

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

THE RISE OF PREGNANT STAND-UP

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

stand-up: monòleg / monólogo

pregnant: embarassada / embarazada

stretch mark: estria / estría

booker: agent / agente

lactation: lactància / lactancia

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 al corrector/a			
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1. How does Udane feel about being a comedian? <input type="checkbox"/> She is disappointed with the profession. <input type="checkbox"/> She can tell it has both advantages and disadvantages. <input type="checkbox"/> It feels exactly the way she had imagined. <input type="checkbox"/> It is very time-consuming, so she cannot hang out as much as she used to.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Why does Udane not go to clubs or bars anymore? <input type="checkbox"/> Because she is pregnant and does not drink alcohol. <input type="checkbox"/> Because she does not have enough time. <input type="checkbox"/> Because she thinks there are more meaningful ways to pass the time. <input type="checkbox"/> Because she does not have any friends to go with.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. What is Udane's problem with the lights on stage? <input type="checkbox"/> They make her feel too hot. <input type="checkbox"/> They are blinding. <input type="checkbox"/> They are distracting. <input type="checkbox"/> They do not allow her to connect with the audience.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Which of the following is NOT true about Udane? <input type="checkbox"/> She talks about her pregnancy on stage. <input type="checkbox"/> She has a baby on the way. <input type="checkbox"/> She watches comedy on Netflix. <input type="checkbox"/> She lives in Los Angeles, like Kara Klenk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. What happened to Joan Rivers in 1967? <input type="checkbox"/> She was asked to keep her pregnancy a secret. <input type="checkbox"/> She had to dress up as if she were pregnant. <input type="checkbox"/> Some bookers asked her to hide her daughter Melissa among the audience. <input type="checkbox"/> She was not allowed to perform on television because she was pregnant.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. According to Udane, female comics <input type="checkbox"/> have outnumbered male comedians recently. <input type="checkbox"/> typically pursue other careers when they start having babies. <input type="checkbox"/> do not tend to get pregnant. <input type="checkbox"/> are more frequent today than they used to be.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Which of the following best summarizes Amy Schumer's experience? <input type="checkbox"/> She had a pregnancy complication on a flight to New York. <input type="checkbox"/> She had to cancel some shows because of a medical condition. <input type="checkbox"/> She was not allowed to fly when she was pregnant, but she did. <input type="checkbox"/> She decided not to travel to prevent a difficult pregnancy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. What does Udane think about using pregnancy on stage? <input type="checkbox"/> She finds it hilarious and hopes the trend will last forever. <input type="checkbox"/> She is unsure about the phenomenon lasting much because audiences complain about it. <input type="checkbox"/> She hopes that people will normalize the image of a pregnant woman on stage. <input type="checkbox"/> She thinks it is outrageous that people laugh at expectant moms.	<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: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		

Part 2: Reading comprehension

DANCE LIKE YOU'RE IN *BRIDGERTON*, PLAY *SQUID GAME*: WHY ARE IMMERSIVE EXPERIENCES BOOMING?

Welcome to the age of immersion. Last summer saw the launch of *Stranger Things* and *Tomb Raider* “experiences” in London, and an *Alice in Wonderland* “immersive cocktail experience” in Sheffield. By September, fans were able to re-enact Netflix’s *Squid Game* at Immersive Gamebox venues in London, Essex and Manchester. In the coming weeks, London will also host an experience based on the horror franchise *Saw*, while Cheshire will see thousands visit *Harry Potter: A Forbidden Forest Experience*. And that’s without mentioning the boom in immersive art experiences, the most recent of which — *Frameless* — has just opened in central London.

The **buzzword** everyone will tell you is *immersive-interactive*. As a small number of companies dominate the cultural landscape, it seems that each wants to build its own mini-Disneyland. But why are we suddenly obsessed with stepping into the screen? In an increasingly dark world, are we seeking escapism? Or do we just want loads of cool Instagrammable pictures?

“It’s really driven by a desire to find new ways to connect with our members and fans around the world,” says Greg Lombardo, head of live experiences at Netflix. The streaming service lost almost a million subscribers between April and July last year after subscription fees increased by £1 a month. The company is seemingly diversifying its income — tickets to *Stranger Things: The Experience* cost £52 per person, £62 on a Saturday. “We really wanted to offer people a chance to feel like they were the hero of that story, that they had the powers,” Lombardo says. Guests are divided into different coloured teams and allocated a hand gesture they can use to remotely crush cans, unlock doors and battle monsters as they wander *Stranger Things*-inspired sets. The experience features exclusive **footage** from the show’s actors as well as live actors who interact with the audience. Why do more and more people seek this out? Lombardo says the *Stranger Things* experience attracts all ages, while guests of *The Queen’s Ball* — a party based on Netflix’s hit show *Bridgerton* — are 87 % women aged 18-45. It is a prom for adults and some people even join fan-created social media groups to discuss how to prepare for the event.

Elizabeth Cohen is a communications professor at West Virginia University who studies audience responses to different types of media. She says fans have always wanted to enter fictional worlds but the internet allowed them to get their voices heard. “I think the internet made ‘geeking out’ more mainstream,” she says. “And what is mainstream is also more profitable.” Cohen says immersion is psychologically gratifying because people connect with others, relieve stress and get creative. Just as we can both watch and play sports, Cohen says we can now watch and play with shows. Does this mean we’re big babies? “Sports fans often go to great lengths to dress up in support of their team, put on face paint, collect memorabilia,” Cohen says. “But I’ve never heard anyone suggest that sports fandom was infantilising, so why is there a double standard for pop culture?”

Millions have been invested into immersion, but some experiences are rougher around the edges than others. Many last an hour — meaning prices seem high when you consider a whole day ticket to Disneyland Paris can cost just £50. It remains to be seen whether they will attract repeat customers, or if they’ll quickly become associated with the forced fun of work socials and first dates. Or perhaps high inflation will only increase the desire to step into the screen. If you think about shows like *Stranger Things* or *Bridgerton*, they are escapist stories. They allow us to forget, for a moment, things that might be more challenging in our lives.

Text adapted from an article by Amelia TAIT.
The Guardian [online] (October 14, 2022)

buzzword: paraula de moda / palabra de moda
footage: escenes filmades / escenas filmadas

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.	In this text, the word <i>immersion</i> (and <i>immersive</i>) refers to <input type="checkbox"/> social gatherings where people can meet famous pop culture Instagrammers. <input type="checkbox"/> leisure experiences where people can interact with series or movies scenes. <input type="checkbox"/> social experiences where people can meet and talk to Disney characters. <input type="checkbox"/> leisure experiences where people can go on spectacular roller-coasters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	In the second paragraph, the author of the text <input type="checkbox"/> wonders why Disneyland is opening new franchises for adolescents. <input type="checkbox"/> wonders why adolescents are obsessed with movies and series. <input type="checkbox"/> wonders if immersion experiences make young adults become childish. <input type="checkbox"/> wonders why immersion experiences are popular now.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Netflix <input type="checkbox"/> has incorporated new ways of making profits. <input type="checkbox"/> is making profits only through subscriptions. <input type="checkbox"/> is offering its subscribers monthly discounts. <input type="checkbox"/> is contacting <i>Stranger Things</i> fans around the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Which of the following is NOT true about the <i>Stranger Things</i> experience? <input type="checkbox"/> Entrance fees are cheaper on weekdays. <input type="checkbox"/> Guests can walk around sets inspired by the series. <input type="checkbox"/> Only the show's actors take part in it. <input type="checkbox"/> Guests can pretend to fight against monsters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<i>The Queen's Ball</i> <input type="checkbox"/> attracts female <i>Bridgerton</i> fans of several ages. <input type="checkbox"/> has boosted the number of <i>Bridgerton</i> viewers. <input type="checkbox"/> is especially popular with men over 50. <input type="checkbox"/> requires attendees to meet on a social media group first.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Elizabeth Cohen thinks that <input type="checkbox"/> immersive experiences can become stressful for guests. <input type="checkbox"/> the fans' contact with the fictional world has become normal. <input type="checkbox"/> fictional immersive experiences should be based on sports. <input type="checkbox"/> the fans' participation in immersive experiences should be streamed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Why does there seem to be a double standard for pop culture? <input type="checkbox"/> Because immersion tends to be criticised more often than sports fandom. <input type="checkbox"/> Because immersion experiences are never considered childish. <input type="checkbox"/> Because people tend to make fun of sports fans who dress up. <input type="checkbox"/> Because pop culture fandom helps people connect with their heroes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Immersion experiences <input type="checkbox"/> will become symbolic of first dates and work gatherings. <input type="checkbox"/> have come to stay. <input type="checkbox"/> are becoming more expensive due to increasing inflation. <input type="checkbox"/> give people the chance to escape from real difficulties.	<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: 100px; 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. Young people spend a lot of time texting and playing on their smartphones, sometimes over three hours a day. Write a **blog entry** encouraging alternative activities that may be interesting for young people and prevent them from using their smartphones so much every day.
2. Travelling by plane helps you make the most of your holiday by taking you places with speed and efficient use of time. However, it is said that emissions from aviation are a significant contributor to climate change. How do you think we should handle this situation? Write an **opinion essay** about it for your local paper.
3. Imagine you've gone to one of the immersion shows described in the Reading comprehension text (Part 2). Write an **email** to a friend in which you explain the experience and suggest you both go together in the near future.

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 5 - 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

CHOCOLATE AND VALENTINE'S DAY: A SWEET STORY

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

whip: fujetejar / azotar

elixir: elixir

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 al corrector/a			
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1. Where and when did St. Valentine's Day celebrations originate? <input type="checkbox"/> With the Romans before Christ. <input type="checkbox"/> With the Spaniards in Mexico during the colonial period. <input type="checkbox"/> In 17 th century England with King Charles II. <input type="checkbox"/> In 19 th century England with Queen Victoria.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Which of the following best describes who Valentine was? <input type="checkbox"/> A Roman Emperor from the third century A.D. <input type="checkbox"/> A martyr who was executed in ancient Rome. <input type="checkbox"/> A character in Canterbury Tales. <input type="checkbox"/> The author of Canterbury Tales.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Who first introduced chocolate to Europe? <input type="checkbox"/> The Spanish. <input type="checkbox"/> The French. <input type="checkbox"/> Casanova, the Italian adventurer. <input type="checkbox"/> The British.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. What did Europeans use to think chocolate was good for? <input type="checkbox"/> They thought it was a medicine to make people stronger. <input type="checkbox"/> They thought it was good as a cream to make skin softer. <input type="checkbox"/> They thought it was an aid in sexual activity. <input type="checkbox"/> They thought it could be used to better preserve food, like sugar or salt.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Which of the following is TRUE? <input type="checkbox"/> In the 18 th century, a very few rich Europeans drank chocolate. <input type="checkbox"/> In the 18 th century, chocolate was widely eaten as candy in Europe. <input type="checkbox"/> In 17 th century Britain, hot chocolate was a very common drink. <input type="checkbox"/> Chocolate first became popular in Europe in France.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. When did chocolate candy bars first appear? <input type="checkbox"/> In the middle of the 17 th century, under King Charles II in Britain. <input type="checkbox"/> In the middle of the 19 th century, in Britain. <input type="checkbox"/> In the middle of the 19 th century, in Spain. <input type="checkbox"/> At the beginning of the 20 th century, in the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Which of the following occurred first? <input type="checkbox"/> J.S. Fry & Sons made individual, cream-filled chocolates. <input type="checkbox"/> Cadbury sold chocolates in pretty boxes. <input type="checkbox"/> Cadbury created heart-shaped boxes for chocolates. <input type="checkbox"/> Americans decorated boxes of chocolates with roses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. What differentiated Cadbury's chocolates from those made by others? <input type="checkbox"/> They were sold by weight by street vendors. <input type="checkbox"/> They were made with cream fillings. <input type="checkbox"/> They were sold in heart-shaped boxes that could be kept. <input type="checkbox"/> They were made with cacao butter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

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

Part 2: Reading comprehension

HOW GLOBAL CLIMATE TARGETS ARE SET AND WHAT THEY MEAN

How much warming can the world bear? This question was one of the main issues discussed at the past UN climate change **summit**, known as COP26, in Glasgow, Scotland.

Six years ago, when countries came together in Paris for the COP21 summit, at which the Paris climate accord was shaped, they committed to limit the global average temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius (2C) above pre-industrial levels. However, even though the 2015 agreement set 2C as the minimum, it also suggested that countries should push for a more ambitious goal: 1.5C. But not all countries agreed, with oil and gas producing Saudi Arabia among the countries complaining about the more ambitious targets. Some officials argued that countries should maintain the less ambitious target so that they were not set up for failure.

A preliminary draft of the COP26 agreement reaffirmed the Paris agreement's goal: limit Earth's warming to well below 2C and **pursue** a target of 1.5C. But it did not commit to meeting the 1.5C mark. The difference between the two targets may seem small, but they represent different levels of effort for countries trying to limit their carbon footprints, and very divergent **outcomes** for the planet. A study released by the UK Met Office, Britain's national weather service, found that 1 billion people could face heat stress, a potentially fatal combination of heat and humidity, if temperatures rise by 2C.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a UN body responsible for evaluating the scientific research on climate change, has warned that even an increase of 1.5C of global warming would result in significant differences, with increased heat waves and short cold seasons. The IPCC has found that an extreme heat event that would have occurred once per decade without human influence, would happen 4 times a decade with 1.5C of warming, and with 2C of warming there would be 5 extreme heat events.

The IPCC has also noted that the relative sea level will probably continue to rise throughout the 21st century and beyond. If temperatures do not increase more than 1.5C, over the next 2000 years sea levels could rise by as much as 3 meters, but it could be double that if temperatures grow by 2C, and be even worse if ice sheets in Antarctica become destabilized. Although a 2C increase would result in the number of people living in areas affected by extreme heat stress rising from 68 million today to 1 billion, a 4C rise could affect half of Earth's population.

In their latest report, the IPCC estimated that the world would probably reach the 1.5C mark by 2040. Global temperatures would initially be 1.5C higher by the middle of the century, and then fall as emissions were cut further. This could avoid some of the worst outcomes. If nothing is done, the world might see a rise of 4.4C by the year 2100—with an extreme impact on life on Earth.

Text adapted from an article on *The Washington Post* (November 10, 2021)

summit: cimera / cumbre

pursue: perseguir

outcome: resultat / resultado

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.	At the COP21 summit, countries <input type="checkbox"/> agreed to limit Paris global climate change. <input type="checkbox"/> agreed to limit the increase in global temperatures to 2C. <input type="checkbox"/> agreed to discuss oil and gas production. <input type="checkbox"/> agreed to return to pre-industrial temperature levels.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The most ambitious target at the Paris climate summit <input type="checkbox"/> was agreed to by all countries in the world. <input type="checkbox"/> was signed by Saudi Arabia. <input type="checkbox"/> was considered too difficult to reach by a number of countries. <input type="checkbox"/> would still result in the death of 1 billion people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	The 1.5C mark <input type="checkbox"/> was a firm commitment at the COP26 summit in Glasgow. <input type="checkbox"/> represents a major difference with respect to the 2C target. <input type="checkbox"/> guarantees the maximum reduction in a country's carbon footprint. <input type="checkbox"/> will have no effect on a country's carbon footprint.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	What prediction has the IPCC made? <input type="checkbox"/> There will be 5 extreme heat events in the next decade if no action is taken. <input type="checkbox"/> Heat waves will become more frequent in the future. <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat events will become increasingly rare if the 1.5C mark is met. <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat events will happen once a year even if there is no rise in temperature.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Which of the following is TRUE? <input type="checkbox"/> The relative sea level will probably keep on falling in this century. <input type="checkbox"/> Sea levels could decrease by more than 3 meters over the next 2000 years. <input type="checkbox"/> If ice sheets in Antarctica become destabilized, sea levels will rise. <input type="checkbox"/> If temperatures rise by 2C, 2 billion people will die.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	The number of people living in areas of extreme heat stress <input type="checkbox"/> might rise to a million if the temperature increases 2C. <input type="checkbox"/> might rise to a hundred million if the temperature increases 4C. <input type="checkbox"/> doesn't reach a hundred million today. <input type="checkbox"/> will represent most of the world's population with a 4C rise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	What are the IPCC estimates for the remainder of the 21 st century? <input type="checkbox"/> Global warming would not be recorded until 2040. <input type="checkbox"/> Temperatures might start declining after 2050 if action is taken. <input type="checkbox"/> Temperatures might keep on increasing after 2050 even if emissions are cut. <input type="checkbox"/> Global warming might be stopped before the middle of the century.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	What does the IPCC predict will happen if no climate action is taken now? <input type="checkbox"/> Life on Earth will remain unaffected. <input type="checkbox"/> Temperatures might rise by more than 4C by the end of the century. <input type="checkbox"/> Global warming effects will not be as serious as expected. <input type="checkbox"/> There will be a 4.4C temperature rise by 2040.	<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: 100px; 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]

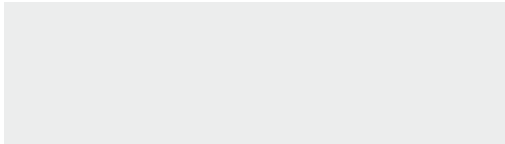
1. You and your family went on holiday and rented an apartment through an online booking website. The apartment was not located where it was supposed to be, was in bad condition and did not include all the facilities that were described on the website. Write a **complaint email** to the Customer Service department of the booking agency and ask for some kind of compensation.
2. Environmental fines are often imposed on industries and companies and even polluting vehicle owners but hardly ever on individual citizens who do not recycle or respect the environment. Given the world's climate situation, should governments start making individual citizens pay environmental fines? For example, should people report to the government on their neighbours who do not recycle, or who still have traditional light bulbs and not LEDs? Would this be good for society? Write a **for-and-against essay**.
3. Hobbies are often overlooked by parents because they want their kids to do well in school. As a result, hobbies are usually not considered to be important. Can some hobbies be turned into a class taught in schools? How do you think parents should act towards kids who care more about their hobbies than getting good grades? Write an **opinion essay**.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

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Etiqueta de l'alumne/a



Institut
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Catalans