



## Prueba de Suficiencia Idioma Inglés

- Read the text "The Environmental Paradox of Cities: Getting around Dubai".
- Do the activities below on a separate answer sheet.
- Base your answers on the information presented in the text.
- You may write your answers in Spanish or in English, but you have to use your own words.

### To pass this test a minimum score in EACH PART is required

### Part A

1.- Identify the benefits of living in a well-developed city.

2.- Explain what the author means when he says "...they are transportation parasites within the larger network." (top of page 145)

3.- To what extent is the following statement true?: The author believes that densely populated cities are better for the environment than less populated developments.

4.- What point does the author make about private transit in Dubai?

5.- If Professor Kelbaugh were asked to develop a comprehensive regional plan to improve transportation in Dubai, what ideas would he propose? List the ideas with the justification he would provide for each.

# Part B

Go back to the texts, re-read these extracts and identify what the words **in bold** refer to. **Transcribe** in <u>English</u> the exact word, phrase or sentence in the text.

e.g.

"Like all **such** systems, it privileges mobility over accessibility." (Paragraph 5 page 143)

Such refers to "the superblock/superhighway/super-grid transportation model."

- 1- "Some experts have put a numerical value on **this remarkably universal phenomenon**" (Paragraph 1 page 143)
- 2- "... the latter during the day..." (Paragraph 4 page 143)

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- 3- "The hubris and absurdity of **this vision** is enough to make Los Angeles or Houston blush." (Paragraph 3 page 144)
- **Both** factors contribute to the Emiratis' rate of obesity..."(Paragraph 4 page 145)
- 5- The government- owned company in Dubai had an international portfolio of projects that embodied **these principles**." (Paragraph 3 page 146)

# Part C

The following extract was taken from a report on the ecological footprint in the United Arab Emirates. Read the text and decide which word of those provided best fits each gap. Don't repeat any of them.

above all	for example	meanwhile	even so
as a result	however	moreover	in spite of
due to	in fact	since	while

The EF can be used as a tool to help answer the questions of what natural resources we have and at what pace we are using them. In order to understand and communicate a nation's Footprint, both the EF and the bio capacity of that nation need to be assessed and compared. The EF is the population's demand for natural resources and ecological services (e.g. the carbon sequestration capacity of the planet), while the bio capacity is defined as the capacity of ecosystems to absorb waste materials generated by the population (e.g. carbon dioxide) and produce useful resources for human consumption. Similar to the idea of supply and demand, bio capacity acts as a ", budget" of the planet's resources, (1) the EF represents the demand that the human population poses on those resources. Each nation is responsible for what is consumed within its borders, including the products that are imported for consumption there. The EF of products that are exported out of the country (oil and gas, in the case of the UAE) is attributed to the countries that consume them. \_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_, if Japan is consuming UAE oil, then all the energy required to extract, process, transport and burn the oil is considered part of Japan's EF (and not the UAE"s). The natural resources that humans consume are categorized into types depending on what type of land is used for their production. For this purpose there are six land types: cropland, grazing land, fisheries land, forest land, carbon uptake land (forested land required to assimilate CO2 from the atmosphere or carbon footprint) and built-up land. After a long period of extraordinary development and economic growth largely \_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_the capitalization

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of oil and gas resources, the population of the UAE enjoys a very high GDP per capita. The country has a desert ecosystem and limited natural resources, yet its consumption of natural resources, both local and imported, is increasing rapidly. With its hot, dry climate, the UAE requires substantial quantities of energy for cooling and for the desalination of seawater for domestic water supplies. \_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_, increased spending power has brought greater capacity and demand for importing products and other natural resources from abroad. \_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_, around 80% of the UAE"s EF is a result of its consumption of energy.(the carbon uptake land component, or "Carbon Footprint")

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