



Proves d'accés a la Universitat. Curs 2008-2009

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 4 - A

	Suma de notes parcials	Etiqueta de qualificació
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal

Número del tribunal

DESCARREGAT DE SELECTES.CAT

OVER HALF OF EUROPE'S AMPHIBIANS FACE EXTINCTION BY 2050

More than half of all frogs and toads living in Europe could be driven to extinction within 40 years as climate change, diseases and habitat destruction show their effects, scientists have warned. The majority of the most threatened species live in Mediterranean regions, which are expected to become warmer and drier. Island species are especially at risk because they are unable to move to cooler climates. In Britain, where viruses are already wiping out many hundreds of amphibians a year, conservationists fear for the future of the common toad.

Researchers described the **bleak** outlook for Europe's amphibians at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London last night. Sir David Attenborough, who was due to attend the symposium, said: "Amphibians are the **lifeblood** of many environments, playing key roles in the function of ecosystems, and it is both extraordinary and terrifying that in just a few decades the world could lose half of all these species". One in three of the world's amphibians are already on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's red list of endangered species, with some estimates suggesting 150 species have already become extinct since the 1980s. The expansion of towns and cities into natural habitats is chiefly responsible for the amphibians' precarious future, to which many scientists believe climate change and diseases are actively contributing. Snakes, fish and birds that feed on the amphibians are already showing some signs of decline as the main ingredient of their diet dies out. The disappearance of some amphibians is also expected to lead to a rise in insects and other creatures that amphibians feed on. "Given that many of the things that amphibians eat are the things that destroy our crops or bite us and suck our blood, we might be feeling some of the effects a bit more directly than we've expected," said Garner.

Ten years ago, scientists raised the alarm after finding vast numbers of amphibians were being **wiped out** by a species of fungus which infects the skin through which many of the animals drink and breathe. One alarming case has been seen in the Peñalara National Park near Madrid, where the climate has become more humid and the fungus has caused mass mortality among amphibians. Garner and his colleagues based their assessment on published research into the effects of climate change on amphibian habitats, and believe more than 40 species could be extinct by 2050. One study showed that as global warming alters the climate in Europe, almost every amphibian habitat would be affected. In Britain, infections caused by a family of **pathogens** called ranaviruses, which emerged in the 1980s, are causing widespread deaths among some of the most common amphibians. Scientists at the meeting will emphasize the need to reduce the effects of climate change by slowing down greenhouse gas emissions, but for many species that will come too late. In the short term, conservationists are urging zoos to set up captive **breeding** programmes for the most threatened amphibians.

The Guardian on line. Adapted

bleak: desolador

lifeblood: element vital / elemento vital

toad: gripau / sapo

crop: collita / cosecha

wiped out: exterminats / exterminados

pathogens: agent patogen / agente patógeno

breeding: reproducció / reproducción

Part 1: Reading comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.

[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		A emplenar pel corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	According to the text, scientists have warned that more than half of all amphibians in Europe could be driven to extinction... <input type="checkbox"/> because they live mostly in Mediterranean regions. <input type="checkbox"/> except island species, which are not at risk. <input type="checkbox"/> due to the effects, among others, of climate change. <input type="checkbox"/> unless habitat destruction, diseases and climate change get out of control.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Why do conservationists fear for the future of some species of amphibians in Britain? <input type="checkbox"/> Because island species cannot be affected by viruses. <input type="checkbox"/> Because its cool climate negatively affects amphibians. <input type="checkbox"/> Because the effects of viruses on amphibians in that area are already devastating. <input type="checkbox"/> Because viruses only attack specific species of amphibians, like the common toad.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	When researchers talk about the “bleak outlook” for Europe’s amphibians, it means that... <input type="checkbox"/> the future of Europe’s amphibians is unpredictable. <input type="checkbox"/> they are very pessimistic about the future of Europe’s amphibians. <input type="checkbox"/> the situation of Europe’s amphibians is going to get better in the near future. <input type="checkbox"/> they hope nothing is done to prevent their extinction.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	According to Sir David Attenborough, <input type="checkbox"/> the extinction of amphibians will take place within a few decades. <input type="checkbox"/> amphibians are essential to certain ecosystems and environments. <input type="checkbox"/> many ecosystems depend on half of the species of amphibians. <input type="checkbox"/> the precarious future of amphibians is affecting the expansion of towns and cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	In the text, Garner argues that we will feel the effects of the disappearance of some amphibians... <input type="checkbox"/> only when crops are affected by a particular fungus. <input type="checkbox"/> when the effects are more direct on us. <input type="checkbox"/> when the rise in insects sucking our blood becomes evident. <input type="checkbox"/> when snakes, fish and birds are left with no food.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	According to the text, one of the effects of climate change has been... <input type="checkbox"/> the extinction of many amphibians because of infections caused on them by fungus. <input type="checkbox"/> that in the Peñalara National Park amphibians have been wiped out by a virus. <input type="checkbox"/> an increase in number of amphibians. <input type="checkbox"/> the expansion of towns and cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	On the whole and according to the text, why is the situation alarming? <input type="checkbox"/> Because climate change is killing animal species on a massive scale in Europe. <input type="checkbox"/> Because planet warming will probably affect most amphibian habitats. <input type="checkbox"/> Because the number of amphibians is increasing dramatically. <input type="checkbox"/> Because amphibians do not have anything to eat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	According to scientists and conversationists, the solution to these problems is: <input type="checkbox"/> To close greenhouses and keep captive amphibians in zoos. <input type="checkbox"/> To increase gas emissions and put an end to breeding programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Not to do anything, as it is too late. <input type="checkbox"/> To reduce gas emissions and to encourage breeding programmes for threatened species.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Correctes	Incorrectes	No contestades
Recompte de les respostes		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words.
[4 points]

