



## Proves d'accés a la universitat

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# Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 1 - A

	Qualificació	Etiqueta de qualificació
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Convocatòria 2017

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal .....

Número del tribunal .....

## WHAT'S THE REAL HISTORY OF BLACK FRIDAY?

Black Friday is the day after Thanksgiving, when crowds of turkey-stuffed shoppers descend on stores all over the country to take advantage of the Christmas season's biggest **bargains**. But the real story behind Black Friday is a bit more complicated—and darker—than that.

The first recorded use of the term *Black Friday* was applied to a financial crisis, specifically, the crash of the U.S. gold market on September 24, 1869. Two speculators, Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, bought up as much as they could of the nation's gold, hoping **to drive** the price **up** and sell it for huge profits. On that Friday in September, the conspiracy was finally revealed, sending the Wall Street stock market into **bankruptcy**.

The most commonly repeated story behind the post-Thanksgiving shopping-related Black Friday tradition links it to **retailers**. As the story goes, after an entire year of operating at a loss ("in the red"), stores would earn a profit ("go into the black") on the day after Thanksgiving, because holiday shoppers spent so much money on discounted merchandise. Though it's true that retail companies used to record losses in red and profits in black when doing their **accounting**, this is an inaccurate version of Black Friday's origin.

In recent years, another myth has appeared, giving a particularly ugly **twist** to the tradition and claiming that back in the 1800s, Southern plantation owners could buy slaves at a discount on the day after Thanksgiving. Though this version of Black Friday's roots has understandably led some to call for a boycott of the retail holiday, it has no basis in fact.

The true story behind Black Friday, however, is quite different. Back in the 1950s, police in the city of Philadelphia used the term to describe the chaos on the day after Thanksgiving, when thousands of shoppers and tourists arrived in the city on the day before the big Army-Navy football game held on that Saturday every year. The Army-Navy game, one of the biggest rivalries in American sports, is usually played in Philadelphia, the first capital of the U.S. Philadelphia cops were not able to take the day off because they had to work extra-long **shifts** to deal with the big crowds and added traffic. Shoplifters would also take advantage of the confusion in stores to steal merchandise, adding to the policemen's headaches.

By 1961, the expression *Black Friday* had caught on in Philadelphia. The city's merchants tried unsuccessfully to change it into *Big Friday* in order to remove the negative connotations. The term didn't spread to the rest of the U.S. until much later. Sometime in the late 1990s, however, retailers found a way to reinvent Black Friday and turn it into something that reflected positively on them and their customers. The day after Thanksgiving became America's shopping day, marking the point when stores turned a profit. It is interesting to note, however, that stores traditionally see bigger sales on the Saturday before Christmas than on Black Friday.

The Black Friday story stuck, and soon the term's darker roots in Philadelphia were forgotten. Since then, the one-day sales bonanza has become a four-day event, and has inspired other retail holidays such as Small Business Saturday/Sunday and Cyber Monday. Stores started opening earlier and earlier on that Friday, until Walmart, the world's largest retailer, opened its stores on Thanksgiving evening in 2011. Ever since, retailers have been in a race to catch up and now, millions of Americans say they plan to shop immediately after their Thanksgiving meal. Retailers have come up with a name they hope will catch on: Grey Thursday.

Text adapted from an article by Sarah PRUITT. *History.com* [on line] (November 24, 2015)

