Anglès

Reading comprehension

Solucions · 80 exercicis

Proves d'accés a la universitat (PAU) de Catalunya. Ordenats del més recent al més antic.
Retalls dels exàmens i pautes oficials (selecat.cat / universitats.gencat.cat).

II. Reading Comprehension (3 points)

YOU MIGHT BE A LATE BLOOMER

Answer the questions below using complete sentences. Each question is worth 0.5 points with a total of 3 points. Up to 0.3 points might be deducted from the total mark for lack of intelligibility in the answers provided. You may use fragments from the text unless specified not to do so.

1.

The are 3 options (ONLY ONE IS NEEDED and any of the 3 is fine):

- Our school system sorts people by the time they are 18.
- Many models of success became successful when they were young.
- Magazines publish lists of young superstars.

(If they mention more than one, 0.25)

2.

They are all people who became successful late in life.

3.

Late bloomers accomplish success/live their lives/succeed in life/make progress (…) in ways that are different from the usual ones.

4.

Second-mountain people conquer their career mountain first/succeed early in life but find their success unsatisfying and they leave their careers to serve humanity.

5.

They have distinct characteristics that are not considered/seen/taken into account/encouraged by the present-day education authorities/laws.

(among other options)

6.

Any TWO of the following:

- Late bloomers do not plan ahead.
- They regard their lives as experiments.
- They focus on the process of learning.
- They enjoy the process of learning.
- They live their lives as a long period of trial and error.
- They are slow at the start but fast as they age.

(If they mention one, 0.25. If they mention more than two, 0.25).

2. PAU 2026 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 2

II. Reading Comprehension (3 points)

WHAT'S AFTER UMAMI? SCIENTISTS ARE HUNTING FOR THE SIXTH BASIC TASTE

Answer the questions below using complete sentences. Each question is worth 0.5 points with a total of 3 points. Up to 0.3 points might be deducted from the total mark for lack of intelligibility in the answers provided. You may use fragments from the text unless specified not to do so.

1.

Umami was recognized as the fifth basic taste after research/investigations corroborated/stated/proved that it was different from other tastes we already know/have.

2.

two effects/consequences/applications/results of understanding the science of taste.

3.

Contrary to popular belief

4.

Flavor is the (result of the) interaction between taste and other senses in the brain.

OR

Flavor is the (result of the) combination of taste, texture, temperature and aroma in the brain.

OR

Flavor is what registers in the brain when it combines the entire experience of taste, texture, temperature and aroma.

5.

Any two of the following:

1. A taste needs to have a “chemical signature” -a set of chemical components that are distinct from that of other substances.
2. You need to have a receptor anywhere on the tongue, palate, or throat where the chemical component can interact with a cell in a tastebud.
3. That cell in the tastebud must have a mechanism “to change the component’s chemical signal to an electrical signal that is then transmitted through nerves to the brain”.
4. The electrical signal carried by taste nerves must activate regions in the brain that are associated with taste.
5. It needs to generate a unique taste perception in the brain that is independent from other tastes.
6. There needs to be a response in the body that results from these effects.

6.

The study of taste continues to be important because/since/as taste is about what we feel like eating, how we prepare food, and how happy we are after a meal.

The three reasons why the study of taste continues to be important include the relationship between taste and what we feel like eating, how/the way we prepare food and how happy we are after a meal.

(among other options)

II. Reading Comprehension (3 points)

THE SCIENCE OF FEAR: HOW IT AFFECTS YOUR BODY AND MIND

Answer the questions below using complete sentences. Each question is worth 0.5 points with a total of 3 points. Up to 0.3 points might be deducted from the total mark for lack of intelligibility in the answers provided. You may use fragments from the text unless specified not to do so.

1. Sabre-tooth tigers are not usually encountered anymore.
2. The production of dopamine can cause a sense of joy/satisfaction/bliss when experiencing/during/in frightening moments/events.

   (among others)
3. The hippocampus recalls familiar past events/thoughts/actions to aid the brain know whether the present danger is true or unreal.

   (among others)
4. Frequent exposure to scary experiences can desensitize the brain, reducing its ability to react strongly to real threats.
5. weigh(s) (line 20)
6. It’s important to understand what fear is so that you… can appreciate its role in survival and entertainment but also treat its impact on your health with respect.

II. Reading Comprehension (3 points)

GIVE YOURSELF A BREAK: WHY SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS NEED TO REGAIN A SENSE OF BALANCE

Answer the questions below **using complete sentences (i.e. not just subordinate clauses or phrases).** Each question is worth 0.5 points with a total of 3 points. Up to 0.3 points might be deducted from the total mark for lack of intelligibility in the answers provided. You may use fragments from the text unless specified not to do so.

1.

Balancing work and leisure time…can benefit our body and our mind and make our business more successful.

OR

Balancing work and leisure time…is not the norm, particularly in small businesses, where the owners often work extra hours or at weekends.

Recordeu que aquí han d'utilitzar les seves pròpies paraules però poden mantenir la paraula "business", si volen.

2.

There is a gap between intention and action because small business owners recognise the importance of frequent breaks in improving their work-life balance but many of them struggle to find room for downtime.

Recordeu que aquí poden copiar del text, si volen.

3.

The freedom and flexibility that starting a business might give you can be reduced if you try to do everything in the business, and then you might run out of time in the day and gas in the tank.

Recordeu que aquí poden copiar del text, si volen.

4.

There's no one-size-fits-all approach to a good work-life blend (line 26)

OR

…what constitutes the right work-life balance will vary over time and be different for each small business owner (lines 36-37)

5.

If leaders spend time away from work, they can come back with new and different perspectives that they can bring back to their businesses.

Recordeu que aquí poden copiar del text, si volen.

6.

The right work-life balance is dynamic/variable, flexible, different for each of us and should be realistic.

Recordeu que aquí han d'utilitzar les seves pròpies paraules

II. Reading Comprehension (3 points)

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

Answer the questions below using complete sentences. Each question is worth 0.5 points with a total of 3 points. Up to 0.3 points might be deducted from the total mark for lack of intelligibility in the answers provided. You may use fragments from the text unless specified not to do so.

1.

The practice of tipping started in America after the Civil War and it was brought by travellers who used to pay formerly enslaved black people, many of whom worked for a pittance as porters for the Pullman Company.

2.

Americans have been leaving a little extra with the bill for pretty much as long as the country has existed (lines 5-6).

3.

The tip credit system permitted businesses to pay their staff less than required if tipping increased their salaries to the minimum or more.

4.

Tips are believed to be expected in more places because we are in the digital era and pressing "no" on a screen feels ruder than not leaving any dollars in a jar/neglecting to toss a dollar in a glass jar.

5.

The tips workers get/receive might be determined by/might be related to their appearance rather than/and not by/to how well they treat you/how good the service was.

(among others)

6.

The second factor we should consider when tipping is whether the service you receive/are provided with/get is better/of higher quality/more valuable than the money the person doing it is receiving.

6. PAU 2024 · Setembre · Sèrie 3 · Part 2

Reading Comprehension

Clau de respostes

1. is a US government-led project to reduce cancer death rates.
2. can help improve cancer treatments.
3. reaching all kinds of patients and empowering them to make decisions.
4. not everyone has had access to proper diagnosis to the same extent.
5. AI cannot be trained with large patient datasets.
6. Because they can predict how tumors might develop.
7. By ensuring patients receive more information.
8. make patients commit to treatment.

7. PAU 2024 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 2

Reading Comprehension

Clau de respostes

1. involve helping mothers with childcare.
2. can be used to understand better how our ancestors lived in the Stone Age.
3. some Mbendjele communities have stopped being nomadic.
4. several caregivers would quickly take care of babies when they cried.
5. does not involve spending a lot of time with babies.
6. is often used to ensure that parents can work.
7. has positive effects both on mothers and children.
8. Parents have had more support and less pressure for childcare in modern times than in any other historical period.

8. PAU 2023 · Setembre · Sèrie 2 · Part 2

Reading comprehension

1. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

Mesoamerican civilizations owe ball games to Columbus.

2. The rules of a sport that involved a heavy rubber ball

varied across Mesoamerican cultures.

3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

Aztec players used hard, heavy balls that could even kill them.

4. The ball game was sacred to Mesoamerican cultures and

sometimes replaced battles and helped resolve conflicts.

5. 19th century British schools

are responsible for modern football or soccer.

6. By 1870

some working-class football players were paid.

7. The popularity of football as a sport

resulted in its internationalization.

8. Although professional football has flourished since the early 20th century

the essence of the sport is in the fact that it can be played by anyone.

III. Reading comprehension

1. In this text, the word **immersion** (and **immersive**) refers to

   leisure experiences where people can interact with series or movies scenes.

2. In the second paragraph, the author of the text

   wonders why immersion experiences are popular now.

3. Netflix

   has incorporated new ways of making profits.

4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the Stranger Things experience?

   Only the show's actors take part in it.

5. The Queen's Ball

   attracts female Bridgerton fans of several ages.

6. Elizabeth Cohen thinks that

   the fans' contact with the fictional world has become normal.

7. Why does there seem to be a double standard for pop culture?

   Because immersion tends to be criticised more often than sports fandom.

8. Immersion experiences

   give people the chance to escape from real difficulties.

II. Reading comprehension

1. At the COP21 summit, countries

agreed to limit the increase in global temperatures to 2C.

2. The most ambitious target at the Paris climate summit…

was considered too difficult to reach by a number of countries.

3. The 1.5C mark…

represents a major difference with respect to the 2C target.

4. What prediction has the IPCC made?

Heat waves will become more frequent in the future.

5. Which of the following is TRUE?

If ice sheets in Antarctica become destabilized, sea levels will rise.

6. The number of people living in areas of extreme heat stress…

doesn't reach a hundred million today.

7. What are the IPCC estimates for the remainder of the 21st century?

Temperatures might start declining after 2050 if action is taken.

8. What does the IPCC predict will happen If no climate action is taken now?

Temperatures might rise by more than 4C by the end of the century.

11. PAU 2022 · Setembre · Sèrie 3 · Part 2

Comprensió lectora

1. **Which of the following best describes Parwana?**

   Parwana didn't want to accept her parent's decision.

2. **According to the text,**

   her parents were forced to sell her due to hunger.

3. **Which of the following sentences is NOT true?**

   The country's economy is booming.

4. **The word *futile* is used in the text in paragraph 5. A synonym for *futile* is**

   useless.

5. **Parwana's sale**

   will be a decision that Parwana's father will have to face for the rest of his children's sake.

6. **According to the text, what does Qorban say about the sale?**

   He would treat her as another family member.

7. **When girls under 15 are married off**

   their fundamental freedoms are being infringed.

8. **Which of the following sentences best summarizes the content of the article?**

   The sale and marriage of young girls is a desperate measure to overcome extreme poverty.

12. PAU 2022 · Juny · Sèrie 2 · Part 2

Comprensió lectora

1. The horses we see in Assateague Island are described as “feral”. This means that they…

descend from domestic animals that have become wild over the years.

2. These horses are unique because they…

have adapted to very tough living conditions.

3. How did the horses arrive on the island?

They were most probably taken there to avoid paying tax.

4. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

The National Park Service is in charge of all the horses on the island.

5. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service…

issues a permit allowing the horses to feed on its grounds.

6. The Pony Penning festival

is a local festival in which horses swim to a nearby island to be sold.

7. The Assateague horses

have adapted to their environment and developed a complex social structure.

8. Visitors to Assateague Island

must treat the horses as wild animals and respect their habitat.

13. PAU 2022 · Juny · Sèrie 5 · Part 2

Comprensió lectora

GINKGO TREES NEARLY WENT EXTINCT. HERE'S HOW WE SAVED THESE 'LIVING FOSSILS'

1. According to scientists

- ginkgo trees losing their leaves later in the year is possibly due to climate change.

2. Which one of the sentences is FALSE?

- ginkgos almost went extinct because of human carelessness with nature.

3. According to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature

- practically no ginkgos exist in the wild.

4. Which one of the sentences is TRUE?

- ginkgos produce seeds.

5. Fossilized plants confirm that

- ginkgos have actually changed very little through time.

6. The undomesticated population of ginkgos found in western China

- might have been cultivated by monks.

7. Today domesticated ginkgo trees

- are common around the world.

8. Crane is not worried about the future of the ginkgo because

- it is a popular species of tree.

14. PAU 2021 · Setembre · Sèrie 1 · Part 2

Reading Comprehension

1. they were able to forget about their problems.

2. if we learn to go without technological tools.

3. students learn best after moments of outdoor relaxation.

4. has induced several organizations to remind people to unplug.

5. Taking technological breaks can develop into a severe addiction.

6. to pause our use of connected devices periodically.

7. Because we know companies are constantly launching state-of-the-art devices.

8. Being connected all the time makes us less creative.

II. Reading comprehension

The Woman Who Saved Millions of Lives Without Knowing

1. Which one of the following sentences about Henrietta Lacks is NOT true?

She died while giving birth to her fifth son.

2. When Henrietta Lacks was in hospital, George Gey

received some of her tissue.

3. Because of senescence,

cells eventually die.

4. Lack's cells "became a workhorse of biological research". This means that

they were used over and over again.

5. The HeLa cell line

has been the basis for medical research for years.

6. According to the text,

neither Henrietta nor her family were ever asked permission to conduct experiments with her cells.

7. The #BlackLivesMatter movement

has made researchers consider stopping the use of HeLa cells completely.

8. Some of Henrietta's descendants

do not mind what was done wrong, because the result was worth it.

16. PAU 2021 · Juny · Sèrie 5 · Part 2

Reading comprehension

1. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

The biologists extracted the straw right away.

2. The harm that plastic causes on marine birds

results in a constant feeling of hunger.

3. We can deduce from Matthew Savoca's research that

anchovies feed on algae.

4. Plastic is a threat to animals because

it can be thrown away easily.

5. Straws, water bottles and plastic bags

last much longer than expected.

6. The massive use of plastic

is a relatively recent phenomenon.

7. The impact of plastic waste on wildlife

requires government intervention.

8. According to the text, which of the following is an effective solution to the threat of plastic waste on wildlife?

Locating crucial areas and then forbidding plastics there.

17. PAU 2020 · Setembre · Sèrie 4 · Part 2

Reading Comprehension

1. In order to avoid environmental damage
- ❒ **people should eat less meat.**
- ❒ people need to eat more fish.
- ❒ people should eat more meat and dairy.
- ❒ vegan diets need to be adopted.

