

Proves d'accés a la universitat

Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 1 - A

Qualificació	
Comprensió oral	
Comprensió escrita	
Expressió escrita	
Suma de notes parcials	
Qualificació final	

Comprovació	2a correcció

Etiqueta de l'estudiant

Ubicació del tribunal

Número del tribunal

Etiqueta de qualificació

Etiqueta de correcció

The exam consists of **THREE** mandatory parts.

In the first part, listening comprehension is assessed through 8 multiple choice questions. It is worth 3 points.

In the second part, reading comprehension is assessed through 6 open-ended questions. It is worth 3 points.

In the third part, written expression is assessed. Here, you may choose **ONE** of the two given options. It is worth 4 points.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

ULURU: EXPLORING THE HEART AND SPIRIT OF AUSTRALIA

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

sandstone: pedra arenosa / piedra arenisca

layers: capes / capas

tilted: inclinat / inclinado

hue: tonalitat / tonalidad

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.	Why is Uluru considered sacred by the Anangu people? <input type="checkbox"/> It is made of a rare type of sandstone. <input type="checkbox"/> It holds deep connections to their Tjukurpa, or belief system. <input type="checkbox"/> It is the deepest natural formation in Australia. <input type="checkbox"/> It was used as a meeting point for caretakers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Why do the Anangu discourage ascending Uluru? <input type="checkbox"/> It poses significant risks to visitors. <input type="checkbox"/> They encourage exploring other cultural experiences instead. <input type="checkbox"/> They think it violates the sacred meaning of the site. <input type="checkbox"/> There are no established trails to follow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	According to Chris Wood, how did Uluru form? <input type="checkbox"/> In the same way as the Himalayas. <input type="checkbox"/> Through the erosion of a mountain range. <input type="checkbox"/> Through the petrification of an ancient sea. <input type="checkbox"/> From the gradual accumulation of desert sand.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Why is Uluru red? <input type="checkbox"/> It contains copper minerals. <input type="checkbox"/> The sandstone oxidizes when in contact to the air. <input type="checkbox"/> It is actually grey, not red. <input type="checkbox"/> The soil around it stains the rock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	When is the worst time to visit Uluru? <input type="checkbox"/> December to February. <input type="checkbox"/> June to August. <input type="checkbox"/> March to May. <input type="checkbox"/> September to November.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	What safety precautions are important when visiting Uluru? <input type="checkbox"/> Avoiding interactions with local wildlife. <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water and using sun protection. <input type="checkbox"/> Hiring a ranger or tour guide. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoiding travel in the winter months.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	What does the Uluru Cultural Center offer visitors? <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation for overnight stays. <input type="checkbox"/> Guided tours of the rock base. <input type="checkbox"/> Insights into Anangu culture. <input type="checkbox"/> Spiritual support.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	What surprises visitors about Uluru's surroundings? <input type="checkbox"/> The absence of vegetation. <input type="checkbox"/> The many caves, waterholes, and wildlife. <input type="checkbox"/> The availability of tourist shops and restaurants. <input type="checkbox"/> The lack of walking paths around the base.	<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;" type="text"/>		

Part 2: Reading comprehension

TIPPING IS MORE CONFUSING THAN EVER. HERE'S HOW TO HANDLE IT

Tipping has never been more confusing. Americans might always have disagreed on exactly how much to tip—20, 15, 10 percent?—but they generally knew where to do it. Now, tipping screens are popping up on iPads practically everywhere, and politicians are making things even harder by trying to adjust the laws around tipping.

- 5 Americans have been leaving a little extra with the bill for pretty much as long as the country has existed. But the practice really only took off after the Civil War, when travelers abroad brought the custom home to pay formerly enslaved black people, many of whom worked for a **pittance** as porters for the Pullman Company. Eventually, when restaurants took off as an industry separate from hotels and boarding places, gratuity became popular there, too.
- 10 When minimum wage laws arrived with the New Deal, it made sense to legislators to exempt workers in professions where the expected tips would account for the difference. Similar thinking held when Congress created the “tip credit” system in the 1960s: allowing businesses to pay tipped personnel a subminimum wage only as long as tips brought their earnings to or above the minimum.

