



## Proves d'accés a la Universitat. Curs 2008-2009

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### Llengua estrangera **Anglès**

Sèrie 4 - A

	Suma de notes parcials	Etiqueta de qualificació
Redacció	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió escrita	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Comprensió oral	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Ubicació del tribunal .....

Número del tribunal .....

## OVER HALF OF EUROPE'S AMPHIBIANS FACE EXTINCTION BY 2050

More than half of all frogs and toads living in Europe could be driven to extinction within 40 years as climate change, diseases and habitat destruction show their effects, scientists have warned. The majority of the most threatened species live in Mediterranean regions, which are expected to become warmer and drier. Island species are especially at risk because they are unable to move to cooler climates. In Britain, where viruses are already wiping out many hundreds of amphibians a year, conservationists fear for the future of the common toad.

Researchers described the **bleak** outlook for Europe's amphibians at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London last night. Sir David Attenborough, who was due to attend the symposium, said: "Amphibians are the **lifeblood** of many environments, playing key roles in the function of ecosystems, and it is both extraordinary and terrifying that in just a few decades the world could lose half of all these species". One in three of the world's amphibians are already on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's red list of endangered species, with some estimates suggesting 150 species have already become extinct since the 1980s. The expansion of towns and cities into natural habitats is chiefly responsible for the amphibians' precarious future, to which many scientists believe climate change and diseases are actively contributing. Snakes, fish and birds that feed on the amphibians are already showing some signs of decline as the main ingredient of their diet dies out. The disappearance of some amphibians is also expected to lead to a rise in insects and other creatures that amphibians feed on. "Given that many of the things that amphibians eat are the things that destroy our crops or bite us and suck our blood, we might be feeling some of the effects a bit more directly than we've expected," said Garner.

Ten years ago, scientists raised the alarm after finding vast numbers of amphibians were being **wiped out** by a species of fungus which infects the skin through which many of the animals drink and breathe. One alarming case has been seen in the Peñalara National Park near Madrid, where the climate has become more humid and the fungus has caused mass mortality among amphibians. Garner and his colleagues based their assessment on published research into the effects of climate change on amphibian habitats, and believe more than 40 species could be extinct by 2050. One study showed that as global warming alters the climate in Europe, almost every amphibian habitat would be affected. In Britain, infections caused by a family of **pathogens** called ranaviruses, which emerged in the 1980s, are causing widespread deaths among some of the most common amphibians. Scientists at the meeting will emphasize the need to reduce the effects of climate change by slowing down greenhouse gas emissions, but for many species that will come too late. In the short term, conservationists are urging zoos to set up captive **breeding** programmes for the most threatened amphibians.

*The Guardian* on line. Adapted

**bleak:** desolador

**lifeblood:** element vital / elemento vital

**toad:** gripau / sapo

**crop:** collita / cosecha

**wiped out:** exterminats / exterminados

**pathogens:** agent patogen / agente patógeno

**breeding:** reproducció / reproducción



## Part 2: Writing

Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words.

[4 points]

1. Write an article for your school magazine. Discuss the effects of climate change in your country. Do you think measures should be taken to stop or at least slow down its effects on the planet?
2. You are doing a research project on animal extinction. Write a letter to your tutor/supervisor explaining how you would like to organise your work and where you intend to look for information about the subject.

## PROVA AUDITIVA

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## SVALBARD – THE LAND BEYOND THE NORTH CAPE

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

*peaked*: punxegut / puntiagudo

*wildlife*: vida salvatge / vida salvaje

*settlement*: assentament / asentamiento

*average*: mitjana / media

*hunting*: caça / caza

*seals*: foques / focas

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

**PRESENTER:** In the High Arctic, floating in the midnight sun and embraced by the Polar night, Svalbard is an archipelago of peaked mountains and magnificent glaciers. No other place in the far North offers such an abundance of polar features and wildlife in such a limited area. Today in our programme “Round the World”, I’m pleased to introduce Chris Van Gils, a keen traveller to the North and an expert on Polar life.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

## QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		A emplenar pel corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	Where is Svalbard situated? <input type="checkbox"/> 600 miles from Ireland. <input type="checkbox"/> In the North Cape. <input type="checkbox"/> Between Norway and the North Pole. <input type="checkbox"/> On the coast of Scandinavia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Why is Svalbard a good name for the archipelago? <input type="checkbox"/> Sixty per cent of the people who lived there wear beards, "bard" in Norwegian. <input type="checkbox"/> People used to speak Svalbard in Scandinavia in the past. <input type="checkbox"/> Sval means 'ice' in Dutch. <input type="checkbox"/> The name means 'cold coast' in Norse.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Who discovered the islands? <input type="checkbox"/> A Dutch sailor called Willem Barents. <input type="checkbox"/> A Dutch sailor whose name was Norse. <input type="checkbox"/> People who lived in Barents. <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Norse sailors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	What happened in 1925? <input type="checkbox"/> The archipelago was rediscovered. <input type="checkbox"/> Svalbard became Norwegian. <input type="checkbox"/> Spitsbergen was discovered. <input type="checkbox"/> Norway became a kingdom.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	What's the best way of exploring the archipelago? <input type="checkbox"/> By car. <input type="checkbox"/> By boat. <input type="checkbox"/> By bus. <input type="checkbox"/> By plane.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	What's the average temperature in Spitsbergen in winter? <input type="checkbox"/> 12° C below zero. <input type="checkbox"/> 10° C below zero. <input type="checkbox"/> 6° C below zero. <input type="checkbox"/> 6° C above zero.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Why did Chris have to take some medicines while he was in Svalbard? <input type="checkbox"/> He got a terrible cold. <input type="checkbox"/> Because of the Polar night there is no sun for 2 months and a half. <input type="checkbox"/> The midnight sun burnt parts of his body. <input type="checkbox"/> A bear attacked him.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Why do people in Svalbard carry rifles? <input type="checkbox"/> People have to defend polar bears when outside. <input type="checkbox"/> People go hunting very often. <input type="checkbox"/> Bears are known to hunt humans on occasions. <input type="checkbox"/> There are a lot of seals and people can kill them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

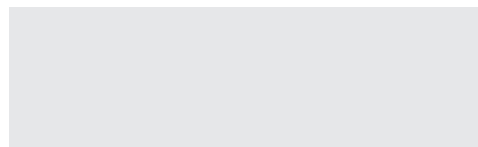
Correctes Incorrectes No contestades

Recopme de les respostes

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Nota de comprensió oral

Etiqueta del corrector/a



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Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

