



Govern d'Andorra

PROVA OFICIAL DE BATXILLERAT PROFESSIONAL

Sistemes i xarxes informàtics i Secretariat multilingüe

LLENGUA ANGLESA_X_SML

ANG_e_X_SML_19

-Convocatòria 2022-

Marqui amb una creu l'especialitat de què s'examina

E6	Sistemes i xarxes informàtics
E5	Secretariat multilingüe

Codi d'identificació

NOTA: _____
10

Durada de la prova: 2 hores
Llengua de la prova: llengua anglesa

Reading (4 points)

1) A. Read the following text.

Spain continues to have one of the worst levels of English in Europe

Spaniards do not have a good level of English. In fact, surveys from the European Union's statistical office, Eurostat, and a report from the foreign language company, *Education First*, place Spain close to the bottom of the ladder compared to the rest of Europe when it comes to English proficiency. According to experts, the poor result is explained in part by the size of Spain, its relatively low GDP per capita and the number of people who speak Spanish worldwide. Unlike other countries, the number of Spaniards who can speak English has **scarcely** changed in the last 10 years. And Spaniards in the 25-34 age bracket level have been left far behind their peers in Greece, Portugal and Italy, which had similarly low rates of English speakers 10 years ago.

The 2019 English Proficiency Index places Spain in 25th place out of a total of 33 European countries and 35th in the world, with no improvement noted since last year. The international ranking, drawn up by *Education First*, a company founded in Sweden in 1965 which publishes the index annually, was based on the results of 2.3 million exams in 100 countries. Eurostat meanwhile showed that in 2007, 46.6% of Spaniards between the ages of 25 and 64 could not speak a foreign language. In 2016 – the most recent data **available** – this figure had dropped only marginally to 45.8%. During the same period, Portugal reduced this figure from 51% to 31%, Greece from 43% to 33%, and Italy from 38% to 34%. In all three of these countries, more than 82% of people between the ages of 25 and 34 were able to speak at least one foreign language – in Spain that figure was only 66%. Eurostat also found that English is the most studied foreign language in the EU with 94% of students still taking it in the second cycle of secondary school.

“The statistics are bad,” says Antonio Cabrales, a professor at University College London who has researched how English is learned in bilingual schools in Spain. “One of the reasons for this is to do with wealth. Like any other subject, socio-economic status influences language **skills**, and Spain is still a relatively poor country in Europe. Another factor is the size of the country. If you compare countries with a similar income bracket, normally the big ones perform worse. The small ones are generally more open to the outside world and their citizens see more opportunities both professionally and otherwise in learning foreign languages. Large countries have a larger domestic market and are not as concerned [about learning a language].”

France, for example, does worse in language surveys and exams than Belgium; while Austria performs better than Germany. According to the data from Eurostat and the *Education First*, the countries with the best level of English (where English is not the official language) are Nordic countries, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. “In a number of countries where there has been a big **improvement** in the last decade, the younger generation have been making an effort,” says Cabrales. “In the case of Spain, young people are not very good [at languages]. Given the weight that tourism carries in our economy, it is really hard to understand.”

Adapted from https://english.elpais.com/elpais/2019/11/08/inenglish/1573204575_231066.html

1) B. Choose the right option (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences. There is only one correct option. Wrong answers do not penalize.

(2 points: 0,5 points per question)

1. People from Spain ...

- A. ...have similarly low level of English as people from Greece, Portugal and Italy.
- B. ...who can speak English have changed a lot in the last 10 years.
- C. ...do not have a good level of English because a lot of people in the world speak Spanish.
- D. ...were far behind people in Greece, Portugal and Italy ten years ago.

2. The number of Spanish people ...

- A. ...who could speak a foreign language in 2007 was more than 50 %.
- B. ...who could not speak a foreign language increased in 2016.
- C. ...who could speak English dropped in 2016.
- D. ...who could speak a foreign language is more than in Greece.

3. One of the reasons that influences language abilities is ...

- A. ...nationality, for example Greek, Italian, Spanish, etc.
- B. ...gender, i.e. male or female.
- C. ...financial situation.
- D. ...marital status.

4. Larger countries generally ...

- A. ...perform better at language exams.
- B. ...speak only one language.
- C. ...achieve poorer results in language learning.
- D. ...have larger populations.

1) C. Match the following words from the article with a suitable synonym.

