



MINISTERIO  
DE EDUCACIÓN  
Y FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL

**PILOT DE LA PROVA PER A L'ACCÉS A LA  
UNIVERSITAT**

**1r de Batxillerat  
Curs 2022-2023**

**Llengua Estrangera I**

**Model únic**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND QUESTIONS BOOKLET**

**STRUCTURE** | There are 3 sections in this test. You will start with Section 1, which is a listening test. You will then manage the remaining time to complete the other tasks in the other sections.



You can use this handout to write your answers, but you will have to transfer them onto your **ANSWER SHEET**.

**TOTAL TIME FOR THE TEST: 105 MINUTES**

**TEST CONTEXT** | You and your partner Miroslav, who lives and studies in Opole (Poland), have been selected to represent the delegation of Australia in the project *New Model UN*, which this year deals with the following topic: **Improving Access to Clean Water**. In this project, students from all over the world get together in a virtual online conference and work towards achieving agreements that can benefit their country and the global community. In order to do this, there are a series of steps.

## SECTION 1

INSTRUCTIONS | You are going to listen to a recording about a project that aims to improve access to clean water and sanitation facilities in India. You have 2 minutes in which to look at TASK ONE and TASK TWO. You will hear this recording twice. **You must answer all the questions in this section. Each correct question = 0.20 points.**



**TASK ONE. There are 5 questions in this task. For questions 1 to 5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). For each question, only one answer is correct.**

1. What country's government did UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services) collaborate with?  
A The UK                      B India                      C Denmark                      D Poland
2. What is the deadline to complete the project?  
A 2054                      B 2024                      C 2044                      D 2034
3. Who is essentially in charge of managing the water at household level?  
A Elder sisters                      B Young women                      C Old women                      D Local women
4. What percentage of groundwater is used for agriculture?  
A 50                      B 70                      C 30                      D 60
5. Why don't we know the exact amount of water extracted?  
A It's a collective effort    B It's a secret policy    C You can't see it                      D It's not public



**TASK TWO. There are 5 questions in this task. For questions 1 to 5, complete the sentences with one word in each gap.**

1. Jal Devan's Mission intends to make water \_\_\_\_\_ to all rural households.
2. In 137 villages in Uttar Pradesh, specialists in water sanitation and \_\_\_\_\_ are trying to identify needs and make people take part in the process.
3. The project aims to bring pipelines to people's homes, but providing \_\_\_\_\_ is emphasized.
4. The village of Kalampur has organized a \_\_\_\_\_ for members of the community to discuss the issues they face when it comes to managing water and sanitation.
5. If an effort is made, we will ensure the \_\_\_\_\_ of clean and safe water for the current inhabitants and for the new generations.

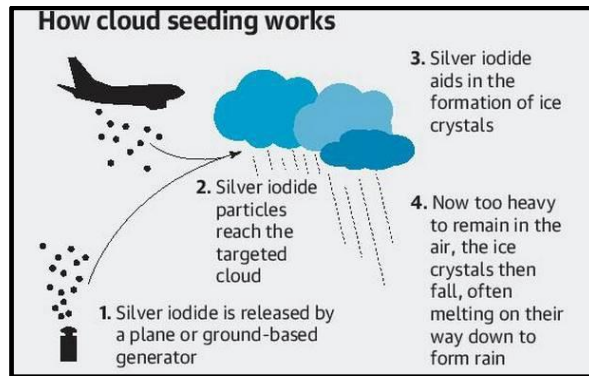


**Now transfer your answers onto your answer sheet**

## SECTION 2

INSTRUCTIONS | Now you are going to read 3 texts including part of the position paper (WiseMee, 2019) that the delegation of Angola created to defend its point of view regarding the lack of water in their country. This will help you think of possible actions that could be carried out. Read the 3 texts carefully and complete tasks 1-4.