2. In a few decades, the world population
- ❒ will increase to 2.3 billion people.
- ❒ will increase by 70%.
- ❒ **will increase to 10 billion people.**
- ❒ will not change.

3. If global warming is kept under 1.5ºC
- ❒ traditional farming areas will experience major floods.
- ❒ the risk of drought, floods and extreme heat will increase.
- ❒ we will have a dozen years of continuous drought, floods and extreme heat.
- ❒ **we will reduce the risk of drought, floods and extreme heat.**

4. The report states that dietary habits and changes in farming should be accompanied by
- ❒ more emissions from livestock.
- ❒ less impact on beef production.
- ❒ **a decrease in food loss and waste.**
- ❒ a global increase in meat consumption.

5. A flexitarian diet implies
- ❒ eating mainly raw vegetables.
- ❒ eating no meat from farms.
- ❒ eating more meat and less legumes.
- ❒ **eating more beans and peas and less meat.**

6. In order to be effective against climate breakdown, dietary changes
- ❒ should be applied equally across the world's population.
- ❒ **should be applied more strictly in developed countries.**
- ❒ are unnecessary in developing countries.
- ❒ should not be applied in the US or UK.

7. What does the report recommend to reduce people's consumption of meat?
- ❒ Adopting traditional European farming practices everywhere.
- ❒ Using more fertilisers in developing countries.
- ❒ **Changing menus served to children in schools.**
- ❒ Clearing forests to increase the land available for agriculture.

8. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- ❒ The Earth's resources are limited.
- ❒ The current food system does not enable future generations to have a sustainable planet.
- ❒ **Technology will help us to continue with food production as we know it now.**
- ❒ The current food system has a damaging impact on our climate.

18. PAU 2020 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 2

Reading comprehension

1. According to professor Todorov
- ❒ **we only make first impressions about people we don't know.**
- ❒ we make first impressions only if they are misleading.
- ❒ our first impressions about someone are usually wrong.
- ❒ we usually share our first impression with many other people.

2. Once people have made their first impressions
- ❒ they may change them quite quickly if their opinions are not accurate.
- ❒ they will change their opinion if they are not sure of the person they have just met.
- ❒ **they will hardly ever change their first opinion about a person they have just met.**
- ❒ they always change their mind soon afterwards if given more time to judge a person.

3. Which one of these sentences is **TRUE**?
- ❒ **In first impressions women and men make similar judgments.**
- ❒ In first impressions women and men are judged similarly.
- ❒ In first impressions feminine-looking men are badly considered.
- ❒ In first impressions masculine-looking men are badly judged.

4. According to the text, the photos people publish on their dating profiles are
- ❒ their best ones in order to reflect their personalities only.
- ❒ a mixture of fake and real ones; people don't want to show how they really are.
- ❒ very superficial in order not to show one's real personality and generosity.
- ❒ **chosen to show physical and personality traits.**

5. Prof. Todorov affirms that
- ❒ first impressions are always reliable even when our date starts speaking.
- ❒ **people can change their first impressions when they start talking to their date.**
- ❒ talking to our date reinforces our first impressions, making them more certain.
- ❒ people in general make good predictions from their first impressions.

6. According to Professor Todorov, the conversational strategies used in online dating show
- ❒ that women talk more about themselves than men do.
- ❒ that men talk more about their profession than women do.
- ❒ that men and women use quite different approaches to dating.
- ❒ **that men and women take similar approaches to dating.**

7. If you want to find your perfect date, prof. Todorov recommends that you be
- ❒ talkative when you meet your date.
- ❒ **honest when you talk to your date.**
- ❒ a little vague when talking about your interests.
- ❒ responsible when you talk about your wealth.

8. At the end of the article we can come to the conclusion that speed-dating meetings
- ❒ are the only way to get married successfully.
- ❒ are successful only if you want to have children.
- ❒ **sometimes fulfil people's expectations.**
- ❒ are a very flawed system of meeting people.

19. PAU 2020 · Juny · Sèrie 3 · Part 2

Reading comprehension

1. According to the author, many young people…
❒ want to wear light-coloured clothes with flowers.
❒ like shopping for second-hand clothes to achieve a "retro" look.
❒ **like buying used clothes that don't look dated.**
❒ shop for genuine fur coats in second-hand shops.

2. In the US…
❒ the second-hand market for clothing is getting smaller and smaller.
❒ the first-hand market for clothing is 21 times larger than the second-hand market.
❒ the second-hand market for clothing will overtake the first-hand market in 10 years.
❒ **the second-hand market for clothing has increased much faster than the first-hand market.**

3. Which of the following is **TRUE** about people's shopping preferences in the U.K.?
❒ **People over 60 are the age group that feels best about buying pre-worn clothing.**
❒ Teenagers do not usually like buying second-hand clothes.
❒ About 1/2 of all 30-40-year-olds regularly buy used clothes.
❒ Less than half of people between 16 and 21 feel comfortable buying second-hand clothes.

4. Where is the first *Picknweight* vintage store?
❒ In Covent Garden in London.
❒ In Camden market in London.
❒ **In Berlin**.
❒ The text does not say.

5. How is second-hand clothes shopping different from buying new, unworn clothes?
❒ Shoppers can find well-matched outfits ready to be purchased.
❒ All sizes are available in second-hand stores.
❒ **Shoppers should be ready to spend more time in the store.**
❒ Clothes look nicer in a second-hand clothes shop than at home.

6. Which of the following is **NOT** true about *Rokit*?
❒ Its business has grown substantially since 1986.
❒ **It has a single retail location in London.**
❒ It has sold a huge amount of pre-worn clothing.
❒ It mends clothing before trying to sell it.

7. According to the author, if you want to buy now-but-not-new clothes…
❒ you need to browse the internet.
❒ you need to look for famous brands.
❒ you should be looking for bright colours.
❒ **you need to look for details currently in style.**

8. What does the phrase "Fashion is cyclical, after all" mean?
❒ **It means that fashion trends return and are periodically back in style.**
❒ It means that vintage clothes inevitably look old and outdated.
❒ It means that cycling trends will always be fashionable.
❒ It means that we should reduce, recycle and reuse vintage clothes.

20. PAU 2019 · Setembre · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

Reading Comprehension

1. The first owner of Salvator Mundi was
- The auction house Christie's.
- **King Louis XII of France.**
- A Russian art dealer.
- An anonymous American collector.

2. Before they put the painting up for sale, Christie's
- showed it to professional collectors in France.
- had the painting put in a new frame.
- **made a video to show the painting**.
- tried to cover up the painting's complicated history.

3. Most of Leonardo da Vinci's paintings that still exist are
- **on exhibit in museums**.
- owned by private collectors.
- currently being restored.
- in very poor condition.

4. Salvator Mundi has been in known hands
- since the XVIth century.
- for seven years, when it was first shown to the public.
- since it was acquired by a group of American art dealers 13 years ago.
- **only for a short time compared with its 500+ years of existence.**

5. In 2005, a group of Americans
- bought the painting from a museum in Richmond, England.
- found the painting in a garage in San Francisco.
- **purchased the painting and then had it cleaned and restored.**
- lent the painting to the National Gallery in London for a major art exhibition.

6. Which of the following is NOT true?
- Christie's auctioned the painting for a Russian family.
- **Christie's sold the painting to a Russian family.**
- A Russian family bought the painting after it had been restored.
- A Swiss art dealer made a controversial sale to a Russian billionaire.

7. Which of the following best describes this painting of the Salvator Mundi?
- There is no doubt that the painting is by Leonardo da Vinci.
- There is little evidence to support that Leonardo da Vinci was the painter.
- A few art critics claim that the painting is by Leonardo da Vinci.
- **Despite extensive restoration, most experts believe the painting was done by Leonardo da Vinci**.

8. According to the text, most of the people who lined up to see the Salvator Mundi
- did not believe that it was done by Leonardo da Vinci.
- **were not very concerned about the details of restoration**.
- were celebrities like Leonardo di Caprio and Patti Smith.
- were representatives of potential buyers from around the world.

21. PAU 2019 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

Reading Comprehension

1. Many people use the skull emoji when talking about their phone
❒ to tell friends that they don't feel well.
❒ **to explain that it is not working well.**
❒ to complain that nobody's sending them text messages.
❒ because they like using metaphorical language.

2. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
❒ **Instagram incorporated emoji in 2011.**
❒ Emoji usage increased after Android included them.
❒ Since we have emoji, we use netspeak less.
❒ Emoji in Instagram posts are very frequent.

3. The author believes that we are watching the birth of a new type of language because
❒ writing online presents big problems.
❒ emoji replace voice messages.
❒ emoji have stable meanings.
❒ **emoji help us transmit our feelings in writing**.

4. Why have emoji become so popular so quickly? Because
❒ people no longer know how to spell.
❒ **we want to convey emotional tone**.
❒ alphabet keyboards are difficult to use online.
❒ we need new words to convey our feelings.

5. According to the author, smiley, hand and heart emoji
❒ seldom occur in online messages.
❒ are the only way to communicate our feelings online.
❒ **have become effective tools of communication.**
❒ often result in miscommunication.

6. Many emoji are open-ended. This means that
❒ **different people may assign them different meanings**.
❒ they are sometimes used to end a conversation.
❒ you can use them when you don't know what to say.
❒ some people use them to express absurd things.

7. We tend to put an emoji face before an object because
❒ it's impossible to convey stance in a message.
❒ we don't need to speak words in an online conversation.
❒ **when we speak, we see the person's facial expression first**.
❒ that's what the new syntax rule for emoji use tells us to do.

8. According to the writer,
❒ we write so much today because language always changes.
❒ **emoji do not represent a threat to writing.**
❒ emoji are a form of slang.
❒ emoji communicate more powerfully than text.

22. PAU 2019 · Juny · Sèrie 4 · Part 1

Reading comprehension

1. When Michael Jackson's *Thriller* was released,
   - ☐ ***Time* magazine didn't pay much notice to it.**
   - ☐ it sold 200,000 copies on the first week.
   - ☐ it was considered the best album ever.
   - ☐ it didn't reach the charts immediately.

2. After *Thriller*,
   - ☐ Black music was forbidden on the radio.
   - ☐ young people started listening to the radio again.
   - ☐ only Black people listened to the radio stations playing Jackson's music.
   - ☐ **Black music was heard on radio stations aimed at a general audience.**

3. Which of these things does Quincy Jones NOT say?
   - ☐ Michael Jackson made Black music important again.
   - ☐ Pop music has a strong influence of Black music.
   - ☐ **Michael Jackson had connections all over the world.**
   - ☐ Black music was considered secondary for years.

4. When Jane Fonda said that "It's hard to sit still to [Michael Jackson's music]", she meant that
   - ☐ **his music makes you want to move.**
   - ☐ his music makes you want to sit down.
   - ☐ it's difficult to listen to his music.
   - ☐ it's difficult to dance like he did.

5. In Moscow, Michael Jackson's records
   - ☐ were widely available in music stores.
   - ☐ **were only available as pirate copies.**
   - ☐ reached the top position in the charts.
   - ☐ were played regularly on state-owned radio stations.

6. Michael Jackson's mother says that
   - ☐ **he didn't make music for a specific group of people.**
   - ☐ he composed music for a Black audience.
   - ☐ he composed mainly rhythm and blues.
   - ☐ he wrote for the music business.

7. Rock critics
   - ☐ worked together with record companies.
   - ☐ thought that Jackson's music would promote segregation.
   - ☐ predicted the success of the album.
   - ☐ **didn't expect the album to be so successful.**

8. Many people believe that *Thriller*
   - ☐ is the most famous song of the 20th century.
   - ☐ marked the end of a music era.
   - ☐ **is one of the best albums in Michael Jackson's career.**
   - ☐ is a song with a strong political message.

23. PAU 2018 · Setembre · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

Reading comprehension

1.- The reason why our ancestors picked up on the colour red is
- □ because it made them more aggressive.
- □ because it was a vivid colour.
- □ **still a mystery to the experts.**
- □ because it is the colour of our blood.

2. “Colour psychology” has found that red
- □ was the favourite colour of our ancestors.
- □ **can affect the way people behave.**
- □ is a vivid reminder of life and death.
- □ was the first colour our ancestors used.

3. Which of these statements is NOT true?
- □ For many primates, red is a sign of power.
- □ In the primate world red shows who the leader is.
- □ Mandrill monkeys’ social order is marked by the colour red.
- □ **Red only appears on the strongest primates.**

4. Russell Hill and Robert Barton
- □ affirm that humans don’t follow the same pattern as monkeys.
- □ think that humans act with anger whenever they see red.
- □ **want to know if the reactions of humans and monkeys to red are identical.**
- □ doubt that humans could behave like mandrills right now.

5. A series of experiments led by Prof. Elliot have confirmed that people who
- □ **wear red are considered more desirable.**
- □ wear colours other than red are not attractive.
- □ wear red are more intelligent.
- □ choose red clothes are healthier.

6. Professor Andrew Elliot says that colour psychology
- □ is not far from being fully developed.
- □ is now ready to create better conditions at work.
- □ **is still in a premature phase.**
- □ will soon create a productive working atmosphere.

7.- Professor Elliot has observed that
- □ red is the perfect colour for creativity in word games.
- □ **red doesn’t help in some word games.**
- □ blue is worse than red in some word games.
- □ blue and green are not useful for word games.

8. What is Professor Elliot’s final conclusion about the perception of red?
- □ It has changed over the years.
- □ It is constantly in progress.
- □ It is related to blood.
- □ **It has been the same throughout history.**

24. PAU 2018 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

Reading Comprehension

1. Artificial intelligence and computer graphics…
- are the future of social media sites.
- **are creating new types of video and audio manipulation tools.**
- will benefit public figures such as Donald Trump.
- enable readers to spot fake news.

2. Fake news will be more convincing in the future because
- people tend to have less critical thinking skills.
- people will be more familiar with image technology.
- **it will incorporate improved image and voice technology.**
- human behaviour is easy to imitate.

3. Face2Face can currently
- **capture someone's facial expressions and map them onto someone else's face.**
- imitate someone's facial expressions.
- synthesize voice and incorporate it onto someone's image.
- capture someone's physical appearance.

4. Recent research allows
- smartphones to synthesize voice.
- **the creation of software to convert real voice into a synthesized one.**
- the creation of microphones that synthesize voice.
- the creation of 3-5 minute audios.

5. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- Digital puppets will look and sound like real people.
- Face and voice-morphing technology will create more convincing fake news.
- Synthesized voice may deceive some security systems.
- **Current software only works with live voice.**

6. There is certainly room for improvement in morphing technologies
- since they are able to exactly reproduce voice and image.
- since there are often sound delays in the videos.
- **since facial expressions and voices may appear unreal.**
- since humans can never detect fake videos.

7. From now on, news organisations should
- manipulate news more often.
- not trust any information on social media.
- **be more critical with their sources**.
- **pay particular attention to the features of videos.**

8. What is the danger of fake news, according to the author of the text?
- News agencies will never be able to detect fake news.
- Fake news will go viral on social media and create family conflicts.
- News agencies will spread fake news and create political conflicts.
- **The viral presence of fake news on social media could create serious conflicts.**

25. PAU 2018 · Juny · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

Reading Comprehension

1. The mansion at Bletchley Park was
a) large enough for an entire school.
*b) **too small for the number of people working there.***
c) converted into several huts.
d) used as a shelter during Nazi attacks.

2. The work done by the code-breakers at Bletchley Park
a) had no effect on the outcome of the war.
*b) **probably helped the Allies win the war earlier.***
c) was heavily criticized by Churchill.
d) was infiltrated by the Nazis.

3. Who built the Enigma machines?
*a) **Germany***
b) Polish mathematicians
c) The British army
d) Alan Turing and Gordon Welchman

4. During the war, codes for Enigma machines
*a) **changed daily.***
b) changed monthly.
c) changed once every few months.
d) never changed.

5. The code-breakers at Bletchley Park included people who were
*a) **very good at playing chess.***
b) mechanical engineers.
c) originally from Poland.
d) students from local universities.

6. Churchill thought that code-breaking
a) was interesting but too expensive.
*b) **was important to winning the war.***
c) should be assigned to army officers.
d) could be done by anyone with some training.

7. Bletchley Park was first discovered by the public because
a. a documentary was made about it.
b. Churchill gave many interviews about it.
*c. **someone who had worked there wrote a book**.*
d. the Poles reported on it to the British press.

8. Which of the following best describes the centre at Bletchley Park?
a. A home owned by Queen Victoria.
*b. **Government buildings turned into a tourist attraction**.*
c. A school for mathematicians.
d. The childhood home of Kate Middleton.

26. PAU 2017 · Setembre · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

Reading Comprehension

1. Robots and smart phones might
   a. be a solution to anyone who lives on their own.
   b. prevent ageing.
   c. be a solution to increasing elderly care costs.
   d. become plastic dogs.
2. When you fall over, MiRo.
   a. helps you stand up.
   b. notices that and gets closer to you.
   c. controls your body temperature.
   d. tells you to touch your wrist.
3. MiRo...
   a. physically resembles a human person.
   b. can tell you to take medicine and remind you of names.
   c. can have a normal conversation with you.
   d. can prevent you from falling.
4. If a robotic dog like MiRo takes care of you,
   a. you need to wear a wristband that constantly checks your health.
   b. there's always an ambulance that will know exactly what to do.
   c. it will come to you and take your body temperature.
   d. you need to call the central office with your vital signs every day.
5. Robots...
   a. are created to eventually substitute what human caregivers do.
   b. are designed to give and receive emotional support as human caregivers do.
   c. are created to solve misunderstandings with human caregivers.
   d. are designed to complement what human caregivers can do.
6. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
   a. Some scientists believe robots should not have human-like traits.
   b. Government authorities will definitely invest more money on automated care.
   c. Both humans and machines are each good at certain things.
   d. There's a lot of debate as to whether robots can have human-like traits.
7. Present-day generations
   a. might want to have constant care.
   b. will be very interested in managing robots.
   c. will surely have a better life than older generations.
   d. should be given a robot by the state authorities.

8. Sebastian Conran believes that
   a. economic realities make automated care a need.
   b. robots will entirely replace human caregivers.
   c. ageing is getting easier.
   d. the State will cover the costs of automated care.

27. PAU 2017 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

READING COMPREHENSION

1. On Black Friday
    a. you can find the biggest discounts of the year.
    b. lots of shoppers buy stuffed turkey.
    c. retailers sell merchandise at lower prices.
    d. shops all over the country increase prices.

2. Which sentence is NOT true?
    a. Gould and Fisk managed to sell their gold at a high price.
    b. As a result of Gould and Fisk's conspiracy, Wall Street crashed in 1869.
    c. The term "Black Friday" was used for the first time in 1869.
    d. Gould and Fisk's speculative moves were discovered on a Friday.

3. It is said that Black Friday owes its name to retailers because
    a. **they sold a lot and made a profit on the day after Thanksgiving**.
    b. they had losses and profits on the same day.
    c. the stores that didn't offer any discounts were in the red.
    d. they didn't make any profits on the day after Thanksgiving.

4. According to the text, what's the relationship between slavery and Black Friday?
    a. None; the whole story is fake.
    b. Slaves used to be sold on Fridays.
    c. Slaves were cheaper after Thanksgiving.
    d. Extra help was needed on plantations after Thanksgiving.

5. Police officers in Philadelphia used the term Black Friday to refer to the day when
    a. **thousands of visitors to the city caused them a lot of trouble**.
    b. the Army-Navy football match was played.
    c. stores opened later than usual.
    d. they could enjoy a long Thanksgiving holiday.

6. The term Black Friday, with the meaning we know today, was widely used
    a. **at the end of the 1990s**.
    b. throughout the 1950s.
    c. from 2011 onwards.
    d. back in the 1800s.

7. Nowadays, Black Friday sales
    a. last until the Monday after Thanksgiving.
    b. have been replaced by Cyber Monday.
    c. start very early on Thanksgiving Day.
    d. continue until the following Thursday.

8. Grey Thursday refers to
    a. going shopping right after Thanksgiving dinner.
    b. the first time Wal-Mart opened its store on Thanksgiving Day.
    c. the shops that open on Thanksgiving Day.
    d. the day when most Americans go shopping.

28. PAU 2017 · Juny · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

Reading comprehension.

1) Jamie's sugar tax is imposed in...
   a) all British restaurants.
   b) Jamie's restaurants only.
   c) several other restaurants only.
   d) hamburger restaurants in Britain.

2) Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
   a) Jamie has created this tax to emphasize the dangers of too much sugar in our diet.
   b) The British government has imposed a sugar tax because of childhood obesity.
   c) The money from the tax will support programmes promoting healthy food.
   d) Jamie participates in a worldwide campaign to improve food education.

3) Oliver considers that if all the restaurant industry is united on the "sugar tax",
   a) the Sustain foundation will not raise enough money to continue with its activities.
   b) the government will have more support to carry on with its policy on childhood obesity.
   c) parents will be convinced to give their children a healthy diet.
   d) they will send a strong message to the fizzy drink manufacturers.

4) Jamie Oliver considers that soft drinks…
   a) have improved the diet of many children.
   b) are a necessary source of energy for children.
   c) are often recommended by doctors and nurses.
   d) should be taxed by the government .

5) At Jamie Oliver's restaurants…
   a) fizzy drinks are not printed on the menus.
   b) waiters are told not to offer fizzy drinks.
   c) tap water is cheaper.
   d) fizzy drinks are more expensive.

6) Jamie Oliver's own children…
   a) can't drink fizzy sugary drinks at home.
   b) don't usually drink fizzy, sugary drinks at home.
   c) only drink water at home.
   d) hardly ever drink fruit juice.

7) According to Simon Bladgen, a levy on fizzy drinks will…
   a) stop young people from buying too many fizzy drinks.
   b) make obese children lose weight by consuming fewer fizzy drinks.
   c) make people aware of the risks of too much sugar in their diet.
   d) help the government policy on financing healthy diets for young people.

8) Although the main medical professions support a 20% tax on sugary drinks, the government has decided
   a) to ignore the proposal made by the doctors.
   b) to study the proposal carefully before taking any move.
   c) to promote optional actions among the food industry.
   d) to ban soft drink advertising.

29. PAU 2016 · Setembre · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

Reading comprehension

1) Ritesh Agarwal got the idea to start his own business
   a) when he was travelling around India.
   b) when he couldn't pay by credit card in a hotel.
   c) when he saw that travellers were having problems in India.
   d) when he couldn't enter his flat one night.

2) Mr Agarwal's company
   a) buys and sells unbranded hotels.
   b) mainly develops apps for hotel guests.
   c) benefits from other hotels' occupancy rates.
   d) improves hotels and gives them its brand.

3) The beginning of Oyo Rooms was difficult because
   a) few people thought this business had a future.
   b) some people thought technology was not a good business.
   c) Agarwal's fellowship demanded that he stopped studying.
   d) the money from the fellowship was not enough to start out.

4) Which sentence is NOT true? In his first hotel, Mr Agarwal
   a) had to do all sorts of jobs.
   b) was in charge of the hotel's website and app.
   c) already had the idea to make the project big.
   d) had a team of people to work for him.

5) The investors were convinced
   a) **when they compared an Oyo hotel to other, unimproved ones**.
   b) when they saw that all Indian hotels had many problems.
   c) after the banks were also interested in the project.
   d) after seeing budget hotels that were as good as the Oyo hotel.

6) Mr Agarwal admits that
   a) he couldn't open any bank accounts in the beginning.
   b) everyone took advantage of his young age.
   c) leaving college at seventeen was easier than it might have seemed.
   d) **his experiences with good people exceeded the bad ones**.

7) At present, Mr Agarwal
   a) is expanding his hotel network to other countries.
   b) pays little attention to customer feedback.
   c) is improving the potential of smartphones for his business.
   d) **hopes to expand in India thanks to the wider use of the internet**.

8) His advice to other people is to start a business young because
   a) **if you fail, what you learn will be useful for your next attempt**.
   b) it is easier for young people to find investors to support their ideas.
   c) studying is the key to success in the business world.
   d) if you fail, you still have time to go back to school.

30. PAU 2016 · Juny · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

Reading comprehension

1. The reason the government of Norway promotes the sale of electric cars is that it wants
    a. to support the local coal industry.
    b. **to lower the levels of gas emissions**.
    c. to limit petroleum and gas production.
    d. to support Norwegian companies producing electric cars.

2. People in other countries study the evolution of the car market in Norway because
    a. there are more cars in Norway than in any other country.
    b. electric cars were only recently introduced in the country.
    c. a high percentage of electric cars are sold there.
    d. the government has decided to restrict the sale of cars.

3. Electricity production in Norway mainly depends on
    a. coal.
    b. gas.
    c. oil.
    d. **water**.

4. The effects on the climate of moving away from gasoline-fueled cars to electric cars are greater in Norway than in a country like Germany because
    a. Norway produces more oil than Germany.
    b. **Norway produces cheap, clean electricity**.
    c. no electric cars are made in Germany.
    d. of Norway's location.

5. The text claims that Norway is able to provide free public charging of electric vehicles because
    a. **electricity is cheap to produce in the country**.
    b. electricity is produced from Norwegian gas.
    c. it is a world leader in oil production.
    d. only a very few vehicles in the country are fully electric.

6. Which of the following is **not** an incentive offered by the Norwegian government to buy an electric car?
    a. Free charging.
    b. **Free car repairs**.
    c. Free parking.
    d. Free registration.

7. The program to promote the use of electric cars
    a. has been a failure in many ways.
    b. **has succeeded beyond expectations**.
    c. has had very little impact.
    d. cannot be evaluated yet.

8. The text states that the benefits of operating an electric car in Norway
    a. will remain unchanged during the next 5 years.
    b. **will be eliminated in part in the next 5 years**.
    c. will be increased in the next 5 years.
    d. will depend on the production of Norwegian gas and oil.

31. PAU 2016 · Juny · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

Reading comprehension

THE SECRET LIFE OF WORDS: HOW ENGLISH BECAME ENGLISH

1. **Who is Henry Hitchings?**

a) The author of a very influential English grammar.
b) An expert in the etymology of Arabic, French and Dutch.
c) The author of a book on the history of the English language.
d) An expert on the influence of English communication in many languages.

2. **We learn from the text that the Basque language...**

a) has had a common past with the development of English.
b) has as many borrowings from English as from French.
c) has a difficult etymology because of its secret past.
d) has had a minor influence on English vocabulary.

3. **According to the text, English can be seen as a language**

a) capable of absorbing many foreign words.
b) that is spoken by the majority in 350 countries.
c) unable to adopt words from Hindi and Turkish.
d) that became popular with the study of etymology.

4.**The aim of Hitchings' book is…**

a) to study how "Powwow" can be useful in world explorations.
b) **to analyse the effect of borrowing on English vocabulary.**
c) to explain the difficulties of English in borrowing words of French origin.
d) to determine the benefits of English as a language for scientific writings.

5. **The text explains that borrowings are normally the result of...**

a) having many "connoisseurs" studying languages in your own country.
b) nations wanting to impose their own language on colonized peoples.
c) **strong relationships between people speaking different languages.**
d) the love of the British for discovering remote places in the world.

6. **Hitchings argues that English can only develop if...**

a) it remains pure and simple and uses words of Germanic origin.
b) it becomes a language largely appreciated by purist grammarians.
c) it becomes a language that proves able to accept needless words.
d) **it remains largely stable but adopts new useful words.**

7. **According to the author, Hitchings has written a book…**

a) that is full of information but with some boring chapters.
b) with not enough specific bibliography on its subject.
c) which is highly specialized and yet enjoyable to read.
d) that will encourage readers to learn foreign languages.

8. The text suggests that words...

a) can be a source of knowledge about our historical past.
b) can carry secrets that are only known to native speakers.
c) from foreign languages should not be officially accepted.
d) have been borrowed so that languages can have many synonyms.

32. PAU 2015 · Setembre · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

Comprensió Escrita

THE LAST OF THE NOBLEST GENERATION

Choose the appropriate answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is correct.
[0.5 oints each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points.
There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Which of the following sentences about Harry Patch is FALSE?
   He was the only survivor of the First World War.

2. When the First World War began, Harry Patch…
   was too young to be called into the army.

3. Harry explains that during the battle of Ypres, the soldiers were..
   constantly worried about their survival.

4. When Harry and his comrades found an injured soldier in the battle field..
   they couldn't do anything to save his life.

5. After being seriously wounded, Harry was taken to a CCS where…
   he was operated on, after being in pain for more than one day.

