



# EVALUACIÓN DE BACHILLERATO PARA EL ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD

LOMCE – JULIO 2020

## INGLÉS

### INDICACIONES

Si contesta más preguntas de las necesarias para realizar este examen, solo se corregirán las primeras, según el orden en que aparezcan resueltas en el cuadernillo de examen.

### PART 1.

Choose **one** of the two options below and follow the instructions to answer the questions.

#### Option 1

[7 POINTS] Written understanding

#### **Electric cars: the good, the bad and the costly**

The latest research from King's College London says that an increase in air pollution in cities is increasing heart attacks and strokes. In response, experts have said that the government must announce a national emergency within the UK and introduce radical measures. This research is the latest in a long line of studies to show the devastating damage of poor air quality – some showing that an average of 100 people die every day. One of the most positive measures would be to effectively reduce the pollution from car gases.

Results from the ultra-low emission zone (ULEZ) in London have just been announced, showing that toxic gas emitted by diesel engines has been cut by a third – a significant improvement for the millions of people breathing London's air. Radical measures such as ULEZ are vital and more must be done to incentivise low emission alternatives. The government must act in the interests and health of its people and implement higher taxes for gasoline vehicles, increases in education and subsidies for electric vehicles.

Rachel White, Head of public affairs at Sustrans, insists that the role electric vehicles (EVs) can play in the UK's zero-emission revolution is exaggerated. She says, "While they are an important part of the solution to reach the UK's legal objective of net zero carbon emissions, the government should not rely on a single technology. Rather than focusing on EVs, the government should be doing everything it can to shift people away from driving, to healthy, clean alternatives such as walking and cycling for shorter journeys. This is the best way to reach a zero-carbon future. The government needs to put an end to building more roads for cars and instead make walking and cycling the easiest and most convenient options for more people. Pedestrians and people on cycles should have priority and networks of protected cycle lanes on main roads should be the norm so that everyone feels more confident travelling around."

Stephen Smith from Bristol highlights that one possible problem with electric car use will be how to charge them effectively. He believes that the government should mandate charging points for all new houses that have parking spaces. Alternatively, as within a few years electric cars will be able to drive themselves on known routes, they could be programmed to go to night-time charging stations alone and be ready in the morning for the new day.

23 Oct 2019, *The Guardian* (Adapted)

## PART 1. Option 1

**Question 1:** [2 POINTS] Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE and write down the sentence or the part of the text that justifies your answer. No points will be given if the evidence is not correct.

- a) The piece of research mentioned in the text is the first to suggest that poor air quality is bad for people.
- b) Nobody is thought to have died because of poor air quality.
- c) More roads for cars are not needed according to Rachel White.
- d) Driverless cars will be a possibility within the next decade.

**Question 2:** [2 POINTS] Choose and answer only TWO of the following questions in your own words according to the text.

- a) Why is a reduction in pollution from cars advantageous according to the text?
- b) What major pros and cons of electric cars are mentioned in the text?
- c) Can you explain two of the different things the government should do according to the text?

**Question 3:** [1,5 POINTS] Find words or phrases in the text that correspond to the words and definitions given. You only need to have five correct answers to get 1.5 points.

- a) **Procedures**, actions (paragraph 1)
- b) To put into effect (paragraph 2)
- c) Financial help (paragraph 2)
- d) To depend (paragraph 3)
- e) People on foot, walkers (paragraph 3)
- f) To emphasize (paragraph 4)

**Question 4:** [1,5 POINTS] Choose the correct option –a, b, c or d– for each question and **COPY** both the letter and the sentence that follows onto your answer sheet.

1. The text says that London...

- a) ...has already done enough by reducing pollution from car gases.
- b) ...has done too much with the reduction of pollution from car gases.
- c) ...may have to reduce pollution from car gases further.
- d) ...still needs to do more than just reducing pollution from car gases.

2. Rachel White...

- a) ...feels the government is not promoting electric cars among the population.
- b) ...feels the government is too limited in its attempts to reduce carbon emissions.
- c) ...feels the government needs to build a better network of roads for motor vehicles.
- d) ...feels the government is doing too much for people who wish to use their bicycles more.

3. Stephen Smith thinks the government...

- a) ...should allow new houses to be built with a charging point installed.
- b) ...should pay for new houses to be built with a charging point installed.
- c) ...should make it obligatory to build new houses with a charging point installed
- d) ...should prevent new houses from being built with a charging point installed.

**[See part 2]**

## **PART 1. Option 2** [7 POINTS] Written understanding

### **Is a Four-Day Working Week the Secret of Happiness?**

Finland's new prime minister has recently proposed the idea of a four-day working week. It sounds quite glorious, doesn't it? Reducing the length of the working week has been shown to boost productivity. When, in August, Microsoft Japan tested a four-day week, productivity shot up by about 40%. One Melbourne organisation found a six-hour working day forced employees to eliminate unproductive activities such as sending pointless emails, sitting in lengthy meetings and wasting time on the internet. British businesses that have successfully switched to a four-day week include Elektra Lighting and Portcullis Legals.

A survey by one British workers' organisation found that only 45% of employees want a four-day week. However, according to a study by Henley Business School, 77% of workers said a four-day week improved their quality of life. When the city of Gothenburg in Sweden introduced a six-hour day for some nurses, the nurses became healthier, happier and more energetic. Reducing working hours is also good for the natural environment. A shorter working week could lead to a significant cut in our carbon footprint as employees produce less carbon emissions getting to work, use fewer resources at work and have more time to cook and shop instead of buying takeaway food delivered in plastic containers.

Although a shorter working week has many benefits, it is not a magic solution. The Wellcome Trust backtracked on plans for a four-day week, saying it would be "too operationally complex". Gothenburg dropped its six-hour-day experiment because of increased costs. In general, bosses tend to worry that a shorter working week will create staffing challenges and make it harder to serve customers, while employees worry that working less will make them look lazy.

These challenges are not impossible to face, though. Indeed, reduced working days are nothing new. Since the industrial revolution, the number of hours worked has been falling. When working hours in Britain were cut from about 54 hours a week to 48 hours a week in 1919, it had no effect on productivity and competitiveness. Kellogg's, the US cereal manufacturer, successfully operated a six-hour working-day policy for many years in the middle of the 20th century. It was only dropped because management wanted the firm to have work practices like other companies. It is entirely possible to be happier, more productive and environmentally friendly at work. It sounds too good to be true, but it could soon be the norm.

6 Jan 2020, *The Guardian* (Adapted)

**Question 1:** [2 POINTS] Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE and write down the sentence or the part of the text that justifies your answer. No points will be given if the evidence is not correct.

- a) Finland has already implemented the four-day working week.
- b) One of the surveys mentioned said that less than half of those asked would like to make this change.
- c) The average number of hours worked weekly in Britain increased in 1919.
- d) Kellogg's changed their policy so as not to be different from other companies.

**Question 2:** [2 POINTS] Choose and answer only TWO of the following questions in your own words according to the text.

- a) What are the advantages to a shorter working week according to the text?
- b) Why have some companies and organisations rejected or changed their minds about this issue?
- c) What different information does the text give about working habits in the UK?

## PART 1. Option 2

**Question 3:** [1,5 POINTS] Find words or phrases in the text that correspond to the words given. You only need to have five correct answers to get 1.5 points.

- a) Wonderful (Paragraph 1)
- b) Workers (Paragraph 1)
- c) Less in number (Paragraph 2)
- d) Employers (Paragraph 3)
- e) In fact, actually (Paragraph 4)
- f) Completely (Paragraph 4)

**Question 4:** [1,5 POINTS] Choose the correct option –a, b, c or d– for each question and COPY both the letter and the sentence that follows onto your answer sheet.

1. Thanks to the changes made in Gothenburg, nurses said...
  - a) ...they felt better both physically and emotionally.
  - b) ...they felt better physically but not emotionally.
  - c) ...they did not feel better either physically or emotionally.
  - d) ...they felt better emotionally but worse physically.
2. The text says that people who work fewer hours per week...
  - a) ...are likely to buy more prepared food.
  - b) ...are unlikely to buy more prepared food.
  - c) ...are unlikely to do more cooking at home.
  - d) ...are unlikely to change their eating habits at all.
3. The Gothenburg project did not continue...
  - a) ...because it was difficult to implement.
  - b) ...because it proved more expensive.
  - c) ...because customers complained about the service they received.
  - d) ...because the workers became lazier.

[See part 2]

## PART 2.

[3 POINTS] Written production

Choose **one** of the two options below and write a short essay (120-150 words). Essays up to 200 words won't be penalized.

### Option 1

What are the advantages and disadvantages to owning a car?

### Option 2

What different things should be taken into account when choosing your profession? Give reasons to support your opinion.