



Prova d'accés a la Universitat (2012)

Anglès

Model 3. Opció A.

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.

Cyber spies: Why one tweet could cost you a job

The Internet has brought about a head-on collision between our personal and professional lives. A neatly presented online CV outlining a calm way of reacting to high-pressure situations might stand in serious contrast to a *Flickr* album containing pictures of that person screaming at a police cordon during a protest march.

An American firm by the name of *Social Intelligence* is becoming increasingly popular in the USA following the inauguration of its web-based pre-employment screening service. But the evidence suggests that the practice of digging dirt on the Internet has quietly become very common among employers; you might think that you are being judged on the information you send them, but it might be the things you choose not to reveal that end up denying you the post. And you may never find out the real reason.

Social Intelligence has stated that its activities have very precise boundaries. For each applicant it investigates, a careful search is done through the last seven years of blog comments, forum contributions and even classified advertisements that might have been posted, along with any visible social media content. From that data, a dossier is compiled of specific material that could be seen as dishonourable – eg., examples of racist language, mentions of drug-taking, photos of a sexually explicit nature, or references to any kind of violence.

It seems that employers are increasingly aware of the huge informational resource that social media serves up on a plate; all kind of information is in the public domain, and incredibly easy to find. As the chief executive of *Social Intelligence* says: "All we collect is what is publicly available on the Internet today. The company believes that the information is out there to be evaluated." However, few users of social media would emerge from close analysis without some kind of stain on their character. Swearing, sarcasm and stupidity are unlimited; we are not perfect, after all, and these services are designed to capture every facet of our personality. With *Social Intelligence* searching back over seven years of material, past indiscretions will come back to haunt us.

Adapted from The Independent, 20 August 2011

Vocabulary:

Flickr (N) = A popular image hosting and video hosting website for users to share personal photographs and videos.

Screening service (N) = Checks that an employer makes in order to be sure that someone they want to employ is suitable for a particular job.

Dirt (N) = Information about someone that could damage their reputation if people knew about it.



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 information that many employers find on the web might deny a person the post he or she is applying for. (0,5)

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.....

b) Very few users of social media have information that would discredit or spoil their reputation. (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 is the main objective of the American firm *Social Intelligence*?

.....
.....
.....
.....

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) Organized, carefully arranged and looking nice. (0,25)

.....

2) Limits of an activity or experience, borders. (0,25)

.....

3) In addition to something, together with something. (0,25)

.....

4) To make an appearance, to come to mind continually or obsess. (0,25)

.....

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 look a bit tired. What you (do)?

B: Just preparing for a job interview.

A: Really? When you (have) it?

B: Tomorrow.

4.2. Complete the following sentence with the appropriate form of the word in brackets. (0,5)

Although he seemed (worry), he smiled (gentle) to me.



Aferrau una etiqueta identificativa
amb codi de barres

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Anglès

Model 3. Opció B.

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 do Australians respond to shark attacks?

Three attacks in a few weeks have put sharks back on to Australian newspaper front pages. Off a remote beach in Western Australia, a diving instructor was injured by a 3m tiger shark, while two surfers suffered severe injuries in other two separate shark attacks on the continent's east coast. Fortunately, all the victims survived.

According to the International Shark Attack File (ISAF), a program run by marine biologists at the Florida Museum of Natural History, the number of unprovoked shark attacks has grown at a steady pace over the past century, with each decade having more attacks than the previous. For example, in the 1900s there were, worldwide, around 20 recorded unprovoked attacks by sharks on people. By the 2000s the figure had increased to 650. However, these rising figures do not actually mean that sharks are attacking humans at a greater rate. According to some experts, it could just be that the media and scientists paid far less attention to shark attacks in the past.

An abundance of baitfish, due to cleaner water and more nutrients in the ocean, is one reason why sharks could be attracted in greater numbers to the coast. Swimmers and surfers are almost certainly accidental victims but shark attacks near Australia are uncommon - 14 attacks in 2010 were higher figures than normal - and deaths are usually rare. On average, there is one fatality each year. Yet, news of recent close encounters with sharks invariably leads Australians to wonder what is lurking out to sea.

According to Carl Bridge, an Australian studies professor at King's College, London: "It's normally very rare to see a shark, let alone be attacked by one. Australians know certain rules to help them avoid being attacked by sharks." However, some surfers might take certain risks in search of a good wave. Thus, surfer Nick, a 22-year-old finance worker from Queensland, explains: "You try not to think about sharks but occasionally you see a shadow in the water. You see the sharks quickly but they swim away. It's obviously a bit frightening and you lift your legs up off the board, but if you're out with other surfers, you take your chances. You're out there just to surf, not to worry about sharks."

Adapted from BBC News, 25 January 2012

Vocabulary:

Baitfish (N) = Food used for attracting and catching fish.

Lurk (V) = To wait, sometimes hiding, in order to frighten or attack someone.

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



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) Figures related to shark attacks have gradually increased over the years. (0,5)

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b) It is very common to be attacked by sharks in Australia. (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)

How do some experts interpret the growing figures related to shark attacks?

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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) Frequency of time something happens or speed at which something happens. (0,25)

.....

2) A death caused by an accident or a disaster. (0,25)

.....

3) Not to mention, much less. (0,25)

.....

4) To rise or move something to a higher position. (0,25)

.....

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 ever (be) to Australia?'

B: Yes. Indeed, I spent my last summer holidays there.

A: Really? you (see) any sharks?

B: Oh, no. I didn't go scuba diving to observe them.

4.2. Complete the following sentence. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets. (0,5)

a) The (clean) the water, the (great) the chances of seeing a shark .

4.3. Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech. (0,5)

'You shouldn't go surfing today', she told him.

She advised

