



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'estudiant

Ubicació del tribunal

Número del tribunal

Etiqueta de qualificació

Etiqueta de correcció

Part 1: Listening comprehension

MICHAEL SMITH: A MICHELIN-STARRED CHEF FROM THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

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

accolades: reconeixements / reconocimientos

larder: rebost / despensa

to go for a wander: passejar / pasear

Ready?

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

[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 a la correcció			
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1. In which of the following restaurants has Michael Smith NOT worked? <input type="checkbox"/> The Three Chimneys. <input type="checkbox"/> The Three Witches. <input type="checkbox"/> Loch Bay. <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Print Café.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Where did Michael Smith work in a kitchen for the first time? <input type="checkbox"/> In the capital of Scotland. <input type="checkbox"/> On the west coast of Scotland. <input type="checkbox"/> In a village close to the Scottish Highlands. <input type="checkbox"/> In his hometown.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Did Michael Smith work in any restaurant kitchens outside Scotland? <input type="checkbox"/> No, although he considered moving to London. <input type="checkbox"/> No, he always worked in the Highlands and in Glasgow. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, he spent four years in London. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, he spent a few years at a café in France.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE? <input type="checkbox"/> Shirley Spear offered Smith the opportunity to work at The Three Chimneys. <input type="checkbox"/> Smith did not want to work on Skye, because he felt it was very remote. <input type="checkbox"/> Smith was looking for opportunities to work on Skye and contacted Shirley Spear to get advice. <input type="checkbox"/> Smith's wife went to check Skye out, because she was unsure about the new lifestyle for her family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. How long did it take Smith to open his own restaurant after his arrival at Skye? <input type="checkbox"/> Thirteen years. <input type="checkbox"/> Fifteen years. <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven years. <input type="checkbox"/> Sixteen years.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Did he open his new restaurant on Skye? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, because he was happy with his life on the isle. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but only because his kids asked him to do so. <input type="checkbox"/> No, because his wife and children wanted to discover new places. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, because it had always been his dream to open a restaurant on Skye.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. What does Dolores think about Smith's restaurant? <input type="checkbox"/> She thinks it is a pity that they serve simple food, such as chips. <input type="checkbox"/> She would prefer it to combine local products with international food. <input type="checkbox"/> She thinks the presentation of dishes could be improved. <input type="checkbox"/> She thinks it is appreciated by local people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Which of the following best summarises Smith's view of his job? <input type="checkbox"/> He prefers to get help in the kitchen to be able to enjoy the atmosphere of the restaurant. <input type="checkbox"/> He likes to do the cooking and sees a Michelin star as the result of combining good products and a lively atmosphere. <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes he gets annoyed by the other people working and eating at the restaurant. <input type="checkbox"/> He says being a chef is a rewarding profession since the job can be recognised with prizes such as a Michelin star.	<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 oral	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		

Part 2: Reading comprehension

STONE AGE BABIES HAD BETTER PARENTING THAN TODAY!

Modern life may have made many things easier, but scientists say that raising a child is certainly not one of them. A study of modern **hunter-gatherer** groups that has been recently published in the journal *Developmental Psychology* suggested that our Stone Age ancestors gave their children better childcare than we do today. Researchers from Cambridge University found that children among the Mbendjele BaYaka in the Republic of Congo not only received nine hours of care a day from up to 15 different caregivers, but also that crying children were attended to by either the mother or some individual in the mother's support network more than half of the time, this way giving the mums more time to rest. The study's authors say that these findings suggest that modern parenting methods may **be at odds** with children's evolutionary programmed needs.

Dr Nikhil Chaudhary, lead author of the study, says that **insights** into these modern hunter-gatherer societies can give us a lot of detail about how humans lived in the Stone Age, which is the period in human prehistory that covers 95 % of human technological prehistory. "For most of our evolutionary history, humans have lived as hunter-gatherers," said Dr Chaudhary. "Therefore, contemporary hunter-gatherer communities such as the Mbendjele BaYaka can offer valuable clues as to whether there are certain **childbearing systems** to which infants, and their mothers, may be psychologically adapted."

The Mbendjele BaYaka are a nomadic group who live in the jungles in the North of the Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo. They are a traditional hunter-gatherer society that practices hunting, fishing, **foraging**, and honey collection for sustenance. While some Mbendjele communities have become settled and integrated with local economies, many remain mobile and continue to inhabit the forest. Those that are still nomadic live in multifamily camps of between 20 to 80 individuals, consisting of a number of huts in which families live.

Evolutionary anthropologists stayed with the Mbendjele BaYaka between March and July 2014, observing children for 12 daylight hours and recording how often they were cared for and by whom. The researchers found that between 10 and 20 different caregivers would be involved in looking after a child and that a mother's support system would respond to more than half of their baby's crying episodes. Furthermore, children were almost never left alone and spent long periods of time in physical contact with adults or receiving close care from them. When children cried they were attended to in under 10 seconds in half of cases and in under 25 seconds 90 % of the time.

