

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

Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 3

Fase general

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

Qualificació

Etiqueta del corrector/a

Etiqueta de l'alumne/a

Opció d'accés:

- A. Arts i humanitats
- B. Ciències
- C. Ciències de la salut
- D. Ciències socials i jurídiques
- E. Enginyeria i arquitectura



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UOC Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

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POLLUTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDIA

The capital city Delhi and much of northern India are routinely covered in man-made pollutants. In fact, Delhi competes with Beijing for the dirtiest air in the world.

Many of India's 1.3 billion people face pollution that is putting public health under terrific stress. Air pollution is the leading risk factor for most deaths and disabilities in India, a country with 13 of the world's 20 most polluted cities.

The country's dilemma is hard: to lift millions from poverty, it will require more and more energy. But most of India's electricity is generated by coal-burning power plants. The country also has millions of new cars every year. And the burning of garbage and crops is common in India. It's a toxic combination that makes India the third-largest contributor of greenhouse gas emissions in the world, after China and the United States.

Since India is under pressure to cut these emissions—which contribute to global warming and climate change—it's turning to its greatest source of clean, renewable energy: sunshine. India has 300 days of sunshine every year, so solar energy should be an answer. However, a new study has found that air pollution reduces the ability of solar panels to generate power because particles in the air accumulate in deposits on solar panels. Consequently, improving air quality is necessary to increase the production of solar energy and would have huge health and environmental benefits as well.

Text adapted from a report by
Julie McCARTHY. *National Public Radio* [online] (August 20, 2017)

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 les altres 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, responda 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 las demás 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).

1. Air pollution in India is
 - a) a serious health risk.
 - b) limited to a few cities.
 - c) a problem in the summer months.
 - d) the result of natural weather phenomena.
2. The air quality in Delhi
 - a) is better than that in most cities in India.
 - b) is poor, like in Beijing.
 - c) is getting better because the government limits the number of cars.
 - d) has not been measured accurately.
3. Most electricity in India currently comes from
 - a) natural gas.
 - b) wind turbines.
 - c) solar panels.
 - d) coal.
4. According to the text, India produces
 - a) more greenhouse gas emissions than China.
 - b) less greenhouse gas emissions than the U.S.
 - c) about the same amount of greenhouse gas emissions as the U.S.
 - d) more greenhouse gas emissions than the U.S. and China together.

5. Which of the following sentences is TRUE according to the text?
- a) More and more people in India are buying cars.
 - b) Local governments stop people from burning garbage.
 - c) Solar energy is currently the biggest source of electricity in India.
 - d) Delhi does not get enough sunshine to make solar energy a good option.
6. The text states that solar energy in India is not as productive as it could be because
- a) solar panels are too expensive for most businesses.
 - b) it is not sunny in many parts of the country.
 - c) dirty air makes solar panels less effective.
 - d) the government does not give enough incentives to buy solar panels.
7. Which of the following is a synonym for the word *require* in the phrase “it will require more and more energy”?
- a) force
 - b) need
 - c) oblige
 - d) produce
8. Which of the following is the best substitute for the word *Since* in the phrase “Since India is under pressure to cut these emissions [...]”? Make sure that you do not change the meaning of the phrase, and that the new sentence is grammatical.
- a) Because
 - b) Instead
 - c) Naturally,
 - d) Whenever

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 is it difficult for India to limit greenhouse gas emissions? Please include at least two reasons in your answer.

10. Why is India very interested in developing solar energy?

TR	Observacions:
Qualificació:	Etiqueta del revisor/a

Etiqueta de l'alumne/a

[Etiqueta de l'alumne/a]



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