Tercer ejercicio: prueba voluntaria y no eliminatoria de inglés

Esta prueba consta de 40 preguntas con respuestas alternativas, siendo sólo una de ellas correcta. Cada respuesta correcta puntúa 0.5. Las contestaciones erróneas serán valoradas negativamente con un cuarto del valor de una respuesta acertada (-0,25).

Esta prueba se calificará con una única puntuación y un máximo de 20 puntos, siendo necesario obtener un mínimo de 10 para que puntúe. Los puntos por encima de 10 de la calificación que obtuviera el opositor, será la calificación obtenida en este ejercicio.

Tiempo máximo para la realización de este ejercicio: 2 horas.

I. GRAMMAR. Complete each sentence with the correct form:

1. We moved to a … house than we had had before.
 a) the biggest b) bigger c) big d) more big

2. My parents are vegetarian: … my mother … my father eat fish.
 a) Neither/nor b) Both/and c) Neither/and d) Both/or

3. He … be very annoying sometimes.
 a) should b) must c) can d) ought to

4. I will buy a new house when I … more money.
 a) earns b) earned c) will earn d) earn

5. I am 25 and my mother works as an engineer since 1990, so my mother became an engineer … I was born.
 a) after b) before c) when d) as

6. If it … rained, the plants … have died.
 a) hadn't/would b) ø/ø c) didn't/shouldn't d) hadn't/will

7. The postman … has dark hair is always early.
 a) whose b) whom c) who d) which

8. A: I don't think it's going to snow this evening.
 B: … I.
 a) ø b) Not do c) Neither do d) So

9. I'm sure he'll appreciate … from you.
 a) hears b) to hear c) hear d) hearing

10. By the time I arrived home, the shopping had ….
 a) been done b) done c) was done d) do

II. VOCABULARY. Complete each sentence with the correct form:

11. We are … meet in half an hour.
a) indeed b) due c) ø d) due to

12. Personally, I think they should be ashamed … themselves.
a) to b) of c) by d) through

13. A popular character in the nation's top television soap opera is … for something of which she was probably innocent.
a) jailed b) prisoned c) sentence d) charged

14. She hasn't read anything lately. She … writes anything either.
a) frequently b) seldom c) usually d) always

15. I love the sea … most of my friends prefer the mountains.
a) whereas b) furthermore c) despite d) moreover

16. … we left late, we still got there in time.
a) Furthermore b) Despite c) In spite of d) Although

17. It often … with rain in my homeland.
a) falls b) pours c) rains d) turns

18. The … in Florida destroyed trees and buildings.
a) breeze b) thunders c) showers d) hurricane

19. Most people … about 12-15 times a minute.
a) brims b) brief c) breath d) breathe

20. Peter is very tense at the moment because of his exams, but he is usually quite relaxed and ….
a) easy-going b) mean c) pessimistic d) unkind

III. USE OF ENGLISH. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word/s.

Antarctica Is Melting Three Times as Fast as a Decade Ago

Between 60 and 90 percent of the world's fresh water is frozen in the ice sheets of Antarctica, a continent roughly the size of the United States and Mexico combined. If all that ice (21) …, it would be enough to raise the world's sea levels by roughly 200 feet.

While that won't happen overnight, Antarctica is (22) … melting, and a study published Wednesday in the journal Nature shows that the melting is speeding up.

The rate at which Antarctica is losing ice has tripled since 2007, according to the latest available data. The continent is now melting so fast, scientists say, that it will contribute

six inches (15 centimeters) to sea-level rise by 2100. That is at the upper end of what the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has estimated Antarctica alone could contribute to sea level rise this century.

“Around Brooklyn you get flooding once a year or so, but if you raise sea level by 15 centimeters then that’s going to happen 20 (23) … ,” said Andrew Shepherd, a professor of earth observation at the University of Leeds and the lead author of the study.

Even under ordinary conditions, Antarctica’s landscape is perpetually changing as icebergs calve, snow falls and ice melts on the surface, forming glacial sinkholes known as moulins. But (24) … concerns scientists is the balance of how much snow and ice accumulates in a given year versus the amount that is lost.

Between 1992 and 2017, Antarctica shed three trillion tons of ice. This has led to an increase in sea levels of roughly three-tenths of an inch, (25) … doesn’t seem like much. But 40 percent of that increase came from the last five years of the study period, from 2012 to 2017.

Antarctica is not the only contributor to sea level rise. Greenland lost an estimated 1 trillion tons of ice between 2011 and 2014. And as oceans warm, their waters expand and occupy more space, also raising sea levels. The melting ice and warming waters have all been primarily driven by human emissions of greenhouse gases.

The study also helps clear up some uncertainty that was linked to regional differences in Antarctica. West Antarctica and the Antarctic Peninsula, which reaches toward South America, have been (26) … for some time to be losing ice. In East Antarctica the picture has been muddled as the ice sheet there gained mass in some years and lost mass in others.