6. The war finished for Harry Patch...
   immediately after being wounded.

7. Shortly before Harry died, Richard Emden interviewed him and …
   Richard did most of the talking.

8. After all his experiences in the First World War…
   Harry thought that no war could ever be justified.

33. PAU 2015 · Juny · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

Comprensió Escrita

ARE LOVE LOCKS ON BRIDGES ROMANTIC OR A MENACE?
Choose the appropriate answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is correct. [0.5 oints each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Carolyn Barnabo and Clive Roberts left a lock on a bridge in Paris
   because it was a romantic thing to do.

2. Which sentence is FALSE? The custom of attaching locks on bridges
   follows an Italian tradition.

3. The phrase “padlocks have spread like fungus” means that
   padlocks have appeared in great quantities and very quickly.

4. The municipal authorities in Paris decided to eradicate this practice
   when part of a històric bridge fell because of the weight of the locks.

5. The city of Paris is putting panels of glass on bridges
   to prevent the damage that the locks cause.

6. According to the text, padlock sellers
   are making profits from this epidemic.

7. Love-locks
   can now be found in a variety of places.

8. Lisa Anselmo thinks that it would be a good idea for local authorities
   to assign a place for people to attach their locks.

34. PAU 2015 · Juny · Sèrie 4 · Part 1

Comprensió Escrita

ESPERANTO AND UNIVERSAL COMMUNICATION
Choose the appropriate answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is correct. [0.5 oints each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Who was *Doktoro Esperanto*?
   The inventor of an artificial, neutral language.

2. According to the text, Zamenhof was...
   an idealist in favour of international understanding.

3. As a child, Zamenhof quickly realized that language division...
   creates barriers to common humanity.

4. At the time of the first Esperanto International congress the French were...
   not enthusiastic about a new international language.

5. The text implies that the Nazi regime would not favour Esperanto because...
   it had been created by a Jewish person.

6. According to Ramon Perera, a good thing about Esperanto is that ...
   it is not the language of any particular community.

7. The French economist François Grin argued that the use of Esperanto in the EU would...
   help save a great amount of money.

8. The text suggests that the European Parliament has...
   shown little interest in the use of Esperanto.

35. PAU 2014 · Setembre · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

Comprensió escrita

THE TEACHER WHO CHANGED MY LIFE

QUESTIONS

1. The author of the text knew about the death of Frank Miles...
   a) a long time ago.
   b) through a phone call.
   c) from his colleagues.
   d) **quite recently**.

2. The author also states that information about Frank Miles...
   a) can be found on most educational websites.
   b) was widely spread on the internet.
   c) was not available on the internet.
   d) **was hardly mentioned on the internet**.

3. According to the text, Frank Miles calmed his rebellious students thanks ...
   a) to his physical appearance.
   b) to his good manners.
   c) to his weak character.
   d) **to his strong personality.**

4. Frank's classes could be very funny...
   a) provided the students were at their best.
   b) only when the students behaved correctly.
   c) provided the students did their homework.
   d) as long as the students paid attention.

5. The author thinks that Frank Miles was a remarkable teacher because..
   a) he had an intellectual understanding of English.
   b) he was passionate about educational values.
   c) he never reprimanded his rebellious pupils.
   d) he had little interest in raising his students' results.

6. According to the text, which of the following is TRUE about Frank Miles' character?
   a) He had a passion for rules and regulations.
   b) He tolerated diversity of opinion.
   c) He was intolerant with his students' low standards.
   d) His students were never frightened by his criticism.

7. The author considered Frank Miles elitist because he...
   a) fancied money and snobbery.
   b) ignored rebellious students.
   c) had particular mannerisms.
   d) demanded the best from his pupils.

8. During his last decade Frank Miles lived...
   a) surrounded by his ex-pupils.
   b) alone in his wealthy house.
   c) on his own in a modest apartment.
   d) in a hostel for the homeless.

36. PAU 2014 · Juny · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

Comprensió escrita

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Part 1: Reading Comprehension
Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is correct.

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

1. Women in Switzerland got their right to vote...
   a) when female residents were accepted by assembly.
   b) thanks to two women who took legal action for it.
   c) as part of their traditional rights.
   d) before canton Appenzel Innerrhoden accepted it.

2. In the text, which ONE of these arguments for not giving women the right to vote is FALSE?
   a) Women were considered less intelligent than men.
   b) Women in rural areas had more advantages than urban women.
   c) Pregnant women would be too shy to go out to vote.
   d) Men feared they would lose their control over women.

3. According to the text, when the Swiss parliament proposed to pass the vote for women in 1958,
   a) the majority of male voters rejected it.
   b) all European countries had already given it the green light.
   c) only women in Finland had the right to vote.
   d) the arguments were not convincing at all.

4. The text explains that Swiss women...
   a) had never become involved in political action before 1991.
   b) were peacefully waiting for their rights to be granted to them.
   c) had been fighting for their rights since the nineteenth century.
   d) ignored the quarter million signatures petition for votes in 1929.

5. Although Switzerland's system of direct democracy kept women out of their right to vote in federal elections...
   a) women started taking political posts in local government in the 1960s.
   b) some small communities allowed women extensive autonomy.
   c) most cantons always resisted the legislation.
   d) in 1968 Geneva gave the first woman mayor the chance to vote.

6. At the human rights Convention of the Council of Europe, Switzerland...
   a) demanded governments to change their position on equal vote.
   b) called on a referendum on equal vote in Europe.
   c) suggested to revise those parts on sexual equality.
   d) refused to sign the parts on sexual equality.

7. According to Emilie Kempin-Spyri, the Swiss constitution…
   a) should give more rights to women.
   b) gave equal rights to both men and women.
   c) needed an article on equal rights.
   d) rejected her proposals before the Federal Court.

8. Swiss women finally gained full right to federal vote...
   a) in spite of the criticism of the Federal Court.
   b) thanks to the claims of the first woman lawyer, Emilie Kempin-Spyri.
   c) when 50% of male voters signed a petition.
   d) in the 1971 referendum, with more than 50% of male voters.

37. PAU 2014 · Juny · Sèrie 4 · Part 1

Comprensió escrita

WHY BILINGUALS ARE SMARTER

QUESTIONS

1. Recent scientific studies have proved that bilingual people...
   a. obtain greater benefits in today's world.
   b. are better conversationalists.
   c. have better cognitive skills than monolinguals.
   d. will not suffer from mental diseases in old age.

2. As opposed to the 20th century view, we now know that...
   a. bilingual children had more learning advantages in the past.
   b. when two languages interfere, they cause many disadvantages.
   c. language interference is good because it makes the mind stronger.
   d. the brain of bilingual people is obstructed more easily.

3. In the first part of a study by Bialystok and Martin-Rhee, both mono and bilingual kids...
   a. had difficulty in classifying the colours in the corresponding circle.
   b. found it similarly easy to classify the figures according to colour.
   c. had problems using the computer.
   d. put circles and squares together in the same box.

4. In the second part of the study, which was more difficult,
   a. bilingual kids were faster at solving the problem.
   b. there was no difference between the performance of mono and bilingual kids.
   c. monolingual kids could not classify the figures according to shape.
   d. both groups of kids encountered the same difficulties.

5. According to the text, which one of the following tasks is NOT carried out by the brain's executive function?
   a. Making plans and decisions.
   b. Retaining a sequence of information.
   c. Giving directions to people who drive.
   d. Changing your focus of attention.

6. According to Albert Costa, changing from one language to another all the time...
   a. makes you observe the changes around you.
   b. may improve your driving skills.
   c. allows you to talk to your father and mother in different languages.
   d. makes you quicker at changing the things around you.

7. In Mr Costa's study,
   a. German-Italian bilinguals required more brain activity on their monitoring tasks.
   b. Italian monolinguals were not as active as German-Italian bilinguals.
   c. Italian monolinguals got better results in their monitoring tasks.
   d. German-Italian bilinguals did their monitoring tasks better and more efficiently.

8. A study at the University of California revealed that...
    a. monolinguals suffer from more mental illnesses like dementia.
    b. bilinguals developed some mental diseases at a more advanced age.
    c. Alzheimer's disease is more resistant in monolingual people.
    d. some people were more resistant to bilingualism than others.

38. PAU 2013 · Setembre · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

COMPRENSIÓ ESCRITA

NOMOPHOBIA: THE BIGGEST PHOBIA IN THE WORLD?

1. Comparing the 2008 and the 2012 surveys, we see that…
    a. **more people are afraid now of being without their mobile phone**.
    b. in 2008 the number of nomophobes was similar to this year.
    c. in 2008 more people feared being without their mobile phones.
    d. in 2012 the number of nomophobes did not increase.

2. According to the text, more women suffer from nomophobia probably because…
    a. a big percentage of men have two phones.
    b. all men have two phones.
    c. women usually have two phones.
    d. women easily misplace their phones.

3. Which sentence is FALSE, according to the text?
    a. **one third of people older than 55 are nomophobic**.
    b. nomophobia affects people of all ages, races and social classes.
    c. those who are fifty-five or older are the third most affected age group.
    d. young adults are the most nomophobic.

4. Karla Campos…
    a. talks to her son on the phone even when they are together.
    b. has better communication with her family on the phone.
    c. connects her family via mobile phone.
    d. only communicates with her son through Facebook.

5. According to Dr. Spero,
    a. we should make mobile phones a priority in our life.
    b. we should only use mobile phones in case of emergency.
    c. we should prioritise people over mobile phones.
    d. cell phones destroy communication with our loved ones.

6. Kemshall says that security in mobile phones needs to be improved because…
    a. **lots of people use a phone for business purposes**.
    b. nobody likes having their messages viewed by others.
    c. security measures don't help keep messages private.
    d. business people often view other people's messages.

7. This study shows that …
    a. there will be lots more nomophobes in the future.
    b. we don't know how many people depend on their phones.
    c. almost everybody will need to carry a phone in the future.
    d. it is necessary to have our mobiles constantly on these days.

8. Which of the following may indicate nomophobia?
    a. **charging the phone's battery all the time**.
    b. worrying about having just one mobile phone.
    c. having many missed calls and messages.
    d. putting the phones in a safe place.

39. PAU 2013 · Juny · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

Comprensió lectora

WHY KIDS BULLY: BECAUSE THEY'RE POPULAR

1- According to the text, mean kids behave that way
    a) because mothers do not prevent them to do so.
    b) as a result of the pressure of other students.
    c) for no apparent reason, just because it is accepted.
    d) as a consequence of their empathy with their friends.

2- The text argues that aggression at school
    a) **increases with the kids' popularity**.
    b) increases when the kid is involved in the school hierarchy.
    c) is insignificant among popular kids.
    d) depends on the school's social network.

3- Faris and Felmlee's research to determine the pathways of aggression revealed that...
    a) in principle any kid may become a bully.
    b) physical force, insults or spreading gossip are the only forms of bullying.
    c) kids who were in the bottom 2% of the school hierarchy inevitably become bullies.
    d) reaching the top 2% of the school hierarchy conditioned kids towards bullying.

4- Faris and Felmlee also argue that
    a) popularity is the only determining factor in bullying.
    b) race and family background are strongly determining factors in bullying.
    c) **psychological or background influences are also relevant when considering bullying.**
    d) demographic and socioeconomic factors condition the school hierarchy.

5- According to the text, hostile behaviour
    a) increases the status of the kid at school.
    b) works mostly because kids like bullying.
    c) makes kids more popular at school.
    d) **does not imply a rise in popularity.**

6- The study found out that both boys and girls bully, but the difference is that
    a) girls prefer bullying boys rather than the other way round.
    b) boys clearly spread more gossip than girls do.
    c) bullying was clearly more violent among boys than among girls.
    d) **bullying was more frequent between girls than the other way round**.

7- Which one of the following statements is true? According to the study, 'gender-bridge' kids
   a) **tended to be more aggressive than other students.**
   b) are kids that have more dates than others.
   c) are very popular because they bully the rest.
   d) prove that gender is a neutral factor when considering bullying.

8- All in all, Faris argues that the solution to bullying
   a) is to change the behaviour of the bullies.
   b) **lies in changing the mind of the majority of kids at school.**
   c) is to encourage opposition against the bullies.
   d) lies in introducing changes in the school hierarchy.

40. PAU 2013 · Juny · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

COMPRENSIÓ LECTORA

HOW CHINA IS WINNING THE SCHOOL RACE

1. The results of the 2009 Pisa tests in Hong Kong and Shanghai were...
   a. much better than in other countries.
   b. as spectacular as those in other countries.
   c. not as good as was expected.
   d. good, but not great.

2. According to the text, which of the following statements is FALSE?
   a. Chinese parents supervise their children's schoolwork very closely.
   b. Education is a very important issue for Chinese parents.
   c. All Chinese secondary students take extra after-school lessons.
   d. Chinese students spend most of their afternoons doing homework.

3. In order to get good results in education, both Shanghai and Hong Kong …
   a. will become open and dynamic.
   b. want to copy successful education systems from other countries.
   c. will continue with their own successful education practices.
   d. want the best educators in the world.

4. The slogan "First class city, first class education" suggests that...
   a. only people from the higher classes can get an education.
   b. to get an education, first you must go to class.
   c. they want to offer the best education to its citizens.
   d. in this city, everybody must get an education.

5. In the last ten years, Shanghai has...
   a. not done much to modernise its school system.
   b. started a teacher training program.
   c. introduced computers into schools.
   d. had 80% of people who leave school.

6. Shanghai...
   a. has allowed immigrants to go to school for over 50 years.
   b. is the Chinese city with most migrant students.
   c. has no control over who lives and works there.
   d. only gives residence permit to the best students.

7. Hong Kong had to make improvements in education…
   a. because its industries were a service centre for China.
   b. to continue playing an important part in Chinese economy.
   c. because China was just as expensive and the industry moved there.
   d. when China upgraded its industry in the 1990s.

8. According to the OECD, in
   a. Hong Kong, 30% of university students become teachers.
   b. Hong Kong, only the best university students may become teachers.
   c. the USA, one third of the best university students become teachers.
   d. the USA, the bottom university students will never be teachers.

41. PAU 2012 · Setembre · Sèrie 4 · Part 1

Comprensió escrita

Living in Harmony with the Land

1. ... a dry region badly communicated.
2. ... play an important role in processing food.
3. …had to face many adverse circumstances.
4. ... has improved in many ways.
5. ... has recovered her old way of life.
6. ... to preserve wildlife and traditional farming.
7. … to become more autonomous.
8. … hardship and survival.

42. PAU 2012 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

Prova Escrita

DEATH SITES: HOW TO LOG IN YOUR AFTERLIFE

1. The main topic of the text is about websites that…
   a) delete your personal online data when you die.
   b) organise your personal letters and personal documents.
   c) help you to die in case you ask for it.
   d) keep your online profiles safe after your death.

