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NOMBRE: _____

**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA FACULTAD DE TRADUCCIÓN E
INTERPRETACIÓN
Junio 2016
-Lengua Inglesa-
Culture Shock**

You have probably read about Romulus and Remus whose culture shock came when they went back to the world of human beings after being raised by a wolf. Tarzan's culture shock came when he discovered that he was not a "white ape" but a human being.

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality reacts to the strange new things we encounter when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves bowing when we greet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve bowing. If the language we use when talking to someone in our own culture is influenced by levels of formality based on the other person's age and status, it may be difficult for us to feel comfortable communicating with people in the new culture.

Culture shock begins with the "honeymoon stage". This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and language, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems that everybody in life experiences seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and generally leads to the new arrival rejecting or pulling away from the new culture. This "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much, being too concerned over food or contact with people from the new culture). This can, unfortunately, lead to the person getting sick or developing skin infections or rashes which then makes the person feel even more scared, confused and helpless. This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language.

The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humour usually becomes stronger and you realize

that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage is sometimes called "at ease at last". Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can cope with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

There is a fifth stage of culture shock which many people don't know about. This is called "reverse culture shock". Surprisingly, this occurs when you go back to your native culture and find that you have changed and that you don't see things the way you did before. Now you feel a little uncomfortable back home. Life is a struggle!

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

- 1) When does culture shock happen?
 - A) When you reach your teens.
 - B) When you move to a big city.
 - C) When you meet foreign people for the first time.
 - D) When you go to live in a foreign culture

- 2) How do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?
 - A) lonely and depressed
 - B) bored and homesick
 - C) happy and excited
 - D) angry and frustrated

- 3) How do you feel during the second stage?
 - A) homesick and afraid
 - B) interested and amused
 - C) stressed, but positive
 - D) you have no particular feelings

- 4) How could the third stage be described?
 - A) adjustment
 - B) rejection
 - C) enthusiasm
 - D) anger

- 5) How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock?
 - A) tense, but positive
 - B) relaxed
 - C) negative and stressed
 - D) afraid

6) Why might reverse culture shock be a problem?

- A) It hardly ever happens.
- B) It is extremely stressful.
- C) Most people do not expect it.
- D) It only happens to young people.

II.- Circle the correct option for each of the following expressions, according to their use in the text:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1) to deal with | 2) thrilled |
| A) to cope with | A) exciting |
| B) to reclaim | B) tired |
| C) to forget | C) tiring |
| D) to contribute to | D) excited |
| 3) to pull away | 4) helpless |
| A) to disengage | A) lonely |
| B) to participate | B) impotent |
| C) to encourage | C) frightened |
| D) to judge | D) sorry |

III.- Use of English. Circle the correct answer.

1. The taxi driver didn't understand me so we ended on London Road instead of Manchester Road.
A – out B – up C – off D – down
2. Peter had two very good friends, but they have fallen and now he doesn't speak to of them.
A – off / both B – out / either C – down / any D – up / neither
3. If you economics to degree level, you something about the workings of market economy.
A – have studied / should understand B – will study / have understood
C – study / used to understand D – would study / had understood
4. I wonder how people with all the housework before all the electrical appliances available today
A – were coping / have been invented B – could cope / were invented
C – would be coping / had invented D – have coped / are invented
5. An archaeologist has found an ancient Egyptian town in Israel discovery suggests that Egyptian influence was wider than previously believed.
A – to whom B – where C – whose D – in which

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Does Britain need Europe more than Europe needs Britain?

Denis Novy

<http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/brexitvote/2015/12/30/britain-needs-europe-a-lot-more-than-europe-needs-britain/>

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The option of Britain leaving the European Union sounds superficially attractive. Who doesn't like the idea of freedom and independence? But it isn't that simple. In fact, Britain needs Europe a lot more than Europe needs Britain. Isolation is costly.

Look at international trade. The British economy is heavily exposed to the European Union. The EU is by far Britain's biggest trading partner, covering roughly 45 per cent of imports and exports.

Look at direct investment from foreign countries. Britain has historically received a disproportionately large share of investment coming from non-EU countries. Yes, Britain has an English-language advantage and generally a pro-business climate. But another major reason has been that Britain was perceived by foreigners as an export platform that benefits from easy access to the EU. If Britain left the EU, this advantage would be eroded.

Look at immigration. It is tempting to blame Britain's problems on immigrants. However, academic research shows that we need immigration to pay our bills. One reason is the declining birth rate in the UK and another one is the skills gap in the British labour market. Without immigration, Britain does not have enough skilled workers to be competitive in industry, business and technology.

In fact, the Brexit debate is already damaging British interests right now. Other EU countries do not like the antagonistic approach. They are increasingly irritated at Britain's hesitation to cooperate. Eyebrows are also being raised outside of the EU. President Obama has made it clear that he prefers Britain to remain in the EU.

In summary, we cannot just ask whether Britain should leave the EU or stay. We have to ask: what would the world look like if Britain were on its own? How exactly would Britain's international trade be affected? Would foreign direct investment into Britain decline? How can the British government match the policy expertise concentrated in Brussels? And how would other countries perceive a Britain that has lost its crucial influence in Europe?

Answer the following question in English (approx. 150 words): According to the text, what are the main reasons why Britain should stay in Europe? In your opinion, is this true?