

## Part 1: Listening comprehension

### WE'LL BE ON MARS AGAIN!

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

*spacecraft, craft*: nau espacial, nau / nave espacial, nave

*layer*: capa

*gust of wind*: cop de vent / golpe de viento

*shield*: escut / escudo

*quake*: terratrèmol / terremoto

*seismometer*: sismòmetre / sismómetro

Ready?

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

[Now listen to the interview.]



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## 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. The InSight mission is unique in that it will investigate<br><input type="checkbox"/> the geology of the interior of Mars.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Mars' surface and atmosphere.<br><input type="checkbox"/> whether Mars can support human life.<br><input type="checkbox"/> the early history of Mars' atmosphere.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. According to Dr. Halliday, this mission will help scientists understand how<br><input type="checkbox"/> the activity of volcanoes developed on Earth millions of years ago.<br><input type="checkbox"/> layers of different types of rocks were formed on Earth.<br><input type="checkbox"/> rocks separate into different layers.<br><input type="checkbox"/> long ago planets like Mars and the Earth were formed. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Why does the InSight spacecraft need to stay in one place?<br><input type="checkbox"/> To detect quakes.<br><input type="checkbox"/> To detect wind.<br><input type="checkbox"/> To avoid making noise.<br><input type="checkbox"/> To avoid breaking instruments.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The seismometer of the Viking spacecraft<br><input type="checkbox"/> could not detect Mars quakes well.<br><input type="checkbox"/> could not measure wind gusts well.<br><input type="checkbox"/> was better than the one on the InSight lander.<br><input type="checkbox"/> was handled by astronauts.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The InSight makes use of a shield<br><input type="checkbox"/> to help put the InSight instruments underground.<br><input type="checkbox"/> to protect the seismometer from wind gusts.<br><input type="checkbox"/> to protect astronauts while they drill holes.<br><input type="checkbox"/> to protect the spacecraft from seismic waves.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The choice of the InSight's landing location was partially determined by<br><input type="checkbox"/> the orbit of Mars.<br><input type="checkbox"/> the amount of fuel left in the rocket.<br><input type="checkbox"/> the type of surface of the landing spot.<br><input type="checkbox"/> the speed of the spacecraft when reaching Mars.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. A gentle touchdown of the spacecraft is achieved by<br><input type="checkbox"/> removing all rockets.<br><input type="checkbox"/> removing the heat shield.<br><input type="checkbox"/> separating the craft into 2 parts to make each part lighter in weight.<br><input type="checkbox"/> using a parachute to slow it down.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. When will Dr. Halliday and her team start receiving data from Mars?<br><input type="checkbox"/> One year after InSight lands.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Two years after InSight lands.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Almost immediately after InSight lands.<br><input type="checkbox"/> After the instruments have been placed underground.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Correctes    Incorrectes    No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

Nota de comprensió oral

## Part 2: Reading comprehension

### IS THERE SUCH A THING AS LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT?

The science of first impressions is complicated, influenced by things outside of our control, neurological processes that we don't understand and inaccurate stereotypes.

It takes less than a second to form an **assessment** of someone's face. These first impressions predict all kinds of important characteristics, not just attractiveness. These impressions we make in a second tend to be shared by the majority of the people. But that doesn't necessarily make them correct.

"A first impression could be **misleading**," says professor Alexander Todorov, author of the book *Face Value: The Irresistible Influence of First Impressions* and a professor at Princeton University. "Trying to figure out what a person is like from a simple exposure is basically ridiculous. We only make first impressions about strangers. So naturally they are superficial."

Whether our predictions are accurate or not, we make them quickly and we stick to them. Even if we are given more time than a second to judge the attractiveness of a face, we are unlikely to arrive at a different conclusion. According to professor Todorov, there are three universal qualities that people infer from a face: attractiveness, **trustworthiness** and dominance.

In these first impressions, men and women are not judged equally. Women who appear masculine are evaluated negatively whereas men would be evaluated positively. This applies to both genders, so men and women [both] make negative assessments of masculine-looking women."

First impressions of faces are superficial, general and can be inaccurate. If we think about this in the context of dating apps, we also have to think about the effects of how a photo is taken. The photos we choose to publish on dating profiles are those that present ourselves in the best light. Not just chosen for attractiveness, they are also there to reflect personality and social cues, like adventurousness or generosity.

First impressions are rapid but **shallow** and can change over time if you have better information, like when your date starts speaking. "The only way to tell whether two people will really like each other is when they have to talk. People don't make good predictions for compatibility without talking," says professor Todorov.

Professor Todorov has categorised all the conversational strategies we use which should lead to a second date and he came to several conclusions: "The traditional dating habit was that men approach women and we have found that it is men who approach women when dating online, too," says professor Todorov. "But the most interesting part is how few gender differences there were in the types of strategy used."

Men and women are more similar than they are different. Being sincere about the type of person you are looking for is more effective than talking about your wealth, profession or whether you are looking for love.

"Something that is unique about online dating is that you have a longer time to figure out if your date is going to meet your expectations," says Todorov. "Sometimes with online dating you have a tendency to build people up in your head which can lead to disappointment. We can idealise people when we don't have a lot of information to go on."

Having said that, there have been several marriages from these speed-dating meetings, so there must be some logic in there, says Todorov: "Some people now have children, so it produced some nice results".

Text adapted from an article by  
William PARK. *BBC News* [online] (April 3, 2019)

**assessment:** valoració / valoración

**misleading:** enganyós / engañoso

**trustworthiness:** confiança / confianza

**shallow:** superficial



### 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. Some people believe that making a lot of money and being famous are the true signs of happiness. Do you agree? **Write an opinion essay.**
2. Animal activists all over Europe have organized campaigns against displaying live animals in zoos because they say that animals in captivity suffer from boredom and stress, and that keeping animals in cages is cruel. As a result, many European cities are considering closing their zoos. What do you think? Is it cruel to keep animals in a zoo? **Write a for-and-against essay** for zoos.
3. Most young people today use some form of social media, and many actively use several forms. **Write an essay** describing the role of social media in your life.



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# Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 3 - A



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## Part 1: Listening comprehension

### IS LIFE IN THE OUTBACK COMPATIBLE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE?

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

*drought*: sequera / sequía

*livestock*: bestiar / ganado

*well*: pou / pozo

Ready?

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

[Now listen to the interview.]



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## 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. Which of the following is true about Australia?<br><input type="checkbox"/> The centre of the country has problems with its water supply.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Each year the country must prepare its coastal cities for hurricanes.<br><input type="checkbox"/> The government currently restricts tourism in the outback.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Several rivers flood every spring, after heavy rainstorms.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. What is the relationship between water supply in Australia and climate change, according to Dr. Thomas?<br><input type="checkbox"/> Climate change is the only cause of the lack of rainfall in the outback.<br><input type="checkbox"/> There is no obvious relationship between drought and climate change.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Climate change is one of the factors causing Australia's current problems.<br><input type="checkbox"/> The issue needs to be studied more before any conclusion can be reached. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. What are some farmers and ranchers doing because of the situation described in the conversation?<br><input type="checkbox"/> They are promoting the outback for tourism.<br><input type="checkbox"/> They are building silver and gold mines.<br><input type="checkbox"/> They are changing the crops they plant and raising sheep instead of cattle.<br><input type="checkbox"/> They are quitting and leaving.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Why will digging wells not meet the population's needs in the outback?<br><input type="checkbox"/> Because there is very little underground water in Australia.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Because digging wells is extremely difficult and expensive.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Because there are so many people that a few wells will not resolve anything.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Because the well water contains some elements that harm people's health.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with water desalination plants?<br><input type="checkbox"/> They need a lot of electricity to run.<br><input type="checkbox"/> They deposit salt in ocean water.<br><input type="checkbox"/> They require nuclear power plants for energy.<br><input type="checkbox"/> They harm wildlife in the nearby seas.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Where is recycled water being used at present in Australia?<br><input type="checkbox"/> In city drinking water.<br><input type="checkbox"/> In city parks.<br><input type="checkbox"/> On ranches, for animals to drink.<br><input type="checkbox"/> In mines.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. According to Dr. Thomas, which of the following is a possible measure to reduce the amount of water used?<br><input type="checkbox"/> Cities can stop building public parks.<br><input type="checkbox"/> New wells can be dug to use underground water.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Firefighters can substitute sand for water.<br><input type="checkbox"/> More dams can be built to better conserve river water.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Which of the following best characterizes Dr. Thomas' view of water use in Australia? He thinks that<br><input type="checkbox"/> there should be more investment in the country's future requirements for water.<br><input type="checkbox"/> the government is doing everything it can to reduce water consumption.<br><input type="checkbox"/> farms will disappear but ranches will continue to grow in the outback.<br><input type="checkbox"/> new technology will help to reduce Australia's use of water.           | <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 TO LOOK MODERN IN VINTAGE