1. Write an article for your school magazine. Discuss the effects of climate change in your country. Do you think measures should be taken to stop or at least slow down its effects on the planet?
2. You are doing a research project on animal extinction. Write a letter to your tutor/supervisor explaining how you would like to organise your work and where you intend to look for information about the subject.

PROVA AUDITIVA

SVALBARD – THE LAND BEYOND THE NORTH CAPE

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

peaked: punxegut / puntiagudo

wildlife: vida salvatge / vida salvaje

settlement: assentament / asentamiento

average: mitjana / media

hunting: caça / caza

seals: foques / focas

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

PRESENTER: In the High Arctic, floating in the midnight sun and embraced by the Polar night, Svalbard is an archipelago of peaked mountains and magnificent glaciers. No other place in the far North offers such an abundance of polar features and wildlife in such a limited area. Today in our programme “Round the World”, I’m pleased to introduce Chris Van Gils, a keen traveller to the North and an expert on Polar life.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		A emplenar pel corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	Where is Svalbard situated? <input type="checkbox"/> 600 miles from Ireland. <input type="checkbox"/> In the North Cape. <input type="checkbox"/> Between Norway and the North Pole. <input type="checkbox"/> On the coast of Scandinavia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Why is Svalbard a good name for the archipelago? <input type="checkbox"/> Sixty per cent of the people who lived there wear beards, "bard" in Norwegian. <input type="checkbox"/> People used to speak Svalbard in Scandinavia in the past. <input type="checkbox"/> Sval means 'ice' in Dutch. <input type="checkbox"/> The name means 'cold coast' in Norse.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Who discovered the islands? <input type="checkbox"/> A Dutch sailor called Willem Barents. <input type="checkbox"/> A Dutch sailor whose name was Norse. <input type="checkbox"/> People who lived in Barents. <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Norse sailors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	What happened in 1925? <input type="checkbox"/> The archipelago was rediscovered. <input type="checkbox"/> Svalbard became Norwegian. <input type="checkbox"/> Spitsbergen was discovered. <input type="checkbox"/> Norway became a kingdom.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	What's the best way of exploring the archipelago? <input type="checkbox"/> By car. <input type="checkbox"/> By boat. <input type="checkbox"/> By bus. <input type="checkbox"/> By plane.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	What's the average temperature in Spitsbergen in winter? <input type="checkbox"/> 12° C below zero. <input type="checkbox"/> 10° C below zero. <input type="checkbox"/> 6° C below zero. <input type="checkbox"/> 6° C above zero.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Why did Chris have to take some medicines while he was in Svalbard? <input type="checkbox"/> He got a terrible cold. <input type="checkbox"/> Because of the Polar night there is no sun for 2 months and a half. <input type="checkbox"/> The midnight sun burnt parts of his body. <input type="checkbox"/> A bear attacked him.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Why do people in Svalbard carry rifles? <input type="checkbox"/> People have to defend polar bears when outside. <input type="checkbox"/> People go hunting very often. <input type="checkbox"/> Bears are known to hunt humans on occasions. <input type="checkbox"/> There are a lot of seals and people can kill them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