**bargain:** ganga

**to drive up:** incrementar

**bankruptcy:** bancarrota

**retailer:** comerciant que ven al detall / comerciante minorista

**accounting:** comptabilitat / contabilidad

**twist:** gir / giro

**shift:** torn / turno

## Part 1: Reading comprehension

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

[4 points: 0.5 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		Espai per al corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	On Black Friday	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> you can find the biggest discounts of the year.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> lots of shoppers buy stuffed turkey.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> retailers sell merchandise at lower prices.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> shops all over the country increase prices.			
2.	Which sentence is NOT true?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gould and Fisk managed to sell their gold at a high price.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> As a result of Gould and Fisk's conspiracy, Wall Street crashed in 1869.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> The term <i>Black Friday</i> was used for the first time in 1869.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gould and Fisk's speculative moves were discovered on a Friday.			
3.	It is said that Black Friday owes its name to retailers because	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> they sold a lot and made a profit on the day after Thanksgiving.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> they had losses and profits on the same day.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> the stores that didn't offer any discounts were in the red.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> they didn't make any profits on the day after Thanksgiving.			
4.	According to the text, what's the relationship between slavery and Black Friday?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> None; the whole story is fake.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Slaves used to be sold on Fridays.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Slaves were cheaper after Thanksgiving.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Extra help was needed on plantations after Thanksgiving.			
5.	Police officers in Philadelphia used the term <i>Black Friday</i> to refer to the day when	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> thousands of visitors to the city caused them a lot of trouble.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> the Army-Navy football match was played.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> stores opened later than usual.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> they could enjoy a long Thanksgiving holiday.			
6.	The term <i>Black Friday</i> , with the meaning we know today, was widely used	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> at the end of the 1990s.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> throughout the 1950s.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> from 2011 onwards.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> back in the 1800s.			
7.	Nowadays, Black Friday sales	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> last until the Monday after Thanksgiving.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> have been replaced by Cyber Monday.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> start very early on Thanksgiving Day.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> continue until the following Thursday.			
8.	Grey Thursday refers to	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> going shopping right after Thanksgiving dinner.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> the first time Walmart opened its stores on Thanksgiving Day.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> the shops that open on Thanksgiving Day.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> the day when most Americans go shopping.			

Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Nota de comprensió escrita

**Part 2: Writing**

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

[4 points]

1. You and a friend are planning to go shopping. You want to go on Black Friday and take advantage of all the bargains, but your friend thinks this day only promotes consumerism. Write the dialogue between you and your friend. Make sure you do NOT use your own name in your dialogue.
  
2. Buy Nothing Day was created as a reaction to the Black Friday shopping madness, and its creators want people to reflect on their consumer habits and to make them consume less and produce less waste. Do you agree with this idea? Write an opinion essay.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	



### Part 3: Listening comprehension

#### ARE INSECTS THE FUTURE OF FOOD?

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

*locust*: llagosta / langosta

*cricket*: grill / grillo

*mealworm*: cuc de la farina / gusano de la harina

*livestock*: bestiar / ganado

*gross*: fastigós / asqueroso

Ready?

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

**Presenter:** Are insects the future of food? By the year 2050, the planet will be packed with 9 billion people. In low- and middle-income countries, the demand for animal products is rising sharply as economies and incomes grow; in the next few decades, we'll need to find new ways to produce enough protein for billions more mouths. I'm Jennifer Raz and today my guest is Professor Marcel Dickie, who investigates the ecology of insect-plant interactions, and researches the viability of insects as food.

[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.]

- 1. Marcel Dickie and his wife
  - usually have a rice dish with vegetables for dinner.
  - eat insects for dinner because they taste like chicken.
  - have insects for dinner about once a week.
  - have three species of insects for dinner every week.
- 2. Which of these sentences is TRUE?
  - The species of insects for sale in the Netherlands are freeze-dried.
  - The species of insects for sale in the Netherlands are from farms.
  - You can buy lots of species of insects in the Netherlands.
  - You can buy edible insects alive in the Netherlands.
- 3. Which of these dishes does NOT appear in Marcel Dickie's cookbook?
  - Pancakes with mealworms.
  - A quiche with mealworms.
  - Chocolate topped with locusts.
  - Chicken with bugs.
- 4. According to Professor Marcel Dickie,
  - eating insects might be a little unusual.
  - about 30 per cent of the population eat insects on a regular basis.
  - about 2 billion people want to eat insects regularly.
  - about 30 per cent of the people don't know they are eating insects.
- 5. Insects are the future of food because
  - only 70 % of all agricultural land is used to produce livestock.
  - they need much less agricultural land than livestock.
  - the land used to produce livestock will be limited to 70 %.
  - they are very expensive to produce on a large scale.
- 6. Insects are a good alternative to regular meat because
  - they have better quality protein.
  - they are lower in calories.
  - they take little time to cook.
  - they can be eaten frozen.
- 7. From a biological point of view,
  - locusts, crickets and shrimps are closely related.
  - a locust and a cricket are the same as a shrimp with wings and legs.
  - locusts and crickets are nicer than shrimps.
  - when you look at a shrimp you look at an insect.
- 8. According to Marcel Dickie, if we could get over the cultural aversion in the West to eating insects,
  - the world population would eat less meat.
  - dinner tables would be more enjoyable.
  - the world population would eat less animal proteins.
  - new meats would be replaced on dinner tables.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<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 oral		

Etiqueta del corrector/a

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Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a





## Proves d'accés a la universitat

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# Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 5 - A

	Qualificació	Etiqueta de qualificació
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Convocatòria 2017

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal .....

