

## Premis Extraordinaris de Batxillerat. Convocatòria 2021-2022

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Les proves es divideixen en tres exercicis:

- Primer exercici (1 hora i 30 minuts): comentari crític d'un tema general.
- **Segon exercici (1 hora i 15 minuts): redacció en llengua estrangera.**
- Tercer exercici (1 hora i 30 minuts): matèria de modalitat.

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**Llengua Estrangera**

**Anglès**

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**Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a**

**Qualificació:**

Instruccions

La prova consisteix a redactar un text argumentat de 400 a 450 paraules que s'ha de respondre en aquest quadernet. Si necessiteu fulls per fer esborranys, el tribunal us en proporcionarà i caldrà lliurar-los juntament amb el quadernet.

Per comptar els mots de l'escrit, cal tenir en compte tots els articles, preposicions, pronoms i verbs apostrofats. Les xifres no compten com a paraules.

### **Criteris generals d'avaluació**

- Comprendre la consigna que es proposa i respectar el nombre de paraules.
- Incorporar contraarguments o punts de vista diferents per reforçar la pròpia tesi.
- Demostrar coherència i raonament crític en els arguments.
- Aportar idees complexes i matisades.
- Reflectir els coneixements adquirits al batxillerat i els sabers que dona la pròpia cultura i experiència.
- Estructurar el text de manera ordenada.
- Utilitzar construccions sintàctiques clares, correctes i entenedores.
- Emprar un lèxic ric i adequat al tema i a la intenció.
- Mostrar correcció gramatical, ortogràfica i de presentació.
- Interrelacionar els documents de suport i integrar-los en una tesi pròpia.

After reading the following quotation by Walter Kasper and the two documents below, write an argumentative text to express your views on diversity and multiculturalism in Europe.

*Europe's experiment with multiculturalism, or the side-by-side existence of different cultures, has failed throughout the continent. Integration requires a minimum basis of shared values, that is, a culture of mutual tolerance and respect - in other words, what constitutes the heart of European culture.*

Walter Kasper, President emeritus of the Pontifical Council. Interview in *The New York Times*, September 18, 2006.

Your text should contain between 400 and 450 words. To write it, consider these questions:

- Should we redefine and promote the concept of European identity? If so, how?
- What are the main challenges of the present diversity and multiculturalism in the European Union?
- What are the advantages or disadvantages of being a member of the European Union?

## Document 1

### **Diversity could be the making of Europe**

The refugee crisis has highlighted a historical fact: Europe's cultural, ethnic and religious diversity will increase in a transformative way in the years and decades to come, which makes it a good time also to open a healthier more cool-headed debate about our collective identity.

Sudden surges in migration pose a real challenge, but it's worth remembering that we have been here before. What is new is merely the pace of the inflow and the dramatic circumstances under which people are being driven to Europe. The underlying questions remain more or less the same, though: how to accept difference while upholding democratic governance and social standards; how to define national identities within a larger collective project of mutually shared values – key pillars of what Europe is supposed to be about.

Much is said about integrating new Muslim populations, and that question has become increasingly fraught by being unhelpfully conflated with the fear of terrorism. For some, the urgent human imperative was to save people from drowning at sea. For others, it was the xenophobic rush to put up fences and push families away with police dogs and truncheons.

But none of this fully addresses the longer-term issue of how a hopeful future can be built on the new diversity. Today, around 7% of the European Union's population was born outside the EU. Diversity will continue to increase in most European states because of the scale of the pressures which are driving people out of their homelands.

It is hard to reassure the many Europeans who struggle to see how diversity can be truly dealt with. There is a growing sense that a certain way of life is about to disappear. Simply telling people that diversity must be embraced, or that immigration is needed due to demographic change, overlooks the lack of preparation, the concrete difficulties and the fears that can arise from ignorance or stereotyping.

Now is the time to launch a pan-European citizens' debate on diversity. This would help to prepare for a future where our democracies can resist populist pressures or social disintegration.

Is there a way to explore the notion of being "hyphenated Europeans" – Turkish-German, Algerian-French or Asian-British, just as one can be African-American or Italian-American? Diversity, as experienced across Europe by Europeans and non-Europeans alike, is the next looming horizon. It is a compelling, gripping transformation – a story that we are all part of, and one we should start talking about in new ways.

Adapted from Natalie Nougayrède, *The Guardian*, 5 January 2016

## Document 2

### **Immigrants are good for the economy, says OECD**

Governments should sing the praises of migrants, improve local infrastructure to stop the rise of “extreme anti-immigration views” and “reap the full benefits of migration”, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Immigration is broadly positive for countries, the OECD said, but it is also acknowledged that there can be negative local effects as a sharp rise in migration can expose already weak public services to extra strain. As a result, governments should invest more in areas such as transport and education to ensure there are fewer local stresses.

“However much the demographic and macro-economic arguments for migration are true, they seem abstract and long-term to many people,” the OECD said. “As a result, they have only a limited impact on public opinion and mainly preach to the converted. Governments need to develop better, more practical arguments if they are to counter anti-immigration voices.”

Governments should begin by acknowledging that “the impact of immigration is not the same for everyone,” particularly as migrants often settle in concentrated, often relatively poor, local areas.

Studies showing the benefits of migration often only look at the national picture, rather than the local impacts, missing some of the costs of immigration. “Large inflows of immigrants can put pressure on local infrastructure, which is often not able to adapt quickly and thus lead to congestion effects,” the OECD said. “However, while immigration can exacerbate structural problems, notably in the local housing and education infrastructure, it is generally not the source of these.”

International preparation would help, the OECD said, particularly if governments knew in advance how to respond to a sudden rise in migration – otherwise “the impression that migration and a (lack of) integration are out of control becomes entrenched”.

The OECD stressed that, overall, immigration is good for countries, with common complaints often holding little water. The employment rate among migrants in the UK has risen sharply in the past decade, for example, even as unemployment among native-born Britons has dived, the OECD said, indicating that there is not damaging competition for jobs.

Adapted from *The Telegraph*, 9 September 2016





## **Esborrany**

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