



**Proves d'accés a cicles formatius de grau superior de formació professional inicial,
d'ensenyaments d'arts plàstiques i disseny, i d'ensenyaments esportius 2018**

Llengua estrangera: anglès

Sèrie 1

**SOLUCIONS,
CRITERIS DE CORRECCIÓ
I PUNTUACIÓ**

- A. Read the text below and choose the correct answer. Draw a circle around the letter corresponding to the right answer.

[1.25 marks: 0.25 marks for each correct answer]

Time, not Material Goods, “Raises Happiness”

Using Money to Free-up Time Is Linked to Increased Happiness, a Study Says

In an experiment, individuals reported greater happiness if they used £30 (\$40) to save time—such as by paying for **chores** to be done—rather than spending the money on material goods.

- 5 Psychologists say stress over lack of time causes lower well-being and contributes to anxiety and insomnia. Yet, they say even the very wealthy are often **reluctant** to pay people to do the jobs they dislike.

“In a series of surveys we find that people who spend money to buy themselves more free time are happier—that is they have higher life satisfaction,” said Dr. Elizabeth Dunn, a psychologist
10 professor at the University of British Columbia, Canada.

Life Satisfaction

Rising incomes in many countries has led to a new phenomenon. From Germany to the US, people **report** “time famine,” where they get stressed over the daily demands on their time.

- 15 Psychologists in the US, Canada and the Netherlands **set out** to test whether money can increase happiness levels by freeing up time.

More than 6,000 adults in the US, Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands, including 800 millionaires, were asked questions about how much money they spent on buying time.

The researchers found that fewer than a third of individuals spent money to buy themselves time each month.

- 20 Those who did reported greater life satisfaction than the others.

The researchers then **devised** a two-week experiment among 60 working adults in Vancouver, Canada.

- 25 On one week, participants were asked to spend £30 (\$40) on a purchase that would save them time. They did things like buying lunches to be delivered to work, paying neighbourhood children to run errands for them, or paying for cleaning services.

On the other week, they were told to spend the windfall* on material goods. Material purchases included wine, clothes and books.

- 30 The research, published in the journal, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, found time saving compared with material purchases increased happiness by reducing feelings of time stress.

“Second Shift”

“Money can in fact buy time. And it buys time pretty effectively,” said Prof. Dunn, who worked with colleagues at Harvard Business School, Maastricht University and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

- 35 “And so my take home message is, ‘think about it, is there something you hate doing that fills you with dread and could you pay somebody else to do that for you?’ If so, then science says that’s a pretty good use of money.”

The psychologists say the study may help those who feel obliged to do a “second shift” of household chores when they come home from work.

- 40 “I think our work perhaps provides an escape route out of the second shift,” Prof. Dunn added. Past research has found that people who prioritise time over money tend to be happier than people who prioritise money over time.

Text adapted from an article by
Helen BRIGGS. *BBC News* [online] (July 25, 2017)

* *windfall*: unexpected piece of good fortune or financial gain

La solució correcta està destacada amb lletra negra.

1. According to psychologists, stress over lack of time
 - a) causes pain and injuries.
 - b) causes bad relationship between partners.
 - c) **leads to nervousness and difficulty to sleep.**

2. People who spend money on getting more free time
 - a) **feel more satisfied in life.**
 - b) feel free to go to work or stay at home in the morning.
 - c) feel bored since they have too much free time to spend.

3. According to the text, the researchers found that
 - a) more than a third of individuals spent money to buy themselves time.
 - b) **less than a third of individuals spent money to buy themselves time.**
 - c) only a third of individuals spent money to buy themselves time each month.

4. On the second week, participants spent the windfall
 - a) on material goods (mainly technology, dictionaries and spirits).
 - b) on material goods purchased online.
 - c) **on material goods, including clothes and books.**

5. According to Prof. Dunn, their work
 - a) **maybe offers an escape route of the second shift.**
 - b) will meet the needs of the future generations.
 - c) represents a great investment without a successful outcome.

<i>Pregunta</i>	<i>Resposta</i>	<i>Text de referència</i>
1	<i>c</i>	Lines 5-6: "Psychologists say stress over lack of time causes lower well-being and contributes to anxiety and insomnia."
2	<i>a</i>	Lines 8-9: "In a series of surveys we find that people who spend money to buy themselves more free time are happier—that is they have higher life satisfaction," [...]
3	<i>b</i>	Lines 18-19: "The researchers found that fewer than a third of individuals spent money to buy themselves time each month."
4	<i>c</i>	Lines 26-27: "On the other week, they were told to spend the windfall on material goods. Material purchases included wine, clothes and books."
5	<i>a</i>	Line 39: "I think our work perhaps provides an escape route out of the second shift, Prof. Dunn added."

