



Proves d'Accés a la Universitat. Curs 2011-2012

Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 3 - A

	Suma de notes parcials	Etiqueta de qualificació
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal

Número del tribunal

THE DAY I MET THE STRANGE AND INSCRUTABLE STEVE JOBS

One morning in Paris six years ago, I found myself sitting opposite Steve Jobs. I was feeling really excited, as getting an interview with Jobs had become an obsession. In recent years, particularly since his health had declined, he had rarely talked directly to the media. But then, one day I got the news: I'd been given an interview.

Over the years I'd built up a vague impression of what I could expect: there were stories about the notorious "**flamethrower** treatment" that he would give to anyone who made a mistake. Beyond this, I expected him to be something like the other captains of industry that I had come across, with magnetic personalities and enormous presence.

However, the reality turned out to be very different. The interview took place at Apple's Paris Expo, an exhibition of the company's latest technology. Once he had finished taking questions from the media I was asked to accompany him on a walk around the Expo. Like everything else in Jobs' life, the program was meant to be strictly managed: a quick turn around the **show floor**, and then downstairs to his temporary office for our interview. But as soon as Jobs began his walk, a wild group of Apple fans suddenly appeared, shouting his name and surrounding us. Jobs visibly **shrank** as they approached. His bodyguards quickly took him downstairs. A public relations officer invited me to follow him. Suddenly I was in a room with the man I'd been running after for years. But it wasn't what I expected at all. Yes, the man sitting in front of me looked like the Steve Jobs I knew. But the Steve Jobs I was used to seeing was always in command, always in control, when launching new products. This one, however, seemed frightened and a little confused.

We had half an hour scheduled to talk. I kept looking up at the clock. His assistant indicated that he still needed time to **settle**. Clearly disturbed by his brief encounter with the real world, he came to sit opposite me and adopted a defensive posture. Although we talked for 30 minutes, it wasn't a fluent and easy conversation. He spent too much of his time avoiding questions that he felt were inappropriate. I asked him about Apple's environmental policy, which had received some criticism recently. He rejected the **claim** that Apple's products were less green than its rivals with the same argument that he had always used in press conferences. When I pushed for more details he simply refused to go any further.

I mentioned his health. It was a year after he had had a pancreatic cancer operation, and it seemed that he had beaten the disease successfully. He refused to give me any details about it. For most of my time with him, it seemed he just wasn't mentally in the room. My presence seemed to be another reminder that not everything could be controlled.

This was, after all, a man whose life was so carefully organized that he rarely had to do anything that he didn't want to. He used to spend most of his life in or around Apple's headquarters in Silicon Valley. He followed a strict routine. He was so used to getting his way that when his cancer first appeared he tried to beat it simply through focusing on a diet of fruit and vegetables. It didn't work.

All in all, I was supposed to have just met the most attractive character that the business world has seen in decades. In person, Steve Jobs turned out to be the most inscrutable and peculiar **entrepreneur** I'd ever interviewed.

Text adapted from *The Times* (August 27, 2011)

flamethrower: llençaflames (en el text, abrupte, brusc) / lanzallamas (en el texto, abrupto, brusco)

show floor: pavelló firal / pabellón ferial

shrank: encongir-se / encogerse

settle: calmar-se / calmarse

claim: acusació / acusación

entrepreneur: empresari / empresario

Part 1: Reading comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.

[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		Espai per al corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	The narrator felt excited about having an interview with Steve Jobs because...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Steve Jobs had been a myth for him.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Steve Jobs refused to talk to the media.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Steve Jobs never used to grant interviews in Paris.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Steve Jobs hardly ever granted interviews.			
2.	When the narrator talks about “the notorious flamethrower treatment”, he means that...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs was a very strict person.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs was a very magnetic person.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs worked very hard every day.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs was obsessed about the computer world.			
3.	When the narrator was going to interview Jobs, he found...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> him quite different from what he had expected.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> him very similar to what he had expected.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> him ready to have a long talk.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> out that Jobs was not going to answer any questions.			
4.	According to the text, Jobs adopted a defensive posture because he was...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> angry with the interviewer.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> not feeling comfortable in Paris.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> still influenced by the incident with the fans.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> afraid of the interviewer.			
5.	When asked about Apple’s environmental policies...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs refused to answer the question, as he usually did.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs simply repeated the same explanation he always gave.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs answered that the question was inappropriate.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs gave a new point of view about the topic.			
6.	When the narrator mentioned his health Jobs...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> answered that he had beaten his disease successfully.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> said that he had had a cancer operation.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> gave a short answer with no more details.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> simply did not answer.			
7.	In his everyday life, Steve Jobs...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> followed a well-established routine.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> did not follow a rigorous routine.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> used to spend his time working in his office.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> was constantly travelling to sell his products.			
8.	By defining Steve Jobs as “inscrutable and peculiar”, the narrator means that Jobs was...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> a hard-working person.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a model for the business world.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a genius of this century.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> difficult to define.			

Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

Nota de comprensió escrita

Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words.

[4 points]

1. Imagine you are a journalist who had the chance to interview Steve Jobs, asking him questions about his life and his technological products. Write down that dialogue.
2. Write an opinion essay about the following question: Is it possible to live without computers nowadays?

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

PROVA AUDITIVA

Part 3: Listening comprehension

IS HOLLYWOOD IN CRISIS?

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

to market: promocionar

brand: marca

appeal: atraure / atraer

neglected: desatès / desatendido

garbage: brossa / basura

assume: donar per fet / dar por sentado

Ready?

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

According to writer Mark Harris, Hollywood is in deep crisis. He says that the atmosphere in the movie-making capital of the world is so cautious that most executives are afraid to try new formulas. So moviegoers are left with a continuous repetition of the same titles. This year alone, Hollywood has produced *Spy Kids 4*, *Final Destination 5*, more *Harry Potter*, more *Pirates of the Caribbean*, more and more of what we've seen before. There are common themes that both filmmakers and **brands** return to, time and time again. In his book, Mark Harris asks: How did we get here? Today he has been invited to talk to reporter Barbara Walker about his recent article "The Day the Movies Died" and maybe he will be able to answer that question for us.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

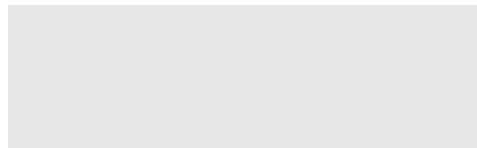
0. Mark Harris thinks Hollywood is in trouble because...
- moviegoers are cautious to try new repetitions.
 - executives don't want to risk new formulas.
 - there will not be any more *Pirates of the Caribbean*.
 - the atmosphere is in continuous repetition.
1. How much does it cost to market a movie?
- Over \$50 million.
 - Up to \$40 or \$50 million.
 - Under \$40 million.
 - Between \$40 and \$50.
2. Who decides what movies get made?
- The people who make adult dramas.
 - The studios who make big adventure movies.
 - The studios that want quality stories.
 - The people who pay for the marketing.
3. Mark Harris considers *Top Gun* an important movie because...
- it was one of Tom Cruise's greatest successes.
 - it had the right kind of soundtrack.
 - it represented a change from content to image.
 - it was made for a large audience.
4. Mark Harris thinks that a movie like *The Godfather* would probably not be made today because...
- it might cost less than \$40 million.
 - it was less successful than *Taxi Driver*.
 - it would probably cost too much money.
 - it's not good business to make adult dramas.
5. According to Mr Harris, the audience nowadays is divided into...
- one group for age and one for gender.
 - four groups, based on age and gender.
 - two groups: over 25 and under 25.
 - four groups, based on marketing.
6. According to the interview, which group is the most neglected?
- Basically, Hollywood women.
 - Women who are over 25 years old.
 - Women who are under 25 years old.
 - Adult women who stay at home.
7. Movie producers believe that a lot of people would stay at home unless...
- the movie shows a vicious circle.
 - the movie is made for adult moviegoers.
 - Sandra Bullock plays a woman under 25.
 - there's a movie with Sandra Bullock in it.
8. Will there be a continuation of *Top Gun*?
- No, because the bosses in the studios are not interested.
 - Yes, and it is very good news for kids and teenagers.
 - Yes, and that's bad news for those who love other kind of movies.
 - Maybe, because the kids who loved *Top Gun* are now bosses.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Correctes	Incorrectes	No contestades
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Recompte de les respostes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Nota de comprensió oral	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	

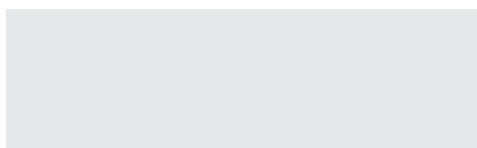
Etiqueta del corrector/a



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Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a





Proves d'Accés a la Universitat. Curs 2011-2012

Llengua estrangera **Anglès** Sèrie 1 - A

	Suma de notes parcials	Etiqueta de qualificació
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal

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DEATH SITES: HOW TO LOG IN YOUR AFTERLIFE

Lately a lot of websites (*legacylocker.com*, *gonetoosoon.org*, *Deathswitch.com...*) have **sprung up** offering to help users to solve a particular modern problem: what happens to your web presence when you die? In the past, a person's legacy used to include a collection of letters and other personal papers; now it is more likely to include thousands of e-mails, tweets, blogs and online records.

The average internet user, with online banking facilities, Facebook and Twitter profiles, and internet based photos, blogs and e-mail accounts can now receive help in order to prepare "their **posthumous** online footprint". The new sites promise to store safely data such as e-mail account passwords, online banking codes and "goodbye videos" to be sent only to nominated friends or relatives in the event of a death.

These websites require that customers either pay an annual fee or buy a "lifetime membership" to keep the information, which is stored in new online legacy **depositories**. After a death, the online archive is opened by beneficiaries exclusively. These websites have many ways of certifying the death of their users: The *Deathswitch* website sends out regular e-mails to check that users are still alive. If a series of messages receive no response, the site contracts qualified people (or experts) called "verifiers" that make sure that the missing person is dead, before making his/her stored information available.

Facebook website now offers a "memorial status" where **deceased** former users have their profiles free from features such as accepting new friend's requests, and only previously accepted friends can see the profile. But it remains open to posts from **mourning** friends.

Neither Facebook nor e-mail providers such as Microsoft Hotmail and Google Gmail will give out the passwords of deceased former users. But Microsoft will provide authentic relatives with a CD of the late user's e-mails; and Gmail allows close relatives access only to specific messages in a deceased person's account. For that matter, relatives must provide copies of a death certificate, details of the content of the e-mails required and proof of legal right to access.

The American businessman Jeremy Toeman set up *Legacy Locker*, which is a website that promises to pass on "digital property" after death. Mr Toeman defines his website as a safe **depository** for vital digital property that allows access to online accounts for accepted friends and close relatives in the event of death. The idea occurred to him after his grandmother died. "I tried to get into her Hotmail account, as I wanted to contact people to let them know" said Mr Toeman. "But I couldn't gain access".

Responses to the new "death sites" are split. John Kay, 68, is a Facebook user but confesses that he wouldn't **sign up** to a death service because he doesn't keep anything confidential online. However, Stephen Marcus, 23, said: "I don't mind people looking through my e-mails or Facebook when I die. And I'm seriously thinking about the idea of a posthumous video. It could be a nice gesture."

In the end, all these sites are just trying to do us a pretty good favour, that is, they are likely to solve one of the most important mysteries in the history of humanity: how to be eternal.

Text adapted from *The Times*

sprung up: sorgir / surgir

posthumous: pòstum / póstumo

depository: magatzem virtual / almacén virtual

deceased: difunt / difunto

mourning: dol, aflicció / luto, aflicción

sign up: registrar-se / registrarse

Part 1: Reading comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.

[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Espai per al corrector/a			
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1. The main topic of the text is about websites that...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> delete your personal online data when you die.			
<input type="checkbox"/> organise your personal letters and personal documents.			
<input type="checkbox"/> help you to die in case you ask for it.			
<input type="checkbox"/> keep your online profiles safe after your death.			
2. According to the text, a “posthumous online footprint” is...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> a funeral service that can be downloaded from the internet.			
<input type="checkbox"/> an online message that your friends can send you when you die.			
<input type="checkbox"/> any kind of personal online information that is kept after your death.			
<input type="checkbox"/> a series of acts dedicated to honour your memory when you die.			
3. When a user of one of these websites dies...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> all the user’s archives are destroyed.			
<input type="checkbox"/> the user’s beneficiaries can access his/her online profiles.			
<input type="checkbox"/> the website communicates the user’s close friends the tragic ending.			
<input type="checkbox"/> the website page of the dead user is removed.			
4. A “verifier”...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> is sent by the website to certify the user’s death.			
<input type="checkbox"/> keeps all the user’s data after the funeral.			
<input type="checkbox"/> makes sure that the user’s annual fee is paid after the death.			
<input type="checkbox"/> downloads all the user’s profiles to the legal beneficiaries.			
5. A “memorial status” is a web service that...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> keeps your profiles updated daily after your death.			
<input type="checkbox"/> allows anyone free access to your online legacy.			
<input type="checkbox"/> allows your authorised friends access to your online messages.			
<input type="checkbox"/> keeps everybody away from reading or downloading your online post.			
6. Which of these sentences is TRUE?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> There is no site that gives out the passwords of deceased users.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Microsoft provides access to all messages in a dead user’s account.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook provides legal advice on the deceased user’s e-mails.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Gmail allows free access to a deceased person’s account.			
7. Jeremy Toeman’s <i>Legacy Locker</i> site...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> gives everybody free access to your account once your death is certified.			
<input type="checkbox"/> makes a copy of all your e-mails and leaves it to your family after your death.			
<input type="checkbox"/> makes all your digital posthumous legacy available to allowed people.			
<input type="checkbox"/> contacts all your relatives and close friends to let them know your death.			
8. According to the text, responses to the new “death sites” are:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> sceptical.			
<input type="checkbox"/> indifferent.			
<input type="checkbox"/> neither positive nor negative.			
<input type="checkbox"/> divided.			

Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Nota de comprensió escrita

Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words.

[4 points]

1. Write an opinion essay about how the use of the internet has changed our lives.
2. Write a dialogue between two people who are discussing about the advantages and/or disadvantages of the “death sites”.

Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Text	
Maturity	
Total	
Nota de la redacció	

Part 3: Listening comprehension

LIVING IN GREENLAND

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

ice sheet: capa de gel / manto de hielo

snowplow: màquina llevaneu / màquina quitanieves

dog sleds: trineus tirats per gossos / trineos tirados por perros

stink: fer pudor / apestar

sniff: ensumar / oler

spare change: xavalla / calderilla

Northern Lights: aurora boreal

whistle: xiular / silbar

Ready?

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

JOURNALIST: With us today is Chris Ryan, a student of Spanish Studies at the University of Lleida, who grew up in one of the world's remotest nations, Greenland. Today we will have the chance to learn more about Greenland and Greenlandic life.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

0. How much of Greenland is covered on ice?
 20 %
 80 %
 The size of Spain.
 Half its surface.
1. What makes Chris uncomfortable about the hot weather?
 He's never hot in Greenland.
 The way he has to dress for hot weather.
 He doesn't like wearing shorts or t-shirts.
 He doesn't know: he's never been in Lleida in July.
2. According to Chris, what's the main difference between winters in Greenland and in Spain?
 Everything stops in Spain if there's 5 cm of snow.
 There are no snowplows in Spain to take snow away.
 In Greenland, people go wild when driving in the snow.
 Most shops close in Greenland when it snows.
3. Why did Chris like to go to Spain on holidays? Because...
 it was almost as if he had always lived there.
 he found Greenland boring.
 films and clothes in Spain were more updated.
 he could meet her grandparents.
4. Why are you NOT allowed riding dog sleds in Nuuk?
 Because dogs are dangerous; they are not pets.
 Because dogs are kept as pets.
 Because a child was killed by a dog once.
 Because dog owners do not respect them.
5. How do people travel from town to town in Greenland?
 People have cars and bicycles.
 People fly by helicopter.
 People ride on dog sleds.
 People ride on reindeer sleds.
6. Why do Danish teachers and doctors go to work in Greenland?
 It's only a four-hour flight to Denmark.
 It's compulsory practice before working in Denmark.
 The pay is not very high but life is not expensive in Greenland.
 They are very well paid even if life in Greenland is expensive.
7. Which two things does Chris mention as strange habits on your birthday in Greenland?
 — On your birthday, you...
 are sniffed and you throw coins in the air.
 have a *piñata* with coins instead of sweets.
 are sniffed and you are said to stink.
 throw coins in the air which the children collect.
8. Which is the local story behind the Northern Lights?
 The lights are spirits who take you if you whistle while they play.
 The lights are heads playing football.
 The lights are whistles that play with balls.
 People should whistle when the lights die out.

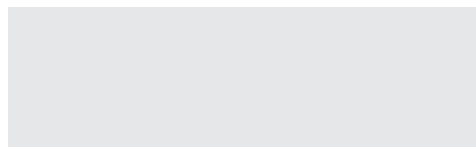
Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recompte de les respostes

Nota de comprensió oral

Etiqueta del corrector/a



Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