### Text 1



© <https://www.civildaily.com/news/cloud-seeding-technology/>

### Text 2

<b>Pros and cons of cloud-seeding</b>	
<b>PROS</b>	<b>CONS</b>
It can increase average rain in dry areas	It uses chemicals and can cause pollution
It may help to increase snowfall or glaciers	It's expensive
It can reduce droughts	It can reduce air quality: breathing issues
It can benefit the economy of deserts	It may cause floods
Effective rain cycles can enhance the crop production	It requires a specific type of clouds and atmospheric conditions to get good results

© Taken from <https://psiberg.com/cloud-seeding/>

### Text 3

#### ANGOLA'S POSITION PAPER

Angola is oil-rich while our people are dirt-poor. Only 6% of households have access to electricity and 38% do not have access to safe water sources. Approximately 15 out of every 100 children do not survive beyond the age of five. These challenges are especially difficult for President Joao Lourenco, who now has to reform 38 years of cronyism and corruption under former President José Eduardo dos Santos. Back then, infrastructure was underdeveloped while tens of billions of petrodollars disappeared. The 2014 oil slump made the situation worse. Additionally, Angola does not get enough rain to maintain adequate crop yields.

Some countries such as Canada, Scotland and Switzerland have an abundance of water. Others have next to no water, such as Yemen, Libya and Djibouti, or low rainfall like Namibia and Sudan, which creates water scarcity and desertification. The solution is the weather control that comes from cloud-seeding. Technology works for rich countries like China or United Arab Emirates because they can pay for the chemicals from companies like Bayer and DowDuPont Inc, who have more than half the world's patented seeds, pesticides and near-monopolies over other agrichemicals. While these are necessary to grow corn in Tanzania or potatoes in Kenya, sub-Saharan farmers lack access to best practices, techniques, technologies, finances and markets.

Angola advocates for a UN policy that gives permission to dry developing countries to make generic replicas of their patented chemicals at a fraction of the cost to achieve water independence. An example of these technologies belongs to German rainfall enhancement leader WeatherTec Services GmbH. WeatherTec's cutting-edge technologies to improve water access are cheaper than many of their competitors but the operating costs start at 11 – 15 million euros a year. However, Angola does not believe the United Nations should subsidize the cost of the chemicals, as the subsidy is a temporary solution and it would take funds from other important programs while leaving the corporations with the same level of control.

© Taken from <https://www.wisemee.com/how-to-write-a-mun-position-paper/>



**TASK ONE. Answer 5 out of the 7 questions in this task. You are obliged to ~~cross-out~~ the two questions that you don't want to answer on your ANSWER SHEET. If you don't do that, the examiner will assume that your chosen questions are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Each correct question = 0.20 points.**

1. A sudden fall in sales, prices, the value of something, etc. (noun)
2. To increase or further improve the good quality, value or status of somebody/something. (verb)
3. The situation in which people in power give jobs to their friends. (noun, disapproving)
4. Extremely poor. (compound adjective, North American English, informal)
5. A long period of time when there is little or no rain. (noun)
6. At the newest, most advanced stage in the development of something. (compound adjective)
7. If there is a \_\_\_\_\_ of something, there is not enough of it and it is difficult to obtain it. Synonym: shortage (noun)



**TASK TWO. Answer 5 out of the 7 questions in this task. You are obliged to ~~cross-out~~ the two questions that you don't want to answer on your ANSWER SHEET. If you don't do that, the examiner will assume that your chosen questions are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Each correct question = 0.20 points.**

**1. What is true about cloud-seeding?**

- A. It can get very pricey.
- B. It is mostly used by Arab countries.
- C. It is solely done by aircraft.
- D. It works with all types of clouds.

**2. Namibia and Sudan...**

- A. have low availability of water.
- B. live a worse situation than Yemen.
- C. suffer from severe storms.
- D. use cloud-seeding.

### 3. (Text 3) The first paragraph...

- A. gives a positive evaluation of the previous government in Angola.
- B. explains that more than 1 in 10 children die before the age of 5 in Angola.
- C. mentions that around 44% of the population live in poverty.
- D. says that Joao Lourenco was in power for more than 30 years.

