



Proves d'Accés a la Universitat. Curs 2012-2013

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 1 - A

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

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal

Número del tribunal

NOMOPHOBIA: THE BIGGEST PHOBIA IN THE WORLD?

We use mobile phones every day, but for a growing number of people staying connected is an obsession.

According to a study carried out in 2012 by SecurEnvoy, a company that deals in mobile phone technology, Nomophobia (as in “No Mobile phone phobia”, that is, the **fear** of being apart from your cell phone) is rising. Out of those surveyed, 66 percent said they have it. That number has gone up from a similar study carried out four years ago, in which 53 percent of people admitted they were afraid of losing their cell phones.

In the 2012 survey, SecurEnvoy **polled** 1,000 people about their mobile phone usage and found that 41 percent of people surveyed said they have more than one cell phone, an indication that fear of going without a cell phone is the real deal. The **poll** also found that nomophobia affects women more than men (70 percent of women surveyed compared to 61 percent of men). “We may draw the conclusion that, perhaps because 47 percent of men have two phones, they’re less likely to **misplace** both and therefore be left phone-less,” said Andy Kemshall, SecurEnvoy co-founder.

Nomophobia crosses all ethnic and social barriers, but researchers say young people are more likely to be addicted: 18-24 year-olds are the most nomophobic (77 %), followed by 25-34 year-olds (68 %). Perhaps a little more surprising is that the third most nomophobic are 55 and over!

The study also found that people check their phones, on average, 34 times a day. For Karla Campos, who owns a web services company, that’s nothing. She says she checks her phone usually 50 times per day, and even sleeps with it: “Before I go to sleep, I put it under my pillow.” She also uses the phone to communicate with her 10-year-old son, but not necessarily when they are apart. She says their conversations are deeper on the phone, or through Facebook. Campos argues that this form of communication is better than none at all, and thinks the cell phone connects her family.

Dr. Mitch Spero, a child and family psychologist, disagrees, “I recommend keeping your mobile phone there for emergencies, but when you’re with someone, make them the priority in your life.” He says it’s common to see problems arise because of mobile phone use. “Cell phones should be used to improve our lives,” he warned, “not to destroy our interpersonal communication skills with those that we love.”

Kemshall found another interesting revelation: nearly half of the people surveyed by SecurEnvoy said they would be upset if their messages were viewed by their partner, and yet only a few take security measures to keep them private. “With 58 percent of the **respondents** using at least one **device** for business use, this lack of security is a worrying trend that needs addressing,” said Kemshall.

“What this study does reveal though,” adds Kemshall, “is how much people now depend on their mobile phones. As people are increasingly connected, nomophobia will continue to rise, with millions of people needing to have their phones on them, and on at all times.”

Wondering if you have Nomophobia? The symptoms include: having multiple phones, constantly **topping up** your battery life, compulsively checking your phone for missed calls or messages, worrying about losing it even when it’s in a safe place, never turning it off, using it in inappropriate places and feeling panic and anxiety when separated from it.

Text adapted from *RedOrbit.com* (May 9, 2012)

fear: por / miedo

to poll: enquestar / encuestar

poll: encuesta / encuesta

misplace: perdre, extraviar / perder, extraviar

respondent: enquestat / encuestado

device: aparell / aparato

top up: carregar completament / cargar por completo

Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words.

[4 points]

1. You suspect a friend of yours suffers from nomophobia but doesn't want to accept it. Write a conversation with him/her in which you explain why you think so, and suggest possible measures to help him/her overcome this addiction.
2. Are we too dependent on mobile phones? Could we live without mobile phones nowadays? Write an opinion essay.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

Part 3: Listening comprehension

VEGETARIANISM

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

slaughter: sacrificar

slaughterhouse: escorxador / matadero

trust: confiar

bred (past participle of *breed*): criat / criado

shortage: escassetat / escasez

stuffed: fart / atiborrado

Ready?

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

According to an opinion poll recently published in the press, vegetarianism is on the increase. In today's programme Michael Thomson, chef and owner of a restaurant famous for the quality of the meat it serves, and Mary Stone, TV actress and a committed vegetarian, will present their views on vegetarianism.

Text adapted from a BBC Radio 4 interview

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

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

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

Look at number 0 as an example.

0. Michael Thomson is

- ☐ a journalist.
- ☒ a chef.
- ☐ a businessman.
- ☐ a vegetarian.

1. Mary thinks that many people become vegetarian because they

- ☐ become anxious when they eat meat.
- ☐ are committed to their beliefs.
- ☐ are impressed by images in the media.
- ☐ are convinced by other vegetarians.

2. What does Michael think is important in a person's diet?

- ☐ Avoiding bad food.
- ☐ Eating meat.
- ☐ Eating at a restaurant.
- ☐ Eating fish.

3. In Michael's restaurant fish dishes are more popular now

- ☐ than meat dishes.
- ☐ than they used to be.
- ☐ because they are cheaper.
- ☐ because people eat out more.

4. What should be done in order to improve the quality of meat, according to Michael?

- ☐ Animal suffering should be stopped.
- ☐ There should be more investment in farms.
- ☐ Better slaughterhouses should be built.
- ☐ Animals should be fed with healthier food.

5. Mary and Michael both agree that

- ☐ factory farming methods are bad.
- ☐ animals have been bred to eat.
- ☐ animals should not be bred in farms.
- ☐ factory farms should be closed down.

6. In order to stop animal suffering, Mary thinks we should

- ☐ build larger factory farms.
- ☐ stop eating meat.
- ☐ adopt healthy eating habits.
- ☐ stop building modern farms.

7. Michael thinks that vegetarians should let other people

- ☐ eat red meat.
- ☐ eat more fish dishes.
- ☐ eat veggie-burgers.
- ☐ eat what they want.

8. Which of the following statements is correct?

- ☐ Eighty-seven per cent of the population are not vegetarians.
- ☐ Many meat-eaters also eat veggie-burgers.
- ☐ Famous people like Verdi enjoyed eating meat.
- ☐ Veggie-burgers sell better than meat-burgers.

Espai per al corrector/a

Correcta Incorrecta No contestada

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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