“I don’t want to look retro. I think **permed hair** looks ridiculous and I would not be seen dead in anything with real fur. Right now I want a cardigan that I can tuck into a midi skirt, but I want it simple, with neutral colours like the ones on the **catwalk**, and not in some light, pastel colour with **embroidered** flowers.” This is the thinking of many young people today, who increasingly go second-hand shopping, but for this season’s looks. Can we find “now” clothes, without buying new clothes?

Buying clothes second-hand is, after all, very fashionable. This is sustainable **retail** therapy, a feelgood fashion fix that doesn’t add to the environmental problem of clothing overproduction. In the U.S., the resale market has grown 21 times faster than the retail market in the past three years, with a report this year predicting that the second-hand market could overtake fast fashion within a decade. In the U.K., the younger shoppers are returning to a taste for second-hand things that their parents’ generation, raised on fast fashion chains like Zara, Primark and H&M, never cultivated. Eighty per cent of 16-21-year-olds are happy to buy second-hand clothes and an amazing 90 % of over-60s are comfortable buying used garments, while less than a third of shoppers in their 30s and 40s are happy to buy used clothes, according to a survey by a waste management agency.

The new trendy profile of second-hand shopping is beginning to be felt on the high street. In Covent Garden in London, a new branch of *Picknweight*, a vintage store that is already a cult destination in Berlin, had customers queueing down the street when it opened. Many people start their hunt for now-clothes-not-new-clothes next door, in the Shelton Street branch of *Rokit*, a vintage institution which has resold more than a million tonnes of pre-worn clothing since the first branch opened in Camden market in 1986. Today *Rokit*’s business is booming: it has expanded to four shops in London, has huge web sales, and even employs a team of people who transform and repair clothing that otherwise could never be resold into trendy, wanted items. Vintage is definitely IN.

Second-hand clothes hunting requires you to change your mind as a shopper. Walk into a high street store and you will see ready-made complete looks on **mannequins**, and the store has stock in different sizes. In a second-hand store, you have to look harder and use your imagination. You have to take a different approach: it helps to remind yourself that while new clothes look great on the shop floor, second-hand clothes are the opposite—these pieces often look unattractive in the shop and come into their own once you get them home.

If you want to find used clothes that look current, looking at labels for designer brands is not the best advice. Instead, zoom in on today’s colours, shapes and details. Anything classic, like a blazer or a wool cardigan, is always a good buy if it is the right colour.

The preconception with vintage is that it’s all baby blue polyester dresses, jackets with massive shoulder pads or horrible brown suits, but that’s just not the case these days. The circular economy is perfectly suited to young people’s commitment to recycling and creating a more sustainable world. The production of polyester alone is one of the world’s most polluting industries because it depends on burning petroleum oil, so anything and everything we can do to reduce fast fashion and its carbon footprint should be our goal. Fashion is cyclical, after all. The fact is that the original of what you are looking for will be out there if you look hard enough.

Text adapted from an article by

Jess CARTNER-MORLEY. *The Guardian* [online] (November 6, 2019)

**permed hair:** pentinat amb permanent / peinado con permanente

**catwalk:** passarel·la / pasarela

**embroidered:** brodat / bordado

**retail:** venda al detall / venta al por menor

**mannequin:** maniquí



### 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. What do you think of the environmental impact of fashion? Do we need to buy new clothes all the time? **Write an opinion essay** discussing the effects that fast fashion, like that promoted by chains like Zara and Primark, has on the environment.
2. All of us experience very happy moments at one time or another. **Write a narrative essay** about the happiest moment in someone's life.
3. There have been several scientific studies demonstrating that teenagers' health improves greatly if they eat a good breakfast and wake up late. This is usually difficult to achieve, because high school students often begin classes before 8 a.m., which means that many must wake up very early in order to eat breakfast and arrive at school on time. However, starting later would mean finishing classes later in the day. Do you think high schools should have a later start time? **Write a for-and-against essay.**

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