

**EXERCICI 8: SEGONA LLENGUA ESTRANGERA - ANGLÉS I i II**  
**EJERCICIO 8: SEGUNDA LENGUA EXTRANJERA - INGLÉS I y II**  
**(Durada / Duración: 1 h 30 min)**

**Read the following text**

**Education changes lives**

Dr Sakena Yacoobi knows that her father started her on the path she chose in life. He never had an opportunity to go to school, so his children's education, regardless of their gender, was important to him. Since in Afghanistan, girls traditionally get married in their early teens, Sakena was fortunate that her father encouraged her to defy tradition.

Sakena Yacoobi was born in the city of Herut, Afghanistan. After finishing secondary school, Sakena was accepted at the medical school in Kabul. However, she couldn't attend because there wasn't a dormitory for female students. Therefore, her father decided to send her to the United States to continue her education. While Sakena was earning university degrees in biology and public health, her family was forced to escape to neighbouring Iran because life in Afghanistan had become too dangerous for them. They lived in a refugee camp for several years until Sakena managed to bring them to the US to live.

After rescuing her family, Sakena felt compelled to go back to help other refugees like her family. Her mother was heart broken that her daughter was once again leaving her family. On the other hand, her father understood her motivation and supported her decision. So, in 1992, Sakena left her successful teaching career in order to work in the Afghani refugee camps in Pakistan.

The sights Sakena encountered in the camps reminded her of the unimaginable hardships she had seen women in Afghanistan suffer during her childhood. The majority of the refugees were women and children who were poor and sick. Sakena appreciated how the opportunity for an education had changed her life and that was what she wanted to give to the refugees, especially the young girls. Sakena opened her first school in a tent with the aid of a local mullah, an educated religious man. By the end of the first year, she was running 25 schools where 15,000 children were studying.

Sakena's efforts in the Pakistani camps and later in Afghanistan often put her in danger. In a talk she gave in 2015, she described how she faced a group of soldiers who came to her school. They threatened her because education was banned for girls. Amazingly, she convinced them to leave without hurting her or closing the school. She admits to having been terrified for her life but she knew that she had to be strong and defend herself and her staff.

Sakena has received many awards and international recognition for her work. However, what drives her is her deep belief in the value of education. As she said in an interview after winning the prestigious WISE Prize for Education in 2015, "I have dedicated my life to promoting the importance of education because I really believe it is the only way to bring peace."

## Questions

1. Answer the questions using your own words. (2 marks)
  - a) Was Sakena's family traditional? Why?
  - b) How does Sakena think education changes people's lives?
  
2. Decide if the following sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers. (1,5 marks) (- 0,5 for each wrong answer)
  - a) Sakena studied abroad because girls couldn't study medicine in Afghanistan.
  - b) Sakena's father did not agree with her ideas of helping refugees.
  - c) Sakena's achievements are known around the world.
  
3. Find words or expressions in the text that mean: (1 mark)
  - a) resist (paragraph I)
  - b) devastated (paragraph III)
  - c) difficulties (paragraph IV)
  - d) forbidden (paragraph V)
  
4. Choose the correct answer. (1,5 marks)
  - 4.1.- What can you infer from the first two sentences in the text?
    - a) Her father educated her.
    - b) Her father wanted her to have a better life than he had.
    - c) Her father didn't think women should have an education.
  - 4.2.- Did Sakena's mother understand her decision to help refugees?
    - a) No, she was ill and she needed her daughter.
    - b) Yes, she supported her decision.
    - c) No, she was really sad because her daughter wasn't near them.

4.3.- Why did the soldiers want to close her schools?

- a) Girls could not be taught at schools.
- b) A woman could not be a teacher in Pakistan.
- c) Education was prohibited in refugees camps.

5. Write a short essay (about 120-140 words) (4 marks)

Life as a refugee. Express your opinion.

<b>Criteris de qualificació / Criterios de calificación</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- La valoració de cada pregunta va marcada al final de l'enunciat. En la pregunta 2, es descompten 0,5 punts per cada resposta errònia.</li> <li>- Cal tindre en compte la coherència amb el tema, la correcció gramatical (morfologia, sintaxi i ortografia), la correcció en la tria del vocabulari i la capacitat de comunicació.</li> <li>- L'exercici es qualifica amb una puntuació numèrica entre 0 i 10 punts, sense decimals, i es consideren negatives les qualificacions inferiors a 5.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>La valoración de cada pregunta viene marcada al final del enunciado. En la pregunta 2, se descontarán 0,5 puntos por cada respuesta errónea.</i></li> <li>- <i>Se tendrá en cuenta la coherencia del tema, la corrección gramatical (morfología, sintaxis y ortografía), la correcta elección del vocabulario y la capacidad de comunicación.</i></li> <li>- <i>El ejercicio se calificará con una puntuación numérica entre 0 y 10 puntos, sin decimales, y se considerarán negativas las calificaciones inferiores a 5.</i></li> </ul>