



Proves d'accés a la universitat

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 1 - 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

WE'LL BE ON MARS AGAIN!

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

spacecraft, craft: nau espacial, nau / nave espacial, nave

layer: capa

gust of wind: cop de vent / golpe de viento

shield: escut / escudo

quake: terratrèmol / terremoto

seismometer: sismòmetre / sismómetro

Ready?

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

[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.	The InSight mission is unique in that it will investigate ☐ the geology of the interior of Mars. ☐ Mars' surface and atmosphere. ☐ whether Mars can support human life. ☐ the early history of Mars' atmosphere.	☐	☐	☐
2.	According to Dr. Halliday, this mission will help scientists understand how ☐ the activity of volcanoes developed on Earth millions of years ago. ☐ layers of different types of rocks were formed on Earth. ☐ rocks separate into different layers. ☐ long ago planets like Mars and the Earth were formed.	☐	☐	☐
3.	Why does the InSight spacecraft need to stay in one place? ☐ To detect quakes. ☐ To detect wind. ☐ To avoid making noise. ☐ To avoid breaking instruments.	☐	☐	☐
4.	The seismometer of the Viking spacecraft ☐ could not detect Mars quakes well. ☐ could not measure wind gusts well. ☐ was better than the one on the InSight lander. ☐ was handled by astronauts.	☐	☐	☐
5.	The InSight makes use of a shield ☐ to help put the InSight instruments underground. ☐ to protect the seismometer from wind gusts. ☐ to protect astronauts while they drill holes. ☐ to protect the spacecraft from seismic waves.	☐	☐	☐
6.	The choice of the InSight's landing location was partially determined by ☐ the orbit of Mars. ☐ the amount of fuel left in the rocket. ☐ the type of surface of the landing spot. ☐ the speed of the spacecraft when reaching Mars.	☐	☐	☐
7.	A gentle touchdown of the spacecraft is achieved by ☐ removing all rockets. ☐ removing the heat shield. ☐ separating the craft into 2 parts to make each part lighter in weight. ☐ using a parachute to slow it down.	☐	☐	☐
8.	When will Dr. Halliday and her team start receiving data from Mars? ☐ One year after InSight lands. ☐ Two years after InSight lands. ☐ Almost immediately after InSight lands. ☐ After the instruments have been placed underground.	☐	☐	☐

Recompte de les respostes

Nota de comprensió oral

Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Part 2: Reading comprehension

IS THERE SUCH A THING AS LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT?

The science of first impressions is complicated, influenced by things outside of our control, neurological processes that we don't understand and inaccurate stereotypes.

It takes less than a second to form an **assessment** of someone's face. These first impressions predict all kinds of important characteristics, not just attractiveness. These impressions we make in a second tend to be shared by the majority of the people. But that doesn't necessarily make them correct.

"A first impression could be **misleading**," says professor Alexander Todorov, author of the book *Face Value: The Irresistible Influence of First Impressions* and a professor at Princeton University. "Trying to figure out what a person is like from a simple exposure is basically ridiculous. We only make first impressions about strangers. So naturally they are superficial."

Whether our predictions are accurate or not, we make them quickly and we stick to them. Even if we are given more time than a second to judge the attractiveness of a face, we are unlikely to arrive at a different conclusion. According to professor Todorov, there are three universal qualities that people infer from a face: attractiveness, **trustworthiness** and dominance.

In these first impressions, men and women are not judged equally. Women who appear masculine are evaluated negatively whereas men would be evaluated positively. This applies to both genders, so men and women [both] make negative assessments of masculine-looking women."

First impressions of faces are superficial, general and can be inaccurate. If we think about this in the context of dating apps, we also have to think about the effects of how a photo is taken. The photos we choose to publish on dating profiles are those that present ourselves in the best light. Not just chosen for attractiveness, they are also there to reflect personality and social cues, like adventurousness or generosity.

First impressions are rapid but **shallow** and can change over time if you have better information, like when your date starts speaking. "The only way to tell whether two people will really like each other is when they have to talk. People don't make good predictions for compatibility without talking," says professor Todorov.

Professor Todorov has categorised all the conversational strategies we use which should lead to a second date and he came to several conclusions: "The traditional dating habit was that men approach women and we have found that it is men who approach women when dating online, too," says professor Todorov. "But the most interesting part is how few gender differences there were in the types of strategy used."

Men and women are more similar than they are different. Being sincere about the type of person you are looking for is more effective than talking about your wealth, profession or whether you are looking for love.

"Something that is unique about online dating is that you have a longer time to figure out if your date is going to meet your expectations," says Todorov. "Sometimes with online dating you have a tendency to build people up in your head which can lead to disappointment. We can idealise people when we don't have a lot of information to go on."

Having said that, there have been several marriages from these speed-dating meetings, so there must be some logic in there, says Todorov: "Some people now have children, so it produced some nice results".

Text adapted from an article by
William PARK. *BBC News* [online] (April 3, 2019)

assessment: valoració / valoración

misleading: enganyós / engañoso

trustworthiness: confiança / confianza

shallow: superficial

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the text. 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.	According to professor Todorov ☐ we only make first impressions about people we don't know. ☐ we make first impressions only if they are misleading. ☐ our first impressions about someone are usually wrong. ☐ we usually share our first impression with many other people.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Once people have made their first impressions ☐ they may change them quite quickly if their opinions are not accurate. ☐ they will change their opinion if they are not sure of the person they have just met. ☐ they will hardly ever change their first opinion about a person they have just met. ☐ they always change their mind soon afterwards if given more time to judge a person.	☐	☐	☐
3.	Which one of these sentences is TRUE? ☐ In first impressions women and men make similar judgments. ☐ In first impressions women and men are judged similarly. ☐ In first impressions feminine-looking men are badly considered. ☐ In first impressions masculine-looking men are badly judged.	☐	☐	☐
4.	According to the text, the photos people publish on their dating profiles are ☐ their best ones in order to reflect their personalities only. ☐ a mixture of fake and real ones; people don't want to show how they really are. ☐ very superficial in order not to show one's real personality and generosity. ☐ chosen to show physical and personality traits.	☐	☐	☐
5.	Prof. Todorov affirms that ☐ first impressions are always reliable even when our date starts speaking. ☐ people can change their first impressions when they start talking to their date. ☐ talking to our date reinforces our first impressions, making them more certain. ☐ people in general make good predictions from their first impressions.	☐	☐	☐
6.	According to professor Todorov, the conversational strategies used in online dating show ☐ that women talk more about themselves than men do. ☐ that men talk more about their profession than women do. ☐ that men and women use quite different approaches to dating. ☐ that men and women take similar approaches to dating.	☐	☐	☐
7.	If you want to find your perfect date, Prof. Todorov recommends that you be ☐ talkative when you meet your date. ☐ honest when you talk to your date. ☐ a little vague when talking about your interests. ☐ responsible when you talk about your wealth.	☐	☐	☐
8.	At the end of the article we can come to the conclusion that speed-dating meetings ☐ are the only way to get married successfully. ☐ are successful only if you want to have children. ☐ sometimes fulfil people's expectations. ☐ are a very flawed system of meeting people.	☐	☐	☐
Recompte de les respostes		☐	☐	☐
Nota de comprensió escrita				

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. Some people believe that making a lot of money and being famous are the true signs of happiness. Do you agree? **Write an opinion essay.**
2. Animal activists all over Europe have organized campaigns against displaying live animals in zoos because they say that animals in captivity suffer from boredom and stress, and that keeping animals in cages is cruel. As a result, many European cities are considering closing their zoos. What do you think? Is it cruel to keep animals in a zoo? **Write a for-and-against essay** for zoos.
3. Most young people today use some form of social media, and many actively use several forms. **Write an essay** describing the role of social media in your life.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

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Etiqueta de l'alumne/a



Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans



Proves d'accés a la universitat

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 3 - 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

IS LIFE IN THE OUTBACK COMPATIBLE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE?

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

drought: sequera / sequía

livestock: bestiar / ganado

well: pou / pozo

Ready?

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

[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.	Which of the following is true about Australia? ☐ The centre of the country has problems with its water supply. ☐ Each year the country must prepare its coastal cities for hurricanes. ☐ The government currently restricts tourism in the outback. ☐ Several rivers flood every spring, after heavy rainstorms.	☐	☐	☐
2.	What is the relationship between water supply in Australia and climate change, according to Dr. Thomas? ☐ Climate change is the only cause of the lack of rainfall in the outback. ☐ There is no obvious relationship between drought and climate change. ☐ Climate change is one of the factors causing Australia's current problems. ☐ The issue needs to be studied more before any conclusion can be reached.	☐	☐	☐
3.	What are some farmers and ranchers doing because of the situation described in the conversation? ☐ They are promoting the outback for tourism. ☐ They are building silver and gold mines. ☐ They are changing the crops they plant and raising sheep instead of cattle. ☐ They are quitting and leaving.	☐	☐	☐
4.	Why will digging wells not meet the population's needs in the outback? ☐ Because there is very little underground water in Australia. ☐ Because digging wells is extremely difficult and expensive. ☐ Because there are so many people that a few wells will not resolve anything. ☐ Because the well water contains some elements that harm people's health.	☐	☐	☐
5.	Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with water desalination plants? ☐ They need a lot of electricity to run. ☐ They deposit salt in ocean water. ☐ They require nuclear power plants for energy. ☐ They harm wildlife in the nearby seas.	☐	☐	☐
6.	Where is recycled water being used at present in Australia? ☐ In city drinking water. ☐ In city parks. ☐ On ranches, for animals to drink. ☐ In mines.	☐	☐	☐
7.	According to Dr. Thomas, which of the following is a possible measure to reduce the amount of water used? ☐ Cities can stop building public parks. ☐ New wells can be dug to use underground water. ☐ Firefighters can substitute sand for water. ☐ More dams can be built to better conserve river water.	☐	☐	☐
8.	Which of the following best characterizes Dr. Thomas' view of water use in Australia? He thinks that ☐ there should be more investment in the country's future requirements for water. ☐ the government is doing everything it can to reduce water consumption. ☐ farms will disappear but ranches will continue to grow in the outback. ☐ new technology will help to reduce Australia's use of water.	☐	☐	☐
Recompte de les respostes		☐	☐	☐
Nota de comprensió oral				

Part 2: Reading comprehension

HOW TO LOOK MODERN IN VINTAGE

“I don’t want to look retro. I think **permed hair** looks ridiculous and I would not be seen dead in anything with real fur. Right now I want a cardigan that I can tuck into a midi skirt, but I want it simple, with neutral colours like the ones on the **catwalk**, and not in some light, pastel colour with **embroidered** flowers.” This is the thinking of many young people today, who increasingly go second-hand shopping, but for this season’s looks. Can we find “now” clothes, without buying new clothes?

Buying clothes second-hand is, after all, very fashionable. This is sustainable **retail** therapy, a feelgood fashion fix that doesn’t add to the environmental problem of clothing overproduction. In the U.S., the resale market has grown 21 times faster than the retail market in the past three years, with a report this year predicting that the second-hand market could overtake fast fashion within a decade. In the U.K., the younger shoppers are returning to a taste for second-hand things that their parents’ generation, raised on fast fashion chains like Zara, Primark and H&M, never cultivated. Eighty per cent of 16-21-year-olds are happy to buy second-hand clothes and an amazing 90 % of over-60s are comfortable buying used garments, while less than a third of shoppers in their 30s and 40s are happy to buy used clothes, according to a survey by a waste management agency.

The new trendy profile of second-hand shopping is beginning to be felt on the high street. In Covent Garden in London, a new branch of *Picknweight*, a vintage store that is already a cult destination in Berlin, had customers queueing down the street when it opened. Many people start their hunt for now-clothes-not-new-clothes next door, in the Shelton Street branch of *Rokit*, a vintage institution which has resold more than a million tonnes of pre-worn clothing since the first branch opened in Camden market in 1986. Today *Rokit*’s business is booming: it has expanded to four shops in London, has huge web sales, and even employs a team of people who transform and repair clothing that otherwise could never be resold into trendy, wanted items. Vintage is definitely IN.

Second-hand clothes hunting requires you to change your mind as a shopper. Walk into a high street store and you will see ready-made complete looks on **mannequins**, and the store has stock in different sizes. In a second-hand store, you have to look harder and use your imagination. You have to take a different approach: it helps to remind yourself that while new clothes look great on the shop floor, second-hand clothes are the opposite—these pieces often look unattractive in the shop and come into their own once you get them home.

If you want to find used clothes that look current, looking at labels for designer brands is not the best advice. Instead, zoom in on today’s colours, shapes and details. Anything classic, like a blazer or a wool cardigan, is always a good buy if it is the right colour.

The preconception with vintage is that it’s all baby blue polyester dresses, jackets with massive shoulder pads or horrible brown suits, but that’s just not the case these days. The circular economy is perfectly suited to young people’s commitment to recycling and creating a more sustainable world. The production of polyester alone is one of the world’s most polluting industries because it depends on burning petroleum oil, so anything and everything we can do to reduce fast fashion and its carbon footprint should be our goal. Fashion is cyclical, after all. The fact is that the original of what you are looking for will be out there if you look hard enough.

Text adapted from an article by

Jess CARTNER-MORLEY. *The Guardian* [online] (November 6, 2019)

permed hair: pentinat amb permanent / peinado con permanente

catwalk: passarel·la / pasarela

embroidered: brodat / bordado

retail: venda al detall / venta al por menor

mannequin: maniquí

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the text. 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.	According to the author, many young people ☐ want to wear light-coloured clothes with flowers. ☐ like shopping for second-hand clothes to achieve a “retro” look. ☐ like buying used clothes that don’t look dated. ☐ shop for genuine fur coats in second-hand shops.	☐	☐	☐
2.	In the U.S. ☐ the second-hand market for clothing is getting smaller and smaller. ☐ the first-hand market for clothing is 21 times larger than the second-hand market. ☐ the second-hand market for clothing will overtake the first-hand market in 10 years. ☐ the second-hand market for clothing has increased much faster than the first-hand market.	☐	☐	☐
3.	Which of the following is TRUE about people’s shopping preferences in the U.K.? ☐ People over 60s are the age group that feels best about buying pre-worn clothing. ☐ Teenagers do not usually like buying second-hand clothes. ☐ About half of all 30-40-year-olds regularly buy used clothes. ☐ Less than half of people between 16 and 21 feel comfortable buying second-hand clothes.	☐	☐	☐
4.	Where is the first <i>Picknweight</i> vintage store? ☐ In Covent Garden in London. ☐ In Camden market in London. ☐ In Berlin. ☐ The text does not say.	☐	☐	☐
5.	How is second-hand clothes shopping different from buying new, unworn clothes? ☐ Shoppers can find well-matched outfits ready to be purchased. ☐ All sizes are available in second-hand stores. ☐ Shoppers should be ready to spend more time in the store. ☐ Clothes look nicer in a second-hand clothes shop than at home.	☐	☐	☐
6.	Which of the following is NOT true about <i>Rokit</i>? ☐ Its business has grown substantially since 1986. ☐ It has a single retail location in London. ☐ It has sold a huge amount of pre-worn clothing. ☐ It mends clothing before trying to sell it.	☐	☐	☐
7.	According to the author, if you want to buy now-but-not-new clothes ☐ you need to browse the Internet. ☐ you need to look for famous brands. ☐ you should be looking for bright colours. ☐ you need to look for details currently in style.	☐	☐	☐
8.	What does the phrase “Fashion is cyclical, after all” mean? ☐ It means that fashion trends return and are periodically back in style. ☐ It means that vintage clothes inevitably look old and outdated. ☐ It means that cycling trends will always be fashionable. ☐ It means that we should reduce, recycle and reuse vintage clothes.	☐	☐	☐
		Correctes	Incorrectes	No contestades
Recompte de les respostes		☐	☐	☐
Nota de comprensió escrita				

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. What do you think of the environmental impact of fashion? Do we need to buy new clothes all the time? **Write an opinion essay** discussing the effects that fast fashion, like that promoted by chains like Zara and Primark, has on the environment.
2. All of us experience very happy moments at one time or another. **Write a narrative essay** about the happiest moment in someone's life.
3. There have been several scientific studies demonstrating that teenagers' health improves greatly if they eat a good breakfast and wake up late. This is usually difficult to achieve, because high school students often begin classes before 8 a.m., which means that many must wake up very early in order to eat breakfast and arrive at school on time. However, starting later would mean finishing classes later in the day. Do you think high schools should have a later start time? **Write a for-and-against essay.**

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

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Etiqueta de l'alumne/a



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