



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

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 1 - 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

ORGANIC FARMING

In recent years, organic **farming** has made its own impact on the farming community. Encouraged by the general public's awareness of chemical use in the environment, **growers** are becoming more aware of the demand for organically farmed **produce**.

Laura Davis, a young organic farmer, grew up in London, far away from the small country village she later moved to. Although not from an agricultural background, she wanted to **live off** what the land provides. Joining Lawrence Watts on a 32 acre farm in Dorset provided her a perfect opportunity to become a farmer and be self-sufficient, which is what both of them had wanted for a long time. "It was perfect really," she says. "We never considered using chemicals, so we were organic from the start almost without being aware of it. The land here had never been intensively farmed. It was all permanent pasture." Later, when they decided they could start selling their own products, both Laura and Lawrence took part-time courses at the local agricultural college. "It was a general course, not specialised in organic farming," Laura explains, "but we learned a lot of useful things that we can apply to our daily running of the farm. Since then we have learned that organic produce is increasingly in demand and we have become a viable business."

"In fact, there is a tremendous confusion about what 'organic' means. We describe organic produce as the products of a sustainable system of farming that is environmentally harmless. In other words, 'organic' describes the system of farming rather than the produce itself. All land has a certain amount of naturally occurring chemicals in it. It's also possible that your produce can be marginally contaminated by, for instance, the farmer next door. So it is wrong to suggest that the product is completely free of chemical residue."

Not everybody can **label** their products organic. The Soil Association is the body which approves land suitable for organic growing. Their inspectors issue a Soil Association symbol which can be used in the marketing of organic produce. To earn the symbol, land has to be free of chemical use for at least two years – sometimes longer, depending on how it has been used previously. The organic farmer also has to demonstrate competence in organic farming. The Soil Association was in its infancy when Laura and Lawrence began, and they were among the first to be awarded the symbol.

When Laura and Lawrence first started operating commercially, their main challenge was the delivery of their products to their customers. The quantities and types of products they demanded could vary greatly from week to week. Because they were supplying individually they had to try to meet as many demands as possible. Providing that sort of variety and continuity all year round was not an easy task. In some cases the problem was made worse because of **droughts**. Now they sell their produce via a marketing cooperative, which is a group of 17 growers from various-size farms and many of the initial problems have disappeared.

From Internet. Adapted

farming: (en aquest context) agricultura / (en este contexto) agricultura

grower: granger -a, horticultor -a / granjero -ra, horticultor -ra

produce: productes agrícoles / productos agrícolas

live off: viure de / vivir de

label: etiquetar

drought: sequera / sequía

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.	Laura and Lawrence started a farm because they... <input type="checkbox"/> knew organic produce was in demand. <input type="checkbox"/> wanted to grow their own food. <input type="checkbox"/> had some knowledge of organic farming. <input type="checkbox"/> had moved together to the country.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Laura and Lawrence's farm in Dorset... <input type="checkbox"/> is a cooperative farm with 17 growers working in it. <input type="checkbox"/> was bought from farmers that practised organic intensive agriculture. <input type="checkbox"/> was not used to grow produce before they bought it. <input type="checkbox"/> was used by a local agricultural college to train new farmers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	According to Laura, the word "organic" describes... <input type="checkbox"/> a type of food that is very natural. <input type="checkbox"/> a kind of food that contains no trace of artificial chemicals. <input type="checkbox"/> the use of farming methods that do not cause environmental damage. <input type="checkbox"/> produce that is marginally contaminated by the farmer next door.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The Soil Association... <input type="checkbox"/> inspects the food grown on organic farms. <input type="checkbox"/> decides whether farmers are suitable for agriculture. <input type="checkbox"/> distributes organic products for the farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> decides whether produce can be called organic.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	The Soil Association symbol can only be obtained if... <input type="checkbox"/> you are going to use natural chemicals for two years. <input type="checkbox"/> you belong to a marketing cooperative for organic products. <input type="checkbox"/> your farming practices are approved by its inspectors. <input type="checkbox"/> you win a competition against other organic farmers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Laura and Lawrence obtained their symbol... <input type="checkbox"/> when the Soil Association was just starting to function. <input type="checkbox"/> because they were not aware of having used chemicals. <input type="checkbox"/> because they had a degree from the local agricultural college. <input type="checkbox"/> because they labelled their products organic.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	When they first started, Laura and Lawrence... <input type="checkbox"/> had difficulty finding enough customers. <input type="checkbox"/> had some problems meeting their customers' needs. <input type="checkbox"/> had logistical problems with their marketing cooperative. <input type="checkbox"/> supplied their produce to only one customer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	On the whole, the text suggests that organic farming is becoming more popular among growers because... <input type="checkbox"/> they are no longer confused about what "organic" means. <input type="checkbox"/> they are now forced to join marketing cooperatives to sell their produce. <input type="checkbox"/> of a general tendency towards protecting the environment. <input type="checkbox"/> they can obtain marketing symbols from the Soil Association.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Correctes	Incorrectes	No contestades
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Recompte de les respostes