East Antarctica has sometimes been a focus of attention for people who deny the science of global warming. “A lot of the argument has been made from stakeholders that are not quite as interested in dealing with climate change that the East Antarctic ice sheet is actually gaining mass — therefore we don’t need to worry,” said Michele Koppes, a glaciologist at the University of British Columbia who was not involved with the study.

East Antarctica, which (27) … two-thirds of the continent, is a remote region of an already remote location, where data is scarcer because there are fewer measurement stations, Dr. Koppes said. Researchers must extrapolate a smaller amount of data over an area the size of the United States, which can make the analysis (28) … precise.

To get around those problems in this study, more than 80 researchers from around the world collected data from about a (29) … different satellite measurements dating to the early 1990s.

“We used different satellite missions and techniques because the various approaches we have at arriving at this number have different strengths and weaknesses,” Dr. Shepherd said. “And we find that by combining all of the available measurements we can iron out the problems that individual techniques have.”

The researchers concluded that the changes in East Antarctica were not (30) … enough to make up for the rapid loss seen in West Antarctica and the Antarctic Peninsula. Antarctica is, on balance, losing its ice sheets and raising the world's sea levels.

21.	a) melted	b) melts	c) melt	d) will melt
22.	a) in spite of	b) regardless	c) indeed	d) despite
23.	a) time per year	b) time year	c) times years	d) times a year
24.	a) whose	b) that	c) which	d) what
25.	a) whose	b) that	c) which	d) what
26.	a) asked	b) known	c) doubted	d) realized
27.	a) makes to	b) makes for	c) makes up	d) makes of
28.	a) less	b) more	c) equally	d) highly
29.	a) dozen	b) twenty	c) several	d) number
30.	a) nearly	b) high	c) low	d) very

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. Read the following newspaper headlines and indicate their meaning.

Scientists find 'strong evidence' of what dogs are trying to say with gestures

31.

a) Scientists have studied dogs' behaviour and found that dogs use gestures to say certain things to humans.
b) Scientists have studied dogs' gestures and found that mean nothing.
c) Scientists that have dogs have communicated with them by means of gestures.
d) Scientists don't think dogs can communicate with humans.

Macedonia president refuses to sign deal with Greece changing name of country

32.

a) The president of Greece doesn't want to change the name of Macedonia.
b) The inhabitants of Greece don't want to change the name of Macedonia.
c) The president of Macedonia and Greece haven't reached an agreement to change the name of Macedonia.
d) The president of Macedonia and the inhabitants haven't reached an agreement to change the name of Macedonia.

Trump administration's immigration policies are 'immoral', say leading Catholic bishops

33.

a) Catholic bishops say that what the police officers are doing with immigrants is unethical.
b) Catholic bishops say that what president Trump thinks about immigration is unethical.
c) Catholic bishops say that what the administration of President Trump is doing with immigrants is unethical.
d) Catholic bishops say that the administration of President Trump is unethical.

Babies most likely to be born at 4am, study finds

34.

a) According to one study, it is most probable that babies are born at 4 a.m.
b) According to one study, it is most most probable that no baby is born at 4 a.m.
c) As many studies have shown, it is most probable that babies are born at 4 a.m.
d) As some studies have shown, it is not probable that babies are born at 4 a.m.

Government's flagship programme to help jobless young people has no idea where 15,000 people have gone because it keeps no records

35.

a) 15,000 youngster that were looking for a job have disappeared and now no one knows where they are.
b) There is no documentation about 15,000 youngsters that were looking for a job, and it is not known whether they're still looking for a job or have already found any.
c) The government has started a programme to help 15,000 youngsters to find a job.
d) 15,000 youngsters have found a job thanks to a government's programme.

Part 2. Read the following text and answer the questions.

Why marine animals can't stop eating plastic

In a recent interview about Blue Planet II, David Attenborough describes a sequence in which an albatross arrives at its nest to feed its young.

"And what comes out of the mouth?" he says. "Not fish, and not squid – which is what they mostly eat. Plastic."

It is, as Attenborough says, heartbreaking. It's also strange. Albatrosses forage over thousands of kilometers in search of their preferred prey, which they pluck from the water with ease. How can such capable birds be so easily fooled, and come back from their long voyages with nothing but a mouthful of plastic?

It's small comfort to discover that albatrosses are not alone. At least 180 species of marine animals have been documented consuming plastic, from tiny plankton to gigantic whales. Plastic has been found inside the guts of a third of UK-caught fish, including species that we regularly consume as food. It has also been found in other mealtime favourites like mussels and lobsters. In short, animals of all shapes and sizes are eating plastic, and with 12.7 million tons of the stuff entering the oceans every year, there's plenty to go around.

The prevalence of plastic consumption is partly a consequence of this sheer quantity. In zooplankton, for example, it corresponds with the concentration of tiny plastic particles in the water because their feeding appendages are designed to handle particles of a certain size. "If the particle falls into this size range it must be food," says Moira Galbraith, a plankton ecologist at the Institute of Ocean Sciences, Canada.

Like zooplankton, the tentacled, cylindrical creatures known as sea cucumbers don't seem too fussy about what they eat as they crawl around the ocean beds, scooping sediment into their mouths to extract edible matter. However, one analysis suggested that these bottom-dwellers can consume up to 138 times as much plastic as would be expected, given its distribution in the sediment.

