



Anglès

Model 3

Opció elegida

A B

Nota 1a

Revisió

Error tècnic

Nota 2a

Nota 3a

Aferrau la capçalera d'examen
un cop acabat l'exercici

Opció A

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions in English. USE YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes. Total score: 10 points.

Eliminate Emojis from all company correspondence

We have recently had World Emoji Day, an Emoji Movie, and animated Emojis on a new smartphone model. They are ubiquitous. But Emojis, and their emoticon cousins – despite all the reasons for their popularity – should have no place in business communications in the global and culturally diverse environment. That includes placing these pictograms in corporate presentations, or emails and text messages to co-workers, clients/customers, and vendors, among others. It also makes no difference if the organization is for-profit or not-for-profit, local, regional or international; the representations can upset people or worse, may be perceived as immature or unprofessional. These reactions could have negative and costly consequences, from human resources issues to being included as evidence in legal actions. The icons may be acceptable among family members and friends outside a business environment or business relationship. But sensitivities, appropriateness, and technological factors should still be the main consideration before pressing “send”.

In the business world, digital icons, whether a “smiley face” and assorted other symbols, or emoticons created using keyboard dashes, colons and parentheses, sometimes inadvertently create serious problems if they accidentally are perceived in the wrong way or are simply inappropriate. This may be especially true when someone uses an Emoji or emoticon to supposedly clarify a comment. That alone sends a mixed message to the recipient. Or, the icon may come across as sarcastic, creating additional problems that may negatively affect the business relationship. Other issues abound. Even non-offensive hand signs generally used in one country or culture transferred into an Emoji can be highly offensive in another country or culture. For example, in some countries outside the United States, the “thumbs- up” signal and the “OK” sign do not mean what many Americans think. Further, depending upon which Emoji is used and the perception of the recipient – culture counts – the symbol may come across as insulting, flirtatious, sexually harassing, and gender or racially insulting, not the likely intent of the sender.

Emojis may also involve other problems. These can start with downloads which may contain viruses that potentially infect and expose corporate systems. That is certainly not a minor issue in this increasingly hacked world. Surely there are enough words in any language which can be used to make a point clear in a business note or other document without resorting to a hieroglyphic-like picture. So, given the number of word choices, there is no valid reason to risk an Emoji-misunderstanding which might result in a lawsuit, or go viral and ruin a brand, business, or relationship.

Adapted from Long Island Business News, January 2018



1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Explain WHY using your own words OR finding evidence in the text. NO marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE. (1 point)

a) Companies may be negatively affected by the use of Emojis. (0.5)

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b) Business people make use of Emojis due to the lack of word choices in any language. (0.5)

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2. In your own words and based on the ideas from the text, answer the following question. NO marks are given for personal opinions or responses copied directly from the text. (1 point)

Why does the author believe the use of Emojis to clarify a comment might not be helpful in business communication?

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3. Find in the text words or phrases which mean the same as the ones below. In the case of verbs, ONLY infinitive forms will be accepted (1 point):

1) To make somebody feel unhappy, worried or angry about something. (0.25)

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2) Including various types. Of various different types. (0.25)

.....

3) To be understood, perceived or interpreted. (0.25)

.....

4) A claim or complaint against somebody that a person or organization can make in court. (0.25)

.....

4. Follow the instructions for each question and answer them (2 points):

4.1. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (0.5)

A: Why do you look so sad?

B: Well, I just sent a message to Tom but he (answer) me yet.

A: What you (tell) him?

B: Oh, nothing serious but I think I shouldn't have used the red heart Emoji.

4.2. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate word (Use only ONE word in each blank). (0.5)

a) I was so upset that, although I went to bed at 10 p.m., I didn't fall until 3 a.m.

b) I'm writing this email in to explain what really happened at the office last week.

4.3. Join the following two sentences with a relative pronoun. (0.5)

Mary made some suggestions to improve the company. They were very helpful.

Mary.....

4.4. Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech. (0.5)

'Send these documents as soon as possible', she told me.

She told

5. Look at the highlighted part of the words below. Three of the words in each line (A, B, C, D) contain the same sound. Circle the word which contains a different sound (1 point):

5.1. A) sport B) fox C) bored D) more (0.25)

5.2. A) answer B) wrestler C) awake D) write (0.25)

5.3. A) full B) butcher C) bush D) quick (0.25)

5.4. A) decided B) lied C) interested D) delighted (0.25)

Opció B

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions in English. USE YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes. Total score: 10 points.