Número del tribunal .....

## JAMIE'S SUGAR TAX ON FIZZY DRINKS

Jamie Oliver is an English celebrity chef, owner of more than 50 restaurants and also a personality known for his food television shows, cookbooks and more recently his global campaign for better food education. One of the actions of his global campaign is to impose a **levy** on sweet **fizzy** drinks sold in Jamie's restaurants in protest at the government's refusal to introduce a "sugar tax."

Oliver will add a 10 p (€0.15) charge to every drink with added sugar in an attempt to **highlight** the dangers of too much sugar as well as to send a message to the government to take urgent action on childhood obesity.

Several other restaurant chains are expected to join Oliver's "sugar tax" protest. All the money raised from the levy will be put into a foundation called *Sustain*, which will promote better food and farming policies and practices, to support children's healthy food initiatives across Britain. The Jamie Oliver Restaurant Group will make a donation of £25,000 to get the fund started. Oliver expects the charge—which he calls "the children's health levy"—to raise £80,000 in the first year.

Oliver said: "I was born into the restaurant industry and I truly believe that by joining together on this problem we not only send a powerful and strong message to government but we also have the potential to make a long lasting **legacy** that could make many parents be aware of the benefits that a healthy diet has on their children."

Oliver also added: "I have seen first-hand the heart breaking effects that poor diet and too much sugar is having on our children's health. Young children often need multiple teeth pulled out under anaesthetic and one in three kids now leaves primary school overweight or obese. Soft drinks are the biggest single source of sugar among school-age kids and teenagers and so we have to start here."

An explanation of the sugary drink levy will be printed on all menus in Jamie Oliver's restaurants and the waiters **will be briefed** about the alternative choices for children. Oliver points out that tap water is always freely available. Oliver does not allow fizzy, sugary drinks in his own home. He says his four children have grown up drinking mainly water or diluted fruit juice. He believes parents should explain to children which drinks are best for them and make healthy drinks fun—for instance, by adding freshly cut lemons, oranges or strawberries to iced water.

Simon Bladgen, chief executive of the Jamie Oliver Restaurant Group, said: "As a business we're concerned about the increasing number of illnesses related to the diet in the UK, especially in children, and while we're not against sugar, we do feel that we need to take the initiative when it comes to keeping our costumers informed, so a levy on these drinks allows us to send a message as well as raise money to help give children the knowledge to make better choices."

The idea has been welcomed by health activists. Tam Fry, a spokesman for the National Obesity Forum, said: "Once again Jamie Oliver has taken the initiative that should force the government to take measures as soon as possible. His levy will be applauded by everyone who understands obesity and the health damage of excessive sugar."

While all the main medical professions in Britain have given support to a 20 % tax on sugary soft drinks, the government has excluded such a move, preferring to work with the food industry on voluntary measures.

Text adapted from *The Sunday Times* (June 21, 2015)

**levy:** taxa / impuesto

**fizzy:** amb gas / con gas

**highlight:** fer patent / resaltar

**legacy:** llegat / herencia

**to be briefed:** ser informat / ser informado

## Part 1: Reading comprehension

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

[4 points: 0.5 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		Espai per al corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	Jamie's sugar tax is imposed in <input type="checkbox"/> all British restaurants. <input type="checkbox"/> Jamie's restaurants only. <input type="checkbox"/> restaurant chains only. <input type="checkbox"/> hamburger restaurants in Britain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Which of the following sentences is NOT true? <input type="checkbox"/> Jamie has created this tax to emphasize the dangers of too much sugar in our diet. <input type="checkbox"/> The British government has imposed a sugar tax because of childhood obesity. <input type="checkbox"/> The money from the tax will support programmes promoting healthy food. <input type="checkbox"/> Jamie participates in a worldwide campaign to improve food education.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Oliver considers that if all the restaurant industry is united on the "sugar tax," <input type="checkbox"/> the Sustain foundation will not raise enough money to continue with its activities. <input type="checkbox"/> the government will have more support to carry on with its policy on childhood obesity. <input type="checkbox"/> parents will be convinced to give their children a healthy diet. <input type="checkbox"/> they will send a strong message to the fizzy drink manufacturers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Jamie Oliver considers that soft drinks <input type="checkbox"/> have improved the diet of many children. <input type="checkbox"/> are a necessary source of energy for children. <input type="checkbox"/> are often recommended by doctors and nurses. <input type="checkbox"/> should be taxed by the government.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	At Jamie Oliver's restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> fizzy drinks are not printed on the menus. <input type="checkbox"/> waiters are told not to offer fizzy drinks. <input type="checkbox"/> tap water is cheaper. <input type="checkbox"/> fizzy drinks are more expensive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Jamie Oliver's own children <input type="checkbox"/> can't drink fizzy sugary drinks at home. <input type="checkbox"/> don't usually drink fizzy, sugary drinks at home. <input type="checkbox"/> only drink water at home. <input type="checkbox"/> hardly ever drink fruit juice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	According to Simon Bladgen, a levy on fizzy drinks will <input type="checkbox"/> stop young people from buying too many fizzy drinks. <input type="checkbox"/> make obese children lose weight by consuming fewer fizzy drinks. <input type="checkbox"/> make people aware of the risks of too much sugar in their diet. <input type="checkbox"/> help the government policy on financing healthy diets for young people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Although the main medical professions support a 20 % tax on sugary drinks, the government has decided <input type="checkbox"/> to ignore the proposal made by the doctors. <input type="checkbox"/> to study the proposal carefully before taking any move. <input type="checkbox"/> to promote optional actions among the food industry. <input type="checkbox"/> to ban soft drink advertising.	<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 escrita	<input type="text"/>		

**Part 2: Writing**

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

[4 points]

1. What sort of diet should teenagers have? Do most teenagers you know “eat right”? Write an essay for your school newsletter on what teenagers really eat, and include your opinion on what they should eat.
  
2. Imagine that you have just returned from a trip to London with your parents. Write an entry in your blog about some good and bad experiences on this trip, and on travelling with your parents in general. (Remember to NOT mention your real name, or that of anyone in your family, in this blog entry.)

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	



### Part 3: Listening comprehension

#### DOES HANDWRITING HAVE A FUTURE?

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

*skill*: habilitat / habilidad

*evolving*: en evolució / en evolución

*die out*: desaparèixer / desaparecer

*carving*: esculpir

*tool*: eina / herramienta

*lecture*: conferència / conferencia

Ready?

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

**Interviewer:** Does handwriting have a future? Finland and many American states have removed handwriting from the curriculum. But many psychologists believe writing still has an important role to play in cognitive development. So what's the truth? My name is Antony Brown and I interviewed Professor Anne Downey, author of the forthcoming book *The Uncertain Future of Handwriting*.

[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.]

1. The younger generations
  - use handwriting in class only.
  - used to type or text but they don't anymore.
  - don't text or type at all anymore.
  - don't use handwriting anymore.
2. Which of the following sentences is NOT correct?
  - Handwriting stimulates cognitive processing.
  - Handwriting helps us develop information.
  - Handwriting is personal.
  - Handwriting helps us to learn.
3. According to the expert,
  - there is no link between handwriting and teaching.
  - there is no need to teach handwriting.
  - if we don't teach handwriting, it will disappear.
  - handwriting and teaching will die out.
4. There is no evidence that tablets and computers are having an effect on
  - handwriting.
  - reading.
  - typing.
  - texting.
5. Humans
  - haven't changed writing for 6,000 years.
  - haven't changed writing for 16,000 years.
  - have been writing for 16,000 years.
  - have been writing for 6,000 years.
6. Romans
  - carved on a used stone.
  - used to look back when carving on stone.
  - used to carve on stone.
  - didn't carve on stone.
7. According to the expert, which one of the following practices cannot be considered as "voice writing"?
  - Dictating an email on a mobile device.
  - Dictating a note to a person on a mobile device.
  - Dictating a note to yourself on a mobile device.
  - Dictating a text message on a mobile device.
8. When taking notes in a lecture, the research seems to suggest that it's better to
  - type because you just transcribe and don't think about the meaning.
  - write with your voice because it might be the best cognitive tool.
  - type because you don't go so slowly and think about the meaning.
  - write by hand because you think more about the contents.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<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 oral

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Etiqueta del corrector/a

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Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a