For sea cucumbers, plastic particles may simply be larger and easier to grab with their feeding tentacles than more conventional food items, but in other species there are indications that plastic consumption is more than just a passive process. Many animals appear to be choosing this diet. To understand why animals find plastic so appealing, we need to appreciate how they perceive the world.

"Animals have very different sensory, perceptive abilities to us. In some cases, they're better and in some cases they're worse, but in all cases they're different," says Matthew Savoca at the NOAA Southwest Fisheries Science Center in Monterey, California.

One explanation is that animals simply mistake plastic for familiar food items – plastic pellets, for example, are thought to resemble tasty fish eggs. But as humans we are biased by our own senses. To appreciate animals' love of plastic, scientists must try to view the world as they do.

Humans are visual creatures, but when foraging many marine animals, including albatrosses, rely primarily on their sense of smell. Savoca and his colleagues have conducted experiments suggesting that some species of seabirds and fish are attracted to plastic by its odour. Specifically, they implicated dimethyl sulfide (DMS), a compound known to attract foraging birds, as the chemical cue emanating from plastic. Essentially, algae grow on floating plastic, and when that algae are eaten by krill – a major marine food source – it releases DMS, attracting birds and fish that then munch on the plastic instead of the krill they came for.

Even for vision, we can't jump to conclusions when considering the appeal of plastic. Like humans, marine turtles rely primarily on their vision to search for food. However, they are also thought to possess the capacity to see UV light, making their vision quite different from our own.

Qamar Schuyler at The University of Queensland, Australia, has got into turtles' heads by modelling their visual capabilities and then measuring the visual characteristics of plastics as turtles see them. She has also examined the stomach contents of deceased turtles to get a sense of their preferred plastics. Her conclusion is that while young turtles are relatively indiscriminate, older turtles preferentially target soft, translucent plastic. Schuyler thinks her results confirm a long-held idea that turtles mistake plastic bags for delicious jellyfish.

Colour is also thought to factor into plastic consumption, although preference varies between species. Young turtles prefer white plastic, while Schuyler and her colleagues found that seabirds called shearwaters opt for red plastic.

Besides sight and smell, there are other senses animals use to find food. Many marine animals hunt by echolocation, notably toothed whales and dolphins. Echolocation is known to be incredibly sensitive, and yet dozens of sperm whales and other toothed whales have been found dead with stomachs full of plastic bags, car parts and other human detritus. Savoca says it's likely their echolocation misidentifies these objects as food.

"There's this misconception that these animals are dumb and just eat plastic because it is around them, but that is not true," says Savoca. The tragedy is that all these animals are highly accomplished hunters and foragers, possessing senses honed by millennia of evolution to target what is often a very narrow range of prey items. "Plastics have really only been around for a tiny fraction of that time," says Schuyler. In that time, they have somehow found themselves into the category marked 'food'.

Because plastic has something for everyone. It doesn't just look like food, it smells, feels and even sounds like food. Our rubbish comes in such a range of shapes, sizes and colours that it appeals to a similarly diverse array of animals, and this is the problem. Schuyler recalls someone asking, "why don't we make all the plastics blue?", seeing as experiments suggest this colour is less popular among turtles. But other studies have shown that for other species the opposite is true.

So if there is no 'one size fits all' solution, no aspect of plastic that we can easily change to prevent animals from eating it, then what can we take from our foray into the minds of plastic-eaters? Savoca hopes that tragic stories like Attenborough's albatross will help to turn the consumer tide against disposable plastics and encourage people to empathise with these animals. Ultimately this will help to cut off the supply of junk food pouring into the oceans.

36. It's odd that albatrosses eat plastic because:

a) they don't like plastic.
b) they can fly enormous distances to find nourishment.
c) they have a lot of difficulties in finding food.
d) there is very little plastic in the oceans.

37. Should we worry about the fact that marine animals eat plastic?

a) No, because only a very small percentage of marine animals eat plastic.
b) No, because we don't usually eat marine animals that eat plastic.
c) Yes, because more than 66 per cent of the fish that we eat in the UK have been found to consume plastic.
d) Yes, because around 33 per cent of the fish that we eat in the UK have been found to consume plastic.

38. The quantity of plastic that sea cucumbers consume:

a) is lower than expected.
b) is very higher than expected.
c) cannot be accounted for by the size of the plastic particles.
d) cannot be accounted for by how easy the plastic particles are to be seized.

39. Albatrosses, among some other species of seabirds and fish, are attracted to plastic:

a) because of the DMS.
b) by the touch of plastic.
c) by the sound of plastic.
d) by the taste of plastic.

40. Is making all the plastics blue a solution?

a) Yes, it is because there are experiments that prove that this colour is less popular among all species of marine animals.
b) Yes, it is because this colour is very popular among all species of marine animals.
c) No, it's not because some studies have shown that some species of marine animals like this colour.
d) No, it's not because some experiments have shown that all species of marine animals dislike this colour.