Will we ever be able to trust driverless cars?

The idea behind fully automated self-driving cars is that if you are not driving, you can turn your mind, and eyes, to other things. Automated driving may even allow the driver to get in the back and read a book or go to sleep. But will we ever be able to trust driverless technology enough to do that, and would we be right to do so?

While there is no doubt that fully autonomous self-driving cars are on their way, there are concerns that many of us may confuse assisted driving technologies - automatic braking, collision avoidance systems and so on - with full autonomy. Matthew Avery, a director of Thatcham Research which tests new vehicles on behalf of the insurance industry, explains that “the systems we have got today are assisted-driver systems. They are there to support the driver. But there is a risk that drivers become accustomed to them, and maybe think they are automated when they are not”. Tesla’s Autopilot system does many of the things you would expect of a fully autonomous machine. It can brake, accelerate and steer by itself under certain conditions. Other companies like Volvo, Audi, and Mercedes have similar mechanisms on some models. But crucially, these cars are not designed to be left to their own devices. The driver is meant to be alert and able to take over at any moment, and for good reason. In fact, in 2016, a Tesla owner was killed when his car failed to spot a lorry crossing its path. Since the accident, Tesla has introduced new safeguards, including turning off Autopilot and bringing the car to a halt if the driver lets go of the wheel for too long.

But handing increasing amounts of control to computers comes with other risks too, one of them is the danger of being targeted by hackers. Increasingly, modern cars come with internet connections. That makes them vulnerable. “If the car is connected, hackers can use that connection to remotely break in and take control of the vehicle”, says Kathleen Fisher, computer security professor at Tufts University, Massachusetts. But Chris Valasek, who now works for General Motors’ self-driving cars division Cruise, thinks the potential benefits of driverless cars outweigh the risks. “They can’t drive drunk, they can’t drive tired, and they don’t look at Twitter on their phone while they drive”, he says. “So while there’s the risk that someone could hack them, at the same time millions of people are going to be exponentially safer with this type of technology”. In fact, more than 90% of today’s accidents are caused, one way or another, by human error.

So it looks as though cars are going to become more and more automated over the next few years. When it comes to driving, it seems, human beings just are not good enough.

Adapted from BBC News, January 2018



1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Explain WHY using your own words OR finding evidence in the text. NO marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE. (1 point)

a) Assisted-driver technologies require drivers to pay attention to the road and remain vigilant. (0.5)

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b) Chris Valasek thinks driverless cars are safer than human drivers. (0.5)

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2. In your own words and based on the ideas from the text, answer the following question. NO marks are given for personal opinions or responses copied directly from the text. (1 point)

What are some of the risks of handing over control to computers?

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3. Find in the text words or phrases which mean the same as the ones below. In the case of verbs, ONLY infinitive forms will be accepted (1 point):

1) Instead of someone, as a representative of someone. (0.25)

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2) To see or notice someone or something, especially suddenly. (0.25)

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3) A circular object that the driver turns to make the vehicle go in a particular direction. (0.25)

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4) To be more important, useful, or valuable than something else. (0.25)

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4. Follow the instructions for each question and answer them (2 points):

4.1. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (0.5)

A: Hey, you (visit) the international automobile trade fair in Frankfurt next month?

B: Well, I (love) to, but I'm afraid I can't. It's quite a busy month for us.

4.2. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate word (Use only ONE word in each blank). (0.5)

a) A: Do you think I am driving fast ? B: In fact, a little too fast for my liking.

b) Yes, the car is already mended, you can see.

4.3. Rewrite the following sentence using the 3rd conditional form. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. (0.5)

He lost his car keys so he couldn't use the car.

If he.....

4.4. Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech. (0.5)

'When is the car going to be ready?', he asked them.

He asked

5. Look at the highlighted part of the words below. Three of the words in each line (A, B, C, D) contain the same sound. Circle the word which contains a different sound (1 point):

5.1. A) pie B) shy C) pain D) fine (0.25)

5.2. A) border B) her C) colour D) mother (0.25)

5.3. A) which B) patient C) pressure D) shame (0.25)

5.4. A) zipped B) watched C) divided D) helped (0.25)



6. Write a composition of 120-150 words on the following topic. Answer ALL the questions (4 points):

Do you think most of today's drivers are careless? Do you believe automated cars will be safer than human drivers in the near future? Explain.

Dotted lines for writing the composition.

Total number of words:

Assessment criteria:					
Task fulfilment:	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1
Grammar:	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1
Organisation:	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1
Vocabulary:	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1
Total :					

