfighters were gored (one seriously), producing a series of spectacular images that quickly made top media stories in and outside Spain.

For one bullfighter to be hurt in the ring is far from unusual, and even two is not uncommon. But with three out of action in such rapid succession, Madrid's Fiesta of San Isidro, Spain's three-week-long highlight of the official season, was suspended for the first time in 35 years.

15 There was, it is true, a brief but intense burst of anti-bullfighting comments and posts on social media by animal-rights activists, inspired by the gorings. And Juventud Taurina, a pro-bullfighting association for young people, organised almost equally quickly a demonstration to protest against "the attacks and insults on Internet".

But just as inside Las Ventas the sand covers any sign of spilt blood and the bullfighting goes on, the gorings and their implications have quickly lost major media interest across Spain.

20 What seems to be harming bullfighting's survival prospects more is Spain's recent recession – officially over, but still steadily eroding the country's social fabric – and anecdotal evidence of an increasingly senior audience.

By 2010, three years into Spain's economic turmoil, withering town-hall budgets meant that the number of bullfights had already fallen by 34 per cent nationally, and by 51 per cent in Andalusia. Showcase events such as Madrid's still make a profit, but bullfighting's bread-and-butter shows in smaller towns and villages reportedly continue to dwindle.

25 Furthermore, with many of Spain's younger generations battling 53 per cent youth unemployment and unable to afford bullfighting's relatively high ticket prices, it seems they are increasingly seeking their entertainment outside the high, whitewashed walls of Spain's bullrings. As far back as 2009, bullfighting was already shown to be most popular among Spain's over-45s: as Santi Moya, one unemployed

30 Andalusian woman in her thirties, puts it, "for many young people, bullfighting is just not our thing".

I.- Reading Comprehension (Total: 10 marks)

Read the text carefully and circle the correct option for each of the following questions:

1. The author of the text says Spain should ban bull fighting and move with the times.
TRUE FALSE
2. This year's San Isidro bull fighting festival in Madrid has had international media coverage.
TRUE FALSE
3. Bull fighters being gored in Las Ventas bullring is not such an unusual happening.
TRUE FALSE
4. A demonstration was organized:
 - a) to protest against animal cruelty
 - b) to ask for the end of bull fighting in Spain
 - c) to support bull fighting in Spain
 - d) to protest again people celebrating goring
5. According to the text, the survival of bull fighting in Spain is being threatened by:
 - a) accidents like these three that happened in the San Isidro Festival this year.
 - b) young people losing interest in the Fiesta.
 - c) the long-term effects of the financial crisis and the trend towards a prevailing older audience .
 - d) budgets being reduced in Andalusia due to economic problems and also young people's lack of interest.
6. Recently, the younger generations are not attending bullfights because:
 - a) most young people are against bullfighting
 - b) ticket prices are too high.
 - c) young adults cannot afford tickets and their preferences for entertainment are changing.
 - d) they spend their time looking for work
7. Find within the text words or expressions that mean the following:
(Write your answers in the spaces provided).

- 1) pierced, stabbed, wounded (can refer to a person or to an animal):

- 2) decrease, erode, make smaller, fall:

3) fighting, struggling to achieve something:

4) someone out of work:

II. - Use of English. (Total: 10 marks)

A. Please circle the number corresponding to the correct sentence:

- 1) It has snowing all day.
- 2) It has been snowing all day.
- 3) It been snowing all day.
- 4) It's been snowed all day.

B. Please circle the number corresponding to the correct sentence:

- 1) I will pass the driving test, so I didn't take the bus to work every day.
- 2) I passed the driving test, so I didn't taken the bus to work every day.
- 3) I failed the driving test, so I have to take the bus to work every day.
- 4) If I pass the driving test, I didn't have to take the bus to work every day.

C. Arrange the words in order to make a sentence:

1) because in I did revised exam badly the hadn't I

2) admitted up had made they They the story

3) earlier I had told you wish me

D. Insert the correct forms of the given verbs in the spaces provided:

1) GO OUT/ SEE

If we _____ last night, we _____ them

2) SEE/ MOVE/ START (3 marks)

I _____ snow before _____ to Scotland. I was

1 and _____ secondary school.

III. Writing exercise (10 marks)

Animal Rights

This article discusses whether non-human animals have rights, and what is meant by animal rights. There is much disagreement as to whether non-human animals have rights, and what is meant by animal rights. There is much less disagreement about the consequences of accepting that animals have rights.

The consequences of animal rights:

Animal rights teach us that certain things are wrong as a matter of principle, that there are some things that it is morally wrong to do to animals. Human beings must not do those things, no matter what the cost to humanity of not doing them. Human beings must not do those things, even if they do them in a humane way. For example: if animals have a right not to be bred and killed for food then animals must not be bred and killed for food.

It makes no difference if the animals are given 5-star treatment throughout their lives and then killed humanely without any fear or pain - it's just plain wrong in principle, and nothing can make it right.

Accepting the doctrine of animal rights means:

- No experiments on animals
- No breeding and killing animals for food or clothes or medicine
- No use of animals for hard labour
- No selective breeding for any reason other than the benefit of the animal
- No zoos or use of animals in entertainment
- No hunting

Question: Do you agree or disagree with the doctrine of non-human animal rights? Give reasons for your answer. Write between 100-150 words

You must use your own words. DO NOT copy from the text.