



INGLÉS II

Después de leer atentamente el examen, combine las preguntas de la siguiente forma:

- elija uno de los textos y responda EN INGLÉS a las preguntas 1, 2, 3, 4 y 5 del texto elegido.
- responda EN INGLÉS una pregunta a elegir entre las preguntas 6.A y 6.B.
- responda EN INGLÉS una pregunta a elegir entre las preguntas 7.A y 7.B.

TIEMPO Y CALIFICACIÓN: 90 minutos. Las preguntas 1ª, 2ª, 3ª, 4ª, 5ª y 6ª se calificarán con un máximo de 1 punto. La pregunta 7ª se calificará con un máximo de 4 puntos.

El estudiante deberá indicar la agrupación de preguntas que responderá. La selección de preguntas deberá realizarse conforme a las instrucciones planteadas, no siendo válido seleccionar preguntas que sumen más de 10 puntos, ni agrupaciones de preguntas que no coincidan con las indicadas, lo que puede conllevar la anulación de alguna pregunta que se salga de las instrucciones.

TEXTO A: Adult or child?

'I can vote, drive and enlist, why not buy a beer?' In the US, the age to vote is eighteen. The age to drink alcohol is twenty-one. Does that make sense? For some time, society thought eighteen to be a good indicator of maturity. At that age, you were an adult: you could marry, join the army, buy a beer and tried as an adult if you committed a crime. For years, States set their own standards for age limits on the use of alcohol. The Federal Government could not dictate the age to the States. Teenage drinking causing car accidents changed minds: the Government, then, decided on twenty-one. As a result, most States raised the drinking age to twenty-one. The age of adulthood has resulted in some odd rules. Eighteen-year-old adults can run for office, can go to strip clubs and go to prison for life; they can enlist and go to war. But as of last December they cannot use electronic cigarettes or smoke tobacco products. The question is: when is an adult still a child? A scientist said, 'We do not have a clear answer.' Many experts say most human brains do not fully develop until age twenty-five. Most experts agree that younger people tend to act with less self-control. How should we balance age and responsibility? It is not much help when the general public adds their views. Older people look back to a time when sixteen or eighteen years of age was enough; however, they do not seem to have today the same confidence in younger people. Excepting parents, teachers and experts say it may not work for young people who do not have adult skills; some will not make good decisions. Binge-drinking on college campuses –that is, drinking alcohol in order to become intoxicated by heavy consumption of alcohol over a short period of time– is an example. It shows young people are not ready for adult activities. Might a younger legal drinking age make kids better prepared for adulthood? Some say it would perhaps make young people more responsible. But the questions remains, when are you an adult?

QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. Give a general list of things any 18-year-old US 'adult' used to be allowed to do.
2. Why did the Federal Government decide to raise the drinking age to 21? Could this exceptional measure be taken by the Government?
3. According to the text, do scientists have a clear opinion about when a child becomes an adult?
4. Do parents and teachers have similar thoughts about the age of adulthood?

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)

When you are in your early 20's, you flip between two states of being. You are not quite young people, you are not quite adults. Finally, experts are (A) _____ an answer to (B) _____ we feel that way. We (C) _____ to believe that adolescence came to an end at 19. Now, scientists say it lasts right up when you're 25: psychologists now consider that adolescence (meaning the (D) _____ of time when you progress from a child to an adult) lasts from the ages of 10 to 24.

6.A. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)

- a) 'What time did the theatre play begin?' asked Moira. // Moira wanted to know what...
- b) Denmark is richer than Greece. // Greece is not...
- c) I'm fairly sure Sarah returned the books on time! // Sarah must...
- d) They believe the former boss earned £90,000 per year. // The former boss...

7.A. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words) (4 puntos): Describe your idea of a young adult.



TEXTO B: Stress

Dr Rangan Chatterjee has just published a book about stress. In it, he writes that most of the problems he sees are in some way related to stress. The problems are high blood pressure, insomnia, depression, and weight gain. Stress is part of life. In small doses, it can help. But research has shown that high levels of social and emotional stress can hurt you. Stress can damage the immune system: it can promote inflammation, heart disease and premature aging. You can do things to reduce the stress in your life. Simple breathing exercises and calming morning routines are easy to adopt. Other efforts may include lifestyle changes in sleep and diet. Different ways include cutting back on smartphone and social media use. Having friendships and a purpose in life is also useful for reducing stress. The doctor advised his patients to cut back on bad habits like eating junk food or drinking too much. Technology can increase stress. People wake up and look at their smartphones. They often check their email or social media. They may stay glued to their phones all day, staring at them while they eat at their desks, and lie in bed at night. If you stare at a screen all day, try taking a tech-free lunch break. Put your phone down for 15 minutes and go out for a walk. Research shows that being outside in a park can ease anxiety and stress. One study found that looking at photos of trees and nature helped people lower their heart rates. On days when you cannot get outside, try looking at soothing photographs. A calm morning can additionally help set the tone for your day. Take at least 15 minutes to do something that puts you in a good mood. For example, drink a cup of tea or read a few pages of a good book. Do at least one activity a day that gives you pleasure. Dr Chatterjee says, 'Stress will not go away completely. But you can use these ideas to make your life better.'

QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. According to Dr Chatterjee, what negative effects does stress have on people's health?
2. Give a list of things mentioned in the text that help lowering stress levels.
3. Why are smartphones so harmful for a healthy, stress-free life?
4. Does nature play a role in reducing people's levels of stress? In what way(s)?

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. (0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)

Stress has some serious effects (A) _____ people, especially adults, but not only. It happens to those (B) _____ get bullied at school as well. Stress can (C) _____ them to commit suicide. On the other side, (D) _____ an adult can be stressful too, especially in cases when they have to work to feed their family.

6.B. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. (0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)

- a) Pauline told the children their swimming things were not there. // Pauline said, 'Hey, children, ...'
- b) The police from three different countries were following the suspects of the car theft. // The suspects of the car theft were...
- c) 'I don't think Liverpool will win.' // Vanessa doubted...
- d) Is this car yours? // Do you... ?

7.B. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words) (4 puntos): The causes of stress among students.