- B.** Choose the word or definition (*a, b, c, or d*) that best explains the meaning of the words below as they are used in the text. Draw a circle around the letter corresponding to the right answer. The words appear in **bold** in the text.

[1.25 marks: 0.25 marks for each correct answer]

La solució correcta està destacada amb lletra negra.

1. **chores** (line 4)
a) songs **b) routines** c) sweets d) cookies
2. **reluctant** (line 6)
a) desiring b) deciding c) expecting **d) unwilling**
3. **report** (line 13)
a) **tell** b) record c) go back d) sail
4. **set out** (line 14)
a) **began** b) excused c) escaped from d) criticized
5. **devised** (line 21)
a) feared b) went c) booked **d) conceived**

- C. Read the text below and choose the correct answer. Draw a circle around the letter corresponding to the right answer.

[2.50 marks: 0.25 marks for each correct answer]

How Thieves Stole 20 Tons of Nutella and Kinder Eggs in Germany

Police are on _____(1)_____ for a group of thieves with a sweet tooth after a refrigerated trailer containing 20 tons of Nutella, Kinder Surprise eggs, and an _____(2)_____ of other chocolate treats disappeared from the German town of Neustadt _____(3)_____ the weekend.

“Anyone offered large quantities (of chocolate) via unconventional channels should _____(4)_____ it to the police immediately,” a statement from police read.

The chocolate _____(5)_____ proved lucrative for the robbers: Police think that the sweets-laden trailer is worth as much _____(6)_____ €70,000 (about \$82,000). It would have required some serious planning too: The as-yet-unidentified thieves would have needed a heavy duty _____(7)_____ to attach the trailer and haul away the loot.

There may also be a chance that the thieves _____(8)_____ actually be after trailers, not chocolate. Police are investigating the crime _____(9)_____ connection with the theft of an empty trailer in the town of Weimar around the same time. If that’s the case, it seems like this _____(10)_____ has some strange priorities—who would take an empty trailer over one full of chocolate?

Text adapted from an article by
Elisabeth SHERMAN. *Food & Wine* [online] (August 15, 2017)

La solució correcta està destacada amb lletra negra.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) the brim | b) the hunt | c) the price | d) the decision |
| 2. a) assortment | b) unusual | c) unattended | d) useless |
| 3. a) over | b) above | c) alike | d) under |
| 4. a) decide | b) make | c) report | d) hide |
| 5. a) heist | b) cake | c) cookie | d) ice cream |
| 6. a) how | b) like | c) as | d) same |
| 7. a) chart | b) bicycle | c) skate | d) truck |
| 8. a) have | b) could | c) break | d) escaped |
| 9. a) on | b) in | c) since | d) either |
| 10. a) crime ring | b) toothache | c) capital penalty | d) holy place |

D. Write 80-100 words about ONE of the following topics:

[5 marks]

1. Write a **dialogue** between two friends on a pleasant situation coming soon (a party, a visit from an old friend...).
2. Write an **opinion essay** on social networks (Facebook, Twitter...): Do we use them properly? Can they help us? Can they be dangerous?

Valoreu l'exercici globalment de 0 a 5 punts segons els criteris següents:

5 punts	Molt bon resultat Text coherent, amb cohesió i ben puntuat en el qual s'utilitzen de manera correcta estructures gramaticals complexes i variades. El vocabulari és adequat al registre del text i no es repeteix. Hi ha molt poques errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals i no dificulten, en cap cas, la comprensió del text
4 punts	Bon resultat Text coherent, amb cohesió i ben puntuat en el qual s'utilitzen de manera correcta estructures gramaticals simples però variades. El vocabulari és adequat al registre del text i no es repeteix. Hi ha unes quantes errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals que no dificulten la comprensió del text
3 punts	Resultat adequat Text coherent, amb cohesió i ben puntuat en el qual s'utilitzen unes estructures gramaticals simples i un vocabulari senzill però variat i adequat al registre del text. Hi ha errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals que no dificulten la comprensió del text en la major part dels casos
2 punts	Resultat inadequat Text poc coherent, amb poca cohesió i manca de puntuació en el qual s'utilitzen unes estructures gramaticals i un vocabulari pobres i repetitius. Hi ha nombroses errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals que dificulten la comprensió del text
1 punt	Resultat pobre Text gens coherent, sense cohesió ni puntuació correcta. El text és difícil d'entendre a causa de les nombroses errades ortogràfiques, lèxiques o gramaticals
0 punts	Mal resultat Text que no s'adequa a l'opció escollida i la comprensió del qual és molt difícil o impossible

Descompteu 0,5 punts si el text redactat no té la llargària mínima demanada.



Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans

L'Institut d'Estudis Catalans ha tingut cura de la correcció lingüística i de l'edició d'aquesta prova d'accés