



I Olimpíada d'Anglès com a Llengua Estrangera

Divendres, 17 de febrer de 2017

<http://seras.uib.es/olimpiades/angles/>

MOSTRES DE LES TASQUES

Coordinació:

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PRELIMINARY PHASE

Instructions for the Listening test

Read the introductory text and the 8 comprehension questions. You have **3 minutes**.

For questions 1-8, watch the video and choose the best answer A-C.

The video will be played twice. After the video has been played for the first time, you will be given **1 minute** to check your answers before it is played again.

HOW FALSE NEWS CAN SPREAD

(Watch the full video here: https://youtu.be/cSKGa_7XJkg)

Noah Tavlin
Source: TED-Ed

Have you ever read or shared any piece of information online which you later found out was false? You may have been a victim of a phenomenon called “circular reporting”. Undoubtedly, the Internet has created the perfect conditions for the global reach of present-day news stories, whether real or fake, which often go viral.

1. What is funny about Mark Twain’s quote about lies?
 - a) It’s a lie itself.
 - b) Twain may not be its author.
 - c) Twain didn’t believe his own words.

2. Which of the following is NOT a reason for an increase in circular reporting?
 - a) Most news media have global networks which gather information directly.
 - b) News spreads faster these days.
 - c) There are more news outlets which rely on external sources nowadays than in the past.



3. What makes circular reporting 'circular'?
 - a) The news cycle is round and symmetrical.
 - b) Sources become validated by themselves in a logical loop.
 - c) It has neither a beginning nor an end.
4. Why might the anti-vaccination movement be considered a product of circular reporting?
 - a) Because the evidence it is based on has been proved false by the scientific community.
 - b) Because a lot of different media have reported on the anti-vaccination movement.
 - c) Because all the sources of information supporting the theory can be traced to one, initial, discredited source.
5. Why does the video mention the British Medical Journal?
 - a) Because the format of its articles resembles that of real ones.
 - b) Because it is actually a satirical journal that has been cited by serious publications several times.
 - c) Because it once published a joke article which was mistaken for true.
6. What does the author say about websites including user-generated contents?
 - a) Their popularity is helping fight circular reporting.
 - b) People often use them to get quick answers.
 - c) The information you can find on them is usually false.
7. Circular reporting can be especially dangerous due to...
 - a) the fact that people do not seem to be interested in the validity of information.
 - b) advances in communication technology.
 - c) increased accessibility to communication technology.
8. Which of these tips can help you fight circular reporting, according to the video?
 - a) Look for media providing sensationalist information.
 - b) Research into any suspicious facts using alternative sources.
 - c) Distrust the original source of a report.



PRELIMINARY PHASE

Instructions for the Reading test

For questions 1-8, read the text below and choose the best answer A-D.

THE FILM INDUSTRY'S PROBLEM OF GENDER INEQUALITY IS WORSE THAN YOU THINK

If you know your Oscars trivia, you can probably answer this question: Who was the first female filmmaker to win the Academy Award for Best Directing and when? If you answered Kathryn Bigelow on March 7, 2010, you'd be right. To date, Bigelow is the very first — and only — woman in history to win the Best Director award at the Oscars for the war film *The Hurt Locker* (2008).

Most people would be surprised to learn that gender segregation plays out at different levels of the film industry. Consider all movie speaking roles. Women filled just 28.7 percent of these roles in films released during 2014. Further, in a script analysis of 2,000 films by Polygraph, it was found that women were generally given less dialogue to say in such roles.

Let's take a look at gender inequality in filmdom.

THE "CELLULOID CEILING"

You may be familiar with the "glass ceiling" metaphor used to describe barriers to workplace advancement for women and minorities. In the film industry, glass barriers and stereotypes of women persist. This systematic underrepresentation of women in creative positions in Hollywood is called the "celluloid ceiling."

In a report titled "The Status of Women in the U.S. Media 2014," Martha M. Lauzen, executive director of the Center for the Study of Women in Television and Film at San Diego State University, is quoted as saying: "The film industry is in a state of gender inertia. There is no evidence to suggest that women's employment has improved in key behind-the-scenes roles over the last 16 years."



AN OLD BOYS' CLUB

Hollywood is largely a male-dominated industry, but not because there's a shortage of talented, well-trained, highly educated women. In fact, the gender gap in college enrollment at top film schools is minuscule. For example, females represent 51 percent of graduate students at the NYU Tisch School of the Arts and 46 percent at the USC School of Cinematic Arts.

Then what's sidelining women after they graduate from film programs? Among the findings of UCLA's "2015 Hollywood Diversity Report: Flipping the Script": an overwhelming majority of film studio heads were white males, and the same was true for senior management. These networks typically wield influence and power to help others like them, so the barrier never goes away.

