

Proves d'accés a la universitat per a més grans de 25 anys

Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 2

Fase general

Qualificació parcial			TR
Qüestions d'opció múltiple	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
Qualificació			

La suma parcial de les qüestions d'opció múltiple no pot ser inferior a 0 punts.

Qualificació total			TR
Qualificació parcial			
Qüestions	9		
	10		
Suma de notes parcials			
Qualificació final			

Qualificació

Etiqueta de correcció

Etiqueta de l'estudiant

Opció d'accés:

- ☐ A. Arts i humanitats
☐ B. Ciències
☐ C. Ciències de la salut
☐ D. Ciències socials i jurídiques
☐ E. Enginyeria i arquitectura



UAB
Universitat Autònoma
de Barcelona



upf. Universitat
Pompeu Fabra
Barcelona

Universitat
de Girona



 UNIVERSITAT
ROVIRA I VIRGILI

 UNIVERSITAT
RAMON LLULL

UOC Universitat
Oberta
de Catalunya

U
UNIVERSITAT DE VIC
UNIVERSITAT CENTRAL
DE CATALUNYA

UIC
barcelona

 Universitat
Abat Oliba CEU

LOST FRENCH LOVE LETTERS FROM THE 1750s REVEAL WHAT LIFE WAS LIKE IN WARTIME

Dozens of French love letters from the mid-18th century have recently been opened and studied for the first time since they were written. The letters—sent to French sailors by wives, **siblings** and parents—never made it to their intended recipients, but they offer rare insight into the lives of families affected by war.

Sent between 1757-58 during the Seven Years War, the letters were mostly addressed to the crew of the *Galatée* warship, and the French postal administration forwarded them from port to port in hopes of reaching the sailors. But when Britain's Royal Navy captured the *Galatée* in April 1758, French authorities forwarded the letters to England.

There the letters remained unopened for centuries, until the historian Renaud Morieux of the University of Cambridge discovered them in the digital inventory of Britain's National Archives. He **checked out** the box from the archives with no idea what he would find inside.

Morieux says the letters demonstrate the difficulty of long-distance communication in the 1750s. Many of the senders were likely **illiterate** and dictated their messages to a scribe. They are written on heavy, expensive paper. Sending a letter to a ship constantly on the move during wartime was difficult, and families often sent multiple copies of letters to different ports. To maximize the chances of successfully communicating with a loved one, each letter had multiple messages on the paper, often from different families and addressed to multiple sailors. The letters are covered with ink, with writing in the margins.

Text adapted from an article by

Kai McNAMEE. *National Public Radio* [online] (November 6, 2023)

sibling: germà o germana / hermano o hermana

check out: demanar en préstec / pedir en préstamo

illiterate: analfabets / analfabetos

Després d'haver llegit el text, responeu a les qüestions seguint les instruccions que es donen en cada cas. Cada qüestió val un punt. En les qüestions d'opció múltiple, es descomptaran 0,33 punts per cada resposta incorrecta; per les qüestions no contestades no hi haurà cap descompte. En les altres qüestions, es descomptaran 0,05 punts per cada falta d'ortografia, de morfologia, de lèxic o de sintaxi. Les faltes repetides només es comptaran una vegada.

Después de leer el texto, responda a las cuestiones siguiendo las instrucciones que se dan en cada caso. Todas las cuestiones valen un punto. En las cuestiones de opción múltiple, se descontarán 0,33 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta; por las cuestiones no contestadas no habrá ningún descuento. En las demás cuestiones, se descontarán 0,05 puntos por cada falta de ortografía, de morfología, de léxico o de sintaxis. Las faltas repetidas solo se contarán una vez.

Choose the correct answer (1-8).

1. Who wrote the letters discussed in the article?
 - a) French sailors on the *Galatée*.
 - b) British soldiers.
 - c) Relatives of French sailors.
 - d) Renaud Morieux.
2. Who were supposed to receive the letters in the 1750s?
 - a) French sailors on the *Galatée*.
 - b) British sailors in the Royal Navy.
 - c) Officials from the French postal service.
 - d) French aristocrats living in England at the time.
3. Who actually received the letters in the 1750s?
 - a) No one; they were lost at sea.
 - b) The French naval officers assigned to the *Galatée*.
 - c) Officials from the French postal service.
 - d) Someone in the British government after the ship was captured.

4. How did Professor Morieux know of the letter's existence?
- a) His grandparents told him about them when he was young.
 - b) He found the letters in a box in an antique shop in Cambridge.
 - c) He discovered them by chance in an inventory of objects in an archive.
 - d) He found them in an old building that had once been a post office.
5. According to the text, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a) Several of the letters were dictated to others who wrote them down.
 - b) The letters reveal secrets from the French government.
 - c) The letters were read by British sailors before their death at sea.
 - d) The letters were all signed by the *Galatée*'s captain.
6. The sailors' relatives
- a) wrote the letters in English because the ship had been captured by the British.
 - b) always knew which port the *Galatée* was going to, so they knew where to send the letters.
 - c) used good quality paper for their messages.
 - d) received confirmation that the letters had been received by the ship.
7. Which of the following is a synonym for the phrase *made it to* in the sentence "The letters never made it to their intended recipients"?
- a) completed
 - b) designed
 - c) reached
 - d) obtained
8. Which of the following is a possible reformulation of the clause "There the letters remained unopened for centuries"? Make sure the reformulation has the same meaning as the original clause.
- a) There no one remained to open the letters for centuries.
 - b) The letters were there and not opened by anyone for centuries.
 - c) They remained there the letters for centuries.
 - d) The letters were remained unopened there for centuries.

Please answer the following questions in English. (Please do not copy text but rather answer in your own words; your answers should be between 40 and 60 words in length.)

9. What is special about the letters found by Renaud Morieux?

10. Why were the letters sent to England?

TR	Observacions:
Qualificació:	Etiqueta de revisió

Etiqueta de l'estudiant



Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans