

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:

Animals make a difference

The idea of using animals for therapy isn't new. In the late 18th century, Quakers in England used birds and rabbits in the treatment of the mentally ill. A century later, German therapists brought dogs, cats, and horses to interact with epileptic patients.

Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, kept several dogs and noticed that they helped his patients to relax, and the nurse Florence Nightingales recommended using small animals to comfort patients.

In the early 1960s, Boris Levinson, a children's psychotherapist from U S, introduced the organized use of animals in therapy. Surprisingly, Dr. Levinson's interest in animal therapy began by chance. He was working with a non-verbal child, when he realized that the boy could speak and communicate when Levinson's dog was present.

In the 1970s, psychiatrist Samuel Corson and his wife Elizabeth were treating non-verbal teenagers at a psychiatric hospital in the US and they had a similar experience. One of their patients broke his silence to ask if he could play with some dogs that he had heard. Therapists used that as a starting point for communication, and the children's confidence and self-respect improved. Soon, they were able to socialize more easily with staff members at the hospital.

Using dogs in therapy is now very common. There are special programmes for training dogs to provide affection and comfort. It is not unusual to see dogs, as well as other animals, in hospitals, care homes for older people and hospices for the terminally ill.

Text adapted from an article by Linda Marks and Charlotte Addison, Burlington 2016.

Questions

Part A

1. Answer the questions using your own words (2 marks)

- a) How did Dr. Levinston's interest in animal therapy begin?
- b) What changes did the children show when they were treated with animal therapy?

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) Dogs are not used for therapy .
- b) In the 18th century German therapists brought horses to interact with epileptic patients.
- c) Hospices for the terminally ill used animals to provide affection.

3. Find words or expressions in the text that mean: (1 mark)

- a) cure (paragraph I)
- b) trust (paragraph IV)
- c) become aware of (paragraph II)
- d) possibility (paragraph III)

4. Choose the correct answer. (1.5 marks)

4.1. Sigmund Freud kept several dogs and noticed

- a) that the dogs became nervous.
- b) that they helped patients to relax.
- c) that the patients began to speak.

4.2. In the 1970s Samuel Corson noticed that his patient broke his silence

- a) and began to cry when he saw the dogs
- b) to ask if he could play with some dogs.
- c) when he saw another child playing with a dog.

4.3. Using dogs in therapy

- a) creates a lot of problems
- b) is very rare
- c) isn't unusual in hospitals

Part B

5. Give your opinion (about 120-140 words) (4 marks)

“How can animals help children to develop themselves“

Criteris de qualificació / Criterios de calificación	
- 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.	- <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>
- L'exercici es qualifica amb una puntuació numèrica entre 0 i 10 punts, sense decimals, i es consideren negatives les qualificacions inferiors a 5.	- <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>