ART IMITATING LIFE

Mirroring reality, female characters in film have hit the "concrete ceiling." Women are seldom shown in leadership positions and lucrative careers. A global study that analyzed gender roles in popular films distributed between January 2010 and May 2013 found that females are underrepresented in high-level occupations, such as senior executives, doctors and engineers. However, women in cinema are overrepresented in traditionally female-dominated occupations, such as teachers, pink-collar workers and waitresses.

UNEQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

If you watched the 2015 Academy Awards, you may have caught actress Patricia Arquette, winner of the Best Supporting Actress Oscar for *Boyhood*, deliver her compelling acceptance speech, which, in part, called for pay equity. Arquette is joined by other celebrities, including Jennifer Lawrence, Emma Watson, and Beyoncé, who have spoken out about the persistent gender pay gap.

In the United States, women working full time, on average, made 79 cents for every dollar earned by men in 2015, representing a gender pay gap of 21 percent, according to the Institute for Women's Policy Research. In Hollywood, that gap is far worse for women. Using Forbes salary statistics, Slate magazine found: "The men on Forbes' list of top-paid actors for that year [2013] made 2.5 times as much money as the top-paid actresses. That means that Hollywood's best-compensated actresses made just 40 cents for every dollar that the best-compensated men made."

A FEDERAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE INDUSTRY'S HIRING PRACTICES

Thanks to the grassroots efforts of a league of celebrity women and female filmmakers and those of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Southern California, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) launched a probe into gender discrimination in Hollywood. "If the EEOC determines that a pattern of discrimination exists, it could take legal action against the studios or talent agencies, or seek a solution through mediation," says a Los Angeles Times article.



So can the industry's problem of entrenched gender inequality be fixed? Breaking the celluloid ceiling must start where the ceiling is — at upper echelons, where senior management sets the “tone at the top.” Studio executives should make gender balance a priority and drive it through all levels of their organization. If successful, gender equality could be one of Hollywood's greatest stories ever told.

Martha T.S. Laham

Source: The Huffington Post, 17 August 2016

1. What were the findings of the script analysis of 2,000 films by Polygraph?
 - a) Women are given fewer roles than men.
 - b) Men tend to get more speaking time than women in their roles.
 - c) Women have been historically discriminated against in the Academy Awards Ceremony.
 - d) Men don't usually speak as much as women in their roles.
2. What does the writer mean by “systematic” in paragraph 4 (word is underlined)?
 - a) Consistent, long-established
 - b) Unintentional, accidental
 - c) Unfair, unethical
 - d) Significant, remarkable
3. How has women's employment in the film industry evolved over the last 16 years, according to Marta M. Lauzen?
 - a) Women's working conditions are worse now than they used to be, especially in behind-the-scenes roles.
 - b) Women's employment in the film industry is much better now.
 - c) Only acting roles have made significant progress.
 - d) Things don't seem to have changed much for women in behind-the-scenes roles in terms of their working conditions.
4. Enrollment numbers at US film schools show that...
 - a) women don't seem to be interested in making careers in a male-dominated film industry.
 - b) the state of women's employment in the film industry is a reflection of college life.
 - c) women are just as prepared and interested in the film industry as men.
 - d) gender discrimination in top film schools is an issue of very small importance.



5. What does UCLA's "2015 Hollywood Diversity Report: Flipping the Script" suggest?
- a) More women are getting jobs in the film industry after they graduate thanks to the influence of studio heads and senior managers.
 - b) Women in the film industry tend to help others like them in order to break down gender barriers.
 - c) Most management positions in the film industry are held by men who do not deserve them.
 - d) Men in management positions are perpetuating discrimination against women in the film industry.
6. What does the text say about the representation of women in popular films?
- a) Roles often reproduce gender stereotypes.
 - b) Women play the roles they usually have in real life.
 - c) Women hardly ever want to play leading or successful roles.
 - d) There are not enough female-dominated roles, such as teachers or waitresses, in cinema.
7. Which of these statements on the gender pay gap is FALSE, according to the text?
- a) It is much wider in the film industry than in other sectors, on average.
 - b) Many female celebrities have shown public concern about it.
 - c) It represents 40% in Hollywood.
 - d) It is one of the key issues observed by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.
8. What is the tone of the last two paragraphs?
- a) Hopeful
 - b) Pessimistic
 - c) Threatening
 - d) Resigned



FINAL PHASE

Instructions for the Speaking test

The speaking exam consists of three parts:

1. Introduction: briefly introduce yourself, say where you study, where you live and any other information you think is relevant about you.
(approx. duration: 1-2 minutes)
2. Development of the task: please, read the task provided and follow the instructions.
(approx. duration: 5-6 minutes)
3. Interaction: be ready to answer other questions the examiner will ask you related to the topic you have discussed.
(approx. duration: 2-3 minutes)

The overall length of the test is approx. 10 minutes.

