



UNIVERSITAT
JAUME·I

PROVES D'ACCÉS A LA UNIVERSITAT PER A MAJORS DE 25 ANYS
PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD PARA MAYORES DE 25 AÑOS

CONVOCATÒRIA DE	2011	CONVOCATORIA DE	2011
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXAM

Leer el texto siguiente con atención, al menos dos veces, y responder después, en lengua inglesa y en una hoja de examen aparte, las cinco preguntas formuladas. Disponéis de una hora. En las preguntas 1 y 5 tratar de evitar la reproducción literal del original.

Llegiu el text següent amb atenció, almenys dues vegades, i responeu després, en llengua anglesa i en un full d'examen a banda, les cinc preguntes formulades. Hi disposeu d'una hora. En les preguntes 1 i 5 tracteu d'evitar la reproducció literal de l'original.

Earthquake

An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. The seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time. Earthquakes are measured with a seismometer. The Richter magnitude of an earthquake is conventionally reported, with magnitude 3 or lower earthquakes being mostly imperceptible and magnitude 7 causing serious damage over large areas. The depth of the earthquake also matters: the more shallow the earthquake, the more damage to structures.

At the Earth's surface, earthquakes manifest themselves by shaking and sometimes displacing the ground. When a large earthquake epicenter is located offshore, the seabed sometimes suffers sufficient displacement to cause a tsunami. The shaking in earthquakes can also trigger landslides and occasionally volcanic activity.

In its most generic sense, the word *earthquake* is used to describe any seismic event that generates seismic waves. Earthquakes are caused mostly by rupture of geological faults, but also by volcanic activity, landslides, mine blasts, and nuclear tests. An earthquake's point of initial rupture is called its focus or hypocenter. The term epicenter refers to the point at ground level directly above the hypocenter.

Questions

1. State in **your own words** what the author means when he says: "The Richter magnitude of an earthquake is conventionally reported, with magnitude 3 or lower earthquakes being mostly imperceptible and magnitude 7 causing serious damage over large areas." **(2 marks)**

2. Say in each case whether the statement is true or false according to the text. Write T or F. If the answer is not mentioned in the text, mark it as false. (2 marks)

- a) Seismometers are machines devised to measure earthquakes. _____
- b) The deeper the earthquake, the more devastating it is. _____
- c) Earthquakes can sometimes generate volcanic activity. _____
- d) Nuclear tests can cause earthquakes. _____

3. These words are found in the text: *sudden, release, crust, waves, damage, shallow, sufficient, rupture, faults, landslides, blasts, focus*. Choose the ones that mean the same as the following: (2 marks)

- a) harm _____
- b) enough _____
- c) fissure _____
- d) explosion _____

4. Choose *a, b* or *c* after each statement below. Only one answer is correct. (2 marks)

- 1. Earthquakes generate ...
 - a) seismic waves.
 - b) seismometers.
 - c) a period of time.
- 2. A tsunami is generated ...
 - a) offshore.
 - b) everyday.
 - c) by triggering landslides.
- 3. The epicenter is
 - a) a seismic wave.
 - b) a mine blast.
 - c) directly above the hypocenter.
- 4. The main cause of earthquakes is ...
 - a) nuclear tests.
 - b) volcanic activity.
 - c) the rupture of geological faults.

5. Answer the following questions: (2 marks)

- a. Why do you think that earthquakes are so devastating? In which conditions?
- b. Can you think of any other natural disasters as devastating as earthquakes? Can you offer some examples?