

**Prova lliure per a l'obtenció del títol de graduat/ada
en educació secundària obligatòria**

Convocatòria 05/2014

Àmbit de la comunicació en llengua anglesa

Pauta de correcció

Activity 1

(20 points)

Part 1 - Listening 1

Listen to the extract from the **BBC** radio programme *6 minutes English* and answer the following questions. (10 points)

(Podeu consultar la transcripció del text oral al final del document.)

1. Where does Neil live?

He lives in a small two-bedroom flat.

2. Is Jennifer's house big?

No, her house is very small.

3. Are houses becoming more expensive or cheaper? Why?

They are becoming very expensive because there's a shortage of houses / of the housing crisis.

4. What's the meaning of the expression 'to get a foot on the property ladder'?

Buying your first home.

5. What's Neil's guess when he is asked 'the quiz question'?

Option b) The Netherlands

Cal sumar 2 punts per cada resposta correcta.

Part 2 - Listening 2

Listen to the second extract and write down if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). (10 points)

(Podeu consultar la transcripció del text oral al final del document.)

	T	F
A typical one-bedroom home in Britain is just 42 m ² .		F
The builders are constructing houses with two or three bedrooms.	T	
In the UK, houses are sold according to the measurement of the floor space.		F
Shortage of space in people's houses causes dissatisfaction and frustration.	T	
If you have an animalistic approach it can make your house feel bigger.		F

Cal sumar 2 punts per cada resposta correcta.

Activity 1

Activity 2

(30 points)

Read the text about Gill Lewis, a children's author, and answer the following questions. (12 points)

Author Gill Lewis takes us to her tree house, where she likes to write

I am in the tree house in the garden of my home in Somerset. My husband built it for our three children. They had a tree house club in here – guess who put the stickers on the windows? – but it eventually became my writing room. When they go to school I climb up here with my coffee and a couple of biscuits and write for hours, away from the phone and the doorbell.

I used to be a vet, and my husband, Roger, still is. The two of us being on call didn't really fit in with family life, so I went part-time and started to write children's stories. My books are about animals and their relationship to humans, and being up in the tree, with the squirrels, connects me to nature. The area is full of deer, foxes, buzzards, starlings and badgers. You don't have to go on safari to see amazing wildlife.

1C - Makeshift seat

This is a wooden box covered with a sleeping bag, an oriental wall hanging that my husband bought in India and some cushions. The rug on the floor was one of my grandmother's – she'd be mortified if she knew I had it up here.

2A - Paintings

I often begin a story by making character studies on huge sketch papers, accompanied by loads of notes – it helps me to join ideas together without having to fix them in words. For my new book I've been working on moon bears, and am about to sponsor a bear called Prince, through a charity for Asian animals.

3E - A bird model

I made this from an amazing cardboard kit. I went around to schools to read from Skyhawk, which is about an eagle's journey, and it was useful to give the children a sense of its size and appearance. It looks so realistic a man once stopped me in the street and asked if I needed help with "the raptor".

4B - The oil lamp

My father grew up in Gower, and it used to be on his boat. I use it when I work in here at night. The treehouse is wonderful when it rains, but not in the winter – even in my big cardi –, it's just too cold. I'd love a wood burner, but I don't think having one in a tree would go down too well.

Text adapted from *The Telegraph* (29.04.2013)

1. Where does Gill live?

She lives in Somerset.

2. For whom was the tree house built?

For her three children.

3. What does Gill do in the tree house?

It's her writing room / She likes to write.

4. What's her husband's job?

He's a vet.

5. What's her job?

She writes children's stories

6. What are the advantages of working in the tree house?

She's away from the phone and the doorbell / She's in connection to the nature.

Cal sumar 2 punts per cada resposta correcta.

7. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-E for each part (1-4) of the text. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. (8 points)

A. Paintings

C. Makeshift seat

E. A bird model

B. The oil lamp

D. Vestments

Resposta: 1C – 2A – 3E – 4B

Cal sumar 2 punts per cada resposta correcta i cal restar 1 punt per cada resposta errònia.

