



Proves d'accés a la universitat per a més grans de 25 anys

Convocatòria 2014

Llengua estrangera

Anglès

Sèrie 1

Fase general

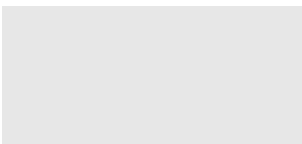
Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions d'elecció múltiple	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
Qualificació		

La suma parcial de les qüestions d'elecció múltiple no pot ser inferior a 0 punts.

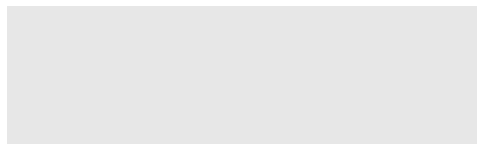
Qualificació total		
Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions	8	
	9	
	10	
Qualificació final		



Qualificació



Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



UAB

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona



BYPASSING THE POWER GRID

For nearly a century, rich, developed countries have depended on a single model of power distribution: sending electricity from big generating plants to customers in their homes, offices and factories. That may be starting to change. Renewable-energy technologies like solar and wind power are now **challenging** the traditional distribution system. In many places, thousands of small generators, including solar panels and facilities that extract energy from garbage, are beginning to replace or complement big coal, nuclear or natural gas plants.

Some energy experts say a less centralized system would be better adapted to the mix of different energy sources that will be needed to reduce carbon emissions and global warming. A less centralized system might also be less vulnerable to stormy weather, demand overload and other difficulties. Other experts, though, have their doubts because small, decentralized generators are mostly inefficient and a decentralized system could greatly increase electricity costs for those people who are unable to produce their own electricity.

Germany has been a leader in decentralizing power distribution. Large numbers of solar panels have been installed all over the country. Still, there have been some unexpected consequences. German electricity prices have increased greatly while carbon emissions have actually increased, because power plants using oil and coal have needed to fill in the gaps in the incomplete new **grid**.

Text adapted from an article by Beth GARDINER. *The New York Times* (October 8, 2013)

challenge: To present an alternative.

grid: network

Després de llegir el text, contesteu les preguntes seguint les instruccions que es donen en cada cas. Cada pregunta val un punt. En les qüestions d'elecció múltiple, es descomptaran 0,33 punts per error; en la resta, es descomptaran 0,05 punts per cada falta d'ortografia, de morfologia, de lèxic o de sintaxi. Si una falta es repeteix, només es descomptarà una vegada.

Después de leer el texto, conteste las preguntas siguiendo las instrucciones que se dan en cada caso. Todas las preguntas valen un punto. En las cuestiones de elección múltiple, se descontarán 0,33 puntos por error; en el resto, se descontarán 0,05 puntos por cada falta de ortografía, de morfología, de léxico o de sintaxis. Si una falta se repite, solo se descontará una vez.

Choose the correct answer (1-7).

1. According to the article, most electricity in rich countries
 - a) depends on solar panels.
 - b) is produced in large generating plants.
 - c) is so expensive that most people cannot pay for it.
 - d) is produced from wind power.
2. The article states that solar power
 - a) is a renewable energy source.
 - b) is part of the traditional power distribution system.
 - c) is impossible to use on a large scale.
 - d) depends on global warming.
3. According to the text, in some places small power generators can produce electricity from
 - a) water.
 - b) coal.
 - c) natural gas.
 - d) garbage.
4. Most large power plants today sending electricity to offices and homes
 - a) depend on solar energy and wind power.
 - b) extract energy from garbage.
 - c) use coal, nuclear power or natural gas.
 - d) are much less efficient than small, decentralized generators.

5. According to the text, which of the following is a disadvantage of a less centralized system?
- a) Some people would have to pay more for electricity.
 - b) Nuclear power plants would be closed down in many countries.
 - c) Wind would be used to generate electricity.
 - d) Bad weather can cause offices and homes to lose electricity.
6. The system that distributes electric power in Germany today
- a) is owned by the government.
 - b) is less centralized than it was some years ago.
 - c) depends on nuclear power.
 - d) has decreased the amount of carbon emissions.
7. Which of the following expressions can replace the word *though* in the clause “Other experts, *though*, have their doubts” and maintain the original meaning?
- a) Although.
 - b) Despite.
 - c) In contrast.
 - d) Moreover.

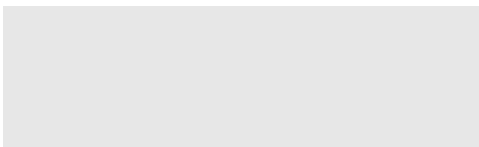
Rewrite the sentence as indicated.

8. Change the sentence “Large numbers of solar panels have been installed all over the country” from the passive voice to the active voice. Your sentence may include words not used in the original sentence.

Please answer the following questions in English. (Please do not copy text but rather answer in your own words; your answer should be between 40 and 60 words in length.)

9. What are some advantages of a less centralized system of electricity distribution?
10. Discuss the recent changes in power distribution that have taken place in Germany and some of the consequences of those changes.

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



Etiqueta del corrector/a

