



OPCIÓN A:

Fact or Fiction?: Cell Phones Can Cause Brain Cancer

Ronald Herberman, director of the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, sent a memo to staffers warning them to limit their cell phone use and to use hands-free sets in the wake of "growing evidence that we should reduce exposure" to cell phone radiation. Among the possible consequences: an increased risk of brain cancer.

Five months later, a top official at the National Cancer Institute said that published scientific data indicate cell phones are safe.

So what's the deal? Do cell phones cause cancer—or not?

It depends on whom you ask. Long term and frequent use of cell phones which receive and emit radio frequency may be associated with an increased risk of brain tumors.

Recent research suggests, however, that although short-term exposure is harmless, long-term cell phone use may be a different story. Three studies since 1999 indicate that people who have used cell phones for more than a decade may have as much as three times greater risk of developing brain tumors on the side of the head against which they most often hold their phone—an argument for shifting ears regularly or using an earpiece or the speakerphone feature while chatting.

"For people who've used their cell phones for more than 10 years and who use their phone on the same side as the tumor, it appears there's an association," an emeritus physics professor told ScientificAmerican.com during a recent interview.

Worldwide, one in 29,000 men and one in 38,000 women on average develop brain tumors each year, with people in industrial nations twice as likely as those in developing countries to be diagnosed with one. If cell phone use does, in fact, triple the odds of getting cancer, these stats would suggest that over 60 years a man's risk of developing a brain tumor from cell phone use increases.

1. Comprehension exercises (2 points):

1.a – Ronald Herberman (0.5 points):

- a. asks his staff members not to use mobiles nor free-hands sets so much.
- b. wakes up his members of staff warning them to limit their mobile use.
- c. advices his members of staff not to use mobiles so much.



1.b – According to the text (0.5 points):

- a. There is no unanimous opinion about limiting the use of mobiles.
- b. radio frequency emissions and receptions have to associated with an increased risk of brain tumors.
- c. If you have used a mobile for more than a decade you will have a brain tumor on the side you hold your mobile.

1.c – Generally speaking women are more likely to develop brain tumors than men. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence supporting this idea) (0.5 points).

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1.d – It is advisable to change the side of the head when using mobiles and speaking to somebody. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence supporting this idea) (0.5 points).

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2 - Do the following grammar exercises according to the instructions given (2 points)
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2.a – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using 'in spite of' (0.5 points):

- We understood him although he had a strong accent.
- We understood him

2.b – Turn the two sentences into a conditional clause in the affirmative (0.5 points):

- I didn't have enough money so I couldn't buy a present for her..

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2.c – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the auxiliary verb 'need' (0.5 points):

- It is not necessary to take all your money. You can use your credit card as well.

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2.d – Rewrite the sentence using the appropriate preposition with the following adjectives (0.5 points):

- he is very good Maths but very bad French.



3. Identify ONLY FOUR words from their definitions. Write the word and the definition to make it clear (1 point):

- not threatening to life
- a collection of quantitative data
- probabilities
- the possibility of being in danger
- taking the typical example of the group under consideration (2 words)
- a written proposal or reminder

4. Write a summary of the text of about 30 – 45 words using your own words. (2 points)

5. Write a composition of about 100 – 150 words on the following topic (3 points):

Young people use mobiles too much.



OPCIÓN B:

How to Raise Self Esteem

People with a high self esteem feel competent that they can cope with life's everyday challenges. They are confident that they will make the appropriate choices and decisions. Contrary to some people's ideas, this is not egotism. Egotism is an inflated opinion one has of how important they are. An egotist takes pride in feeling they are superior to others.

Although this means liking yourself the way you are, it does not mean seeing yourself as better than everyone else.

If you want to raise your self esteem, focus on doing those things you do best and improving on them, rather than worrying about the things that you recognize as futile.

People with low self esteem put too much importance on everyone liking them. It's an absolute waste of time and effort to try to be friends with the whole world. All people are different and you are different to all people. Accepting this simple fact will raise your self esteem in a positive way. Concentrate on the people who are your true friends and build on that relationship.

Do not sell yourself short. When someone gives you a compliment--Accept it! Recognize it! Enjoy it! Receiving well-earned praise does not need to be so difficult. You deserve the recognition, you are worthy of delighting in an admiring comment.

Protect your self esteem from negative criticisms from others. No one can make you feel substandard if you do not let them. Do not buy into negative judgements and opinions that others are all too free to give. In most cases, they are trying to make you accountable for what they dislike about themselves. Do not take the bait! Stay true to yourself.

Improving your self worth and learning how to raise self esteem is not only achievable but so rewarding.

1. Comprehension exercises (2 points):

1.a – People with a high self esteem (0.5 points):

- a. like themselves more than the others.
- b. are very similar to egotists.
- c. think they will choose the best options.



1.b – According to the text (0.5 points):

- a. If somebody tells us a good opinion of ourselves we have to accept it.
- b. It is better to be friend to everybody.
- c. To increase our high self esteem doesn't give us satisfaction.

1.c – You should not pay much attention to the others' critics and you have to keep save from it. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence supporting this idea) (0.5 points).

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1.d – The better we behave with our real friends the more we consolidate our relationship. (Answer 'True' or 'False' AND write the sentence supporting this idea) (0.5 points).

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2 - Do the following grammar exercises according to the instructions given (2 points) :

2.a – Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of the verb SELL (0.5 points):

- At the moment not too many flats

2.b – Finish the second sentence so that they both have the same (0.5 points):

- They have invested their money in the new company.
- They have made _____ in the new company.

2.c – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. (0.5 points):

- I wish I had studied more.
- If only

2.d – Write the appropriate preposition in the blank. (0.5 points):

- I look forward _____ meeting you soon.

3. Identify ONLY FOUR words from their definitions. Write the word and the definition to make it clear (1 point):

- to increase
- having the necessary ability or knowledge to do something successfully



- abilities to make considered decisions or form sensible opinions
- producing no useful result, pointless
- unusable or unwanted material
- food used to catch fish

4. Write a summary of the text of about 30 – 45 words using your own words. (2 points)

5. Write a composition of about 100 – 150 words on the following topic (3 points):

How important do you consider yourself?



**UNIVERSIDAD
DE LA RIOJA**

Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad (LOE)

Curso: 2011/2012

Convocatoria: Julio

ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

OBSERVACIONES:

- 1) La prueba tiene una duración de hora y media.
- 2) No se permiten diccionarios ni otros materiales didácticos.
- 3) Escriban en tinta negra o azul.
- 4) Lean las preguntas con atención antes de responder.

CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

- A) Pregunta 1. Las cuatro cuestiones de esta sección pretenden evaluar la comprensión del texto. Se evaluará con un máximo de 2 puntos (0.5 puntos por cuestión).
- B) Pregunta 2. Tiene como objetivo evaluar los conocimientos morfosintácticos del alumno. Se evaluará con un máximo de 2 puntos (0.5 puntos por cuestión).
- C) Pregunta 3. tiene como objetivo evaluar la riqueza léxica. Se valorará la capacidad de deducir el significado de las palabras en su contexto, así como la habilidad de encontrar en el texto las palabras cuyas definiciones se ofrecen. Se evaluará con un máximo de 1 punto (0.25 puntos por cuestión).
- D) Pregunta 4. Se valorarán la capacidad de sintetizar las ideas más importantes del texto. Se evaluará con un máximo de 2 puntos.
- E) Pregunta 5. La redacción se evaluará con un máximo de 3 puntos. Se valorarán especialmente los siguientes aspectos:
 - La corrección morfosintáctica y ortográfica.
 - La riqueza léxica.
 - Claridad y eficacia en la presentación de ideas; coherencia y cohesión (conectores, organización del texto, etc).