### 4. What do we learn in Text 3 about the company WeatherTec Services GmbH...

- A. It is not as expensive as other companies.
- B. It is the cheapest among its competitors.
- C. It is used in European countries like Germany.
- D. It uses traditional methods to cause rain.

### 5. What policy does Angola advocate for in the UN resolution?

- A. Allowing member states to locally produce technologies to improve water access.
- B. Financing the cost of chemicals in dry developing countries.
- C. Having the police control the market in which replicas are made.
- D. Using generic copies of the chemicals to make them more affordable.

### 6. Angola believes that the UN should not give dry developing countries extra money to buy chemicals because...

- A. companies would not be as powerful.
- B. it would change the situation forever.
- C. other programs would receive less money.
- D. some workers would leave their corporations.

### 7. Why is cloud-seeding only possible in China or United Arab Emirates among the dry countries?

- A. It is not needed.
- B. It is not supported by patent laws.
- C. It is not supported by the UN.
- D. It is too expensive.



**TASK THREE. Answer the 5 questions in full sentences and not just keywords. Each correct question = 0.20 points.**

1. Why are the companies Bayer and DowDuPont mentioned?
2. In your own words, and based on ideas in the text, answer the following question: Why is it especially difficult for Angola to recover on their own?
3. How much of the global market share for pesticides do the big companies hold?
4. What are some examples of crops that are dependent on agribusiness technologies in sub-Saharan Africa?
5. What explains that big companies are in charge?



**TASK FOUR. Rephrase the following 5 sentences starting with the words given. Each correct question = 0.20 points.**

1. If we don't take action to conserve water, the situation will only get worse.  
Unless \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The water scarcity problem can't be solved because few people invest in water-saving technologies  
If more people \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "My people experienced the consequences last year," the President complained.  
The President complained that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Lack of water is a significant issue that affects numerous countries.  
Numerous countries \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Europe needs to decrease its water consumption to avoid a crisis.  
It is necessary \_\_\_\_\_.



**Don't forget to transfer all your answers onto your answer sheet**

### SECTION 3

INSTRUCTIONS | Now it is time for you to write about your position on the topic to share it with Miroslav. The whole task will give you a maximum of 4 points.



**TASK ONE. Climate change is affecting many countries around the world. According to some statistics, Spain will be one of the most heavily affected by rising temperatures, sea levels, disturbed rainfall patterns, heatwaves and droughts. In fact, our country runs the highest risk of becoming a desert by 2050.**

**With support from the texts given in Section 2, write an argumentative text (150-200 words) to express your views on water scarcity.**

**Here are some questions that can help you think of some ideas (but it's not necessary to use all of them):**

- **Are you in favour of cloud-seeding?**
- **Should the Spanish government use cloud-seeding? What could be the advantages and disadvantages of using cloud-seeding in Spain?**
- **Is it fair that a dry country like Spain needs to save money to pay expensive companies that have the patents monopoly?**

## **GENERAL GRADING CRITERIA FOR TASK ONE IN SECTION THREE**

Understanding the given task and sticking to the number of words to be produced.
Providing counterarguments and different points of view to strengthen your own arguments.
Showing coherence and critical thinking in your arguments.
Presenting complex and nuanced ideas.
Reflecting upon the basic knowledge acquired during <i>Bachillerato</i> and that provided by culture and experience.
Structuring the text properly (introduction, body, conclusion)
Using clear, accurate and understandable syntactic structures.
Using rich lexis that is adequate to the topic and the intention.
Producing accurate texts from the point of view of grammar, spelling and presentation.
Connecting the source texts provided and integrating them in a personal thesis.

\* All articles, prepositions, pronouns and words joined with an apostrophe will be considered as words. Figures won't be considered as words.



**Remember that you need to produce your final draft on your answer sheet**