



Proves d'accés a la Universitat per a més grans de 25 anys
Maig 2010

Llengua estrangera

Sèrie 3

Fase general

Idioma escollit

(marqueu-lo amb una X)

Alemany

Anglès



Francès

Italià



Portuguès



Suma
de notes
parcials

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Total

Qualificació

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



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THE CLAIM: MEN AND WOMEN DIFFER IN THEIR TOLERANCE TO COLD

Over the years, scientists have attempted to determine whether tolerance to cold is influenced by gender. Some researchers speculate that men, generally speaking, should have a higher tolerance, resulting from a greater ratio of body mass to surface area, more heat-generating muscle and a higher metabolism. But the science is not so clear-cut.

One recently published study looked at 219 people of all ages and found that the female subjects averaged higher core temperatures (36.6 degrees Celsius versus 36.3 degrees) but colder hand temperatures (30.7 degrees versus 32.2 degrees). That could indicate a better ability to conserve body heat and protect vital organs. But less blood flow to the extremities also means a greater feeling of cold.

Nevertheless, studies in which men and women are immersed in cold water have found that the body's reaction depends primarily on size and body fat. In other words, a man and a woman of equal size and body fat would show no physiological difference in their response.

Some studies also indicate that women's perceptions of cold can vary during the menstrual cycle, with body temperatures rising and falling. But that too is widely debated.

Ultimately, so many other variables also play a role in core and peripheral temperatures—diet, activity levels, menstruation, menopause, smoking and even sleep—that there appears to be no clear answer.

Adapted from a text by Anahad O'CONNOR. *The New York Times* (October 26, 2009)

Després de llegir el text, contesteu les preguntes seguint les instruccions que es donen en cada cas. Cada pregunta val un punt. En les preguntes d'opció múltiple, es descomptaran 0,33 punts per error; en la resta, es descomptaran 0,05 punts per cada falta d'ortografia, de morfologia, de lèxic o de sintaxi. Si una falta es repeteix, només es descomptarà una vegada.

Después de leer el texto, responda a las preguntas siguiendo las instrucciones que se dan en cada caso. Todas las preguntas valen un punto. En las preguntas de opción múltiple, se descontarán 0,33 puntos por error; en el resto, se descontarán 0,05 puntos por cada falta de ortografía, de morfología, de léxico o de sintaxis. Si una falta se repite, sólo se descontará una vez.

Choose the correct answer (1-8).

1. The research described in this article studies
 - a) why all people have cold hands.
 - b) if men and women react to cold in the same way.
 - c) how to measure the body temperature of people.
 - d) human metabolism.

2. Some researchers expect men to tolerate cold better than women
 - a) because they have more body fat.
 - b) because they have a slower metabolism.
 - c) because they generally have more muscle.
 - d) because they can run faster.

3. According to the article, when men and women of equal size and body fat are immersed in cold water,
 - a) the men would tolerate cold better than the women.
 - b) the women would tolerate cold better than the men.
 - c) the men and the women would react similarly.
 - d) we do not know what would happen because the article makes no claim on this issue.

4. According to this article, both core and peripheral temperatures in humans
 - a) are influenced by several factors.
 - b) are impossible to measure.
 - c) depend on gender and age group.
 - d) change over time.

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Etiqueta del corrector/a

