



Prova de batxillerat per a l'accés a la Universitat (PBAU)

Prueba de bachillerato para el acceso a la Universidad (PBAU)

Anglès II / *Inglés II*

Instruccions generals:

- No podeu llegir l'enunciat fins que el professor no us autoritzi.
- No us podeu moure del lloc per demanar dubtes sobre l'examen, sinó que heu de fer-ho des del vostre lloc.
- Durant l'examen no està permès emprar telèfon mòbil (l'haureu de tenir apagat dins la bossa), rellotge ni qualsevol altre dispositiu electrònic.
- Recordau aferrar l'etiqueta identificadora al full de respostes als llocs indicats.
- Recordau que durant l'examen no està permès passar cap tipus de material a una altra persona.
- Si acabau la prova abans que expiri el temps assignat, heu d'aixecar el braç per esperar instruccions.

Instrucciones generales:

- No puede leer el enunciado hasta que el profesor lo autorice.
- No puede moverse del sitio para preguntar dudas sobre el examen, tiene que hacerlo desde el lugar en el que está sentado.
- Durante el examen no está permitido utilizar teléfono móvil (tiene que estar apagado dentro de la bolsa), reloj ni cualquier otro dispositivo electrónico.
- Recuerde pegar las etiquetas identificativas en la hoja de respuestas en los lugares indicados.
- Recuerde que durante el examen no está permitido pasar ningún tipo de material a otra persona.
- Si termina la prueba antes de que acabe el tiempo, debe levantar el brazo para esperar instrucciones.



Please answer the following 6 questions:

1) True/False; 2) Reading comprehension; 3) Vocabulary; 4) Grammar; 5) Phonetics, and 6) Composition. You can choose any of these 6 questions from the two exam options given (A or B). Note that you have only 2 possible options per question. When questions are composed of different subsections [i.e. questions 1 (True/False), 3 (Vocabulary), 4 (Grammar) and 5 (Phonetics)], you necessarily have to answer all the subsections of the chosen question without exception. Be careful not to separate or mix the different subsections of any question between the two options.

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes. Total score: 10 points.

OPCIÓ A

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions in English. USE YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

How delivery apps created 'the Netflix of food ordering'

Husband and wife, Emre Uzundag and Yonca Cubuk, say they are now "living their small dream", all thanks to a food delivery app. The Turkish couple moved to New York in 2020, and due to coronavirus they found themselves stuck in their small apartment in Brooklyn. Homesick, they started to cook more and more Turkish food, to help them cope with the stresses of lockdown. They then moved on to cooking meals for friends around the city, and Ms Cubuk says the feedback was incredibly positive. Therefore, despite neither of the pair having worked as a professional chef before, last year they decided to take the plunge, and signed their business up to a new food delivery app called Woodspoon.

While the huge market-leading delivery apps, such as Just Eat, Deliveroo, Uber Eats and DoorDash (the biggest in the US) now list many large restaurant chains, Woodspoon's business model is entirely different. It was launched at the start of 2020 to link home cooks - people literally cooking from the kitchen in their house or apartment - to customers who want a fresh, homemade takeaway, rather than something from a chain restaurant. You order via the Woodspoon app, which sends the details to the relevant home chef. Then, when the food has been cooked, it is picked up and delivered by a Woodspoon driver. Currently available across New York City and into New Jersey, with more than 120 cooks currently on its books, it will soon expand to Philadelphia.

Emre Uzundag and Yonca Cubuk's BanBan Anatolian Home Cooking is now available via the app four days a week, while on the other three days they work on new recipes. Ms Cubuk says that they are so busy that they recently had to work on their fourth wedding anniversary. Yet, thanks to Woodspoon, they do not have to go to the expense of renting a commercial premise. Woodspoon's co-founder, Lee Reschef, says that launching at the same time as the start of the pandemic actually proved to be helpful. "We were fortunate enough to help a lot of restaurant workers that needed to find a new line of income", she says. Before home chefs are accepted by Woodspoon they have to show proof of food safety training, and the company sends someone out to carry out an inspection of their kitchen. The chefs also have to register their business with the relevant local authority, and be subjected to official food hygiene tests.

With the pandemic closing restaurants for long periods of time, the past two years has been boom time for takeaway delivery apps. But does the continuing growth of delivery apps put more pressure on physical restaurants and takeaways already struggling to stay afloat? UK food and restaurant critic, Andy Hayler, says that certain foods, such as curry are well suited for delivery. While others, such as French and Japanese cuisine, struggle in takeaway form because the dishes are supposed to be well presented on a restaurant plate, and not be carried in transit in a plastic container.

Adapted from BBC News, January 2022



1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Explain WHY using your own words OR finding evidence in the text. NO marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE. (1 point)

a) Emre Uzundag and Yonca Cubuk had both prior working experience as professional chefs before launching their food delivery app. (0.5)

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b) Andy Hayler believes French food is not suitable for delivery. (0.5)

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2. In your own words and based on the ideas from the text, answer the following question. NO marks are given for personal opinions or responses copied directly from the text. (1 point)

What is the main difference between Woodspoon's business model and that of other popular food delivery apps?

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3. Find in the text words or phrases which mean the same as the ones below. In the case of verbs, ONLY infinitive forms will be accepted (1 point):

1) Money that you earn from your work or that you receive from investments. (0.25)

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2) A place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes. (0.25)

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3) To decide to do something important or risky, especially after thinking about it for a long time. (0.25)

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4) Feeling sad and alone because you are far from home. (0.25)

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4. Follow the instructions for each question and answer them (2 points):

4.1. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (0.5)

At the restaurant.

Waiter: Good evening, sir! you ready
..... (order)?

Customer: Yes, I'll have the French onion soup.

Waiter: And for your main course?

Customer: Hmm. I'm not sure.

Waiter: I (suggest) the lemon-roasted salmon?

Customer: Ok, that sounds fine. I'll have the salmon. Thanks!

4.2. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. (0.5)

a) When they decided to start their own business they received lots of
..... (encourage) from family and friends.

b) The waiter spilt some red wine on my jacket. That was
..... (care) of him.

4.3. Fill the blanks in the following two sentences with a phrasal verb that means the same as the verb in brackets. (0.5)

a) I thought I had lost my credit card but it (appear, to be found) at my mum's home.

b) She was about to enter the restaurant but the strange smell coming from the kitchen her..... (discourage, make somebody not want it).

4.4. Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech. (0.5)

'When would you like to have dinner?', he asked us.

He asked

5. Look at the highlighted part of the words below. Three of the words in each line (A, B, C, D) contain the same sound. Circle the word which contains a different sound (1 point):

5.1. A) man B) lack C) hard D) band (0.25)

5.2. A) toy B) boil C) point D) toe (0.25)

5.3. A) which B) whole C) where D) what (0.25)

5.4. A) robbed B) liked C) stopped D) reached (0.25)

OPCIÓ B

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions in English. USE YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Why a texted 'yup' feels so negative

"*Thank you, great job*". Seeing this simple phrase in an email should make me happy – yet, without the warmth of an exclamation point, I feel a twinge of panic, even sadness. I understand different work and social cultures have different communication norms, yet part of my brain is working double-time to understand the meaning of that *great job*, minus punctuation. Did I do something wrong to deserve a frigid response? Was it frigid at all? Of course, I am not alone in applying microscopic scrutiny to words or phrases and their punctuation over email and chat. The way we use written language changes constantly. Not every phrase is loaded, yet we tend to be shocked when certain short words and phrases show up in our inbox or chat windows, unpunctuated: "sure", "OK", "fine", "yup", "no prob", "gotcha", or even "yes", "no", "thank you", and "sorry". What is it about these short, common words and phrases that lend themselves to such varied interpretation when written?

There is a big difference between dropping a casual, "OK" or "sure" in an in-person conversation versus sending the same word in text. This is because when we speak to others in person, we are using and interpreting countless subtle cues. "In a face-to-face or synchronous conversation, where we have our voices and our faces to use, something like 'sure' would be accompanied with a facial expression or a tone of voice to give extra context cues", says Michelle McSweeney, US-based linguist. "We assume that our conversation partners know what we're trying to say", she adds. Many of these words are actually designed to be ambiguous in the first place. Naturally, this ambiguity lends itself to misinterpretation, particularly when we are communicating digitally with people we do not know well, explains McSweeney.

One way we try to deal with the challenges of digital communication is by using additional markers to clarify our short-form chats. "Punctuation signs (along with emojis) are a set of resources we use to try and inscribe subtle interpersonal meaning", says Erika Darics, applied linguist at the University of Groningen in the Netherlands. The use of punctuation and emoji to infuse chats with emotion has become so normal we have come to expect it, which means we attach more weight to each little exclamation. And when it is absent, our brains rush to explain why.

Nevertheless, how we interpret certain words and types of punctuation often depends on our age and how we first used the internet. Everyone has grown up with a different relationship to the internet; some people saw the beginning, while others have not lived a moment of their lives without it. This has created different types of "Internet People", according to internet linguist Gretchen McCulloch. A crucial difference among these types of Internet People is how they first used the internet, and subsequently learned its social etiquette. Each set of Internet People have different norms. Ultimately, it is all about differences in communication styles, and learning what constitutes politeness in any given digital room. Therefore, remember, you do not always have to overthink it.

Adapted from *BBC News*, December 2021



1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Explain WHY using your own words OR finding evidence in the text. NO marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE. (1 point)

a) People are usually surprised with unpunctuated short words and phrases that might appear in the texts they receive. (0.5)

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b) Most short, common written words and phrases are meant to have a very definite and clear meaning. (0.5)

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2. In your own words and based on the ideas from the text, answer the following question. NO marks are given for *personal opinions* or *responses copied directly from the text*. (1 point)

According to researchers, what is the main difference between using a short, common word in a face-to-face conversation and using it in a written text?

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3. Find in the text words or phrases which mean the same as the ones below. In the case of verbs, ONLY *infinitive forms* will be accepted (1 point):

1) To hurry to do something. (0.25)

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2) Not obvious, and therefore difficult to notice. (0.25)

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3) Cold, unfriendly or hostile. (0.25)

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4) To think about something too much or in too much detail. (0.25)

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4. Follow the instructions for each question and answer them (2 points):

4.1. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (0.5)

A: Tom, you (reply) to Ann's e-mail?

B: No, not yet.

A: Well, you (do) it as soon as possible. She wants to know what time we are arriving in London.

4.2. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. (0.5)

a) I think he's really (annoy) at me for sending such an informal e-mail to our company partners in Japan.

b) Oh, no! We haven't received the parcel order yet. It's unbelievable! They are really.....! (hope)

4.3. Join the following two sentences with a relative pronoun. (0.5)

Pamela works in an advertising agency. She got the job two months ago.

Pamela

4.4. Rewrite the following sentence using the 2nd conditional form. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. (0.5)

'I won't be able to meet you tomorrow afternoon because I have lots of emails to answer'.

If I.....

5. Look at the highlighted part of the words below. Three of the words in each line (A, B, C, D) contain the same sound. Circle the word which contains a different sound (1 point):

5.1. A) saw B) bone C) cold D) bold (0.25)

5.2. A) eye B) hide C) charm D) pie (0.25)

5.3. A) history B) honour C) hotel D) behind (0.25)

5.4. A) folded B) wanted C) counted D) retired (0.25)