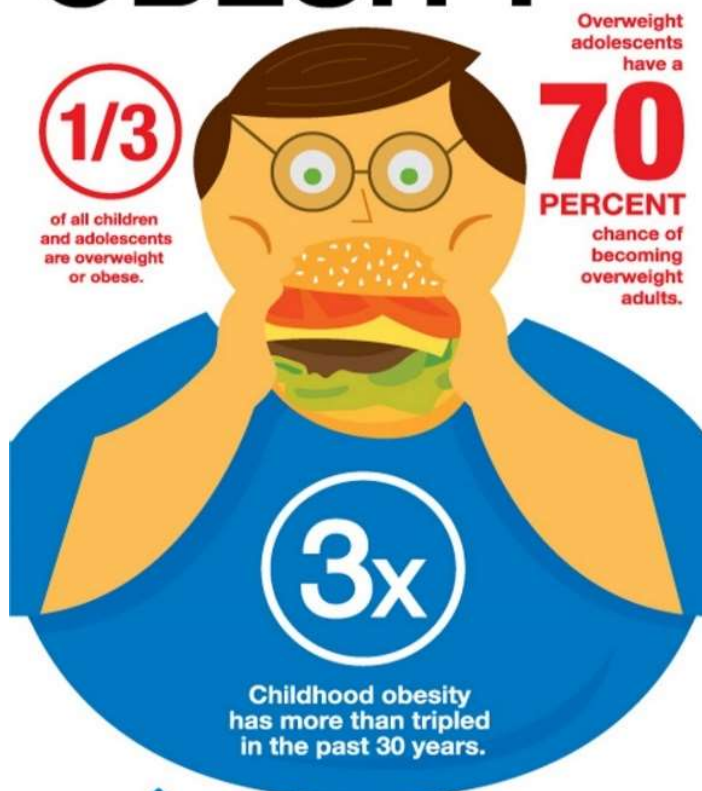
CHILDHOOD OBESITY

Childhood overweight and even obesity have become major health problems in developed countries. As part of a plan to promote a healthy lifestyle among children and teenagers, your local youth club has decided to organise a number of activities and workshops.

Using the information on the next page as a starting point:

- Discuss the importance of childhood obesity, its causes and consequences.
- Suggest three activities or workshops that your local youth club could start in order to deal with the problem from different perspectives, explaining in what ways they could encourage teenagers to lead healthier lives.

CHILDHOOD OBESITY



INCREASED RISK OF
Heart Disease
Diabetes
Stroke
Cancer

2/3
of high school kids consume soda or sports drinks 1+ times a day.

Children 8 to 18 years old spend an average of
3 Hrs. Per Day
in front of the television.

NEGATIVELY IMPACTS:
Learning
Sleep
Self Esteem

FINAL PHASE

Instructions for the Writing test

Read the task below and write an e-mail in reply (min. 120 words).

The overall length of the test is 45 minutes.

Last weekend, you and a group of friends rented a beach house to throw your 18th birthday party. Some days later, you received the following e-mail:

Hi,

how are you? It's Michael again, from the house at the seaside you rented.

Some neighbours have recently complained about your stay and sent me these pictures they took last weekend during and after your party (find attached).

They insist that it was you who caused such damage on the beach and threatened to report it to the police. Can you explain what on earth happened? What am I supposed to tell them now?

Write soon,
Michael





ESTÀNDARDS D'APRENTATGE AVALUABLES I REFERÈNCIES AL CURRÍCULUM

Les tasques de la I Olimpíada d'Anglès com a Llengua Estrangera han estat basades en el Decret 34/2015, de 15 de maig, pel qual s'estableix el currículum del Batxillerat a les Illes Balears.

http://www.weib.caib.es/Normativa/Curriculum_IB/curriculum_.htm

Els materials alliberats en aquest document fan referència als següents estàndards d'aprenentatge avaluable corresponents al 2n curs de Batxillerat (annex "Primera llengua estrangera" de l'esmentat decret):

Preliminary phase: Listening test

Bloc 1: Comprensió de textos orals
Estàndard d'aprenentatge avaluable 6

Preliminary phase: Reading test

Bloc 3: Comprensió de textos escrits
Estàndard d'aprenentatge avaluable 5

Final phase: Speaking test

Bloc 2: Producció de textos orals: expressió i interacció
Estàndard d'aprenentatge avaluable 4

Final phase: Writing test

Bloc 4: Producció de textos escrits: expressió i interacció
Estàndard d'aprenentatge avaluable 4