(1 point: 0,25 points each)

1. Scarcely	a. Existing
2. Available	b. Progress
3. Skills	c. Barely
4. Improvement	d. Abilities

1.-		2.-		3.-		4.-	
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1) D. Find in the text the words that are under these definitions.

(1 point: 0,25 points per definition)

1. The fact of having the skill and experience for doing something:

2. Characteristic of a country or language other than one's own:

3. Money received, especially on a regular basis, for work or through investments: _____
4. Of poorer quality or lower standard; less good or desirable:

Writing (5 points)

Assenyali amb una X l'especialitat de la qual s'examina i elabori el text d'opinió que li pertoca.

	Secretariat Multilingüe
	Sistemes Informàtics i Xarxes

➤ BP en SECRETARIAT MULTILINGÜE

2) Write an opinion essay on the following topic

Which do you think will be the skills needed to work after the Covid-19 crisis?

Your essay should follow the structure:

- Introduction
- Two body paragraphs with two or more main points well developed with supporting details and examples
- Conclusion

Your essay should be about 180-200 words long.

It is acceptable to write a text with **10% deviation** in relation to the number of words. If the text does not have the required number of words (10% below the limit), or if it exceeds the limit (10% above the limit), you will be **penalized -0.5 points**.

(5 points)

Guiding questions (to be used as a reference, not to be answered directly):

How will Covid-19 change our economy? How will companies adapt to a digital mentality? What new tools will companies introduce? What new abilities will employees have to learn?

➤ **BP en SISTEMES i XARXES INFORMÀTICS:**

2) Write an opinion essay on the following topic

Do you think it is a positive thing that people work from home instead of going to the office or school in the case of teachers?

Your essay should follow the structure:

- Introduction
- Two body paragraphs with two or more main points well developed with supporting details and examples
- Conclusion

Your essay should be about 180-200 words long.

It is acceptable to write a text with **10% deviation** in relation to the number of words. If the text does not have the required number of words (10% below the limit), or if it exceeds the limit (10% above the limit), you will be **penalized -0.5 points**.

(5 points)

Guiding questions (to be used as a reference, not to be answered directly):

Are people prepared to work from home? Will people want to return to the workplace once the Covid-19 crisis is over? What skills are needed to efficiently work from home? What technologic tools are needed?

Grammar/vocabulary (1 point)

3) Read the following text and circle the right word

(A, B, C or D) **for each blank.** There is only one right option and wrong answers do not penalize.

(1 point: 0,10 per question)

100 Years of Food

Food trends come and go and are largely dictated by cultural, economic, social and geographic influence. Each year, decade and century have particular foods that stand out. Sometimes the trend sticks around for decades – in which case it is not really a trend or a fad, is it? Foods _____ (1) canned meat, instant coffee and Jell-O have stuck around even _____ (2) people began eating them in the early to the mid-20th century. The foods that a large percentage of a country's or region's population focus _____ (3) are also related to changes in attitudes and values such as healthy eating, accepting and incorporating other cultures and caring for the environment.

Superfoods became more popular as people became more conscious of the _____ (4) between nutrition, health and longevity. Veganism and vegetarianism started to grow once people became concerned _____ (5) the ozone layer. There is a growing concern for how rearing animals for food damage the atmosphere and waste agricultural land space that could be used _____ (6) crops besides corn. Globalization has seen people from cultures from all over the world reside together and people become _____ (7) with cuisine from lands they have never visited.

Foods indigenous to Asia, Europe, the Caribbean, Africa and South America have become trendy and "_____" (8). Sometimes dishes from separate cultures are _____ (9) and in some weird way symbolize the union of people across the world. Food unites us as _____ (10) as it defines and distinguishes us from each other. One thing is for certain though, humans are fickle and always seem to be in search of the next big thing and for that reason, there will always be changed in food consumerism.

Adapted from: <https://www.therecipe.com/best-food-trends-every-decade-100-years/>

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|----|---------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | A. such | B. like | C. how | D. for |
| 2 | A. still | B. although | C. however | D. though |
| 3 | A. in | B. at | C. for | D. on |
| 4 | A. link | B. association | C. fusion | D. blend |
| 5 | A. of | B. with | C. in | D. at |
| 6 | A. grow | B. growing | C. to grow | D. grown |
| 7 | A. fascinated | B. attracted | C. trapped | D. loved |
| 8 | A. cold | B. warm | C. fast | D. cool |
| 9 | A. separated | B. combined | C. merged | D. united |
| 10 | A. many | B. fine | C. much | D. far |