

### III. Written Essay

Recent protests in the US and the UK against the unlawful killing of George Floyd by Minneapolis police have included the destruction or forced removal of public monuments associated with the slave trade or racial discrimination. A web page has been set up to debate what governments should do with historical monuments or statues that directly or indirectly commemorate the slave trade or discriminate against people on the basis of their race. Write a post to upload for this page in the form of an essay expressing your views on what you think should be done. Write between 175 and 200 words and pay particular attention to the following criteria:

- clearly organised and expressed ideas
- appropriate tone and style/register
- correct use of vocabulary
- correct use of grammar
- correct spelling and punctuation

Plan and organise your essay (use the rough paper provided). Write your definitive version in the space below, then read it carefully and make corrections if necessary.

**What should governments do with national monuments associated with slavery or discrimination against ethnic minorities?**



## ENGLISH ENTRANCE EXAM: JULY 11, 2020

*Time allowed for this exam: 3 Hours*

**Before starting, please read the following carefully:**

- ☞ All mobile phones must be turned off
- ☞ No internet devices are permitted.
- ☞ There are three parts to this exam:
  - I. Resum en català / Resumen en Castellano (50%)
  - II. Language Work (25%)
  - III. Written Essay (25%)
- ☞ Write all your answers in this exam booklet. Use the spaces provided.
- ☞ All rough paper will be collected after the exam.

**POLITE WARNING!**  
**ANY TALKING, COPYING OR USE OF NON-AUTHORISED DEVICES DURING THE EXAM WILL MEAN AUTOMATIC AND IMMEDIATE DISQUALIFICATION**

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| I. Resum en català / Resumen en castellano (50%) | _____ |
| II. Language Work (25%)                          | _____ |
| III. Written Essay (25%)                         | _____ |

## Pride Cymru: 35 years on

1 It's 35 years since Cardiff's first gay pride march organised by Tim Foskett. LGBT+ events have grown massively since then, with last year's Pride Cymru procession of 15,000 and a further 50,000  
5 people attending the various events. But how did it first start?

In 1967 the UK parliament passed a law heralded as "legalising homosexuality". It decriminalised homosexual acts between two consenting men over  
10 the age of 21 in private, but it increased the penalty for the criminal offence of gross indecency from two to five years' imprisonment. This was a far cry from equal rights as two men holding hands or kissing in a public place could be sent to jail.

15 The 1980s was a decade which posed serious challenges for the LGBT+ community. In 1982 Terrence Higgins became one of the first people known to have died due to an Aids-related illness. Many young gay men died in those years and during that time all the latent homophobia lurking under the surface of society found an excuse to come out. The political climate was shifting with the Conservative government running horrendous tombstone  
20 adverts about Aids, while some national newspapers fanned the flames of homophobia by running articles suggesting homosexuals should be exterminated to stop the spread of Aids. This was the mainstream mood of the 1980s.

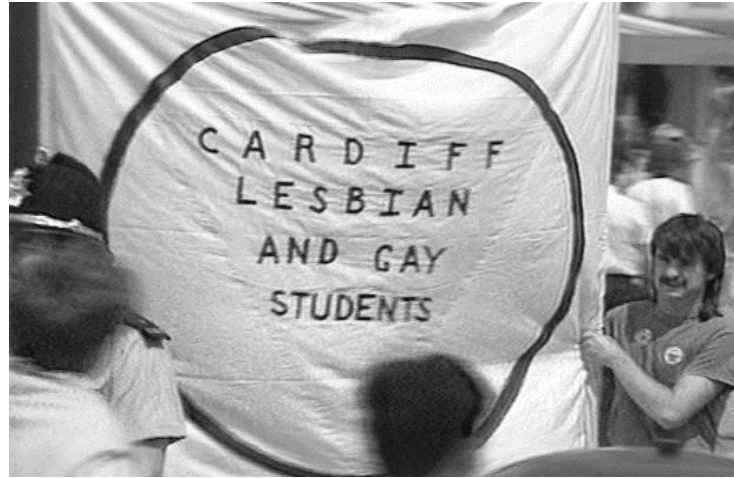
There were places where the LGBT+ community could meet, albeit with their pros and cons. Cardiff University's gay social club held regular meetings in a makeshift office; other venues included two gay social clubs and a couple  
25 of pubs which let gay associations use a room for social events. Foskett still remembers the first time he went to one of these pubs, The Terminus: "wading through the crowded pub bar towards the stairs that led to the room could be a scary challenge for an 18-year old." The alternative was the social clubs, such as The Tunnel Club: you'd knock on the door, a little hatch would slide back and they would check you out before letting you in. It was a safer place for the Welsh LGBT+ community to escape to, but although its location was never disclosed publicly, it was a target for hate crime. On one occasion, people had to evacuate the club when fire alarms went off because  
30 somebody had firebombed a car parked outside.

Foskett proposed the idea of holding a march in Cardiff at one of the university gay social club meetings in April 1985. This might not sound particularly ground-breaking now, but then many from the LGBT+ community were understandably worried about "going public". His enthusiasm marshalled support and together they planned the  
35 first gay pride march, which took place on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 1985. With placards reading "gay love is good love", a procession of thirty people marched from the university through downtown Cardiff. The people they encountered on the streets were friendly, some laughed, others stared incredulously but they weren't hostile. While for the organisers of the first march it was a success and only raised a few eyebrows, those of subsequent pride events drew larger numbers and sparked more of a reaction within a wider context of the HIV epidemic which had really begun to take hold, not to mention the continued attacks in the popular press.

40 Nevertheless, there were positive initiatives. In 1999, Pride Cymru was officially formed, which later organised the first Welsh Mardi Gras in Cardiff. This was a response to rising hate crimes in south Wales, with more than 5,000 people attending – curiously the original idea came from the South Wales Police. It lasted barely four hours but it kickstarted what has become an annual event.

This year's Pride Cymru, like everything else, has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, but the spirit remains  
45 the same: not only visibility and a celebration of who they are, but also a promise to try and make a better world for everybody in the LGBT+ communities. This is illustrated by the numerous virtual events you can see on their web page.

If anybody back in 1985 had said that trade unions, police, fire brigade, army and navy, would be sending their own representatives to walk in the Pride Parade every year, people would have laughed at them. That's how  
50 far we have come.



## II. Language Work

A. Explain briefly in English the meaning of the following words / phrases according to the context in which they appear in this article – use the space provided (4 points)

1. heralded (l. 7)
2. tombstone adverts (ls. 18-19)
3. raised a few eyebrows (l. 37)
4. kickstarted (l. 43)

B. Find a synonym (word or phrase) in the text for the following, which has the same grammatical function (noun, adjective, adverb, verb etc.) (4 points):

1. additional
2. made worse
3. general /popular
4. only just

C. What do the following words / phrases refer to? (2 points)

1. This (l. 12):
2. then (l. 32):
3. those (l. 37):
4. This (l. 41):

## I. Resum en català

Etiqueta: \_\_\_\_\_

Resumiu en **català** el contingut de l'article (aprox. 250 paraules).

La versió definitiva en net del resum en català l'heu d'escriure en aquest full.

## I. Resumen en castellano

Etiqueta: \_\_\_\_\_

Resume en **castellano** el contenido del artículo (aprox. 250 palabras).

Escriba la versión definitiva en limpio del resumen en castellano en esta hoja.