- 15 From there, tipping culture perpetuated itself. Americans know restaurant workers or, to a lesser extent, carwashers and hairdressers, legally don't take home enough money without tips, so the expectation that people will tip them has become customary. And as long as Americans keep tipping, the law can stay the same. Only recently, this status quo has become unstable. The laws started to change in the 2010s, when some cities, including D.C., and several states
- 20 decided to experiment with cancelling the tip credit. Meanwhile, Congress passed legislation in 2018 allowing restaurants that pay servers the statutory minimum to redistribute any tips those employees *do* receive to back-of-house staff. Norms have changed, too, in more recent years—but in the opposite direction. Seventy-two percent of Americans said in a 2023 survey that they believe tips are expected in more places. That's thanks in part to the dawn of the digital
- 25 payment era: pressing “no” on an iPad tip screen feels a lot ruder than neglecting to **toss** a dollar in a glass jar.

- There's plenty of reasons to wish tipping would disappear altogether. People's tips might depend on how they look rather than the quality of their service. The unpredictability of pay—a rainy night likely means a lighter wallet—means undue financial stress for the tipped
- 30 worker. Cooks and dishwashers also end up worse off than servers, especially at higher-end establishments, regardless of skill. On the other hand, research suggests the existence of tipping may yield better service, at least here in the United States. And many restaurants have struggled to support themselves without the flexibility the system allows them. In short, tipping probably isn't going to disappear anytime soon, and something like the status quo is not necessarily bad.

- 35 Where does that leave customers? One principle is simple: Where there's a subminimum wage, tip. The second factor to consider is more complicated and more personal: tip when someone is doing you a service that's worth more to you than the person serving you is getting for it. Maybe that is someone doing an average job in an above-average way—a locksmith who spends hours in the cold to let you in your house, or a barista with a flair for latte art. Or maybe
- 40 it's someone doing unpleasant work for very little—hotel cleaning staff remedying a big mess. What kind of tipper are you?

Text adapted from an article by

David SHIPLEY. *The Washington Post* [online] (September 23, 2024)

pittance: misèria / miseria

toss: llençar / lanzar

QUESTIONS

Answer the questions below using complete sentences. You may use fragments from the text unless specified not to do so.

[3 points: 0.5 points for each correct answer. Up to 0.3 points might be deducted from the total mark for lack of intelligibility in the answers provided.]

1. When and how did the practice of tipping start in America?
2. Find a sentence in the text that corresponds to the following rewritten/paraphrased sentence: "Since the early days of the United States, people have routinely added a small bonus to their payments."
3. Explain the tip credit system that was created in the 1960s IN YOUR OWN WORDS. You may use the words *pay*, *minimum* and *businesses*.
4. Why are tips believed to be expected in more places now?
5. Rewrite/paraphrase the sentence: "People's tips might depend on how they look rather than the quality of their service" (lines 27-28). You may keep grammatical words (i.e. *the*, *might*, *their*, *how*, etc.) and the following words: *tips*, *service*.
6. Explain IN YOUR OWN WORDS the second factor customers should consider when deciding whether to tip or not.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
Deduction for lack of intelligibility (up to 0.3 points)	
Reading comprehension score	

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.

[4 points: 1 point for grammar, 1 point for vocabulary and spelling, 1 point for cohesion and 1 point for adequacy and coherence.]

1. In many households, traditional dishes are disappearing, and only the older generations of the family still cook them, whereas the young tend to prefer some form of fast food. Your teacher has organized a class debate in which you will have to defend traditional food. As a conclusion to the debate, the teacher would like you to write an **opinion essay** with your views on the topic. In your text you should mention why you think this is happening, examples of recipes that are being lost, the advantages that these dishes have and why it is important to keep this heritage.
2. You are attending a creative writing class where you are working on feelings and sensations. For next week, you have been asked to write a **description** of a single day during your favorite season of the year. Whether it's a crisp autumn morning, a bright summer afternoon, or a snowy winter evening, bring the season to life with descriptive details. Focus on the atmosphere, the activities, and the sensations that make this day so memorable.

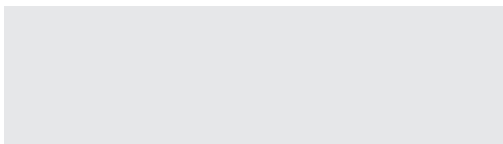
Grammar	
Vocabulary and spelling	
Cohesion	
Adequacy and coherence	
Writing score	

Comprovació:

2a correcció:

3a correcció:

Etiqueta de l'estudiant



Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans