



Proves d'accés a la universitat

Llengua estrangera

Anglès

Sèrie 2 - 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

JUANITA. THE INCA MUMMY

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

mummy: mòmia / momia

attire: indumentària / atuendo

bundle: paquet / paquete

burial site: lloc d'enterrament / lugar del entierro

appease: apaivagar / apaciguar

coca leaves: fulles de coca / hojas de coca

docile: dòcil / dócil

blow: cop / golpe

kneel: agenollar-se / arrodillarse

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.]

1. Which of the following sentences best describes Juanita?
 - She was a rich, healthy girl who worked for the nobility.
 - She was a young, mature girl who looked after alpacas.
 - She was a young teenage girl who had malnutrition.
 - She was a rich, healthy girl who belonged to the Cuzco elite.
2. What did scientists study and analyse to find out what Juanita ate prior to her sacrifice?
 - Her hair.
 - Her bones.
 - Her attire.
 - Her tissues.
3. What did the American anthropologist and his partner NOT find inside the parcel together with the mummy?
 - Pottery.
 - Shells.
 - Llama dolls.
 - Volcano ash.
4. Why did doctors say that Juanita could have died a few weeks ago and not 500 years ago?
 - The mummy was flawless because of the weather conditions at the top of the mountain.
 - The expression of Juanita's face was one of peace and the mummy was thin and cold.
 - Mt Ampato protected the mummy from the cold air of the Andes.
 - The volcanic eruption of Mt Ampato shook the young girl and it became mummified instantly.
5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - The snow melted because of a volcanic eruption and pushed the bundle into the crater where it was found.
 - The mummy was found where the girl was killed, on top of Mt Ampato.
 - A Spanish soldier, who was also sacrificed, was found dead on the summit of Mt Ampato.
 - Reinhard came back to the place where Juanita was found. He went there with two children: a boy and a girl.
6. Which of these statements is FALSE about Capacocha?
 - Capacocha was a sacrificial rite that took place near a lake.
 - Capacocha was carried out to stop natural disasters like earthquakes.
 - The best and healthiest children were sacrificed in Capacocha.
 - The Inca worshipped mountains and Capacocha was a way to please the gods.
7. When Juanita died,
 - she was standing up, surrounded by alpaca, and looking up at the sky.
 - she was alone, naked, and not allowed to eat or drink except alcohol.
 - she had eaten potatoes and vegetables as she used to do at home.
 - she had been prepared with coca and alcohol for 6 or 8 weeks.
8. How did Juanita die?
 - She was hit by a baseball bat.
 - Her feet were injured so that she could not move, and she died of cold.
 - She had a brain haemorrhage caused by a head injury.
 - She was left alone at the top of the mountain with no food or water and died of starvation.

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

Recompte de les respostes

Nota de comprensió oral

Part 2: Reading comprehension

SOCCER IS THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR SPORT. BUT WHO INVENTED IT?

Soccer is by far the world's most popular sport, and for good reason—beloved by at least 265 million people worldwide, it's easy to play in a random yard or field, and viewers instantly relate to the players racing across stadiums in different parts of the world. But if you're looking for the earliest ancestor of all that running, kicking, and cooperating, be ready to turn back your watch. Here's what you need to know about soccer's ancient origins and why it's the world's favorite sport today.

The Chinese were the first to kick balls into nets for sport in the third century B.C., and the game known globally as football was formalized in England in the 19th century. But the predecessor of most modern ball games can be found in the Americas. "The idea of the team sport was invented in Mesoamerica," says Mary Miller, a professor of the history of art at Yale University who has studied extensive evidence of the sport. In Mesoamerica, the vast historical region spanning from Mexico to Costa Rica, civilizations flourished well before Columbus "discovered" them, and many of them played a sport that involved a heavy ball made from a substance derived from tree resin.

It is unclear exactly where the game was invented, but it was popular across Mesoamerican cultures like the Teotihuacanos, Aztecs, and Maya beginning about 3,000 years ago. Its name varied—*ullamalitzli* in Aztec, *pok-ta-pok* or *pitz* in Maya. So did its rules, which included moves such as keeping the ball in play by bumping it with body parts or using racquets or bats.

Many of these games were played with rubber balls, which still exist in the archaeological record. Other evidence of game play ranges from ceramic vessels to more than 1,300 large stone courts that can be found across the region.

Aztec players bounced the ball back and forth between teams using only their hips and buttocks (feet or hands were off limits). They tried to hit the back wall of their opponents' courts with just one bounce, often sustaining life-threatening injuries when they were hit with the hard, heavy ball. If a player managed to get it into a high ring on the opposing team's side, it was an automatic win—and a major honor for the winner.

Though it was played as an everyday **pickup** sport, much like soccer or basketball, this ball game also held a **sacred** place in religion and warfare for Mesoamerican cultures. Aztec kings reportedly played it as a substitute for war, gaining ruling rights or diffusing diplomatic dramas with a game of ball. In Maya and Veracruz cultures, the stakes were even higher: the losers of some ritual games were sacrificed.

Though other cultures like Native Americans and Indigenous Australians played similar games, the modern sport that some people know as soccer—and many others know as football—was created in British schools. Although they had played variations of the game informally for centuries, the sport became formalized in the 19th century.

In the mid 19th century, developments in transportation, labor, and technology gave people the leisure and means to travel to competitive matches on mown lawn fields. By the 1840s, a variety of British schools created their own standards of play, making it possible to hold tournaments among players who all knew the same rules.

As the sport's popularity **ballooned**, players banded together in the London Football Association. By the 1870s, some teams had begun to recruit widely, secretly paying working-class league members. Upper-class footballers wanted the sport to remain amateur, but in 1885, they finally agreed to allow professional players, enabling a further boom in the sport. By 1904, the sport was so popular it had gone international, and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) began that same year.

Soccer's success skyrocketed from there. After the sport debuted in the 1908 Olympic Games and the first FIFA World Cup in 1930, professional soccer flourished. Today, FIFA remains the sport's governing body, **raking** in \$755.5 million in 2021 alone.

But the heart of the sport has always been on the field, where everyone from small children to **seasoned** pro athletes can enjoy the action. Soccer's spirit is alive and well both in modern incarnations of the ball game and the millions of amateur and pro players who run and kick their way down an official or **makeshift** soccer pitch every day.

Text adapted from an article by Erin BLAKEMORE.
The National Geographic [online] (November 17, 2022)

pickup: espontani / espontáneo

sacred: sagrat / sagrado

to balloon: incrementar

raking: recollint / recogiendo

seasoned: experimentats / experimentados

makeshift: improvisat / improvisado

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.	Which of the following statements is NOT true? <input type="checkbox"/> Football as we know it was not formalized until the 19 th century. <input type="checkbox"/> Mesoamerican civilizations owe ball games to Columbus. <input type="checkbox"/> In the third century B.C. the Chinese already played ball games. <input type="checkbox"/> Modern ball games have their origin in Mesoamerica.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The rules of a sport that involved a heavy rubber ball <input type="checkbox"/> varied across Mesoamerican cultures. <input type="checkbox"/> only included the use of body parts. <input type="checkbox"/> excluded the use of racquets entirely. <input type="checkbox"/> were formalized by Columbus and his men.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Which of the following statements is TRUE? <input type="checkbox"/> Aztec players threw the ball back and forth. <input type="checkbox"/> Aztec players could hit the hard, heavy ball with all their body parts. <input type="checkbox"/> Aztec players used hard, heavy balls that could even kill them. <input type="checkbox"/> Aztec players had to get the ball into the opposing team's ring several times to win.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The ball game was sacred to Mesoamerican cultures and <input type="checkbox"/> all their players were sacrificed at the end of the game. <input type="checkbox"/> often created diplomatic conflict among Aztec kings. <input type="checkbox"/> was used by Aztec kings for good luck before going to war. <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes replaced battles and helped resolve conflicts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	19 th century British schools <input type="checkbox"/> are responsible for modern football or soccer. <input type="checkbox"/> never agreed to a common set of rules to play football. <input type="checkbox"/> only played football informally and uncompetitively. <input type="checkbox"/> are responsible for technological developments in football.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	By 1870 <input type="checkbox"/> all football players were professional. <input type="checkbox"/> some working-class football players were paid. <input type="checkbox"/> upper-class football players became professional. <input type="checkbox"/> no football players were amateurs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	The popularity of football as a sport <input type="checkbox"/> had nothing to do with the professionalization of its players. <input type="checkbox"/> can be attributed to the creation of the FIFA. <input type="checkbox"/> resulted in its internationalization. <input type="checkbox"/> was the consequence of only allowing amateur players.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Although professional football has flourished since the early 20 th century, <input type="checkbox"/> the essence of the sport is in the fact that amateurs and pro athletes can play it together. <input type="checkbox"/> the essence of the sport is in the fact that it raises a lot of money worldwide. <input type="checkbox"/> the essence of the sport is in the fact that it is played only by pro athletes. <input type="checkbox"/> the essence of the sport is in the fact that it can be played by anyone.	<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 style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		

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. Travelling by plane leaves an enormous carbon footprint that contributes to global warming. Yet, flying is often the fastest means of transport between two locations. Write an **opinion essay** discussing whether a government should regulate the citizens' use of transportation based on environmental criteria.

2. Write a **descriptive essay** about an occurrence that taught you a lot about how to deal (or how not to deal) with people. You can focus on one event or person, or on something that you learnt gradually in different situations.

3. Many cities in Europe are changing their traffic patterns by eliminating lanes for cars while opening more lanes for bicycles and battery-powered scooters and promoting public transportation. Some people like the idea of fewer cars in cities, but some business owners say that fewer cars means fewer customers. In addition, some residents say that taking public transportation is not always an option. Write a **for-and-against essay** about campaigns to restrict private car traffic in cities.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

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Etiqueta de l'alumne/a



Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans