

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

Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 3

Fase general

Qualificació parcial			TR
Qüestions d'opció múltiple	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
Qualificació			

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

Qualificació total			TR
Qualificació parcial			
Qüestions	9		
	10		
Suma de notes parcials			
Qualificació final			

Qualificació

Etiqueta del corrector/a

Etiqueta de l'alumne/a

Opció d'accés:

- ☐ A. Arts i humanitats
- ☐ B. Ciències
- ☐ C. Ciències de la salut
- ☐ D. Ciències socials i jurídiques
- ☐ E. Enginyeria i arquitectura



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Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona



WHY DOES CALIFORNIA BURN SO OFTEN?

Wildfires in California killed dozens and displaced thousands of people in 2018. The fires have drawn attention to the complex history of fire-fighting in the American West.

In the first half of the 20th century, wildfire policy followed a simple logic: all forest fires are bad and should be **put out** as quickly as possible. This approach was a result of the destructive fires of 1910 known as the “Big Burn” that killed 86 people and burned large parts of Idaho and Montana. After the Big Burn, the U.S. Forest Service policy was to take quick, aggressive action against fires throughout the western states.

Towards the mid-20th century, however, more and more researchers began to realize what Native American tribes had always known: that controlled fires were a natural part of the ecosystem. The “**suppress** at all costs” mentality was eventually replaced with controlled burnings designed to prevent larger scale, uncontrollable fires instead of fighting them once they had already begun.

The **legacy** of America’s earlier fire suppression strategy resulted in the accumulation of excess flammable vegetation, which is one cause behind the spread of today’s wildfires. There are two other key reasons why California is especially **prone to** deadly forest fires. One is that the state has a growing number of people living near forests inclined to burn. The second is that California has a naturally dry climate, which has been made worse by climate change.

Text adapted from an article by
Jennifer Lu. *Popular Science* [online] (November 13, 2018)

to put out (a fire): apagar

to suppress: suprimir

legacy: llegat / legado

prone to: propens a / propenso a

Després de llegir el text, responeu a les qüestions seguint les instruccions que es donen en cada cas. Cada qüestió val un punt. En les qüestions d’opció múltiple, es descomptaran 0,33 punts per cada resposta incorrecta; per les qüestions no contestades no hi haurà cap descompte. En les altres qüestions, es descomptaran 0,05 punts per cada falta d’ortografia, de morfologia, de lèxic o de sintaxi. Si una falta es repeteix, només es tindrà en compte una vegada.

Después de leer el texto, responda a las cuestiones siguiendo las instrucciones que se dan en cada caso. Todas las cuestiones valen un punto. En las cuestiones de opción múltiple, se descontarán 0,33 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta; por las cuestiones no contestadas no habrá ningún descuento. En las demás cuestiones, se descontarán 0,05 puntos por cada falta de ortografía, de morfología, de léxico o de sintaxis. Si una falta se repite, solo se tendrá en cuenta una vez.

Choose the correct answer (1-8).

1. According to the text, wildfires in California in 2018
 - a) were deliberately set by arsonists.
 - b) started as controlled fires on Native American lands.
 - c) were responsible for many deaths.
 - d) were put out by firefighters quickly.
2. The Big Burn was responsible for the
 - a) deaths of many people in California.
 - b) establishment of national parks in Idaho and Montana.
 - c) extinction of several Native American tribes.
 - d) U.S. government’s approach towards wildfires.
3. Native American tribes
 - a) allowed some wildfires to burn.
 - b) usually moved away from areas with frequent fires.
 - c) never lived near forests in California.
 - d) were responsible for the Big Burn in 1910.

4. For approximately the past sixty years, the U.S. Forest Service
 - a) has let controlled fires burn.
 - b) has tried to put out wildfires as quickly as possible.
 - c) has done nothing to prevent fires from spreading.
 - d) has tried to increase the size of forests in California.
5. Which of the following is a result of America's former fire-fighting policy in the West?
 - a) The prevention of large-scale wildfires.
 - b) People moving to live near forests.
 - c) More dry vegetation in forests.
 - d) The dry climate in California.
6. In recent years, the number of people in California moving to live closer to forests
 - a) has decreased.
 - b) has increased.
 - c) has remained stable.
 - d) is unknown.
7. Which of the following is the best synonym for the word *designed* in the phrase "controlled burnings designed to prevent larger scale, uncontrollable fires"?
 - a) aimed
 - b) inclined
 - c) reasoned
 - d) resulted
8. Which of the following can replace *instead of* in the phrase "controlled burnings designed to prevent larger scale, uncontrollable fires instead of fighting them" and not change the meaning?
 - a) as a result of
 - b) as opposed to
 - c) in spite of
 - d) in the hopes of

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

9. Describe the U.S. Forest Service approach to fighting wildfires at the beginning of the 20th century. Why did this approach change?
10. Why do so many very deadly wildfires occur in California? Your answer should mention at least 2 reasons.

TR	Observacions:
Qualificació:	<div>Etiqueta del revisor/a</div>

Etiqueta de l'alumne/a



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d'Estudis
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