

**Pruebas de acceso a la Universidad 2008**  
**Mayores de 25 años**  
**INGLÉS**

Read the following text and answer the questions set on it.

**Learning your Way**

It's Monday again, and Jake is fidgeting in his seat. It's hard for him to sit in his lessons and concentrate for hours at a time, and his marks show it. His teachers are disappointed in him. They think he's lazy and unwilling to make an effort. Jake is convinced that he hasn't got what you need to succeed.

What Jack doesn't know is that there are schools made just for students like him. One of them is Fayette County High School in the US, where the approach to education is based on the theories of Harvard University psychologist Howard Gardner. According to Dr Gardner, ordinary schools evaluate students only on their verbal/mathematical intelligence –how good they are with words and numbers. Dr Gardner regards this as a mistake, because there are six other kinds of intelligence which are just as important. Take Jake, for example. He's got bodily/kinaesthetic intelligence. He needs to learn by moving around and being energetic. He's great at using his hands and loves building things. Give him something to build with an instruction manual and you can be sure he'll work out what that manual says.

At Fayette, teachers are trained to help students recognise their dominant intelligences and develop them as a tool for learning other subjects.

“Things are going better for me now that I'm studying here,” says Janet, a 16-year-old student. “I'm using my musical intelligence to memorise maths rules by setting them to rap. And my teacher plays background music during lessons –this really helps me concentrate.”

In the classrooms desks are arranged in pairs of circles, and artwork covers the halls. “Finally, a school where it's OK to sit in a group and exchange ideas with friends!” exclaims Martin, who has a high level of interpersonal intelligence. “I'm so pleased that I'm learning here this year.”

Gardner's theory is catching on more and more in classrooms, as educators begin to realise that students are not all the same. This will give students like Jake –who don't stand a chance in an ordinary school- the opportunity to live up to their full potential.

**1 In which paragraph can you find the answers to these questions? (5 marks)**

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 Why are Dr Gardner's ideas successful?                 | Paragraph _____ |
| 2 Do ordinary schools help all students in the same way? | Paragraph _____ |
| 3 Why can Janet learn better in this school?             | Paragraph _____ |
| 4 What do Jake's teachers think of him?                  | Paragraph _____ |
| 5 How do students interact in the classroom?             | Paragraph _____ |

**2 Give short answers to these questions about the text. (5 marks)**

- 1 Why are lessons difficult for Jake?
- 2 How many different kinds of intelligence are there, according to Dr Gardner?
- 3 Why would it be easy for Jake to understand an instruction manual?
- 4 Why can teachers at Fayette School help students?
- 5 Why is Fayette School ideal for students with interpersonal intelligence?

**3 Choose the best answer according to the text. (4 marks)**

- 1 The mistake that most schools make is that they
  - a. ignore several types of intelligence
  - b. teach according to Dr Gardner's theories
  - c. evaluate students
- 2 According to Dr Gardner's theories, Jake is unsuccessful at school because
  - a. he doesn't try hard enough
  - b. he doesn't have enough opportunity to move around
  - c. the level of this school is too high for him
- 3 Janet uses rap to learn maths rules because
  - a. Fayette teachers are trained to teach music
  - b. her dominant intelligence is mathematics
  - c. it helps her remember better
- 4 Dr Gardner's approach
  - a. is becoming more popular
  - b. does not give students like Janet a chance
  - c. is difficult to apply in the classroom

**4 Choose the best meaning for each word: (2 marks)**

- |                            |               |            |              |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 hard (paragraph 1)       | a) simple,    | b) easy,   | c) difficult |
| 2 regards (paragraph 2)    | a) considers, | b) looks,  | c) loves     |
| 3 pleased (paragraph 5)    | a) sad,       | b) happy,  | c) lovely    |
| 4 live up to (paragraph 6) | a) reach      | b) destroy | c) forget    |

**1. Translate paragraph 5 into Spanish (4 marks)**