Nota de comprensió escrita

Part 2: Writing

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

[4 points]

1. You are Laura. Write a letter to a friend in London telling him/her about your experience living in the farm and growing organic products.
2. Using your own words, write an argumentative essay about the advantages of life in the city versus life in the country or vice versa.

PROVA AUDITIVA

GOURMET GARBAGE

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

waste: deixalles / desperdicios

foraging: cerca / búsqueda

discard: rebutjar / desechar

squat: ocupar

toss: llençar / tirar

rummage: remoure / hurgar

Ready?

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

In the following interview Kymberly Matthews talks to Adam Weissman, well-known New York City animal activist and leader in the growing freegan movement.

[Now listen to 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. According to Adam, many times items are thrown out... <input type="checkbox"/> because they are no longer in brand new condition. <input type="checkbox"/> because customers have discarded the new models. <input type="checkbox"/> because customers ask for the old models. <input type="checkbox"/> even though they are in brand new condition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Where does Adam usually have breakfast? <input type="checkbox"/> On the street on the way to the bus station. <input type="checkbox"/> At the city supermarkets. <input type="checkbox"/> He eats the food that he has in his refrigerator. <input type="checkbox"/> He doesn't eat breakfast because he has no food in his refrigerator.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. What is a "free market"? <input type="checkbox"/> A market where people donate things they no longer want. <input type="checkbox"/> A market where you can walk freely while you buy things. <input type="checkbox"/> A place where people teach you how to toss your things. <input type="checkbox"/> A store that sells plants from city parks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Freegans typically squat because... <input type="checkbox"/> they like to freeze to death in abandoned buildings. <input type="checkbox"/> it is a way to fight the system. <input type="checkbox"/> they don't like to live in decrepit buildings. <input type="checkbox"/> landlords and the municipal governments find abandoned buildings for them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. How do freegans help the environment? <input type="checkbox"/> By using automobiles and petroleum. <input type="checkbox"/> By consuming oil from restaurants. <input type="checkbox"/> By using bicycles. <input type="checkbox"/> By causing ecological disasters with their methods of travel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. A vegan is a person who... <input type="checkbox"/> eats only eggs and milk products. <input type="checkbox"/> doesn't eat meat, eggs or milk products. <input type="checkbox"/> can choose to eat meat, eggs or milk products. <input type="checkbox"/> has no objections for those who eat meat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Adam dislikes organic farmers because they... <input type="checkbox"/> don't use pesticides. <input type="checkbox"/> are not animal-friendly. <input type="checkbox"/> use mammals, birds and insects as pesticides. <input type="checkbox"/> are not vegetarians.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. People who learn about freeganism think that freegans... <input type="checkbox"/> are not serious when they rummage in garbage. <input type="checkbox"/> only recover dirty and decaying food. <input type="checkbox"/> are freaks because they are covered by the media. <input type="checkbox"/> are serious people, not freaks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

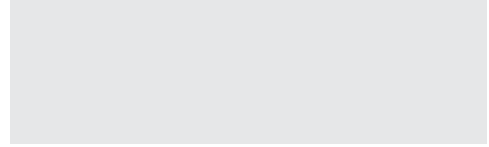
Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

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

