

INGLÉS

Apellidos _____ Nombre _____
DNI _____ Fecha _____

1. COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

(3 puntos)

Read the following statements.

Aviation emissions are decreasing faster than any other source of greenhouse gases in Britain.	
British people don't fly as much as before because they are more environment-conscious.	
Flying less won't make any difference to climate change. It's too late.	
Most flights are taken by the same small group of people.	
People who fly a lot should fly a lot less.	
People who don't frequently fly should stop flying, and use the train.	

Now listen to the recording and tick (✓) the statements you think correspond to what the speaker actually says, and put a cross (X) next to those which don't.

2. READING COMPREHENSION

(3 puntos)

The following are typical forms of NGOs:

1. Campaigning Organizations	2. Consultancy/Research Organizations	3. Training/Capacity Building Organizations	4. Networking Organizations
5. Mother NGOs	6. Self-help Groups	7. Religious NGOs	

Read the following descriptions and decide which form of ONG each corresponds to. Choose a category and write its number in the corresponding box:

	Type of NGO
These NGOs provide assistance to organizations and groups, usually in developing countries, which have a need to develop a certain skill or competence, or for general upgrading of performance.	
These NGOs defend or support issues or causes. They do not implement programmes/projects. For example, PETA supports the cause of ethical treatment of animals.	
They analyse and find out about social and developmental issues and advise governments and institutions on possible lines of work.	
They themselves form a beneficiary community. Typically, women form these groups of ten+ members. In rural Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, they are increasing in numbers. They are funded even by commercial banks for productive activities. In a sense, they are not typical NGOs.	
They provide information and structures for other NGOs in specific fields. AVARD works like that for other NGOs in rural development.	
These are recipients of funds as well as givers. They have a work focus, but instead of implementing projects they identify projects and monitor, evaluate and build capacities of other participating NGOs. CRY is an example.	

3. WRITING

(4 puntos)

What do you think about NGOs? Are they taking responsibilities that in reality should correspond to governments? Write a 100-120 word text giving your opinion and supporting arguments.