

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

# Llengua estrangera Anglès

## Sèrie 1

### 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



**UAB**

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona



Universitat de Lleida



## FINDING KING TUT'S TOMB

The most famous archaeological find of the 20th century almost did not occur. Howard Carter, a British archaeologist, was searching for royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt. His **patron**, Lord Carnarvon, a rich English aristocrat fascinated by ancient Egypt, had told him in 1921 that he would no longer pay for any more excavations because Carter had found very little in his more than 6 years of working for him. But Carter convinced Lord Carnarvon to pay for one more year of excavations. In November 1922, Carter found a closed doorway in the Valley. He telegraphed Lord Carnarvon in England, writing "At last have made wonderful discovery in valley; a magnificent tomb with **seals** intact." Lord Carnarvon hurried to Egypt to witness Carter open the tomb. Carter and his team had found the tomb of Tutankhamun, the boy king who had died as a teenager. King Tut was little known in Egypt because later Egyptian kings had **written** him **out** of history. Thieves never searched for his tomb since they had never heard of King Tutankhamun, and as a result his tomb—and its treasures—survived untouched for over 3,000 years.

Lord Carnarvon died a few months after the discovery, from an infected mosquito bite. Carter continued working, taking inventory of the contents of the tomb, which he completed in 1932. Carter's discovery would become one of the most famous archaeological finds of all time, and it made King Tut into Egypt's best-known pharaoh.

Text adapted from an article by

Maite MASCORT. *National Geographic. History Magazine* [online] (April 12, 2018)

**patron:** mecenes / mecenas

**seal:** segell / sello

**to write out:** suprimir

Després d'haver llegit 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. Les faltes repetides només es comptaran 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. Las faltas repetidas solo se contarán una vez.

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Choose the correct answer (1-8).

1. Why was Howard Carter in Egypt?
  - a) He worked for the Foreign Office of the British government.
  - b) He worked for the company that was building the Suez Canal.
  - c) He was an archaeologist interested in pharaohs and their tombs.
  - d) He was an aristocrat taking a long holiday there.
2. How did Howard Carter finance his work in Egypt?
  - a) He was a rich British aristocrat so he did not need any money.
  - b) He and his team were paid by Lord Carnarvon.
  - c) The British Museum in London paid for his work.
  - d) The government of Egypt paid Carter to direct excavations.
3. How did Lord Carnarvon learn that Howard Carter had found something important?
  - a) He received a long, handwritten letter from Carter.
  - b) His wife, who was in Egypt, called him on the telephone.
  - c) The Egyptian government sent a messenger to him.
  - d) Carter sent him a short telegram with the news.

4. Where was Lord Carnarvon when the sealed door revealing King Tut's tomb was opened?
  - a) In his home in London.
  - b) On a train travelling from Paris to Turkey.
  - c) In the Valley of the Kings, with Carter.
  - d) Lord Carnarvon had died 6 months before the tomb was found.
5. Which of the following best describes Tuthankhamun?
  - a) He became king while he was very young.
  - b) He was well respected by later Egyptian kings.
  - c) His long life is described in inscriptions in the Great Pyramid.
  - d) He was famous for winning many important military battles.
6. What did Carter do after he discovered Tuthankhamun's tomb?
  - a) He went back to London to start a new Egyptian museum.
  - b) He got malaria from a mosquito and died soon afterwards.
  - c) He worked on describing everything he had found in the tomb.
  - d) He decided to quit archaeology 6 months later and returned to England.
7. Which of the following is a synonym for the word *witness* in the sentence "Lord Carnarvon hurried to Egypt to witness Carter open the tomb"?
  - a) await
  - b) help
  - c) present
  - d) watch
8. Which of the following can substitute for the word *since* in the phrase "Thieves never searched for his tomb since they had never heard of King Tutankhamun" and not affect the meaning?
  - a) as
  - b) however
  - c) thus
  - d) while

**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. Why does the author state "The most famous archaeological find of the 20th century almost did not occur"?
10. Today King Tuthankhamun is the most famous pharaoh from ancient Egypt. Has this always been so? Why is he famous now?

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TR	Observacions:
Qualificació:	Etiqueta del revisor/a

Etiqueta de l'alumne/a



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