

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

Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 1

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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THE COTTON TOTE CRISIS

Recently, Venetia Berry, an artist in London, counted up the free cotton **tote** bags that she had in her closet. There were at least 25.

Cotton bags have become a way for brands, shops and supermarkets to project a planet-friendly mind-set—or, at least, to show that the companies are aware of the overuse of plastic in packaging.

So far, so earth-friendly? Not exactly. It turns out that the widespread use of cotton totes may actually have created a new problem.

An organic cotton tote needs to be used 20,000 times to offset its overall impact of production, according to a 2018 study. That equates to daily use for 54 years—for just one bag. “Cotton is very water intensive,” said Travis Wagner, a professor at the University of Maine. Most cotton bags are hard to recycle because the logos printed on them contain **vinyl**-based **dyes**. “The cotton tote dilemma is a good example of unintended consequences of people trying to make positive choices, and not understanding the full picture,” he says.

That’s not to say cotton is worse than plastic, or that the two should even be compared. While cotton can use pesticides and has dried up rivers from water consumption, lightweight plastic bags use greenhouse gas-emitting fossil fuels, never biodegrade and pollute the oceans.

Some brands are turning to other textile solutions, like **hemp** or recycled water bottles. In the end, the simplest solution may be the most obvious. “Not every product needs a bag,” says Ms. Berry.

Text adapted from an article by

Grace Cook. *The New York Times* (online) (August 24, 2021)

tote: bossa / bolsa

vinyl: vinil / vinilo

dye: tinta

hemp: cànem / cáñamo

Després d’haver llegit 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. Les faltes repetides només es comptaran 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. Las faltas repetidas solo se contarán una vez.

Choose the correct answer (1-8).

1. Why do stores and manufacturers use cotton bags instead of plastic bags?
 - a) Because cotton is cheaper to make than plastic.
 - b) Because governments prohibit the use of plastic bags.
 - c) Because they want to appear environment-friendly.
 - d) Because plastic bags are imported from the underdeveloped world.
2. Which of the following is true according to the text?
 - a) It will take Ms. Berry 54 years to use up all her 25 cotton tote bags.
 - b) Ms. Berry never recycles any of her cotton tote bags.
 - c) London shops have stopped using plastic bags.
 - d) Producing cotton bags has unwanted secondary effects.
3. What substance is used in large amounts in the production of cotton tote bags?
 - a) Water.
 - b) Plastic.
 - c) Hemp.
 - d) Gasoline.

4. Why are cotton tote bags hard to recycle?
 - a) Because the bags are bright colors.
 - b) Because there are no recycling centers for cloth.
 - c) Because organic cotton does not biodegrade.
 - d) Because they have ink containing vinyl.
5. According to the text, people who choose cotton bags over plastic bags
 - a) usually have more money than the average person.
 - b) think that they are helping to save the planet by not polluting.
 - c) prefer to buy organic food.
 - d) are responsible for unfair agricultural practices.
6. What might be a better alternative to cotton for tote bags?
 - a) Water.
 - b) Lightweight plastic.
 - c) Vinyl.
 - d) Recycled water bottles.
7. Which of the following words is synonymous with, and can replace with no change in meaning, *offset* in the phrase “to offset its overall impact of production”?
 - a) change
 - b) counteract
 - c) compare
 - d) consume
8. Which of the following is a proper, grammatical reformulation of *Not every product needs a bag* in the sentence “‘Not every product needs a bag,’ says Ms. Berry”? Make sure your reformulation does not change the meaning of the original.
 - a) Some products do not need bags
 - b) No product needs a bag
 - c) Every product requires a bag
 - d) Each product needs its own bag

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. What are some of the consequences of the increased use of cotton tote bags as opposed to plastic bags?
10. Do you agree with Ms. Berry that not every product needs a bag? Do you think shops should stop using cotton tote bags to advertise their brand name? Why or why not?

TR	Observacions:
Qualificació:	Etiqueta del revisor/a

Etiqueta de l'alumne/a



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