

Parte da proba acceso: Substitutiva do requisito de titulación : Bacharelato

Dirección Xeral de Educación, Formación Profesional e Innovación Educativa

**Parte da proba acceso: Substitutiva do requisito de titulación de bacharelato para acceder ás Ensinanzas Artísticas Superiores convocada pola Resolución do 29 de abril de 2019, DOG 13 de maio.**

## Materia: Lingua Estranxeira. Inglés

Grao	Superior	
Data	17 de xuño de 2019	
Alumno/a		DNI:
Cualificación		

### INSTRUCCIÓN

#### Formato

A proba consta de 9 preguntas relacionadas coa temática dun texto e distribuídas da seguinte forma.

- Primeira parte: 8 cuestións tipo test relacionadas cun texto. O candidato deberá elixir unha única opción e sinalar a resposta correcta de cada pregunta tipo test na táboa de solucións ás preguntas.
- Segunda parte: 1 cuestión que esixe unha redacción por parte do candidato.

#### Puntuación

1 punto por cada resposta correcta no primeiro bloque (puntuación máxima 8 puntos, sen penalización no caso de erro). 2 puntos máximos pola pregunta de expresión escrita.

**Total: 10 puntos.**

#### Duración

O tempo estimado para responder: 60 minutos (1 hora).

#### Execución

As respostas á pregunta número 5 indicaranse na táboa final de solucións.

#### Materiais ou instrumentos que se poden empregar durante a proba

Só se poderá utilizar un bolígrafo con tinta negra ou azul.

#### Advertencia para o alumnado

**Está prohibido usar material adicional para a realización da proba. O incumprimento desta norma será motivo de expulsión.**



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Texto:

**Hottest cities in the world**

Kuwait City, Karachi and the Iranian city of Ahvaz all experience some of the highest temperatures in the world. Such extreme heat, combined with poor air quality and planning, can have grave effects, especially for their poorest residents.

On Thursday afternoon, the temperature in Kuwait City hit 50C. During the hot summer months, most Kuwaitis take refuge from the heat in air-conditioned offices and houses, leaving them only to drive to air-conditioned shopping malls in air-conditioned cars. In a city virtually devoid of shaded outdoor spaces, the mall is the only public space people go to walk around.

There are many cities where extreme heat affects the population. A heatwave in Karachi, last month, reportedly killed 780 people. One of the reasons that so many were affected is simply that a huge number were exposed to the extreme conditions. Karachi, home to an estimated 24 million people in 2013, is so densely populated that the average household size is now seven.

Things might get worse. A study predicts that urban India will see at least a doubling of heat-related deaths before the end of the century. Another study found that deaths in Seoul increased by around 8% on heatwave days, with older people and those with no education at greater risk.

Poor planning can exacerbate the effects of heat. In Kuwait City, the predominance of concrete and asphalt means that temperatures really go up in the afternoon as the hard surfaces start to radiate back the heat they've been absorbing all morning.

In Melbourne they're not just planting trees but what they call an "urban forest" to deal with increasing temperatures. Melbourne is developing connections with other cities on a global level. Sharing information between cities may be key to dealing with extreme temperatures.

In Melbourne last year, the city registered four days in a row over 40C. More generally, there's less shopping and crime levels and assaults related to extreme go up, as well as sudden increases in hospital admissions and heat-related mortality.

In a warming world, If we can limit the global temperature rise to 2C, the number of extremely hot days will stop increasing in the next 40 years, according to the *Turn Down the Heat* report. However, under a 4C rise, they'll keep on becoming more frequent until the end of the century, with some capital cities in the region predicted to burn for more than 115 days every year.

(Adapted from The Guardian)



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Part 1

**Indicar a resposta correcta:**

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1. Extreme heat affects
  - a) The poorest people more.
  - b) The poor and the rich equally.
  - c) The richest people more.
  
2. In summer, the citizens of Kuwait city
  - a) Stay in air-conditioned places.
  - b) Stay preferably in their homes.
  - c) Stay preferably outdoors.
  
3. Population density
  - a) Alleviates the situation.
  - b) Is irrelevant to the problem.
  - c) Makes the problem worse.
  
4. In Seoul, uneducated citizens
  - a) Are helped by older people on heatwave days.
  - b) Are more affected by high temperatures.
  - c) Deal with high temperatures better.
  
5. The materials used in the construction of Kuwait city
  - a) Are irrelevant as to temperatures.
  - b) Help reduce temperatures.
  - c) Increase temperatures.



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6. In Melbourne, they
  - a) Prefer work alone to solve the problem.
  - b) Refuse to plant trees in the cities.
  - c) Want to export their idea to help other cities.
  
7. In Melbourne, hot days mean
  - a) More violence.
  - b) Less violence.
  - c) Just the same.
  
8. The number of extreme hot days will stop rising if the global temperature
  - a) Goes up by 2 degrees or less.
  - b) Goes up by 4 degrees or less.
  - c) Is limited to a rise of 4 degrees.

**Part 2**

Imagine you work for an online magazine. Write a few tips for all those who want to spend their holidays in a hot country. Write between 70 and 100 words (between 7 and 10 lines, approximately).



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TÁBOA DE RESPOSTAS. Parte 1			
Nº	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Preguntas tipo test	/8
Redacción	/2
Total	/10



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## Materia: Lingua estranxeira. Inglés

TÁBOA DE SOLUCIÓNS			
Nº	A	B	C
1	x		
2	x		
3			x
4		x	
5			x
6			x
7	x		
8	x		