



Anglès II

Model 2

Opció elegida

A B

Nota 1a

Revisió

Error tècnic

Nota 2a

Nota 3a

Aferrau la capçalera d'examen
un cop acabat l'exercici

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions in English. USE YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes. Total score: 10 points.

The robots are coming – but we still need human touch in the workplace

What a time to be a human: barely a day goes by without a new warning that the machines will steal our jobs. The World Economic Forum says more than 7 million jobs are at risk from advances in technology in the world's largest economies over the next five years. The Bank of England's chief economist, Andy Haldane, is more pessimistic still and warns up to 15 million jobs in Britain are at risk of being lost to an age of robots.

Clearly we are already in an age of automatic checkouts but these machines are nowhere near ready to go it alone. The truth is that despite all the gloomy predictions that middlemen will be replaced, there are plenty of examples of where the human touch is wanted and needed in the workplace. Take translators. Sure, things like Google Translate are great for composing a postcard to a penfriend or looking up the odd word. But what happens when you try to translate anything substantial? As if to prove a point, Malinda Kathleen Reese has become an internet sensation by putting song lyrics through several languages on Google Translate, then back into English and recording them. In Adele's song "Hello", the line "Hello from the other side" strangely becomes "Welcome to the party". Reese's hilarious parodies offer a glimpse of the nuances and idioms that might be lost in a world where the machines take over.

From the car making world, the largest user of industrial robots, comes similarly reassuring news that Mercedes-Benz has changed its mind and is replacing some of its assembly line robots with more capable humans. Elsewhere, some companies are finding that if they collaborate with machines or computers there are also gains to be made. "Some things might look threatening and scary. But you know what, it's better to work with them and use them – and then at least work out how to defend yourself, and possibly even work out how to use it to your own advantage," says executive Alistair Cox.

While businesses search for ways to survive, what can the government do? According to Labour's deputy leader, Tom Watson, "The question facing us as a nation is how we make technological change our ally, not our enemy. We can't leave it to fate". He is right. It is us against them. The good news is that there is plenty of evidence that we can still outperform robots, at least for now.

Adapted from The Guardian, March 2016

Vocabulary:

- **Nuance (N):** A subtle difference in, or shade of meaning or expression.
- **Assembly line (N):** A system for making products in a factory in which each worker or machine is responsible for adding or checking a particular part.

1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Explain WHY using your own words OR finding evidence in the text. NO marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE. (1 point)

a) Mercedes-Benz is increasing the number of its assembly line robots. (0.5)

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b) Tom Watson believes that we have to fight against technological progress. (0.5)

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2. In your own words and based on the ideas from the text, answer the following question. NO marks are given for responses copied directly from the text. (1 point)

Why has Malinda Kathleen Reese become so popular on the internet?

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3. Find in the text words or phrases which mean the same as the ones below. In the case of verbs, ONLY *infinitive forms* will be accepted (1 point):

1) Pessimistic. Dark in a way that makes you feel sad or a little afraid. (0.25)

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2) A momentary or partial view. (0.25)

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3) Be capable of solving or facing a problem. (0.25)

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4) The development of events outside a person's control, regarded as predetermined by a supernatural power. (0.25)

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Aferrau una etiqueta identificativa

amb codi de barra

4. Follow the instructions for each question and answer them (2 points):

4.1. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (0.5)

A: you..... (have a look) at today's paper by any chance?

A: Not yet.

B: It says robots currently (steal) our jobs. Can you believe it? Machines will be soon taking over.

A: Yes, hard time for humans.

4.2. Complete the following sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets. (0.5)

A: I don't know whether I can do it./ B: Well, the (hard) you try the (easy) you'll find it.

4.3. Rewrite the sentence using a modal verb. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. (0.5)

People are not allowed to work in such poor conditions.

People

4.4. Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech. (0.5)

'Don't believe robots will do all the office work ', Pamela told me.

Pamela

5. Look at the highlighted part of the words below. Three of the words in each line (A, B, C, D) contain the same sound. Circle the word which contains a different sound (1 point):

5.1. A) month B) thirst C) maths D) other (0.25)

5.2. A) woman B) you C) tooth D) Tuesday (0.25)

5.3. A) roll B) toe C) show D) on (0.25)

5.4. A) visited B) followed C) rented D) ended (0.25)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions in English. USE YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes. Total score: 10 points.