8. Find a synonym for the following words, which are underlined in the text.
(10 points)

Eventually

- a) occasionally b) actually **c) finally**

Being on call

- a) being available** b) communicating c) being quiet

Amazing

- a) disappointing **b) surprising** c) fearful

Charity

- a) institution** b) generous c) taxes

Cardi

- a) craftwork b) heart **c) cardigan**

Cal sumar 2 punts per cada resposta correcta i cal restar 1 punt per cada resposta errònia.



Activity 3

(30 points)

Read the article and choose the right option. (20 points)**Wild Mushrooms**

October is the month **(1)** Catalans go mad. And it is all because of ugly-looking pieces of vegetable matter which they call *bolets* or wild mushrooms. The English are **(2)** of wild mushrooms. They eat only one kind, an amazing species which grows on supermarkets **(3)** already hygienically wrapped. An Englishman's mushrooms are white and tasteless. They are **(4)**, but they are boring. As far as the English are concerned, any mushroom which grows wild **(5)** dangerous and best avoided. But, for Catalans, the great hunt for wild mushrooms **(6)** October is like a religious crusade. They know that there are many varieties of *bolets* which are delicious to eat. This is why, in October, every self-respecting Catalan becomes a *boletaire* and goes off into the countryside to the spot where **(7)** favourite species grows. Mr. Mushroom goes off quietly, though, to the secret places **(8)** only he knows about – or so he believes.

Meanwhile, patient Catalan housewives **(9)** in their kitchens, dreading the moment when their husbands will return with baskets full of wild mushrooms which have to be sorted and washed and cooked. Of course there will be **(10)**, and Mrs. Mushroom will throw a lot of them away unused. But she will not tell her husband, because she knows how proud he is of his afternoon's work.

Adapted from *Wild Mushrooms* by Jake Allsop

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. | a) when | b) who | c) what | d) where |
| 2. | a) guilty | b) excited | c) indifferent | d) suspicious |
| 3. | a) walls | b) shelves | c) rocks | d) selves |
| 4. | a) sane | b) safe | c) dangerous | d) false |
| 5. | a) are | b) aren't | c) is | d) isn't |
| 6. | a) in | b) on | c) at | d) the |
| 7. | a) her | b) he | c) your | d) his |
| 8. | a) what | b) where | c) which | d) who |
| 9. | a) sit | b) sits | c) chair | d) chairs |
| 10. | a) too much | b) too many | c) enormous | d) a lot of |

Cal sumar 2 punts per cada resposta correcta i cal restar 1 punt per cada resposta errònia.

Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. (10 points)

If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. There are examples at the beginning.

The wait

Examples :

1. ✓ She planted the seed and waited. After a while rain came down
2. a from the sky. She was ~~a~~ cold and wet but didn't leave, not yet.
3. ✓ The sun came out, warming the soil, driving the cold from her
4. they bones. She waited. Clouds they moved across the sky in a hurry.
5. in The moon rose, the stars shone, and then in the sun rose again.
6. ✓ She didn't just wait, of course. She prayed, she sang, she read
7. to the old stories, the myths and the legends. On the seventh to day,
8. is she slept under a cloudless is sky.
9. you The plant broke the soil, looking for all the world, like a you
10. ✓ question mark. She sat on it and waited more: days, months,
11. of decades. A boy came along and asked her why she'd of climbed
12. ✓ to the top of the tree. "I didn't", she said.

Text adapted from Patrick Johanneson

Cal sumar 1 punt per cada resposta correcta.



Activity 4

(20 points)

Explain what you like doing in your free time. What you do, why, where, when, with whom, etc. (about 70 words).

CRITERIS GENERALS DE CORRECCIÓ DE LA REDACCIÓ (sobre 20 punts)

- Valoració global (coherència i adequació): 10 punts

10-8 punts: el text respon al tema demanat i incorpora els requeriments que es demanen. Es desenvolupa de manera adequada, ordenada i comprensible.

7 o 6 punts: el text respon a la tasca, però no incorpora tots els requeriments demanats. Es perceben idees desordenades, malgrat que el text és coherent.

