

MATERIA: INGLÉS

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### INSTRUCCIONES:

- 1) - El examen se hará en las hojas que se entregan a tal efecto, **no en este documento** impreso.
- 2) - No hay que volver a copiar las preguntas. Solamente poner el número y/o la letra, y contestar.
- 3) - Se puede responder en el orden que se quiera.
- 4) - En la pregunta 1, además de contestar TRUE o FALSE, es obligatorio aportar la prueba del texto. Esto es, copiar literalmente la línea o partes del texto que justifican la respuesta.
- 5) - En la pregunta 4 hay que volver a escribir las 4 oraciones, ordenadas y completas. No se trata de numerar o señalar con flechas.
- 6) - En la pregunta 5 sólo se contestará una opción. Si se elige es la B, hay que trazar un gráfico como el que aparece al pie de la pregunta y rellenarlo convenientemente.

Read the following text and answer the questions below

### Is it possible to build wildlife-friendly wind farms?

One of the greenest types of energy presents a conservation problem – wind farms can lead to collisions with birds and bats. Is there way to build them so they don't harm animals?



5 One of the most rapidly increasing forms of clean energy can also have deadly consequences for wildlife. Wind turbines – a technology that many view as a necessary component in the fight against climate change – can kill airborne animals, leaving lasting implications throughout the food chain.

From direct collision deaths to displacement from feeding or nesting areas, to habitat degradation or loss, wind farms can have negative impacts on biodiversity, with birds and bats being particularly affected.

10 One study led by Maria Thaker, a professor of ecology at the Indian Institute of Science's Center for Ecological Sciences, found that the ecological impact of wind farms affects the surrounding ecosystem. Her research, conducted in the Western Ghats mountain region of India, discovered almost four times more predatory birds in areas without wind turbines, while observing more lizards on the ground around wind farms.

15 “We found that density and activity of birds were much lower in areas with wind turbines and that meant that lizards were experiencing less predation risk,” says Thaker. “And so, lizards were increasing in number without the typical check of population growth by predation.”

To her surprise, the findings revealed that the surrounding food chain had been altered because of the wind turbines. “This can have consequences for other aspects of the food chain, such as other species that birds eat or species that lizards eat,” she says.

20 Thaker says she doesn't believe ecosystems at wind farms “are going to be destroyed and damaged beyond repair, but they have shifted the species composition and the way these species respond.” She adds that the death of birds and bats is not the only reason for the environmental concern. “The creation of roads, and human activity under the wind farms disturbs large mammals and so they avoid the area as well.”

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- 25 Experts say this is why finding the right place for turbines is vital. It is crucial that wind energy companies work with wildlife agencies to identify suitable sites and use technology that reduces their impact on wildlife.

Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200302-how-do-wind-farms-affect-bats-birds-and-other-wildlife>

### **GLOSSARY**

Headline: wildlife = fauna

Line 3: bat = murciélago

Line 7: nesting = anidación

Line 13: lizard = lagartija

### **1.- Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. (1 point)**

- a) – Maria Thaker thinks that wind farms will destroy all the wildlife surrounding them.
- b) – Energy producers must consider the opinion of experts on wildlife before deciding where to place wind turbines.

### **2.- Based on the text, answer the following questions using your own words as far as possible. (2 points)**

- a) – In what ways do wind turbines affect the ecosystem around them?
- b) – Why do the numbers of lizards increase in the areas around wind turbines in India?

### **3.- Choose the correct answer. (2 points)**

1) – Gabriel's ..... room is a mess. There are clothes ..... and there aren't ..... shelves to hang his shirts.

**A** – ..... / anywhere / some

**B** – ..... / everywhere / any

**C** – the / everywhere / .....

**D** – the / nowhere / any

2) – Mr. White ..... for a multinational company. He ..... today, however, because he ..... well.

**A** – is working / works not / isn't feeling

**B** – works / doesn't work / feels

**C** – is working / isn't working / feels not

**D** – works / isn't working / isn't feeling

3) – Yesterday, James ..... his car when he ..... a dog in the middle of the road. James ..... and the dog ..... away.

**A** – was driving / saw / stopped / ran

**B** – drove / saw / was stopping / runned

**C** – drove / was seeing / stopped / ran

**D** – was driving / was seeing / was stopping / was running

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4) – My eyes are very red ..... I ..... in front of the computer all day. I ..... stop working and have a rest.

- A** – because / have sat / should to  
**B** – due / have been sitting / must  
**C** – because / have been sitting / should  
**D** – because of / have been sat / ought

5) – ..... Christmas, our family usually has dinner ..... home, while ..... New Year's Eve, we like going ..... the pub with some friends all night until ..... 3 o'clock in the morning.

- A** – At / in / at / at / .....  
**B** – At / at / on / to / .....  
**C** – In / ..... / at / in / at  
**D** – On / at / in / to / at

6) – Scientists ..... on the problem of pollution ..... the early 1970s, but they ..... a solution .....

- A** – have been working / since / haven't found / yet  
**B** – have worked / since / haven't found / already  
**C** – have been working / for / haven't been finding / still  
**D** – have been working / for / haven't found / yet

7) – Barbara ..... in Greece ..... three years before she ..... to Italy with her family in 2019.

- A** – had been living / for / moved  
**B** – had lived / for / has moved  
**C** – lived / since / had been moving  
**D** – had been living / since / moved

8) – He says that Italian food is ..... than Spanish food, but I think Indian food is ..... in the world!

- A** – best / more delicious  
**B** – best / the most delicious  
**C** – better / the most delicious  
**D** – better / more delicious

9) – Look at those big clouds, it ..... We ..... take an umbrella if we don't want to get wet.

- A** – will rain / want  
**B** – is raining / don't  
**C** – rains / aren't  
**D** – is going to rain / should

10) – I have an appointment at 3.30 pm tomorrow. If I ..... to finish before 4.30 pm, I ..... the shopping on my way back. .... you like to come with me?

- A** – manage / will do / Would  
**B** – manage / do / Do  
**C** – will manage / do / Would  
**D** – manage / will do / Did

**4.- Match both columns to make FOUR grammatically correct and meaningful sentences. (2 points)**

Although she knew the answer,	even though I worked very hard on my exams.
Pam enjoys playing tennis	she refused to help him.
Despite all the research that has been done,	while her brother prefers football.
I didn't get a good grade	we still haven't found a cure for cancer.

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**5.- A - Write a composition of about 100 words beginning with:**

*By next August, ... (3 points)*

**Or**

**B - Read the following sentences and put them in order to make a paragraph about the Austrian racing driver Niki Lauda's biography. (3 points)**

**A.-** While leading the 1976 championship battle, Lauda was seriously injured in a crash at the German Grand Prix. His car burst into flames, and he came close to death after inhaling hot toxic fumes and suffering severe burns.

**B.-** Lauda won his first F1 World Championship in 1975, also giving Ferrari their first win in the Constructor's Championship in 11 years.

**C.-** Lauda died in his sleep on 20 May 2019, aged 70, at the University Hospital of Zürich, where he had been undergoing dialysis treatment for kidney problems.

**D.-** This meant that he had to finance himself and he took out several bank loans in order to keep racing. He was contracted by Ferrari in 1974 and finished second in his debut race for the team.

**E.-** Niki Lauda, the Austrian Formula One racing driver, was born on 22 February 1949 in Vienna.

**F.-** His family was very wealthy but they disapproved of his racing ambitions and he broke off all contact with them when he was 27 in order to continue his career.

**G.-** However, he survived and recovered sufficiently to race again just six weeks later at the Italian Grand Prix. He lost that year's title – by just one point – to James Hunt.

Orden	1ª	2ª	3ª	4ª	5ª	6ª	7ª
Letra							