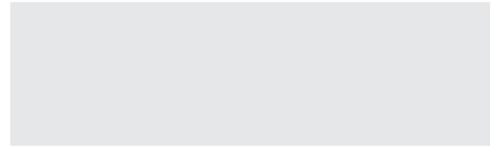
Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

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Nota de comprensió oral

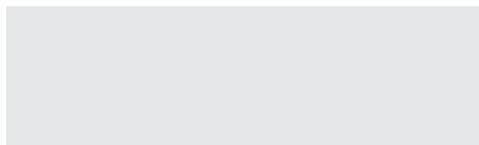
Etiqueta del corrector/a



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Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



L'Institut d'Estudis Catalans ha tingut cura de la correcció lingüística i de l'edició d'aquesta prova d'accés

DESCARREGAT DE SELECTES.CAT



Proves d'accés a la Universitat. Curs 2008-2009

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 3 - A

	Suma de notes parcials	Etiqueta de qualificació
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

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DESCARREGAT DE SELECTES.CAT

ARRANGED MARRIAGES

Strange as it may seem arranged marriages are common in Asia, where people often repeat the saying: “In the West you marry the one you love, in the East we love the one we marry.” You learn to love the person you marry because the people who selected that person chose very well. Parents and close relatives are the people who know you better than anyone else, so why not let them choose something as important as a life **partner**?

Now the British Television (BBC) hopes to bring this philosophy into our homes and hearts with a new show: “Arrange Me a Marriage”. The idea is to help **lonesome** singles to find the partner of their dreams using the principles of an Asian arranged marriage.

The TV show which **airs** next month is conducted by Aneela Rahman, a British Pakistani TV star. Ms Rahman believes that the key to successfully finding a life partner is by matching up class, education, family background, life goals and earnings. So, compatibility is crucial for her.

Ms Rahman is a living proof that this kind of marriages work, she’s been married to her husband Gurwinder for 15 years and they have two children. That’s why she is convinced that in the European society, where more people live alone unhappily, this Asian tradition may be exactly what we need.

Nevertheless, Aneela doesn’t want people getting together in the show if they are not interested in each other. Her way of arranging marriages is pragmatic, focusing on the following factors: shared goals, education, values and financial potencial, but love and attraction cannot be left aside. She believes that there is a chance of making a successful marriage if as many of these key factors as possible are taken into account.

Geeta Singh, the UK head of the global matrimonial website Shaadi.com, does not only agree with Aneela but she adds one more argument: “Because an arranged marriage is supported by a family from the start, when you go on **a bad patch**, you still have the support of the two families that proposed that marriage in the very first place.”

In her opinion many British people have trouble with the idea of an arranged marriage because they confuse it with a forced marriage. Geeta says: “The majority of arranged marriages are not forced in any way, you can often spend a few months with somebody the family has chosen and at the end of it just decide what you want.”

But Geeta also recognises that nowadays many young Asians increasingly believe that the concept of an arranged marriage is incompatible with living in the modern world. They strongly believe that arranged marriages are simply too artificial for modern times because in an arranged marriage both future partners only show their best side so you don’t get to know the real person. In a love relationship, they think, you already know everything you have to know about your partner before you get married.

The Independent. Adapted

partner: cònjuge, parella / cónyuge, pareja

lonesome: solitari -ària, / solitario -a

air: emetre / emitir

a bad patch: una mala temporada

Part 1: Reading comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.

[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		A emplenar pel corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	<p>Arranged marriages...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> are banned in western countries.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> are illegal in some western countries.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> are not common in Eastern countries.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> are usual in Asian countries.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<p>The objective of "Arrange Me a Marriage" is...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to assist people in finding their ideal partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to help people to recover their lost partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to find people ready to give love a chance.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to encourage engaged people to get married.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<p>The participants in "Arrange Me a Marriage" are people who...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> are ready to be married if they find the right person.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> believe in everlasting love.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> are not afraid of any kind of relationship.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> are in love and yet not able to express it.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<p>Ms Rahman's key for the perfect marriage is...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to love each other very much.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to be patient with your couple.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to share the same habits.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to be as compatible as possible.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<p>Which factor is not considered by Aneela as important for a successful marriage?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Upbringing.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Origin.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Income.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Attraction.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<p>Geeta Singh affirms that in an arranged marriage, the couple...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> know each other perfectly.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> tend to hate each other.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> can count on their relatives in difficult times.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> have no real reasons to argue at all.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<p>Geeta Singh thinks that in Great Britain people...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> have a positive opinion of arranged marriages.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> are often prejudiced against the idea of arranged marriages.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> do not care about arranged marriages.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ignore the existence of arranged marriages.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<p>A lot of young people in Asia believe that in arranged marriages future partners...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> try to make a good impression on each other.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> don't act freely, but forced by their parents.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> do not show their real feelings.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> feel free to be themselves.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Nota de comprensió escrita

Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words.
[4 points]

1. Imagine you are a journalist. Write an interview with Aneela Rahman. Your objective is to find out why she is so happy in her “arranged” marriage.
2. Divorce rates are increasing in Europe. Does this mean that marriage is in crisis? Are you in favour or against marriage? Write a letter to the editor of the local newspaper explaining your opinion.

PROVA AUDITIVA

SAVE THE ANIMALS

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

threat: amenaça / amenaza

flock: estol d'ocells / bandada de pájaros

legacy: llegat / legado

wipe out: eliminar / eliminar

pigeon: colom / paloma

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

The IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, has recently met in Barcelona to discuss the situation of many of the world's animals which are threatened with extinction. In this interview, Professor Andrew Beckman, from the Arizona State University School of Life Sciences, discusses some of the dangers that many mammals face and what can be done to avoid extinction.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		A emplenar pel corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	What is the situation with elephants and gorillas? <input type="checkbox"/> They have received very good news. <input type="checkbox"/> Most people know that they are threatened with extinction. <input type="checkbox"/> Conservationists are taking a first detailed look at them. <input type="checkbox"/> There's only one elephant and four gorillas left.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The situation for birds, fish and other animals is... <input type="checkbox"/> not as good as it is for mammals. <input type="checkbox"/> better than it is for mammals. <input type="checkbox"/> much worse than it is for mammals. <input type="checkbox"/> just as bad as it is for mammals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	In 1866, a cloud of birds passed into southern Ontario that... <input type="checkbox"/> took 50 years to pass. <input type="checkbox"/> was 300 miles long and 14 miles wide. <input type="checkbox"/> contained an estimate of over 3.5 billion birds. <input type="checkbox"/> were flying to die in the Cincinnati zoo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	What happened to the last passenger pigeon? <input type="checkbox"/> It flew over Ontario for 3.5 billion miles. <input type="checkbox"/> It died in the zoo in 1914. <input type="checkbox"/> It lived for 50 years in the Cincinnati zoo. <input type="checkbox"/> It left the zoo when the female pigeon died.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	What is the major threat to land species across the tropics? <input type="checkbox"/> The effects of habitat loss. <input type="checkbox"/> The disappearing efforts of some concerned people. <input type="checkbox"/> The devastating effects for hunters. <input type="checkbox"/> The preservation of natural areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Many newly discovered species are disappearing... <input type="checkbox"/> because they are not well documented. <input type="checkbox"/> because they are not known to scientists. <input type="checkbox"/> before they are known to scientists. <input type="checkbox"/> before they need future research.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Marine mammals are... <input type="checkbox"/> more difficult to study in the tropical forests of West Africa and Indonesia. <input type="checkbox"/> more difficult to study than land mammals. <input type="checkbox"/> well documented in the forests of Indonesia. <input type="checkbox"/> as difficult to study as land mammals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Why are clear objectives for the future necessary? <input type="checkbox"/> So they can meet again in Barcelona. <input type="checkbox"/> Because we need to wipe out many of our closest relatives. <input type="checkbox"/> Because the tendency has been reversed. <input type="checkbox"/> So that the tendency can be reversed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

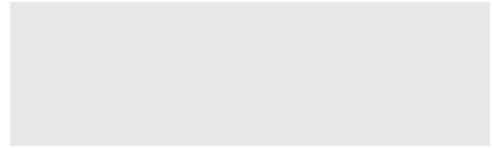
Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

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Nota de comprensió oral

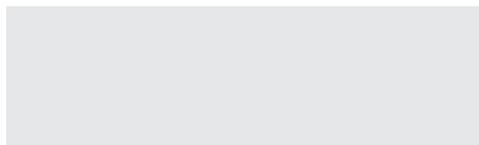
Etiqueta del corrector/a



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Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



L'Institut d'Estudis Catalans ha tingut cura de la correcció lingüística i de l'edició d'aquesta prova d'accés

DESCARREGAT DE SELECTES.CAT