

Proves d'accés a la universitat per a més grans de 25 anys

Llengua estrangera

Anglès

Sèrie 1

Fase general

Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions d'opció múltiple	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
Qualificació		

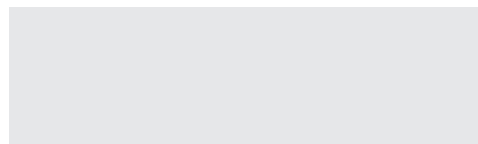
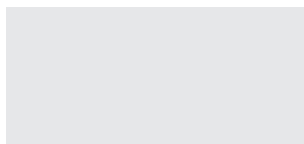
La suma parcial de les qüestions d'opció múltiple no pot ser inferior a 0 punts.

Qualificació total		
Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions	9	
	10	
Suma de notes parcials		
Qualificació final		



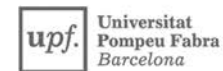
Qualificació

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



UAB

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona



Universitat de Lleida



Convocatòria 2017

CLIMATE CHANGE PREDICTED TO IMPACT COFFEE-GROWING AREAS

A recent report published in Australia states that climate change is going to reduce the area suitable for coffee production by 50 %, which will have a negative impact on the lives of the more than 120 million people who depend on the coffee economy. The report follows strong warnings by some of the world's biggest coffee producers, like Lavazza and Starbucks, who have repeatedly said that climate change is a severe risk to the industry.

Climate change is already impacting coffee **crops** around the world. In Tanzania, where 2.4 million people depend on the coffee economy, there has been a 50 % decline since the 1960s.

Extreme temperatures and unusual high-altitude rains have also resulted in disease and **pests** affecting coffee plants. In 2012-13 the damage in Central America amounted to about US\$500 million and put 350,000 people out of work.

For consumers of coffee, all of this will impact flavor and aroma, and will mean higher prices, the report said.

Since most coffee growers around the world are poor farmers, their ability to adapt to climate change on their own is very limited. To adapt, coffee farmers could move to higher ground or away from the equator. But since coffee plants take several years to become productive, that would often be impossible without external assistance. Other strategies, such as developing production systems that are not as affected by disease and **pests**, would also require outside support.

Text adapted from an article by Michael SLEZAK. *The Guardian* [online] (August 29, 2016)

crop: A grain, fruit, or vegetable specifically grown for human consumption or as feed for domesticated animals.

pest: An animal, typically an insect, that causes damage to human activity.

Després de llegir el text, responeu a les qüestions seguint les instruccions que es donen en cada cas. Cada qüestió val un punt. En les qüestions d'opció múltiple, es descomptaran 0,33 punts per cada resposta incorrecta; per les qüestions no contestades no hi haurà cap descompte. En la resta de qüestions, es descomptaran 0,05 punts per cada falta d'ortografia, de morfologia, de lèxic o de sintaxi. Si una falta es repeteix, només es descomptarà una vegada.

Después de leer el texto, responde a las cuestiones siguiendo las instrucciones que se dan en cada caso. Todas las cuestiones valen un punto. En las cuestiones de opción múltiple, se descontarán 0,33 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta; por las cuestiones no contestadas no habrá ningún descuento. En el resto de las cuestiones, se descontarán 0,05 puntos por cada falta de ortografía, de morfología, de léxico o de sintaxis. Si una falta se repite, solo se descontará una vez.

Choose the correct answer (1-8).

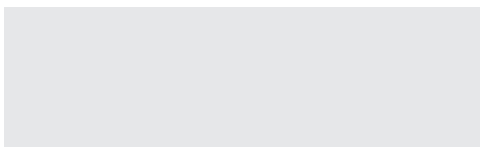
- The article published in Australia predicts that because of climate change, coffee production
 - will rise.
 - will fall.
 - will remain stable.
 - will stop.
- The report states that the land area used today to grow coffee
 - will become smaller and smaller.
 - will grow because of more rain.
 - will be used for other crops.
 - is being developed for growing cities.
- Coffee companies such as Lavazza and Starbucks
 - have complained about high prices.
 - have increased their production of coffee.
 - have reported a 50 % increase in income.
 - have said climate change is a danger to coffee.
- Coffee production in Tanzania
 - has been rising for about 50 years.
 - is controlled by Lavazza.
 - is the source of income for millions of people.
 - is not expected to change in the future.

5. The article states that consumers
- a) will have to pay more for coffee in the future.
 - b) should drink tea because growing coffee is bad for the climate.
 - c) will only be able to buy coffee from Lavazza and Starbucks.
 - d) are not informed about climate change.
6. According to the article, which of the following problems for coffee production are related to climate change?
- a) Fewer workers are available on coffee farms.
 - b) The presence of disease on coffee plants has increased.
 - c) There has been less rainfall in coffee-growing regions.
 - d) Farmers receive little government support.
7. Which of the following is the best synonym for the word *depend* in the phrase “In Tanzania, where 2.4 million people *depend* on the coffee economy”?
- a) develop
 - b) involve
 - c) rely
 - d) require
8. Which of the following is the best substitute for the word *Since* in the phrase “*Since* most coffee growers around the world are poor farmers, their ability to adapt to climate change on their own is very limited”? Make sure that you do not change the meaning of the phrase, and that the new sentence is grammatical.
- a) As
 - b) However
 - c) Like
 - d) Therefore

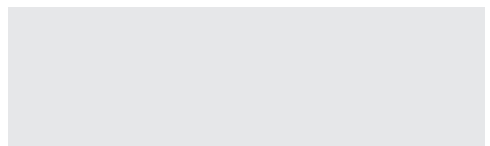
Please answer the following questions in English. (Please do not copy text but rather answer in your own words; your answers should be between 40 and 60 words in length.)

9. Why will coffee farmers in Latin America and Africa have difficulties adapting to the effects of climate change?
10. How will climate change affect people’s consumption of coffee? Will you drink less coffee if it tastes different, or becomes more expensive?

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



Etiqueta del corrector/a



Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans