



Proves d'accés a la universitat

Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 4 - A

Qualificació		TR
Comprensió oral		
Comprensió escrita		
Redacció		
Suma de notes parcials		
Qualificació final		

Etiqueta de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal

Número del tribunal

Etiqueta de qualificació

Etiqueta del corrector/a

Part 1: Listening comprehension

COUNTING THE BUGS AND BACTERIA, YOU'RE 'NEVER HOME ALONE'

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

microbe: microbi / microbio

showerhead: ruixador de la dutxa / alcahofa de ducha

moist: humit / húmedo

to breed: criar

Ready?

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

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

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

[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		Espai per al corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	Different species <input type="checkbox"/> move across houses hundreds of thousands of times. <input type="checkbox"/> live in different habitats in our homes. <input type="checkbox"/> study every building alive. <input type="checkbox"/> include little different habitats.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Professor Dunn <input type="checkbox"/> began his career studying rainforests. <input type="checkbox"/> started off his career studying homes in rainforests. <input type="checkbox"/> began his career discovering jungles in Bolivia, Ghana and Australia. <input type="checkbox"/> started off his career finding homes in jungles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Which of these sentences is NOT true? <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional home conditions were similar to the conditions outdoors. <input type="checkbox"/> Freezers and ovens in modern homes replicate extreme environment conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> Some little structures in traditional homes create really extreme habitats for species. <input type="checkbox"/> In modern homes, some structures duplicate extreme environments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Some microbes <input type="checkbox"/> live in hot water heaters. <input type="checkbox"/> are similar to hot water taps and boilers. <input type="checkbox"/> grow on people when taking a hot shower. <input type="checkbox"/> harm people when taking a hot shower.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	According to professor Dunn, <input type="checkbox"/> taking a shower is more risky than shaking hands. <input type="checkbox"/> people should stop shaking hands. <input type="checkbox"/> the world is full of dangerous things. <input type="checkbox"/> life surrounds us.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Which of these sentences is TRUE? <input type="checkbox"/> Antibacterial soaps and hand sanitizers are not used by a lot of people. <input type="checkbox"/> Antibacterial soaps work much better than soap and water. <input type="checkbox"/> Soap and water does not save millions of lives. <input type="checkbox"/> Soap and water destroy pathogens on our hands.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Heat and air conditioning systems <input type="checkbox"/> rarely contain microbes. <input type="checkbox"/> grow species we know much about. <input type="checkbox"/> can breed lots of microbes. <input type="checkbox"/> cause an increase in bacterial diseases.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Professor Dunn looks forward <input type="checkbox"/> to creating homes with species that benefit us. <input type="checkbox"/> to having houses with gardens to our benefit. <input type="checkbox"/> to pushing out species that benefit us from our gardens. <input type="checkbox"/> to filling homes with gardens that benefit us.	<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"/>
Nota de comprensió oral	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		

Part 2: Reading comprehension

HUGE REDUCTIONS IN MEAT-EATING 'ESSENTIAL' TO AVOID CLIMATE BREAKDOWN

Huge reductions in meat-eating are essential to avoid dangerous climate change, according to one of the most comprehensive analyses of the food system's impact on the environment. In Western countries, the study states that beef consumption needs to fall by 90 % and be replaced by five times more beans and peas. The research also finds that enormous changes to farming are needed to avoid destroying the planet's ability to feed the 10 billion people expected to be on the planet in a few decades.

Food production already causes great damage to the environment, via greenhouse gases from **livestock**, deforestation and water shortages from farming, and vast dead zones in oceans from agricultural pollution. But without action, its impact will get far worse as the world population rises by 2.3 billion people by 2050. At the same time, global income is increasing, enabling more people to eat meat-rich Western-style diets. "It is pretty shocking," said Marco Springmann at the University of Oxford, who led the research team. "We are really risking the sustainability of the whole system. If we are interested in people being able to farm and eat, then we better not do that."

The new study follows the publication of a UN report in which the world's leading scientists warned there are just 12 years in which to keep global warming under 1.5 °C, beyond which even half a degree will significantly worsen the risks of **drought**, floods and extreme heat. The report said consuming less meat and dairy products (like eggs and cheese) was important. Nevertheless, current trends are in the opposite direction.

The new research, published in the journal *Nature*, is the most thorough to date and combined data from many countries to evaluate the impact of food production on the global environment. It then looked at what could be done to stop the **looming** food crisis. "There is no magic bullet," said Springmann. "But dietary and technological change [on farms] are the two essential things, and hopefully they can be complemented by a reduction in food loss and waste." About a third of food produced today never reaches the table.

The researchers recommended a global shift to a "flexitarian" diet in order to keep climate change under 2 °C. This flexitarian diet means drastic changes for many people: the average European or American would need to eat 75 % less beef, 90 % less pork and half the number of eggs, while tripling consumption of legumes such as beans, peas, and lentils and quadrupling that of nuts and seeds. This would cut emissions from livestock by 50 %, and better management of **manure** would enable further cuts. In contrast to what needs to occur in the U.S. and Europe, the millions of people in poor nations who are undernourished need to eat a little more meat and dairy.

Reducing meat consumption might be achieved by a mix of education, taxes, subsidies for plant-based foods and changes to school and workplace menus, the scientists said. To prevent deforestation, water shortages and pollution from overuse of fertiliser, they recommend profound changes in farming practices.

Ultimately, we live on a finite planet, with finite resources. It is a myth to imagine that there is a technological solution allowing us to produce as much food as we might ever want, allowing us to overeat and throw food away. The effects of the current food system on the environment will not allow future generations to live on a stable, ecologically rich planet.

Text adapted from an article by
Damian CARRINGTON. *The Guardian* [online] (October 10, 2018)

livestock: ramaderia / ganado

drought: sequera / sequía

looming: que s'acosta / que se avecina

manure: fems / estiércol

Part 3: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Your answer should be 125-150 words in length. There is no specific penalty for exceeding 150 words in length. Extra points are not given for exceeding 150 words. [4 points]

1. Governments often try to influence what people choose to eat or drink by taxing some foods and beverages more than others. For example, sugary drinks have an extra tax on them in many places (Catalonia included), and the sale of alcoholic drinks is controlled by governments in most countries and highly taxed in many. The reading comprehension text suggests that meat should be taxed more in order to reduce the amount of meat people eat. Should governments try to influence our dietary habits? **Write a for-and-against essay.**
2. Reality television is extremely popular in many countries. Why are reality shows so successful? **Write an opinion essay.**
3. Many authors have written about time travel, and there have been several successful films about it, too. If you could time travel, would you visit the past or the future? Where would you go, and why? **Write an essay** about your ideal time travel experience.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

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Etiqueta de l'alumne/a



Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans