

avaluació educació secundària obligatòria 4t d'ESO

curs 2020-2021

competència lingüística: llengua anglesa

INSTRUCCIONS

- Per respondre a les preguntes de la prova trobaràs un **FULL DE RESPOSTES** amb dues parts:
 - La **PART 1** és per respondre a les preguntes corresponents a:
 - **Comprensió oral.** Has d'escutar dos textos i respondre a unes preguntes. Abans d'escutar cada text tindràs temps de llegir les preguntes. Sentiràs el text dues vegades i a mesura que l'escutis has d'anar responent. Tindràs un minut per revisar les respostes abans de començar el segon text.
 - **Comprensió lectora.** Has de llegir atentament dos textos i respondre a unes preguntes sobre el que has llegit.
- Per respondre a les preguntes marca amb una X la casella corresponent. Només hi ha una resposta correcta per a cada pregunta. Si t'equivoques, omple tot el quadrat i marca de nou amb una X la resposta correcta. Per tornar a marcar com a correcta una resposta prèviament emplenada, encercla-la.
- En acabar la prova, no t'oblidis de respondre a la pregunta de valoració que hi ha a la **PART 1**.
- La **PART 2** és per escriure la redacció final. Intenta no repetir les mateixes paraules de l'enunciat i utilitzar estructures variades a l'hora de construir les frases. Si no fas la redacció o és massa curta es veurà afectada la teva puntuació final. Recorda que només pots escriure la teva resposta dins l'espai que marca el quadre.
- Per fer la prova utilitzar un bolígraf blau o negre.
- No facis servir cap corrector (líquid, cinta...).

ORAL COMPREHENSION: LISTENING 1

You will hear listening 1 twice. Listen carefully and tick the correct answer.
Now look at the questions for this part. You have 2 minutes.

BABYSITTING

1 Mary is at the...

- a. bus stop.
- b. train station.
- c. underground stop.

2 Megan has _____ a German course.

- a. finished
- b. retaken
- c. begun

3 Albert _____ a babysitter.

- a. is
- b. needs
- c. phones

4 In the evening, Paul feels _____ if he watches TV.

- a. frightened
- b. excited
- c. calm

5 Paul _____ peanuts.

- a. is allergic to
- b. doesn't like
- c. loves

6 Albert wants to...

- a. give Mary the house keys.
- b. make a copy of his keys.
- c. show Mary his flat.

7 Mary will get the keys on...

- a. Tuesday.
- b. Wednesday.
- c. Thursday.

ORAL COMPREHENSION: LISTENING 2

You will hear listening 2 twice. Listen carefully and tick the correct answer.
Now look at the questions for this part. You have 2 minutes.

GRETA THUNBERG

8 Greta Thunberg is...

- a. Swiss.
- b. British.
- c. Swedish.

9 When she was eight, she heard about _____ for the first time.

- a. climate change
- b. the environment
- c. global depression

10 One of the consequences of her illness was that she...

- a. stopped exercising.
- b. put on weight.
- c. lost weight.

11 Greta has selective mutism and that means that she...

- a. only speaks when it's necessary.
- b. only speaks about climate change.
- c. never speaks even if it's necessary.

12 Greta finds it difficult to understand that...

- a. nobody talked about climate change.
- b. humans can change the Earth's climate.
- c. people only talked about global warming.

13 When Greta says: "that is black or white" she means that...

- a. it is ambiguous.
- b. colours don't exist.
- c. there are only two options.

14 People tell Greta to study to become...

- a. a scientist.
- b. an activist.
- c. a politician.

15 According to Greta, which of the following sentences is TRUE?

- a. We have to do more research on climate change.
- b. We already have the solutions for the climate crisis.
- c. We have to start studying the effects of global warming.

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 1

Read this text carefully and answer the questions according to the text.

PLASTIC, WHAT A WASTE!

In recent years, there has been increasing awareness of the plastic waste we produce and how we deal with it. We all know that plastic is really useful, but throwing it away damages the environment irrevocably.



What is plastic?

Plastic is man-made and produced from natural materials such as oil and coal. It was first produced over 100 years ago and is used for nearly everything from clothes to consoles. But, unfortunately, most of the plastic produced isn't biodegradable, so it remains in the environment for hundreds of years.

Where does non-recycled plastic go?

Figures about plastic production and plastic waste are astonishing and our planet suffers from it. Right now, an estimate of over 8 million tonnes of plastic from plastic bottles and bags to microparticles, invisible to the eye, end up in our oceans each year. Plastic can be blown into the ocean from beaches and ships, or carried by rivers, but some of it gets flushed down the toilet!

- The total production of plastic worldwide is 400 million tonnes per year, only 78% being recycled.
- Over five trillion pieces of plastic are now in the world's oceans, many in the big garbage patch* in the Pacific, between California and Japan.
- Each year, 100,000 animals in the sea are killed by plastic.
- One in three sea turtles and around 90% of seabirds have eaten plastic.
- By 2050, experts believe that the amount of plastic in the ocean will weigh more than the amount of fish there.

How does plastic harm animals?

All animals can be hurt by plastic. They can get trapped in it, like in carrier bags, or they can eat it mistaking it for food. Their stomachs fill with plastic they can't digest and they die. Plastic can even end up in the seafood on our plates!

What is being done about it?

Many organisations and governments are trying to cut down on the amount of plastic produced. They promote the three Rs campaigns (reduce, reuse, recycle) or, like Greenpeace, they try to convince big corporations to reduce their plastic footprint by not using so much plastic packaging. Other examples of the measures taken are paying for plastic carrier bags and plastic bottles, using paper straws instead of plastic ones or banning microparticles in toothpaste.

It's not too late – if we act now, we can protect the world for future generations.

Text adapted from <https://www.wwf.org.uk/updates/how-does-plastic-end-ocean>,
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/42810179> and <https://greenpeace.org.uk/what-we-do/oceans/plastic>

GLOSSARY:

* **patch:** a patch on a surface is a part of it which is different in appearance from the area around it. En català vol dir 'taca, pedaç'.

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 1

16 People now worry about plastic waste...

- a. less than before.
- b. the same as always.
- c. more than before.

17 Throwing plastic away is _____ for the environment.

- a. helpful
- b. harmful
- c. harmless

18 Plastic comes from...

- a. petrol.
- b. gas.
- c. oil.

19 According to the text, most plastic...

- a. is transformed into bioproducts.
- b. remains in nature for many years.
- c. disappears because it is biodegradable.

20 We _____ plastic microbeads in the ocean.

- a. can easily detect
- b. aren't able to observe
- c. can only sometimes see

21 According to the text, the big garbage patch is between...

- a. Europe and America.
- b. America and Asia.
- c. India and Africa.

22 In the future, the plastic in the ocean will weigh more than the _____ that live there.

- a. fish
- b. turtles
- c. seabirds

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 1

23 According to the text, which sentence is TRUE?

- a. Only sea animals may end up eating plastic.
- b. All animals may eventually eat plastic.
- c. Humans never ingest plastic.

24 In the sentence: "Many organisations and governments are trying to cut down on the amount of plastic produced", what does 'cut down on' mean?

- a. Charge for.
- b. Increase.
- c. Reduce.

25 Greenpeace would like big enterprises _____ for packaging.

- a. to stop using paper
- b. not to use so much plastic
- c. to pay for the plastic used

26 According to the text, which other measure is taken?

- a. Reusing plastic bottles.
- b. Paying for paper straws.
- c. Banning the use of microplastics.

27 The text concludes that future generations...

- a. must be helped with our action.
- b. must invent new materials.
- c. need to clean the seas.

28 Organize the sentences according to the order in which they appear in the text.

A.
Final destination for plastic.

B.
Ways to reduce the use of plastic.

C.
Definition of plastic.

D.
Plastic pollution and animals.

- a. B → C → A → D
- b. C → A → D → B
- c. C → B → A → D

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 2

Read this text carefully and answer the questions according to the text.

AGUSTÍ GASOL: "WE HAVE TRIED TO BE A REGULAR AND CLOSE FAMILY"



Basketball has always been the sport at the Gasols' home. The mother, Marisa (1.87) and father, Agustí (1.97) played it in their youth. Besides that, Pau and Marc received many values from their parents, helping them on and off the court. Agustí Gasol chats about it when interviewed by Sportmagister.

Pau and Marc are brothers and big NBA stars, but people say they are very different. Is that true?

Yes, they are, but they greatly complement each other and have an excellent relationship. They are very thoughtful, but Marc is also prudent. Playing basketball, Marc is more aggressive. They have taken different routes to get to the same place. Pau opened the way for more Spanish players to play in the USA.

How were they in their early years?

They were very competitive against each other, since Pau is older and did not let Marc win. One day, while they were playing ping-pong, Marc threw the paddle at Pau because he said: "I am your older brother and you will never beat me". They hit each other and got bruises*. Thank God, my wife is a doctor and I'm a medical assistant! Outside, Pau was extremely shy, but he worked on it and today he is very open. On the contrary, Marc has always been very good at relating to people.

How did their passion for basketball start?

Marisa and I played the game and, since they were very young, we played with them a lot. I remember how disappointed they were because we could not get tickets to see the US Dream Team at the Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games! Instead, we saw Russia and Lithuania.

When Pau was drafted** by NBA in 2001, the whole family moved with him to Memphis. Why?

We didn't know where we were going, but we felt we had to protect him. It was a big step and he needed to feel at home. Even Marc, who was 16 and already at FC Barcelona, and our youngest son, Adrià, understood it.

This was very important for Pau's career, wasn't it?

Probably the best decision we took in our lives. We tried to make family life like the one we had in Sant Boi (Barcelona). We never lit fireworks to celebrate their success. I think this was great for their education. We just wanted to be a regular and close family.

Text adapted from http://www.sportmagister.com/reportaje.asp?id_rep=9915

GLOSSARY:

* bruise: part of the body with different skin color as a result of pressing or striking. En català vol dir 'blau'.

** draft: annual selection of university and international players. En català vol dir 'seleccionar'.

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 2

29 Agustí Gasol is _____ Marisa.

- a. taller than
- b. as tall as
- c. shorter than

30 The values Pau and Marc received from their parents helped them to become better...

- a. ping-pong players.
- b. medicine students.
- c. human beings.

31 When Agustí says, "They have taken different routes", he means different...

- a. abilities.
- b. temperaments.
- c. life experiences.

32 In their early years, Pau and Marc liked to _____ all the time.

- a. compete
- b. jump
- c. fight

33 Pau did not let Marc win because he was _____ than Marc.

- a. cleverer
- b. stronger
- c. older

34 Pau and Marc's mother works as a...

- a. medical assistant.
- b. teacher.
- c. doctor.

35 Pau improved his _____ abilities little by little.

- a. social
- b. shooting
- c. defending

READING COMPREHENSION: TASK 2

36 When they were young, Marc was better than Pau at...

- a. playing basketball.
- b. making friends.
- c. studying.

37 At the Barcelona Olympic Games, Pau and Marc wanted to see the _____ team.

- a. USA
- b. Russia
- c. Lithuania

38 The whole family moved to Memphis because...

- a. Pau didn't want to go alone.
- b. they wanted to protect Pau.
- c. Marc wanted to feel at home.

39 In 2001, _____ Gasol was 16 years old.

- a. Pau
- b. Adrià
- c. Marc

40 Put the sentences in the correct order as they appear in the text.

A.

A ping-pong game and a fight.

B.

Frustration at the Barcelona Olympic Games.

C.

Through different routes.

D.

Values on and off the court.

- a. A → C → B → D
- b. B → D → A → C
- c. D → C → A → B