

**PROVES D'ACCÉS A LA UNIVERSITAT**

**PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD**

<b>CONVOCATÒRIA: JUNY 2014</b>	<b>CONVOCATORIA: JUNIO 2014</b>
<b>ANGLÈS</b>	<b>INGLÉS</b>

**BAREM DE L'EXAMEN:**

BAREMO DEL EXAMEN:

**OPCIÓ A/OPCIÓN A**

**Part A. Reading Comprehension.**

**Read the following text:**

**RESEARCH SHIP TRAPPED IN ANTARCTIC ICE  
BECAUSE OF WEATHER, NOT CLIMATE CHANGE**

The Russian ship Akademik Shokalskiy is stuck in the Antarctic, in an area where there has been an increase in sea ice extent since the late 1970s, making ship operations difficult. Is this situation evidence that global warming is exaggerated?

The impact of climate change on ice at both poles is complex. Actually, the two polar regions have experienced very different trends in ice extent. Arctic sea ice has been declining in extent in every month of the year, with the maximum loss of almost 14% per decade being found in September. In contrast, sea ice extent around the Antarctic has increased in every month of the year with the largest increase being almost 4% per decade in March.

The reasons for the trends in sea ice are still being debated. However, for the Arctic it is estimated that the emission of greenhouse gases has contributed 50–60% of the decline of Arctic sea ice. The remaining contribution is believed to come from natural variability. But in the Antarctic the reason for the increase in ice is less clear. The pattern of sea ice change around the Antarctic is dominated by a decrease to the west of the Antarctic Peninsula and an increase across the Ross Sea, which can be attributed to more storm activity between these two areas and to the strength and direction of the winds. This pattern of change is consistent with the increasing temperatures observed over the west Antarctica, where temperatures have risen as much as anywhere in the southern hemisphere.

Adapted from an article by John Turner, [theguardian.com](http://theguardian.com), 3 January 2014

**I. Answer the following questions using your own words but taking into account the information in the text. (2 points: 1 point each)**

- a. Why is the impact of climate change on ice at both poles complex?
- b. Which factors influence the patterns of sea ice change in the Antarctic?

**II. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Identify the part of the text that supports your answer by copying the exact passage on the answer sheet. (1.5 points: 0.5 each)**

- a. The Arctic region has had an increase of sea ice throughout the year, and mainly in September.
- b. Scientists know the causes of the trends in sea ice.
- c. The decrease in sea ice in the west of the Antarctic Peninsula can be attributed to higher temperatures.

**III. Find a synonym for each of the four definitions below from these six options. (1 point: 0.25 each)**

*impact      actually      declining      loss      strength      remaining*

- a. indeed
- b. force
- c. effect
- d. decreasing

**IV. Choose a, b, or c, in each question below. Only one choice is correct. (1.5 points: 0.5 each)**

1. Ship operations in the Antarctic...

- a) have not varied since the late 1970s.
- b) do not depend on the amount of ice in the area.
- c) are not easy because the sea ice in the area has increased.

2. Greenhouse gas emissions are estimated...

- a) to have contributed to the decrease of sea ice in the two polar regions
- b) to have contributed partly to the decrease of sea ice in the Arctic.
- c) to come from natural variability.

3. Sea ice in the Antarctic has declined in extent...

- a) across the Ross Sea.
- b) in the west of the Peninsula.
- c) in the southern region.

**Part B. Write a 130 to 150-word composition. (4 points)**

How is climate change affecting us?

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**BAREM DE L'EXAMEN:**

**BAREMO DEL EXAMEN:**

**OPCIÓ B/OPCIÓN B**

**Part A. Reading Comprehension.**

**Read the following text:**

**RURAL AMERICANS HAVE INFERIOR INTERNET ACCESS**

The 260 residents of Ten Sleep, Wyoming, drive at least 26 miles to buy groceries and 112 to catch a plane. You wouldn't expect an Internet entrepreneur to launch a startup here. But in 2006, Kent Holiday did just that, opening Eleutian Technology, where local teachers tutor Asian students in English through live online videos. He now employs about 500 teachers around the region.

Holiday was visiting his in-laws when he noticed the local telephone utility laying fiber-optic cable: Ten Sleep was getting high-speed Internet. In 2011, President Obama used Eleutian as an example of the Internet's effects on rural economic development: "For local businesses, broadband access is helping them grow, prosper and compete in a global economy."

But such access – the basic modern infrastructure many city-folk take for granted – is far from universal. Of the 19 million Americans who lack broadband access 14.5 million live in rural areas. Thirty percent of Indians living on reservations also lack access.

The more densely populated a place is, the more likely it is to have fast, affordable Internet. When people live far apart, service providers don't profit enough to cover the costs of building and maintaining the physical infrastructure. If they do provide access, it's often at higher prices and slower speeds than in urban areas. In the rural West, where 2 million people lack broadband access, topography is also a barrier. Mountains and narrow valleys can block signals from wireless towers and satellites and make it difficult to install fiber-optic cables.

Adapted from an article by Emily Guerin, *High Country News*, 3 February 2014

**I. Answer the following questions using your own words but taking into account the information in the text. (2 points: 1 point each)**

- a. According to President Obama, how can broadband access favour local economic development?
- b. Why is it difficult to get broadband access in rural areas?

**II. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Identify the part of the text that supports your answer by copying the exact passage on the answer sheet. (1.5 points: 0.5 each)**

- a. In theory, the population and location of Ten Sleep are not attractive characteristics for Internet entrepreneurs.
- b. Around 75% of the American population without broadband access lives in rural areas.
- c. Signals from wireless towers and satellites are always accessible.

**III. Find a synonym for each of the four definitions below from these six options. (1 point: 0.25 each)**

*groceries    entrepreneur    prosper    lack    provide    barrier*

- a. succeed
- b. supply
- c. businessperson
- d. food

**IV. Choose a, b, or c, in each question below. Only one choice is correct. (1.5 points: 0.5 each)**

1. Eleutian Technology employs teachers living in...
  - a) many different parts in the world.
  - b) Ten Sleep only.
  - c) Wyoming.
2. Holiday discovered that...
  - a) broadband Internet connection was being laid in Ten Sleep.
  - b) people at Ten Sleep were getting new telephone lines.
  - c) people at Ten Sleep had access to cable TV.
3. In areas which are not densely populated, Internet service providers offer...
  - a) the same prices and speed as in densely populated areas.
  - b) better prices and speed than in densely populated areas.
  - c) worse prices and speed than in densely populated areas.

**Part B. Write a 130 to 150-word composition. (4 points)**

Could you live in a world without access to the Internet?