How break-ups change your personality

Some people deal with splits better than others – and it may reflect some fundamental truths about the way you view yourself. In a long-term relationship, your own identity becomes increasingly interlinked with your partner's. There is even evidence that we can end up confusing our partner's traits for our own. So when a break-up happens, does this mean that our personalities fundamentally change? And related to that, does our personality type affect the way we are likely to respond – whether we are likely to stay single, for example, or instead get quickly involved into another intense relationship? To a certain extent, the answer to these questions may depend on your gender. One US study published in 2000 found different effects of divorce on men and women. Paul Costa Junior and his colleagues tested the personality of more than 2000 people in their forties and then got in contact with them again six to nine years later, questioning them about the major events that had happened in their lives, and testing whether their personalities had changed. Perhaps surprisingly, women who had gone through a divorce showed signs of increased extraversion and openness to experience, which the researchers related to a liberating effect of the break-up. In contrast, divorced men seemed to have become less conscious and more emotionally unstable – the researchers said they seemed to have found the break-up demoralising.

But, what determines a couple's risk of breaking up? As you might expect, certain traits can exert a negative influence on a relationship, making splits more likely. Thus, many studies have shown that people with greater emotional instability and more frequent experience of negative emotions like anxiety and depression are more likely to experience relationship difficulties and ultimately break-up. On the contrary, conscious and agreeable people are more likely to stay together.

One of the reasons why break-ups are so distressing is that they can lead us to question who we are. Intriguingly, recent research has found that people who have a rigid view of themselves and believe that personality cannot be changed are more likely to take rejection more personally, feeling that it reveals something bad about their character. As a result, they find the experience even more distressing.

Of course the end of a long relationship is unlikely to ever be easy, but remember that it needn't be self-defining. At any event, researchers explain that we should not be too worried; break-ups may be painful but we can get over them.

Adapted from BBC News, December 2016

Vocabulary:

- **Trait (N):** A particular quality in someone's character.
- **Distressing (Adj.)** = making you feel extremely unhappy, worried or upset.

1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Explain WHY using your own words OR finding evidence in the text. NO marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE. (1 point)

a) The way we respond to break-ups may seem to be influenced by gender. (0.5)

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b) People with strong beliefs about their personality tend to find break-ups more emotionally upsetting. (0.5)

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2. In your own words and based on the ideas from the text, answer the following question. NO marks are given for responses copied directly from the text. (1 point)

What traits of character seem to increase the possibilities of breaking up?

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3. Find in the text words or phrases which mean the same as the ones below. In the case of verbs, ONLY *infinitive forms* will be accepted (1 point):

1) Break-ups or separations. (0.25)

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2) To undergo a difficult period or experience. (0.25)

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3) Probably going to happen or be true. (0.25)

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4) Making you feel sorrow or extremely upset, especially because of somebody's suffering. (0.25)

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4. Follow the instructions for each question and answer them (2 points):

4.1. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (0.5)

A: Michael and I broke up last week. What I
(do)?

A: Well, If I were you, I (take) a brief holiday and travel
somewhere.

B: Yes, thanks, I'll probably do that.

4.2. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (0.5)

a) There's no point in (try) to convince him. He won't change his
mind.

b) Jane doesn't want to go out in case Mark (phone) home.

4.3. Fill the blanks in the following two sentences with a phrasal verb that means the same as the verb in brackets. (0.5)

a) John is very sad. I'm afraid he hasn't (recover from) his
divorce yet.

b) He treated her very badly. He really her (fail or
disappoint somebody) .

4.4. Turn the following sentence into the passive voice. (0.5)

'They are signing the divorce papers'.

The divorce papers

5. Look at the highlighted part of the words below. Three of the words in each line (A, B, C, D) contain the same sound. Circle the word which contains a different sound (1 point):

5.1. A) laundry B) drowsy C) trout D) tower (0.25)

5.2. A) bug B) number C) colour D) no (0.25)

5.3. A) young B) bridge C) jet D) pyjamas (0.25)

5.4. A) sinned B) called C) discovered D) asked (0.25)