2. According to the text, a "posthumous online footprint" is …
   a) A funeral service that can be downloaded from the internet.
   b) An online message that your friends can send you when you die.
   c) **Any kind of personal online information that is kept after your death**.
   d) A series of acts dedicated to honour your memory when you die.

3. When a user of one of these websites dies …
   a) All the user's archives are destroyed**.**
   b) The user's beneficiaries can access his /her online profiles.
   c) The website communicates the user's close friends the tragic ending.
   d) The website page of the dead user is removed.

4. A "verifier" …
   a) **is sent by the website to certify the user's death**.
   b) keeps all the user's data after the funeral.
   c) makes sure that the user's annual fee is paid after the death.
   d) downloads all the user's profiles to the legal beneficiaries.

5. A "memorial status" is a web service that…
   a) keeps your profiles updated daily after your death.
   b) allows anyone free access to your online legacy.
   c) allows your authorised friends access to your online messages.
   d) keeps everybody away from reading or downloading your online post.

6. Which of these sentences is TRUE?
   a) There is no site that gives out the passwords of deceased users.
   b) Microsoft provides access to all messages in a dead user's account.
   c) Facebook provides legal advice on the deceased user's e-mails.
   d) Gmail allows free access to a deceased person's account.

7. Jeremy Toeman's *Legacy Locker* site…
   a) Gives everybody free access to your account once your death is certified.
   b) makes a copy of all your e-mails and leaves it to your family after your death.
   c) makes all your digital posthumous legacy available to allowed people.
   d) 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:
   a) sceptical.
   b) indifferent.
   c) neither positive nor negative.
   d) divided.

43. PAU 2012 · Juny · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

Prova Escrita

THE DAY I MET THE STRANGE AND INSCRUTABLE STEVE JOBS

1. The narrator feels excited about having an interview with Steve Jobs because…
   a) Steve Jobs had been a myth for him.
   b) Steve Jobs refused to talk to the media.
   c) Steve Jobs never used to grant interviews in Paris.
   d) Steve Jobs hardly ever granted interviews

2. When the narrator talks about "the notorious flamethrower treatment", he means that…
   a) Jobs was a very strict person.
   b) Jobs was a very magnetic person.
   c) Jobs worked very hard every day.
   d) Jobs was obsessed about the computer world.

3. When the narrator was going to interview Jobs, he found…
   a) him quite different from what he had expected.
   b) him very similar to what he had expected.
   c) him ready to have a long talk.
   d) out that Jobs was not going to answer any questions.

4. According to the text, Jobs adopted a defensive posture because he was …
   a) angry with the interviewer.
   b) not feeling comfortable in Paris.
   c) still influenced by the incident with the fans.
   d) afraid of the interviewer.

5. When asked about Apple's environmental policies…
   a) Jobs refused to answer the question, as he usually did.
   b) Jobs simply repeated the same explanation he always gave.
   c) Jobs answered that the question was inappropriate.
   d) Jobs gave a new point of view about the topic.
   e)
6. When the narrator mentioned his health Jobs…
   a) answered that he had beaten his disease successfully.
   b) said that he had had a cancer operation.
   c) gave a short answer with no more details.
   d) simply did not answer.
7. In his everyday life, Steve Jobs…
   a) followed a well-established routine.
   b) did not follow a rigorous routine.
   c) used to spend his time working in his office.
   d) was constantly travelling to sell his products.

8. By defining Steve Jobs as "inscrutable and peculiar", the narrator means that Jobs was...
   a) a hard-working person.
   b) a model for the business world.
   c) a genius of this century.
   d) **difficult to define.**

44. PAU 2011 · Setembre · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

Comprensió Lectora

DIGITAL AND TRADITIONAL TOOLS

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.]

1. The author...
a. prefers digital ties to personal relationships.
b. thinks digital ties have destroyed personal conversation and commitment.
c. is against friendships made through the networks.
d. thinks personal friendships are stronger than those made through the net.

2. According to the article, the civil rights movement in the USA was an example of...
a. excellent communication and togetherness.
b. the power of bringing people together in forums of discussion and protest.
c. very old forms of communicating.
d. how the world could be saved by protesting.

3. According to the author, Twitter and Facebook can be very useful in the future...
a. if they are used alongside traditional forms of communication.
b. whenever they are connected with one another.
c. because they have been replaced by human togetherness.
d. because the digital phenomenon is a true religion.

4. The author thinks that we can learn a lot from our digital life if we...
a. combine the best of both worlds by bringing our digital world onto our real one.
b. use the new technologies to make more and more friends.
c. never turn off the screen on our computer.
d. expand networking and exclude traditional forms of communication.

5. American writer Clay Shirky says that the real revolutions take place
a. in the digital world.
b. among those who learn to live a more peaceful life.
c. in the non-digital world.
d. among the followers of wise men.

6. What is Professor Rheinghold's opinion about Twitter?
a. He thinks Twitter is more open than any other network.
b. He considers it to be useless and that it takes a lot of your time.
c. He likes it because it is the best way for communicating.
d. **He finds it valuable if you know how to extract its benefits.**

7. The author's views on the new social networks could be said to be generally...
a**. positive.**
b. negative.
c. sceptical.
d. indifferent.

8. The article concludes that...
a. it is impossible to tell what is good from what is bad on the net.
b. there is too much information on the net.
c. only those who control the net will be successful in the world.
d. the internet may become the most powerful political tool in the future.

45. PAU 2011 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

Reading Comprehension

What the au pair saw

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.]

1. The book called 'Au Pair' is about...
a. the way Slovakian au pairs look after their own children.
b. how Slovakian families should raise their children.
c. what Slovakian au pairs think about British families.
d. the way Slovakian girls can get a job in England.

2. After reading the text, the *'Having it all'* culture could be explained as…
a. British women's aim of working out instead of being mothers.
b. the idea of bringing up children and working at the same time.
c. the difficult choice between having a family and working at the same time.
d. the idea of having an au pair at home to look after the children.

3. According to the text, the British idea of a modern woman…
a. is not shared by Slovakian au pairs.
b. is generally accepted by au pairs.
c. is never criticised by au pairs.
d. has become a model for Slovakian au pairs.

4. According to Ms. Burikova's book, some British families contract au pairs because…
a. they think it is the cheapest way of educating their children.
b. they can't survive without the au pair's help.
c. they can't afford to raise their children on their own.
d. they don't care enough about their children.

5. Darinka thinks that most English mothers…
a. do their best to look after their children.
b. do not spend enough time with their children.
c. prefer their careers to their children.
d. play their role successfully.

6. By saying that 'food is a particularly tricky issue' Ms Burikova suggests that parents…
a. don't feed their children healthily.
b. only care about what their children eat.
c. do not care about their health problems.
d. believe their children are healthy enough.

7. Tina's experience as an au pair was,
a. terrible.
b. wonderful.
c. depressing.
d. unbelievable.

8. Most Slovakian au pairs apply for the job mainly because…
a. they want to travel abroad to get a well-paid job.
b. it's a good opportunity to leave their homes and relatives.
c. their love relationships are broken and they want to meet new people.
d. it's a way of learning a language and earning some money.

SÈRIE 4.

Reading Comprehension

The Camino de Santiago the English Way

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.]

1. The writer got lost while he was doing the *Camino*
   a. and asked the way to a passer-by.
   b. but he was lucky to find the scallop shell that marks the way.
   c. and a man gave him directions even before he asked.
   d. and he had to walk a long way back to get on the right track.

2. According to the text, which of the following sentences is FALSE?
   a. Pilgrims started to come to Santiago in the 12th century.
   b. Pilgrims who take on St James' Way come from many different countries.
   c. St James is a legendary character who helped win many battles.
   d. The *Codex Calixtinus* was written as a guide for the pilgrims.

3. The author explains that
   a. you can stay for free in all the hostels on the route.
   b. you just pay a small amount to spend a night in an *albergue*.
   c. you must make a donation in all the hostels.
   d. official hostels are cheap, but unofficial ones are not.

4. In a Holy Year
   a. the Pope always visits Santiago de Compostela.
   b. pilgrims cannot get their *compostela* .
   c. the number of pilgrims always doubles that of a normal year.
   d. Pilgrims who take on the C*amino* expect absolute forgiveness.

5. The English way
   a. starts in Cornwall and runs through coastal towns.
   b. must be taken along the seaside by boat.
   c. was preferred by the English people because it was easier.
   d. doesn't take as long to complete as the other routes.

6. As he was walking, the author felt
   a. as if he was in England because the landscape was similar to that of Cornwall.
   b. that the eucalyptus and the vineyards he found on the way are typically English.
   c. that it was just as easy to stay in an *albergue* or in a hotel.
   d. that staying in rural hotels was what an English pilgrim should do.

7. The author did the *Camino* because
    a. he had strong religious beliefs, just like many other pilgrims.
    b. as a pilgrim, he was looking for absolution.
    c. he wanted to experience a cheap walking holiday.
    d. he had never been to Santiago before.

8. When he reached Santiago, he was very pleased because
    a. he had won his *compostela*.
    b. he had to attend Mass in the cathedral.
    c. he could see the buskers and beggars in the square.
    d. he had completed the *Camino*.

47. PAU 2010 · Setembre · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

Part 1: Reading Comprehension
Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is correct.

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

1. **According to the text, the health of the planet depends on...**
   a) people eating better quality food.
   b) people eating more slowly.
   c) people consuming less than at present.
   d) people consuming less meat.

2. **"Degrowth" is...**
   a) a new way to study economics.
   b) a new way to create artificial needs.
   c) a new attitude concerning population growth.
   d) a new attitude concerning consumerism.

3. **Our economic model is based on....**
   a) surviving strategies.
   b) **permanent growth**.
   c) a few moral questions.
   d) the equal distribution of resources.

4. **According to the text, the resources of the planet...**
   a) might not be enough in the near future.
   b) are enough for 80% of its population.
   c) are in the hands of 80% of its population.
   d) might not be in good condition very soon.

5. **Santiago Vilanova believes that...**
   a) an international symposium should be organised in Barcelona every year.
   b) well-being cannot be considered a sustainable objective for humanity.
   c) the accumulation of wealth has to be excluded from political programmes.
   d) the well-being of people is not necessarily related to having more resources.

6. **People in "Degrowth" organisations think...**
   a) that progress is linked to growth.
   b) that progress is slower than growth.
   c) that progress does not depend only on growth.
   d) that progress is faster than growth.

7. **"Degrowth" supporters are…**
   a) always in favour of utopian ideals.
   b) usually good at practical things.
   c) always in favour of consumer goods.
   d) usually against working many hours.

8. **According to Carlos Taibo, more Americans say that they are...**

   a) less happy now despite being richer.
   b) happier now than in the past decades.
   c) unhappy since the end of the Second World War.
   d) happy because of their growing income.

48. PAU 2010 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

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.]

1- **Nas wants to join the Air Forces…**
- because he will look cool in his uniform.
- **because he has always dreamt of becoming a pilot.**
- because he doesn't want to do a degree.
- in order to avoid the pressure of exams.

2- **When Nas walks to the park with his friends…**
- they get hostile looks from everyone they come across.
- they feel ashamed, as people walk away from them.
- they understand why people seem to be afraid of them.
- **they have mixed feelings at the adults' reactions to them.**

3- **According to the text, "a walker" is …**
- someone who walks the streets on Sunday mornings.
- someone generally called a distribution expert.
- someone who walks through wind and rain.
- **a person that delivers the paper to people's houses**.

4- **Why does Nas feel his mother confides in him now? Because…**
- she divorced and now she has remarried.
- **their relationship has changed and she now explains things to him.**
- she has always liked to explain everything to him.
- Nas has grown and can understand why she divorced.

5- **The main reason Nas does not speak much slang is that…**
- he doesn't like learning foreign languages
- African parents want their children to preserve their native language.
- he wants to be integrated in the cool group.
- **African parents encourage their children to use language correctly.**

6- **According to the text, what is Nas's opinion about the "cool group" at school?**
- He dislikes them because he thinks they all drink and take drugs.
- He would have liked to join them but he's left out at times.
- He thinks they do not behave correctly but he admires them.
- **He disapproves of their drinking and thinks they take no interest in school.**

7- **When the text argues that the kids "are colour blind", it is trying to make the point that…**
- they do not distinguish colours appropriately.
- they are against racially mixed groups.
- **there is no racist attitude to be detected among these children**.
- the children in the group are all coloured people.

8- **On the whole, the text suggests that…**
- Nas's behaviour shows him to be an immature boy in comparison with other teenagers.
- Nas is surprisingly unfit to join the Air Forces for his age.
- **Nas's generation has been unjustly demonized**.
- society's demonization of present day teenagers responds to their reality.

49. PAU 2010 · Juny · Sèrie 4 · Part 1

Part 1: Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is correct.
[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]
Questions:

1 - **According to the article, under the new UK Government's law…**
- **tobacco will no longer be displayed at points of sale.**
- tobacco will be forbidden by the Government.
- tobacco machines will be allowed in bars and shops.
- vending machines will soon disappear in the UK.

2 - **Mr. McCartney condemns vending machines because he thinks they…**
- are a serious danger to children's entertainment.
- have contributed to change history.
- **legally provide a product that causes death.**
- prevent children from suffering illness and premature death.

3 - **Health and anti-smoking activists have long been campaigning...**
- **to stop the presence of tobacco machines in pubs.**
- to restrict tolerance in the sales of alcohol and knives.
- in favour of free access to pubs.
- to join the British Heart Foundation.

4 - **Deborah Arnott welcomes the new legislation because she thinks…**
- **it reinforces the existing law against easy access to addictive products.**
- tobacco is more lethal than any other addictive drug.
- it will make dangerous products accessible to children.
- the Government will forbid children from using vending machines.

5 - **According to Harpal Kumar, Cancer Research UK's chief executive,**
- **the new law will reduce the percentage of addictions amongst youngsters**.
- the new law will not protect young people from smoking.
- all long term smokers are killed by tobacco.
- d) this new law was voted to protect tobacco marketing

6 - **Conservative members of Parliament opposed the ban on the display of cigarettes. Davies argues that…**
- **in time of recession shop-keepers will lose business.**
- people should be able to buy tobacco as they buy cakes.
- shops will continue to display cigarettes.
- Government should protect the tobacco industry.

7 - **Newsagents are angry and have said they would...**
- refuse to participate in the next general election.
- **campaign against Labour vote at the general election.**
- boycott the Conservative Party.
- put shop-keepers out of their business.

8 - **Health Minister Gillian Merror is convinced that the new law will…**
- **help prevent children from becoming potential smokers**
- prevent children from contracting new diseases
- encourage more people to keep on smoking.
- protect young people from infectious diseases.

50. PAU 2009 · Setembre · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

READING COMPREHENSION

ORGANIC FARMING

Part 1: Reading Comprehension

1. Laura and Lawrence started a farm because they...
- a. knew organic produce was in demand.
- **b. wanted to grow their own food**.
- c. had some knowledge of organic farming.
- d. had moved together to the country.

2. Laura and Lawrence's farm in Dorset...
- a. is a cooperative farm with 17 growers working in it.
- b. was bought from farmers that practised organic intensive agriculture.
- **c. was not used to grow produce right before they bought it.**
- d. was used by a local agricultural college to train new farmers

3. According to Laura, the word 'organic' describes...
- a. a type of food that is very natural
- b. a kind of food that contains no trace of artificial chemicals.
- **c. the use of farming methods that do not cause environmental damage.**
- d. produce that is marginally contaminated by the farmer next door.

4. The Soil Association...
- a. inspects the food grown on organic farms.
- b. decides whether land is suitable for agriculture.
- c. distributes organic products for the farmers
- **d. decides whether produce can be called organic.**

5. The Soil Association symbol can only be obtained if...
- a. you are going to use natural chemicals for at least two years.
- b. you belong to a marketing cooperative for organic products.
- **c. your farming practices are approved by its inspectors.**
- d. you win a competition against other organic farmers.

6. Laura and Lawrence obtained their symbol...
- **a. when the Soil Association was just starting to function.**
- b. because they were not aware of having used chemicals.
- c. because they had a degree from the local agricultural college.
- d. because they labelled their products organic.

7. When they first started, Laura and Lawrence...
- a. had difficulty finding enough customers.
- **b. had some problems meeting their customers' needs**.
- c. had logistical problems with their marketing cooperative.
- d. supplied their produce to only one customer.

8. On the whole, the text suggests that organic farming is becoming more popular among growers because...
- a. they are no longer confused about what 'organic' means.
- b. they can now join marketing cooperatives to sell their produce.
- **c. of a general tendency towards protecting the environment**.
- d. they can obtain marketing symbols from the Soil Association.

51. PAU 2009 · Juny · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

PART 1: READING COMPREHENSION
Choose the correct 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.]

1. Arranged marriages...
   a. are banned in western countries.
   b. are illegal in some western countries.
   c. are not common in Eastern countries.
   d. **are usual in Asian countries**.

2. The objective of *Arrange Me a Marriage* is...
   a. **to assist people in finding their ideal partner.**
   b. to help people to recover their lost partner.
   c. to find people ready to give love a chance..
   d. to encourage engaged people to get married.

3. The participants in *Arrange Me a Marriage* are people who...
   a. **are ready to be married if they find the right person**.
   b. believe in everlasting love.
   c. are not afraid of any kind of relationship.
   d. are in love and yet not able to express it.

4. Ms Rahman's key for the perfect marriage is ...
   a. to love each other very much.
   b. to be patient with your couple.
   c. to share the same habits.
   d. **to be as compatible as possible**.

5. Which factor is not considered by Aneela as important for a successful marriage?
   a. Upbringing.
   b. **Origin.**
   c. Income.
   d. Attraction.

6. Geeta Singh affirms that in an arranged marriage, the couple...
   a. know each other perfectly.
   b. tend to hate each other.
   c. **can count on their relatives in difficult times.**
   d. have no real reasons to argue at all.

7. Geeta Singh thinks that in Great Britain people...
   a. have a positive opinion of arranged marriages.
   b. **are often prejudiced against the idea of arranged marriages**.
   c. do not care about arranged marriages.
   d. ignore the existence of arranged marriages.

8. A lot of young people in Asia believe that in arranged marriages future partners ...
   a. **try to make a good impression on each other.**
   b. don't act freely, but forced by their parents.
   c. do not show their real feelings.
   d. feel free to be themselves.

52. PAU 2009 · Juny · Sèrie 4 · Part 1

PART 1: READING COMPREHENSION

Choose the correct 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.]

1- According to the text, scientists have warned that more than half of all amphibians in Europe could be driven to extinction ...
a) because they live mostly in Mediterranean regions.
b) except island species, which are not at risk.
c) due to the effects, among others, of climate change.
d) unless habitat destruction, diseases and climate change get out of control.

2- Why do conservationists fear for the future of some species of amphibians in Britain?
a) Because island species cannot be affected by viruses.
b) Because its cool climate negatively affects amphibians.
c) Because the effects of viruses on amphibians in that area are already devastating.
d) Because viruses only attack specific species of amphibians, like the common toad.

3- When researchers talk about the "bleak outlook" for Europe's amphibians, it means that ...
a) the future of Europe's amphibians is unpredictable.
b) they are very pessimistic about the future of Europe's amphibians.
c) the situation of Europe's amphibians is going to get better in the near future.
d) they hope nothing is done to prevent their extinction.

4- According to Sir David Attenborough,
a) the extinction of amphibians will take place within a few decades.
b) amphibians are essential to certain ecosystems and environments.
c) many ecosystems depend on half of the species of amphibians.
d) the precarious future of amphibians is affecting the expansion of towns and cities.

5- In the text, Garner argues that we will feel the effects of the disappearance of some amphibians ...
a) only when crops are affected by a particular fungus.
b) when the effects are more direct on us
c) when the rise in insects sucking our blood becomes evident.
d) when snakes, fish and birds are left with no food.

6- According to the text, one of the effects of climate change has been ...
a) **the extinction of many amphibians because of infections caused on them by fungus**.
b) that in the Peñalara national park amphibians have been wiped out by a virus.
c) an increase in number of amphibians.
d) the expansion of towns and cities.

7- On the whole and according to the text, why is the situation alarming?
a) Because climate change is killing animal species on a massive scale in Europe.
b) **Because planet warming will probably affect most amphibian habitats**.
c) Because the number of amphibians is increasing dramatically.
d) Because amphibians do not have anything to eat.

8- According to scientists and conversationists, the solution to these problems are:
a) to close greenhouses and keep captive amphibians in zoos.
b) to increase gas emissions and put an end to beeding programmes.
c) not to do anything, as it is too late.
d) **to reduce gas emissions and to encourage breeding programmes for threatened species**.

53. PAU 2008 · Setembre · Sèrie 4 · Part 1

Is Text Messaging Making our Kids Illiterate?

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION
Choose the best answer. Only one answer is correct.
[0,5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized (-0.16)]

1. Many older people believe that...
   a) a teenager can solve most problems with computers or high tech devices...
   b) lots of kids grow up today with a joystick in their minds
   c) high tech trouble is quicker and cheaper to fix today
   d) kids should be introduced to tech devices at an earlier age

2. "Folks" in line 1 means...
   a) Educators.
   b) Specialists.
   c) Philosophers.
   d) People.

3. One of the good things about high tech is that kids can...
   a) meet all the people living in their hometowns.
   b) coordinate their hands and eyes into one single skill.
   c) find a lot of information from the best libraries.
   d) have a richer social life.

4. According to the author, one of the ill effects of videogames is that kids...
   a) can attract other youngsters into their web traps.
   b) may behave violently in real life.
   c) do their homework through internet only.
   d) can't meet real-time chatters on line.

5. "R U going 2?" is an example of...
   a) phonetic shorthand.
   b) a properly spelled sentence.
   c) IRC mobile phone.
   d) Old English.

6. Some pessimistic people complain that...
   a) parents and educators should not be divided on this issue.
   b) language is always changing.
   c) Old English ancestors did fewer spelling errors than we do now.
   d) Instant Messaging shows that young generations are more and more uneducated.

7. According to the text, researchers and teachers...
   a) agree that teenagers can tell conventional from messaging spelling.
   b) think Shakespeare does not lose his literary power in messaging translation.
   c) support the use of abbreviations and conventional spelling.
   d) disagree about the influence of text messaging in school work.

8. The author of this article is...
   a) a young man crazy about high tech gadgets.
   b) an adult who reflects on the use of new techs among kids.
   c) a young father who is worried about the harmful effects of text messaging.
   d) an educator who wants to reflect the growing illiteracy at British schools.

54. PAU 2008 · Juny · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

TOXIC FRIENDS

Part 1: Reading Comprehension

1. According to the text a 'toxic friend' is ...
   a) a friend who improves your self-esteem.
   b) an invention of psychologists.
   c) a friend who can make your life difficult.
   d) a friend who is a drug addict.

2. 'Toxic friend' is an expression thought up by...
   a) he self-help industry.
   b) therapists.
   c) no one in particular but it's becoming widely accepted.
   d) the American Psychological Association.

3. Which of these definitions best describes a naysayer?
   a) A tactful friend, always trying to be polite to his/her friends.
   b) A friend who will never be supportive of things we want to do
   c) A violent person who denies his/her real mean intentions.
   d) A busy person having no time to say anything to his/her friends.

4. Christine Northman affirms that we should...
   a) visit friends more often to keep up our emotional health.
   b) visit friends to keep reciprocity in friendship.
   c) analyse our relationships with our friends very often.
   d) not care too much about friendship.

5. When treating the 'toxic friend' problem, counsellors advise us to...
   a) see them within the boundaries of the city.
   b) avoid them forever.
   c) give those friends a chance.
   d) avoid them from time to time.

6. Most therapists agree that the 'toxic friend' problem...
   a) mostly affects stressed women.
   b) does not affect happy people.
   c) is more frequent among weak people.
   d) is easier to solve for men.

7. A 'crying sister' could be defined as a person who...
   a) ditches you on the last minute.
   b) is always crying on the phone.
   c) tires you telling you about her problems.
   d) takes away all your energy.

8. Mike Albo thinks that…
   a) therapy can solve all your problems with undesirable toxic friends.
   b) self-help books are the only solution for our psychological problems.
   c) the toxic friends's problem cannot always be solved by therapy.
   d) toxic friends not therapists always tell you the truth.

55. PAU 2008 · Juny · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

Modern Slavery

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.]

1. In ancient civilizations, slaves were...
   a) usually captured in battles and then killed.
   b) the foundation of nations.
   c) **very often people who were captured from enemy armies**
   d) special kinds of people that were good for war because of their muscles.

2. In ancient civilizations…
   a) only people of different races and religions were enslaved.
   b) slavery was considered a bad thing.
   c) the basic human rights of slaves were more respected than today.
   d) **justifications to enslave people were different from today.**

3. In earlier periods in history…
   a) there were more forced laborers than slaves.
   b) forced laborers received little money but they were treated better than slaves.
   c) **the number of slaves was less than in present times.**
   d) there were 27 million more slaves than today.

4. Today…
   a) slaves work much harder than ever before.
   b) slaves always have to belong to a different ethnic group from that of their masters.
   c) **there are forms of exploitation that are equivalent to slavery.**
   d) there are laws that protect slaves from mistreatment on the part of their masters.

5. Slavery exists today…
   a) because it is still legal in some countries with corrupt governments.
   b) because international legislation does not apply to people of all ages, sex and races.
   c) only in Brazil, West Africa and Eastern Europe.
   d) **in contradiction with existing laws against it.**

6. According to the text, women and children nowadays…
   a) are no longer vulnerable to be exploited as slaves.
   b) are only enslaved in Eastern Europe and West Africa.
   c) **are affected by forms of slavery, as men and people of all ages are.**
   d) cannot be legally enslaved in Brazilian agricultural estates, only men can.

7. According to the text, social, demographic and economic developments…
   a) will allow corrupt government officials to become slaves some day.
   b) have forced many people to leave the cities and work as forced laborers in the fields.
   c) **are some of the most important factors for the return of slavery.**
   d) are the cause of wars where victors enslave the losers rather than killing them.

8. One of the main differences between contemporary and ancient forms of slavery is that…
   a) slaves are now cheaper and easier to replace.
   b) over the last 50 years laws have been passed which make slavery legal.
   c) women and children were better treated before.
   d) slaves get paid much better today.

56. PAU 2007 · Setembre · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

SÈRIE 3

Part Escrita

Internet Revives Ancient Skills of Geisha Girls (pauta correcció)

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION
Choose the best answer. Only one answer is correct.
[0,5 points each correct answer.] [Wrong answers will be penalized (-0,16)]

1. Trainee geishas are named...
   a) maiko.
   b) geiko.
   c) okiya.
   d) futon.

2. Geisha houses were also known as...
   a) a willow world.
   b) a new lease of life.
   c) teahouses.
   d) Ichi (number “one” in Japanese).

3. According to the text, geisha houses used to be the home for...
   a) stepdaughters.
   b) poor girls.
   c) over 1,000 flourishing newcomers.
   d) 18-year-old riverside women.

4. The training of a geisha girl does not include...
   a) making up their own kimonos.
   b) learning some English.
   c) playing traditional instruments.
   d) mastering dancing and singing.

5. For a geisha girl witty conversation is...
   a) only possible with foreign guests.
   b) a hard job that demands less than five years of studying.
   c) a qualification when applying for the job.
   d) an art.

6. How long can a geisha’s working day be?
   a) six hours
   b) from morning till 6 p.m.
   c) all day from morning to midnight.
   d) about eight long hours.

7. Today you can find geisha houses...
   a) in Tokyo only.
   b) in Kyoto.
   c) in worldwide web logs and websites.
   d) only in summer.

8. Modern geisha girls seem to enjoy a pretty good life because...
   a) it’s more exciting than working in a company.
   b) it’s part of the trend of online jobs, which are poorly paid.
   c) they can spend all the money they make on *shochu*.
   d) they all want to become movie stars.

57. PAU 2007 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

SÈRIE 1

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

Threatened prehistoric paradise reveals its secrets

Choose the best answer. Only one answer is correct.
[0,5 points for each correct answer] [Wrong answers will be penalized (-0,16)]

1- The island of Borneo …
   a- was the setting for Arthur Conan Doyle's famous novel, *Lost World*.
   b- is a mythical prehistoric paradise.
   c- **is the closest place to Conan Doyle's 1912 novel.**
   d- was the setting for many Sherlock Holmes stories.

2- WWF scientists on a mission to Borneo …
   a- discovered a number of animal species unknown to science.
   b- found another south-East Asian island.
   c- catalogued the 52 species recently known to science.
   d- found many new species still unknown to science.

3- Stuart Chapman has argued that …
   a- **species are disappearing as they are discovered by scientists.**
   b- the forests in Borneo are the only ones in the world's final frontiers for science.
   c- Many undiscovered species have become extinct due to deforestation.
   d- Deforestation is slowing down these last years.

4- According to the text …
   a- Charles Darwin elaborated his theory of evolution out of his experience in Borneo.
   b- Alfred Russell Wallace was the discoverer of natural selection.
   c- **biologists have been fascinated by Borneo for a long time.**
   d- Borneo has a forested highland region which covers most of the island.

5- The WWF expedition of July 2005 has…
   a- **added the Paedocypris micromegethes to its list of new species.**
   b- discovered that the Paedocypris micromegethes is the world's smallest animal.
   c- argued that the Paedocypris micromegethes's small size means it cannot survive when ponds dry out.
   d- stated that the Paedocypris micromeghethes grows from 8.8mm long.

6- Mr Chapman has stated that Borneo has around 15.000 plant species, adding that…
   a- it is one of the least botanically diverse regions he's ever seen.
   b- it has a similar number of plant species to the UK.
   c- **Malaysia and other Asian countries are going to sign an agreement of protection for the region.**
   d- the rate of discovery of new species is almost insignificant.

7- Last year the team reported the discovery of a cat-like creature, which…
   a- was captured by the scientists at night.
   b- has been photographed a number of times though still uncaptured.
   c- has dark red ears and a long, bushy tail.
   d- **appears like a cross between two animals.**

8- On the whole, the text may be said to argue that Borneo…
   a- is an exciting tourist resort.
   b- **has more species of plants than any other region on the planet.**
   c- has only been explored very recently by scientists.
   d- is completely deforested nowadays.

58. PAU 2007 · Juny · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

SÈRIE 2

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

Sweet as Sugar

Choose the best answer. Only one answer is correct.
[0,5 points for each correct answer] [Wrong answers will be penalized (-0,16)]

1. Sugar cane was...
   a) grown in Lower Egypt a long time ago.
   b**) not known in Europe until the 16th century.**
   c) the only sweetener in North America until the 16th century.
   d) planted for cooking since the beginning of time.

2. A rock painting shows that...
   a) **honey was collected from trees nine thousand years ago.**
   b) there were fossils of honey bees.
   c) honey is supposed to be the oldest food ever.
   d) the oldest written records were kept in ancient Egypt.

3. Bees dance at the entrance of their hives to...
   a) celebrate the success of their nectar-collecting flight.
   b) help make a better supply of nectar.
   c) encourage their friends on their nectar-collecting missions.
   d) brighten up the working life of other honey-making bees.

4. Honey and wine are substances that...
   a) need the evaporation of thick water to offer their best flavour.
   b) **reflect the original taste of the plants they come from.**
   c) need the nectar collected by bees from the blossoms of trees.
   d) blend well with the smell of herbs.

5. A most surprising fact is that without honey...
   a) **there would be less green stuff to feed animals and humans.**
   b) people would decrease their consumption of fast food by one third.
   c) plants would not stop providing bees with food.
   d) bees would carry more pollen from one plant to the next.

6. According to the text, the problem is that...
   a) apiculture is dying as a tradition of feeding livestock.
   b) the number of people working in apiculture is decreasing.
   c) most professional beekeepers work in Spain.
   d) without apiculture there would be fewer humans in the world.

7. Most of the honey produced in Spain...
   a) comes from a primitive plant named “milflores.”
   b) is exported to other countries for further manufacture.
   c) **comes from hives looked after by professional beekeepers.**
   d) is eaten by Spanish consumers.

8. It has not been confirmed that by including honey in your diet...
   a) you will live a much healthier and longer life.
   b) your intake of antioxidants and calories will increase.
   c) your intake of sugar will be much healthier.
   d) your health problems will be solved.

59. PAU 2006 · Setembre · Sèrie 4 · Part 1

SÈRIE 4
PART ESCRITA

KILL A SNAIL AND GO TO JAIL

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer according to the text.
[0,5 points each correct answer] [wrong answers will be penalized (–0,16)]

1. The laws in Britain...
a) had never cared about animal rights until now.
b) had banned the docking of dogs' tails a long time ago.
c) have always found collecting snails is a serious crime.
d) **have cared about animal rights for nearly one hundred years.**

2. RSPCA must probably stand for...
a) **Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.**
b) Royal Solicitors against the Punishment of Criminals to Animals.
c) Rank Supporters for Pets like Cats and Ants.
d) Rallies Supporting Pets and Circus Animals.

3. Small animals like caterpillars and butterflies...
a) are too small to suffer pain or distress.
b) **may suffer pain and distress.**
c) suffer only light pain and distress
d) are still unborn creatures

4. The new law that protects animals...
a) **is much more severe than before**
b) has not been supported by the Kennel Club
c) gives less power to RSPCA inspectors
d) has ignored the transport of animals in lorries or planes

5. If pet owners do not observe the "duty of care", they ...
a) will have to adopt an abandoned pet.
b) will be sentenced to welfare fines.
c) **will not be allowed to keep another pet in the future.**
d) will be penalized by the Countryside Alliance.

6. Dog-walkers and pet-sitters...
a) will get some extra money from the local authorities.
b) **must be recorded on a list now.**
c) will lose their jobs when the owners are away.
d) must have a licence in sport or recreation.

7. Circus animals like elephants or lions...
a) must feel supported by the new law.
b) **are still not protected by the new law.**
c) are not supported by the charity anymore.
d) will be destroyed when a vet orders it.

8. Under the new law, a young person under 16...
a) can take part in game shoots.
b) can only buy goldfish as a pet.
c) **can't own a pet.**
d) can challenge the changes on hunting, shooting or fishing

60. PAU 2006 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

SÈRIE 1
PART ESCRITA

A WANDERING* VOICE: THE LANGUAGE OF THE GYPSY

Pauta de correcció

Choose the best answer according to the text. [0,5 points for each correct answer; wrong answers will be penalized (-0,16)]

1. According to the text,
a) it is clear that the Gypsy originally come from central India.
b) it is clear that the Gypsy do not come from the Punjab.
c) it is clear that the Gipsy originally come from India but it is not sure from which specific region.
d) because of their constant mobility, there is nothing clear about the origin of the Gypsy.

2. The word "*sedentary*" is used in the text. A word with an opposite meaning can also be found in the text. This word is …
a) widespread.
b) **nomadic.**
c) enriched.
d) assimilated.

3. Which problem is pointed out in the text?
a) Its difficult for speakers of one Romani dialect to understand speakers of a different dialect.
b) The Rom have stopped travelling and there haven't been any new dialects for years.
c) There are not enough grammar books or dictionaries to teach or learn the language.
d) Books are being written and the language is losing its original exclusively oral character.

4. How many dialects of Romani exist today?
a) Less than three.
b) Between three and five.
c) Between five and seven.
d) More than seven.

5. *Caló* is …
a) a variety of Romani spoken in some special Iberia planes.
b) a variety of Romani which is in danger of disappearing.
c) a language which disappeared centuries ago.
d) is the Romani word for "Spanish".

6. According to the text which of the following actions, which promote the use of Romani among the Gypsy is true for the present time?
a) There are Swedish TV programmes with Romani subtitles
b) The Rom are writing down their old Gypsy songs and fables.
c) All Romani dialects have been unified in one single Romani language.
d) Romani has a "special position" in public radio and television.

7. The last paragraph suggests that the opinion that western societies have of the Gipsy culture is often…
a) positive.
b) pessimistic.
c) negative.
d) accurate.

8. According to the author, which of the following is helping the Rom to gain access to modern society?
a) Assimilation by the western societies and communication in foreign languages.
b) The preservation and cultivation of their own ancient language and culture.
c) Translating important western literary works into the Romani language.
d) Translating important Romani literary works into western languages.

SÈRIE 3

A WORD-LEARNING DOG

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer according to the text. [0,5 points for each correct answer]

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1. The first experiment with Rico proves that ...

A. young children use fast-mapping to learn new words.

B. matching new words to new objects is a social ability.

C. communicative abilities are a quality pet owners show.

D. fast-mapping may be used by animals.

2. Evolution from understanding to talking ...

A. is related to the matching of new words to new objects.

B. may be the result of alterations in the neural system.

C. is due only to factors closely linked to comprehension.

D. results from voluntary control and precise articulation of sounds.

3. One of the theories seems to indicate that in the process of language evolution...

A. monkeys do not gesture because they have good hand control.

B. gestures must exist before language.

C. language is a pre-requisite to all kinds of gesturing.

D. there are other factors but perhaps not in terms of social relationships.

4. The second experiment with Rico ...

A. was carried out to prove independence of language from visible clues.

B. included placing seven unknown objects in another room.

C. showed that Rico picked up only randomly chosen objects.

D. showed that Rico's performance was lower than 60%.

5. To check whether the association between new word and new object still existed, Rico...

A. was given eight new toys, including the learned one.

B. performed well -over 60% in the given test.

C. was submitted to a new experiment.

D. performed well but not as well as the average young child.

6. Rico's exceptional performance may be the result of his ...

A. addiction to habit-creating drugs.

B. similarity to apes in comprehension skills.

C. advanced age and long cohabitation with humans.

D. strong desire and impulse to learn.

7. Which of these sentences is true according to the text?

A. We may find that only animals smarter than Rico can be language trained.

B. Apes and other animals also talk.

C. The future may reveal that other smart animals can be trained to talk.

D. Eventually we may find that all animals are smart and can be language trained.

8. In this article, experiments with animal language skills ...

A. are based on object recognition and retrieval following verbal orders.

B. show that pets' communicative abilities easily go beyond the 200-word limit.

C. show random performance depending on gesturing abilities.

D. show that only familiar toys are recognized.

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62. PAU 2005 · Setembre · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

SÈRIE 3

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer according to the text. [0,5 points for each correct answer]

Example:

0. The Sahara Desert is the world's ...

a) Largest desert
b) Highest rocky area.
c) Longest desert.
d) Liveliest picnic area.

---

1. Relative humidity in the Sahara Desert can be...
   a) 100 %.
   b) less than 10 %.
   c) over 50%.
   d) under 90%.
2. Prehistoric rock art in the Sahara...
   a) shows fossil water on it.
   b) is one million years old.
   c) is about 6,000 years old.
   d) needed water all the year round.
3. The Earth's motion and perihelion...
   a) show variation within a cycle.
   b) changed after the ice ages
   c) are the consequences of old monsoons
   d) dance when they approach the axis of the sun
4. African monsoons 10,000 years ago...
   a) only happened between Equator and 17º N latitude.
   b) increased the blasts of sunlight all around the earth.
   c) did not bring a lot of heavy rain.
   d) did not happen in the Southern Hemisphere.
5. The prehistoric inhabitants of the Sahara migrated toward the Nile Valley because...
   a) the monsoon weather lasted all the year there.
   b) their land was no longer livable.
   c) the Egyptian culture was flourishing.
   d) 5,000 years ago there was only green land in the south of Africa.
6. According to a famous American scientist, climate changes in the past ...
   a) have taken place very quickly.
   b) have been studied only in recent years.
   c) are still under way.
   d) have produced tropical paradises of geological beauty all over the world.
7. The soil can't hold water when it rains if...
   a) There is too much vegetation.
   b) the drying effect goes away.
   c) the soil washes away as it did 4,000 years ago.
   d) the land is dry and there is very little vegetation.
8. In the last paragraph Robert Giegengack speaks like...
   a) a clever scientist
   b) an Egyptian geologist
   c) a good advertiser
   d) a prophet

63. PAU 2005 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

SÈRIE 1

PART 1. READING COMPREHENSION

ENGLISH IS THE GLOBAL LANGUAGE

Questions
Choose the best answer according to the text. [0,5 points each correct answer]

Example
0. The article "English Rules" talks about the fact that …
- *a) the rules of English gramar are similar to the rules of many other languages.*
- *b) English is now a global language but will not be in the future.*
- ***c) English is spoken all over the world and will possibly continue to be. ?***
- *d) English will be spoken in the universe.*

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1. Why did television programmes achieve world-wide audiences? Because ...
   - **a) they referred to English as a global language.**
   - b) they were in English.
   - c) their audiences were English speakers.
   - d) newspapers and magazines publicized them.

2. By the turn of the century, the topic of English as a global language…
   - **a) was already very popular.**
   - b) was not as popular as it had been fifty years before.
   - c) Was much more popular than it is nowadays.
   - d) Did not exist.

3. On television, we hear politicians …
   - **a) from all over the world who speak English.**
   - b) who speak English only when they visit England or the USA.
   - c) travelling and seeing English signs and advertisements.
   - d) addressing English audiences.

4. English…
   - a) will be understood in hotels and restaurants in the future.
   - b) is used only in the menus of hotels and restaurants of English cities.
   - c) will be understood very soon in hotels and restaurants everywhere.
   - **d) is understood and used in restaurants and hotels everywhere.**

5. Spanish leads because ...
   - a) it is spoken as a second language all over the world.
   - b) there are around twenty countries where only mothers speak it.
   - c) in Latin America it is the only language spoken.
   - **d) It is spoken as a mother tongue in more countries than any other language.**

6. An official language of a country…
   - a) is used together with another language in the government, the law courts, the media and the educational system.
   - b) achieves the role of being a global language.
   - c) is only spoken in that country.
   - **d) is used by the government, the media, the educational system, the law courts, among other domains.**

7. India is one of the countries where English is …
   a) a ‘second language’.
   b) the mother tongue of most of the population.
   c) not spoken by mothers.
   d) the mothers’ first language.

8. Is English taught as a foreign language in many countries? Yes, ...
   a) where it is the only official language.
   b) in many countries where it is not the official language.
   c) but it is being displaced by other languages.
   d) in almost one hundred countries, including China and Russia.

64. PAU 2005 · Juny · Sèrie 4 · Part 1

SÈRIE 4

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer according to the text. [0,5 points for each correct answer]

Example:

0. Wangari Maathai was ...

a) a Nigerian environmentalist.
b) a tea-planter form India.
c) awarded the Nobel peace Prize.
d) a rich American businesswoman.

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1. Kenia is now a greener country thanks to …
   a) the Nobel Prize award.
   b) its pleasant peace.
   c) pioneering commercial tree trading.
   d) Maathai's enviromentalist project.

2. The Green Belt Movement is…
   a) a Pan African institutional movement.
   b) an elitist organisation of women's.
   c) an environmentalist and educational organisation.
   d) a research project on deforestation.

3. War in the Darfur Region has its origins in …
   a) oppresive regimes that are destroying the environment.
   b) the sharing of fertile land.
   c) the fight among black Muslims.
   d) the conflict between farmers and pastoralists over fertile soil.

4. Maathai started planting trees to…
   a) increase the number of gardening jobs in her home town.
   b) produce more wood to build more schools and churches.
   c) pay for the education of wealthy women.
   d) stop the destruction of land and forest.

5. Reforesting Kenia is also a way of …
   a) helping women become more independent.
   b) becoming more like Sudan.
   c) bringing women into politics.
   d) promoting the construction business.

6. Women's incorporation to Maathai's project
   a) has helped them learn read and write.
   b) has given them a greater sense of social concern.
   c) has become a national problem.
   d) has had a negative family impact.

7. Planting trees …
   a) has nothing to do with peace.
   b) prevents people from killing each-other in all African countries.
   c) helps solve all kinds of political conflict and trouble.
   d) may help some African families to have a better life

8. Which of these sentences is true?
   a) The Green Belt plans have not been completed yet.
   b) 90% of the women in Kenia cannot read nor write.
   c) the Green Belt initiative has been succesfully adopted all across Africa.
   d) Most of the Kenian people belong to the same ethnic clan.

65. PAU 2004 · Setembre · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

SÈRIE 5

CONVENIENCE FOOD

1. Because it was cheaper to buy ready-cooked food
2. most adults work nowadays.
3. restaurants, takeaways and supermarkets.
4. The growth of convenience food consumption appears to be unstoppable
5. Families no longer have most meals together.
6. no longer have breakfast at home.
7. they need to learn how to cook.
8. people can eat unhealthy food without having to cook it.

66. PAU 2004 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

SÈRIE 1

COMPRENSIÓ ESCRITA

1. Salma and her parents were forced to work all day and every day
   no matter if they were ill or not
2. The head of the family got very angry with Salma...
   when she once tried to defend her mother
3. "I think that everyone thought he was raping me". Who was *he*?
   Her master's son
4. Salma was different from the other slaves because...
   she was not afraid of freedom
5. The first time Salma escaped, she
   followed a wrong path
6. From Salma's story we can guess that In Senegal...
   there was no slavery
7. How many men were kind and helpful to Salma altogether?
   four
8. What was a very good surprise for Salma when she got to the USA?
   She was paid money for the work she did there

67. PAU 2004 · Juny · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

SÈRIE 3

COMPRENSIÓ ESCRITA

1. English

2. popular newspapers

3. John Polidori

4. Stoker was unfamiliar with the actual details of Dracula's real life

5. The novel combines ancient vampire stories with other components.

6. He found it in an old history book

7. Because of a whole a combination of elements, each of which fascinates humans

8. *Dracula*'s phenomenal influence on the world of the arts and the performing arts is simply incalculable.

68. PAU 2003 · Setembre · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

SÈRIE 3

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION
Answer the following questions according to the information in the text *Hawaiians reclaim their culture*.
[Questions 1, 2 and 3 -1 point each. Questions 4 and 5 -0.5 points each]

1. How did the Christian missionaries bring the destruction of the Hawaiian culture?

- Through the prohibition of the hula

2. Write three events that made Hawaiians angry.

Possibilities
- The Hawaiians had to prove that they had at least 50 percent Hawaiian blood to receive land grants
- They resented the fact that in the new state the language continued to be forbidden in schools
- They were enraged at the high crime rates and poor health standards
- The bombing of the small island of Kaho'olawe by the US military
- The planning of a Riz-Carlton hotel on a burial ground

3. Why do you think Pius Mau Piailug became a hero to young Hawaiians?
- He has brought back the art of crossing the Pacific following the stars

4. This text suggests that today a Hawaiian is...

   a. anyone with any Hawaiian blood, even if you have one per cent
   b. someone who is the tenth generation of missionaries or Japanese planters
   c. all the American citizens, including the Kanaka Maoli, born after 1959

5. Which of the following sounds the best definition of "hula"?

   a. A song contest in which perfomers dance to praise their families and enemies
   b. A religious Polynesian party in which women teach their children to walk
   c. A Polynesian dance performed for enjoyment, welcoming, narrating and teaching.

69. PAU 2003 · Juny · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

PART ESCRITA

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION
Answer the following questions according to the information in the text *The naughty boy of Europe*.
[Questions 1, 2 and 3: 1 point each. Questions 4 and 5: 0.5 point each]

1. For some people, unemployment is one of the main causes of problems among teenagers but the author of the article is not so sure. Why?

   - The weakness of this explanation is that many of the problems in teenagers affect the entire social scale, not just the poorer families.
     - Because family instability and poverty often accompany each other, it is difficult to say which one has a greater influence on teenagers' behaviour.
     - ... adolescence persists longer and the assumption of adult responsibilities takes place later in life than it previously did ...

2. According to the author, what should be done to fight against delinquency and other problems among teenagers?

   - one way in which the government can make a difference is to keep more children in school [...]
   - British teenagers should get more support from their families

3. Why are teenagers' problematic behaviours in Britain 'the price of progress'?

   - Prolongation of education may be causing an unwanted side effect because teenagers get their first job later in life.
   - Adolescence persists longer and the assumption of adult responsibilities takes place later in life than it previously did.
   - During this prolonged adolescence, British teenagers tend to get less support from their families than adolescents in other countries and this may be the real cause of most of their problems.
   - *A combination of the above*

4. The author believes that one of these problems is more serious than the others. Which one?

   A. Causing trouble at school
   B. Breaking the law
   C. Drinking

5. One of these sentences is true. Which one?

   A. Young people in Britain have as many problems as those in other European countries.
   B. Problems among British teenagers have increased in the last few years.
   C. In Britain boys are more of a problem than girls.

70. PAU 2003 · Juny · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

TALES OF YOUTH AND AGE

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION
Answer the following questions according to the information in the text *Tales of youth and age.*
[Questions 1-3: 1 point. Questions 4-5: 0.5 point.]

1. Write two positive consequences of social changes for the young.
   Possibilities:
   - [In the rich world, the latest transformations have been paradoxical and] opportunities for the young have been proliferating.
   - The companies of the 1990s became less hierarchical, seniority counted for less, initiative and creativity for more
   - When technology conspires today to benefit those who are able to exploit it, the balance shifts distinctly towards the young

2. The writer makes several predictions for the 21 st century. Select and copy two of them.
   Possibilities:
   - The conflict between youth and age could be one of the defining issues of the 21st century.
   - The conventional worry is that rich countries will, by 2025, have too little youth and too much old age. [...]
   - In the developing countries, a time comes, perhaps nearer 2050, when that same problem [have too little youth and too much old age] will arise and battles between the young and the old could come to dominate politics]
   - If governments allow for it, the line between work and retirement should also fade

3. Say two areas in which age differences are less marked today than they were years ago.
   - [Thanks to science] People feel young and look young.
   - Old music hits (like the Beatles) are becoming top-sellers.
   - The line between work and retirement disappears as more people continue working into their 70s or even 80s.

4. One of these sentences is true. Which one?

   a. There has never been such a good understanding between the younger and the older generation.
   b. Changes in demographic direction cannot be predicted but their economic results can.
   c. Economists fear that both rich and developing countries may soon have more consumers than producers.

5. One of these sentences is true. Which one?
   a. In the new economic organisation, mature age is becoming more important than youth.
   b. We ask ourselves if in this century war and recession may cause changes in the predictable demographic tendencies.
   c. We can state that in the near future conflict between generations will be a thing of the past.

71. PAU 2002 · Setembre · Sèrie 1 · Part 1

Part Escrita: Crisis? What crisis?

1. -It's become fashionable to mock all this doom and destruction.
   -(*This "serious" attitude can be worded in a variety of ways*: We've never needed to know more about the damage we are doing to our planet / McMichael says we need to understand human ecology / Scientists deal with it in their methodical, piecemeal way)
2. -Our physical domination of this planet, because it is altering all our fundamental life-support systems.
   -They all stem from the same, huge fact: that having taken over the planet, we aren't running it in our collective best interests.
3. -We need to understand human ecology —our relationships with nature and the way we evolved— before we can know what makes for a healthy population.
   -This should turn the battle for minimum work conditions in trade agreements into intelligent self-interest.
4. A
5. A

72. PAU 2002 · Juny · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

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73. PAU 2002 · Juny · Sèrie 3 · Part 1

Part escrita: Hope for the no-hopers

1. *Possibilities:* Council-run dormitories / a shelter to sleep, ... / Open Schools / a few teachers / drug counsellors / staff to patrol the streets at night looking for children in need.
2. *Possibilities:* Corruption / lack of money / political will / competence / coordination / continuity
3. The drug sniffers are the easy ones to rescue. There are other groups of young drug injectors who will reject all offers of help.
4. A
5. B

SERIE 4: Space Travel *

Question 1. Is distance the only space-travelling problem? If not, what are the other ones?
Answer

- Travelling speed
  - [Several aspects / considerations related to *speed* mentioned in the text may be accepted as total or partial answers]
  - Complexity. (The huge number of stars and their planets) / (The possibility of cosmic chaos without a good indexing / numbering system)

Question 2. Does Arthur Clarke consider the speed of light impossible to overcome?
Answer

- He is not sure but feels optimistic about it.
- ["Yes" and "no" answers, if (well) reasoned, will be accepted.].

  -"So many other 'impassable' barriers, have been broken in the past...".
  -"Picture a time when, by the development of technques far beyond our present engineering [...] we can reach anywhere we please instantaneously, with [...]"

Question 3. Why could the development of techniques lead to chaos?
Answer

- The Cosmic Directory would be 10^{14} times bigger than the phone directories of New York and London, which contain 10^6 numbers, to hold its 10^{20} stars and their planets.
- With instant transportation, dialling just a wrong digit could put you at the wrong end of the universe.

Question 4. Which of the following sentences summarises the text best?
Answer

- b

* Aquestes respostes contenen la informació que contesta directament a la pregunta. Ho fan, però, de forma més o menys literal ("tal i com es troba en el text"). Evidentment hi haurà una gama de variants en la organització d'aquest contingut i en la seva formulació sintàctica i lèxica per part dels alumnes [v. algunes possibilitats menors en els claudàtors]. Els parèntesis completen la informació essencial.

Les respostes entrades i en lletra petita contenen informació secundària relacionada.

75. PAU 2001 · Juny · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

SERIE: 2

Building a better human

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the following questions according to the information in the text ***Building a better human***

[1 point each correct answer]

1. Say two reasons why the writer is suspicious of new technologies
Possibilities:
- Technology is evolving a thousand times faster than our ability to change our social
- institutions.
- We don't know whether we can keep technology away from destructive uses
- The new technologies will be within the reach of the individuals
    - [Engineers tend to associate history with progress]
    - [He is afraid that some kinds of knowledge are too terrible to be explored]
    - [Sometimes the best intentions can lead to brutal outcomes]

2. What is for the writer the most important question posed by the new technologies?
- "Are some kinds of knowledge so terrible they simply should not be explored?"
    - [The great decision od the next decades will be: "One way: every possibility is welcome, no matter how dangerous, because our species loves knowledge. The other: we don't want to be overcome by technology."]

3. Mention three possible results of the new technologies
Possibilities:
- Gene therapy can bring diseases like cancer under control
- Nanotechnology will enable the creation of new plant species or viruses
- Robotics will make intelligent and self-replicating machines possible
- By 2040 biological and quantum computers will be a million times faster than today's machines

4. Which of these entences summarizes the text best?
B

76. PAU 2001 · Juny · Sèrie 5 · Part 1

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77. PAU 2000 · Setembre · Sèrie 2 · Part 1

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Respostes al Text 6: How Do You Build a Pyramid? *

Question 1. What are the reactions towards Maureen's kite theory?
Answer
· Most of her friends say [said] that it sounds ludicrous.
· Some scientists and witnesses support her theory. Archeologists usually atack it.
(-Mory Gharib, an engineer at the California Institute of Technology, says that all the math works.
-Others, like Lynn Velazquez, were persuaded by what they witnessed.
-The theory evokes a rolling of eyes from professional egyptologists.
- ...)

Question 2. What factors support or contradict her theory?
Answer
· Supporting factors:
– The experiment[s] works [work]. People have witnessed it.
– The Egyptians mass-produced linen for their boat sails.
– Some hieroglyphs suggest that the pyramids were raised by "invisible gods in the sky".
– "All of the math works", according to Mory Gharib.
· Factors against the kite theory:
Professional Egyptologists believe in the theory of ramps. They call people with these kind of theories "pyramidiots".

Question 3. What is unusual about Maureen's team of researchers?
Answer
· They are all women.
· They will be sitting and drinking beer during the experiment in Egypt.
· They have no scientific preparation

Question 4. Which of the following sentences summarises the text best?
Answer
· a

SÈRIE 1

Respostes al Text: Marley's Ghosts *

Question 1. What are the reasons for Bob Marley's increasing popularity today?

Answer

- Marley's approach to music:
  -He was never overplayed at the time he was making it. This [underground feel] gives each listener a sense of discovery.
  -It's incredible music.
  - There is something mystical about Marley and his music.
  - The just released CD *Chant on Babylon* with duets and remixes.

Question 2. How do present-day singers feel about Bob Marley?

Answer

- They [The young performers] see him as a role model.

Question 3. What inspired Marley's songs?

Answer

- The dirt streets of Jamaican slums, the tales of the Caribbean, the fire of the Old testament. Love and romance, revolution. Bullets and ballads.

Question 4. Which of the following sentences summarises the text best?

Answer

- b

SÈRIE 3

Respostes al Text: Common Sense about Smoking *

Question 1. What are the differences between urban life and country life in terms of lung cancer and similar diseases?

Answer

- Those living in cities are more likely to get lung cancer and bronchitis. However, the difference between town and country is not so meaningful. (What seems likely is that town smoke and cigarette smoke are cumulative in their effects).

Question 2. What are the difficulties of making people see the danger of smoking to their lives and how can you help them understand it better?

Answer

- Smokers choose to ignore the risk in personal terms. (Many say that the risk comes from air pollution and the government should do something about it.)
    - Some think that the risk is worth it.

Question 3. The text mentions one positive aspect of smoking and some very negative aspects. What are they?

Answer

- A positive aspect is the economic gain. The government collects thousands of millions in tobacco taxes. Negative aspects: the personal cost in terms of health and money.

Question 4. Which of the following sentences summarises the text best?

Answer

- a