



**Proves d'accés a cicles formatius de grau mitjà de formació professional inicial,  
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## **Competència en llengua estrangera: anglès** **Sèrie 2**

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**SOLUCIONS,  
CRITERIS DE CORRECCIÓ  
I PUNTUACIÓ**

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La solució correcta està destacada amb lletra negra.

1. Llegeix el text següent i encerclen la lletra de la resposta correcta.

[4 punts: 0,4 punts per cada cas]

Hi Ciarán,

It \_\_\_(0)\_\_\_ great to hear from you. Things are fine here. I'm \_\_\_(1)\_\_\_ working in the same shop and my brother Sam \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ from his operation and he's in much \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ shape than a year \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ . Other than that, I'm still doing lots of sport and I'm preparing \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ a competition \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ is held in our town every year \_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ 23 April.

Sheila sends her regards. She's working really hard in her restaurant and \_\_\_(8)\_\_\_ things are still difficult she's doing really well.

Last Christmas we travelled to Italy to visit Alex and his wife. He \_\_\_(9)\_\_\_ us that they're going to have a baby in summer! They're really happy but she's very tired. He looks after \_\_\_(10)\_\_\_ all the time!

Well, let us know when you're coming! You can stay at our place if you like.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Love,  
Sue

*Exemple:*

- |                          |                         |                                |                           |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0. <i>a)</i> had been    | <i>b)</i> were          | <b>(c) was</b>                 | <i>d)</i> has been        |
| 1. <i>a)</i> already     | <i>b)</i> <b>still</b>  | <i>c)</i> ever                 | <i>d)</i> yet             |
| 2. <i>a)</i> recovers    | <i>b)</i> had recovered | <i>c)</i> <b>has recovered</b> | <i>d)</i> have recovered  |
| 3. <i>a)</i> more good   | <i>b)</i> best          | <i>c)</i> more better          | <i>d)</i> <b>better</b>   |
| 4. <i>a)</i> <b>ago</b>  | <i>b)</i> after         | <i>c)</i> before               | <i>d)</i> later           |
| 5. <i>a)</i> to          | <i>b)</i> into          | <i>c)</i> <b>for</b>           | <i>d)</i> towards         |
| 6. <i>a)</i> what        | <i>b)</i> <b>which</b>  | <i>c)</i> than                 | <i>d)</i> who             |
| 7. <i>a)</i> <b>on</b>   | <i>b)</i> in            | <i>c)</i> at                   | <i>d)</i> for             |
| 8. <i>a)</i> but         | <i>b)</i> despite       | <i>c)</i> however              | <i>d)</i> <b>although</b> |
| 9. <i>a)</i> <b>told</b> | <i>b)</i> explained     | <i>c)</i> said                 | <i>d)</i> talked          |
| 10. <i>a)</i> his        | <i>b)</i> hers          | <i>c)</i> him                  | <i>d)</i> <b>her</b>      |

La solució correcta està destacada amb lletra negreta.

2. Encercleu la lletra de l'opció que respon correctament a la qüestió plantejada.

[2 punts: 0,4 punts per cada apartat]

*Exemple:*

0. I don't like this food.
- a) How nice of you!
  - b) You're right, it's not good.**
  - c) See you later!
1. Good luck with the match!
- a) You also!
  - b) Fine!
  - c) **You too!**
2. (On the phone) "Can I speak to Mr. Gladwell please?"
- a) Who is she?
  - b) I'm afraid he's away.**
  - c) Who has called?
3. (At a grocery) "Can I have some of this salami?"
- a) How many?
  - b) That?
  - c) **This much?**
4. His bike is green.
- a) So mine is.
  - b) As well is mine.
  - c) **So is ours.**
5. Do you like spaghetti?
- a) I like very much spaghetti.
  - b) I do.**
  - c) I like very much.

La solució correcta està destacada amb lletra negreta.

3. Llegiu aquest text i encerleu la lletra de la resposta correcta entre les tres proposades. Baseu les vostres respostes en el contingut del text.

[2 punts: 0,4 punts per cada apartat]

#### Oxfam

Oxfam International was formed in 1995 by a group of independent non-governmental organisations. Their aim was to work together for greater impact on the international stage to reduce poverty and injustice.

The name "Oxfam" comes from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, founded in Britain in 1942. The group campaigned for food to be sent through an allied naval blockade to hungry women and children in enemy-occupied Greece during the Second World War.

As well as becoming a world leader in giving emergency help, Oxfam International implements long-term development programs in vulnerable communities. It is also part of a global movement, campaigning with others, for instance, to end unfair commerce rules, demand better health and education services for all, and to combat climate change.

Oxfam believes human development is driven by women with power but that women and girls are still often oppressed. Oxfam works to help them speak for their rights and demand justice, and to make their leadership stronger.

Oxfam has global ambassadors around the world like Miguel Bosé and Coldplay. They tell people about climate change, conflict resolution, women's problems and international arms treaties and they also visit the world's largest refugee camps. They all contribute to the fight against poverty and injustice.

Right now there are more than a billion people living in extreme poverty, with very little food, without safe water and education. However, this situation is changing for the better and will probably continue changing in the future.

Text adapted from Oxfam International's website <<http://www.oxfam.org>>

Exemple:

0. Oxfam International

- a) was founded by a group of governments.
- b) is a committee against war.
- c) has a name that is a combination of two words.**

1. Oxfam International

- a) started over thirty years ago.
- b) helps the poor.**
- c) depends on governments.

2. When it first started, Oxfam

- a) helped people in a European country.**
- b) helped the enemies of Greece.
- c) only helped children.

3. Oxfam

- a) always works alone.
- b) only acts in emergency situations.
- c) works on several objectives.**

4. Oxfam believes

- a) human development does not need women and girls in particular.
- b) women and girls are rarely oppressed.
- c) women and girls are important to combat poverty.**

5. Global ambassadors

- a) make people aware of global problems.**
- b) only talk about one problem.
- c) only work in refugee camps.

4. Contesteu breument les preguntes següents:

[2 punts: 1 punt per cada apartat]

a) Why are non-governmental charity organisations necessary?

Charity organisations are necessary because they do what the governments of some countries can't / don't want to do. For example, in some countries there are very few doctors or hospitals are very old and don't have the necessary equipment. Charities like Doctors Without Borders can help ill/injured people in these countries.

When there are wars, people who have no homes need help from neutral organisations. Now, we can see a lot of refugees who need charity volunteers to rescue them and even save their lives.

b) Would you like to work for a non-governmental charity?

— I would like to work for a charity to help society and to learn about how they work. I also think it can be an opportunity to travel and meet people. If you work in a charity you may not be paid but you learn and improve as a person.

— I wouldn't like to work for a charity because it can be dangerous. They work in areas where there is war, poverty and illnesses and I'd be scared.



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