5 o 4 punts: el text respon a la tasca, però presenta problemes de coherència i adequació al registre, tot i que pot incorporar o no els requeriments demanats.

3 o 2 punts: l'escrit no respon gaire a la tasca. Resulta difícil de llegir, presenta bastants problemes de coherència, adequació al registre i organització.

1 o 0 punts: text no avaluable, massa curt, no respon a la tasca i no incorpora cap dels requeriments que es demanen. Text incompreensible.

- Correcció lingüística (morfosintaxi i ortografia): 5 punts

Per cada errada ortogràfica o gramatical descomptarem 0,5 punts. Descomptarem 1 punt si l'errada és greu i dificulta la comprensió del text.

- Riquesa lingüística: 5 punts

4-5 punts: utilitza un ventall ampli d'estructures, vocabulari i connectors de manera adequada al context. S'arrisca per aconseguir la comunicació. S'admet algun error de lèxic.

2-3 punts: utilitza un ventall poc ampli d'estructures, vocabulari i connectors que es repeteixen.

0-1 punts: el text presenta moltes interferències lingüístiques i/o errors. No hi ha puntuació.

Observacions

Aquestes definicions només són orientatives, la qual cosa no implica que, obligatòriament, la puntuació final hagi de ser un nombre enter.

Activity 4

PUNTUACIÓ TOTAL

Puntuació màxima: 100 punts

Text Activity 1

PART 1 (listening 1)

Locutor (introducció): This is *6 Minutes English*, a program from bbclearningenglish.com.

Jennifer: In this programme, we're talking about the growing number of people living in very tiny places. How big is your house, Neil? I bet you live in a castle!

Neil: I wish! No, I live in a small, two-bedroom flat, which is not big enough because there are four of us in it! How about you, Jen?

Jennifer: Well, my house is very small indeed, but I do feel grateful to have it, particularly as Britain is experiencing a housing crisis at the moment.

Neil: There's a shortage of houses in Britain and this has meant that the price of houses has become very expensive.

Jennifer: The prices have become so expensive that people can't afford to buy their own home. A popular way to describe buying your first home in English is 'to get a foot on the property ladder'.

Neil: Even if you can afford to buy your own home, you might find that your money doesn't buy very much. Research out this week has revealed that the UK has some of the smallest properties in Europe.

Jennifer: I'm glad you mentioned that, Neil, as it reminds me: I haven't asked you the quiz question yet!

One European country has new homes, which are, on average, almost 80% bigger than the homes in Britain. Is it:

- a) Ireland
- b) The Netherlands
- c) Denmark

Neil: I don't really know and I'm going to guess that it's b) The Netherlands.

Jennifer: Well, we will find out if you are right at the end of the programme.

PART 2 (listening 2)

Jennifer: So, we know that there is a housing crisis in Britain, and we also know that many of the new houses, which are on the market, or for sale, are very small. A typical one-bedroom home in Britain is just 46 m².

Neil: That is tiny! You could say 'you wouldn't have room to swing a cat': now don't take that phrase literally; it simply means that a room is very small.

Jennifer: The people building the houses are trying to meet the demand for properties, so they are building houses with two or three bedrooms, but those rooms are much smaller than anywhere else in Europe.

Neil: And that's an interesting difference between Britain and the rest Europe. Here in the UK, houses are sold according to the number of bedrooms they have. Elsewhere, people pay more attention to the measurement of the floor space.

Jennifer: You're right, Neil. The number of bedrooms you have in your house is very important to many people in Britain. Now, according to research from the Royal Institute of British Architects, lack of space is the most common cause of dissatisfaction that people have in relation to their homes and it can be really frustrating.

Neil: Yes, especially if you have a lot of belongings and kids to squeeze into a small space! So what can you do to make a small space more habitable, or easy to live in?

Jennifer: Well, the design of your house can make a difference. If you have a minimalist approach it can make your house feel bigger. Listen to this clip from BBC correspondent Jennifer Pak. She describes a man in Hong Kong who has transformed his small living space to make it multifunctional...

BBC Learning English 6 Minutes English
25 April 2013
Living in a tiny space