Older infants and adolescents were also often involved in caregiving, which the report's authors suggest gives them experience and helps reduce anxiety around parenting. This seems to point to the fact that children may be evolutionarily prepared to expect high levels of attention and physical contact from several different caregivers. However, in Western countries the provision of high-quality child support is limited, with parenting manuals often expecting babies to spend extended periods of time playing alone.

The study also notes that Stone Age societies may have better prioritized giving mothers a rest. In Western societies, the authors write, it is common for childcare to be used only to give parents time to go to work rather than time for themselves. This means that parents have no time to rest or recover, in total contrast to the parenting practices of both modern hunter-gatherers and our Neolithic ancestors. Co-author and child psychologist Dr Annie Swanepoel says that "support for mothers also has numerous benefits for children such as reducing the risk of neglect and abuse and improving maternal wellbeing, which in turn improves maternal care." And yet, throughout the whole of human history, it seems that parents have never been under such intense pressure and faced such a lack of support as they do in modern times.

Text adapted from an article by
William HUNTER. *The Daily Mail* [online] (November 13, 2023)

hunter-gatherer: caçador recolector / cazador-recolector

be at odds: estar en desacord / estar en desacuerdo

insight: perspectiva

childbearing system: sistema de criança / sistema de crianza

forage: recolectar al bosc / recolectar en el bosque

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 a la correcció			
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1. According to a recently published article in the journal <i>Developmental Psychology</i> , the Mbendjele BaYaka's parenting habits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> are against children's evolutionary needs.			
<input type="checkbox"/> involve helping mothers with childcare.			
<input type="checkbox"/> do not allow mothers much time to rest.			
<input type="checkbox"/> put children's evolutionary needs to test.			
2. The behavior of modern hunter-gatherer societies such as the Mbendjele BaYaka	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> can be used to understand better how our ancestors lived in the Stone Age.			
<input type="checkbox"/> is not representative of how humans lived during prehistory.			
<input type="checkbox"/> is the only possible way in which we can understand how humans lived in the Stone Age.			
<input type="checkbox"/> cannot help us understand how humans have lived during 95 % of human prehistory.			
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the text?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> All Mbendjele communities live isolated from the rest of civilization.			
<input type="checkbox"/> No Mbendjele families live with other families.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Some Mbendjele communities have stopped being nomadic.			
<input type="checkbox"/> All Mbendjele families continue to be nomadic.			
4. Evolutionary anthropologists that stayed with the Mbendjele BaYaka found that	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> only mothers would take care of babies when they cried.			
<input type="checkbox"/> it would take caregivers a long time to react to baby's crying episodes.			
<input type="checkbox"/> no one would respond to baby's crying episodes.			
<input type="checkbox"/> several caregivers would quickly take care of babies when they cried.			
5. In comparison to the Mbendjele BaYaka childcare practices, parenting in Western countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> does not involve spending a lot of time with babies.			
<input type="checkbox"/> always involves older infants and adolescents in caregiving.			
<input type="checkbox"/> increases older infants and adolescents' anxiety around childcare.			
<input type="checkbox"/> is based on employing more than ten caregivers for every child.			
6. In Western societies, childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> is exclusively used to ensure that parents have free time.			
<input type="checkbox"/> is often used to ensure that parents can work.			
<input type="checkbox"/> is never used to ensure that mothers can go back to work.			
<input type="checkbox"/> is always used to ensure that mothers have time to rest.			
7. Providing mothers with support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> improves maternal care but has no effect on children.			
<input type="checkbox"/> has very little effect on the mother's wellbeing.			
<input type="checkbox"/> has positive effects both on mothers and children.			
<input type="checkbox"/> is beneficial for children but does not improve maternal care.			
8. Which of the following statements is FALSE?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> In the present day, parents have more childcare pressure and less support than ever.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Parents have never been less supported and felt more childcare pressure than in modern times.			
<input type="checkbox"/> As regards childcare, there is more pressure and less support in modern times than in any other historical period.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Parents have had more support and less pressure for childcare in modern times than in any other historical period.			

	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%; height: 20px;" 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. With fast fashion, consumers are offered constantly changing collections at low prices, and encouraged to frequently buy and discard clothes. Do you follow fast fashion, or do you prefer more durable clothes? Write a **for-and-against essay** in which you explain the pros and cons of fast fashion.
2. You have bought several products online from a well-known website but some of them have not arrived while the ones which have are not in good condition. Write a **formal email** to customer service complaining about the service and requesting some compensation.
3. Write a **description** of a place you have been to or would like to visit. Explain where the place is, why it is special and what things you can see or do there. Do not forget to give your opinion or a recommendation.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

--	--

--	--

Etiqueta de l'estudiant



Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans



Proves d'accés a la universitat

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 5 - A

Qualificació		TR
Comprensió oral		
Comprensió escrita		
Redacció		
Suma de notes parcials		
Qualificació final		

Etiqueta de l'estudiant

Ubicació del tribunal

Número del tribunal

Etiqueta de qualificació

Etiqueta de correcció

Part 1: Listening comprehension

K-POP, MORE THAN JUST A MUSIC STYLE

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

billboard charts: llistes d'èxits musicals / listas de éxitos musicales

vacuum: buit / vació

boot camp: camp d'entrenament / campo de entrenamiento

pervades: impregna

a bill was passed: una llei va ser aprovada / una ley fue aprobada

infringement: infracció / infracción

Ready?

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

[Now listen to the interview.]

Part 2: Reading comprehension

WHAT YOUR JEANS CAN (AND DO) HIDE

Paris, Milan, New York... These are some of the world's most prestigious fashion **catwalks**. There, young women and men graciously parade to impress elite guests and TV watchers with the surprising, fabulous creativity of the most renowned fashion designers. Yet, regardless of the amazing costs of such shows, there is a hidden price that Mother Nature pays (and which is not included in the price tag).

Let's start with the case of innocent blue jeans: it takes around 7,500 litres of water to make just one single pair. Know what this means? It is equivalent to the amount of water the average person drinks over a period of seven years. That's just one of the many startling facts that emerge from recent environmental research, and which show the real cost of staying fashionable.

When we think of industries that have a harmful effect on the environment, manufacturing, energy, transport and even food production come to mind. But the fashion industry is considered by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to be the second most polluting industry in the world. In fact, according to UNCTAD, some 93 billion cubic metres of water—enough to meet the needs of five million people—are used by the fashion industry annually, and around half a million tons of microfibre, which is the equivalent of 3 million barrels of oil, are now being dumped into the ocean every year.

As for carbon emissions, the industry is responsible for more than all international flights and maritime shipping combined. "The dominant business model in the sector is that of 'fast fashion', whereby consumers are offered constantly changing collections at low prices, and encouraged to frequently buy and discard clothes," UNCTAD further explains. And it warns that the trend is responsible for "a plethora of negative social, economic and environmental impacts and, with clothing production doubling between 2000 and 2014, it is crucially important to ensure that clothes are produced as ethically and sustainably as possible."

For its part, UN Environment provides more conservative figures. It says that considering cotton production, manufacture, transport and washing, it takes 3,781 litres of water to make one pair of jeans. Furthermore, the process equates to around 33.4 kilograms of carbon equivalent emitted, like driving 111 kilometres or watching 246 hours of TV on a big screen. Even just washing our clothes releases plastic microfibres and other pollutants into the environment, contaminating our oceans and drinking water, and entering the food chain, UN Environment warns, and adds that around 20 % of global industrial water pollution is from **dyeing** and textile treatment.

Some studies estimate that the average garment is worn ten times before being discarded. Demand for clothing is projected to rise 2 % a year—but the number of times we wear a garment has dropped one third compared to the early 2000s. This waste costs money and the value of natural resources. Of the total fibre input used for clothing, 87 % is incinerated or sent to **landfill**. Overall, one garbage truck of textiles is landfilled or incinerated every second. The issue is so alarming that 10 different UN organisations joined forces through an Alliance for Sustainable Fashion, which seeks to halt the environmentally and socially destructive practices of fashion. Elisa Tonda, from UN Environment, explained this urgency: "The global production of clothing and footwear generates 8 % of the world's greenhouse gas emissions and, with manufacturing concentrated in Asia, the industry is mainly reliant on hard coal and natural gas to generate electricity. If we carry on with a business-as-usual approach, the greenhouse gas emissions from the industry will rise by almost 50 % by 2030."

Fashion today is about obsession with outward image and appearance. Rarely do we as consumers consider what's on the inside: the environmental cost. Now that we know, who will dare to take the bull by the horns?

Text adapted from an article by
Baher KAMAL. *Meer* [online] (1 April, 2019)

catwalk: passarella / pasarela
dye: teñir / teñir
landfill: abocador / vertedero

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. Social networks are everywhere, and you are probably a regular user of at least one of them. Select your favorite social network platform where you engage the most and write a **review** of it, including aspects such as overall user experience, specific features, content quality, community engagement, or any other aspect that stands out to you.
2. Many children participate in extracurricular activities (sports, foreign languages, arts and crafts, music...) beyond their academic commitments for many different reasons. Consider the potential benefits as well as the potential downsides of this practice and write a **for-and-against essay**.
3. Write a **narrative** about a day when you found yourself exploring a new and unfamiliar city. Describe the places you visited, the people you encountered, and any unexpected events that made the adventure memorable. Include details about how you moved around the city and what you learned from the experience.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

--	--

--	--

Etiqueta de l'estudiant



Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans