

OPCIÓN B/ B AUKERA

Realizar una de las dos opciones propuestas (A o B)

**ONLINE DATING\* FOR TEENS: IS IT SAFE?**

Teen online dating is on the increase. It can be a great deal of fun and can lead to a meaningful and fulfilling relationship when used cautiously. However, despite the growing popularity and social acceptance of online dating services, there are still dangers of online dating and it is quite right to be cautious.

Perhaps you have considered using online dating but you also feel somewhat hesitant: "Yeah, sure, I'd like to meet someone new, but how do I make sure it is not some creepy stalker or serial killer?" Remember: most people using online dating services are safe; they are just looking for the same thing you are: friendship, romance, and the possibility of finding "the one". However, there are some important issues, of which you should be aware.

First and foremost, you might be surprised that these sites contain the word "teen" in their names but it does not really mean that all who are in them are teenagers. There are sites which are mostly populated by older men who like to find teens for them to date. When a teen wants to date online, it is quite advisable to avoid sites such as those because there are risks of meeting men with perverted personalities whose intention is to have fun and take advantage of inexperienced teens.

As many online teen dating sites are fake, it might be more advisable for a young person who wants to meet someone to date online to try social websites. Social websites are not really dating sites but actually social sites young people use to communicate and interact with one another. These sites are strongly and solidly used by teenagers. This means that you might be able to know someone, in adolescence like you, who could eventually become your date. In addition, the advantage of some social sites, like MySpace, is that they are free.

Finally, always remember this: if you still decide to date someone online and this person ever wants to get your personal information, don't give it away. Think of the possible risks. It is great that you want to have fun but you should never risk your safety!

*\*online dating: citas online*

1. Answer these questions about the text. Use your own words whenever possible (2 points).

- Why are social websites more advisable for a young person than teen online dating sites?
- Which is the piece of advice in the last paragraph?

2. Read the following statements, decide whether they are true or false and justify your answer by quoting evidence from the text (2 points, 0, 50 each).

- There are more and more online dating services.
- Online dating users are mostly well-intentioned.
- The word "teen" guarantees that the website is only used by teenagers.
- You should not have fun when dating online.

3. Find in the text the word, group of words or expressions which match these definitions (1 point, 0, 20 each).

- Enjoyment, amusement (paragraph 1).
- Undecided, doubtful (paragraph 2).
- To keep away from (paragraph 3).
- Designed to deceive or cheat; not real (paragraph 4).
- Provided without, or not subject to, a charge or payment (paragraph 4).

4. Complete the text using the correct words from the box below. There are 2 words that you won't need (2 points, 0,25 each).

The day has come (a) \_\_\_\_\_ internet dating is considered a legitimate way of meeting new people. Internet dating sites no longer carry the "stigma" that they once (b) \_\_\_\_\_. Internet dating has gained popularity and unfortunately, so (c) \_\_\_\_\_ the dangers and horror stories some have encountered. The anonymity of internet dating has allowed people to be anyone they think you want (d) \_\_\_\_\_ to be because they are engaging you primarily through the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ word. This text is not meant to bring forth the message that it's impossible to find love through internet dating (f) \_\_\_\_\_ to inform people of the risks. Internet dating is (g) \_\_\_\_\_ a relatively new way of people connecting with people and people need to understand the dangers so they can make their search a safe (h) \_\_\_\_\_.

HAVE	WRITING	WHEN	STILL	THEM
WRITTEN	ONE	BUT	WHERE	DID

5. Write a composition of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics (3 points).

- Meeting people online: Advantages and disadvantages.
- Last year, you met someone on the internet and one day you decided to meet him/her in person. Write about your experience.

OPCIÓN A/ A AUKERA

Realizar una de las dos opciones propuestas (A o B)

**RICHER BUT NOT HAPPIER**

The Worldwatch Institute says that more than 25% of the world's people now enjoy the style which used to belong to the rich. The US has more private vehicles on the road than people licensed to drive them. New houses in the US were 38% bigger in 2000 than in 1975, although average household size had fallen. Yet only about a third of Americans described themselves as "very happy" in 2000, the same share as in 1975 when US citizens were just half as wealthy.

The explanation might be found in the world's ongoing rise in consumption. About 1.7 billion people have entered "the consumer class", adopting the diets, transport systems and lifestyles formerly the preserve of North America, Europe and Japan. The amount spent across the world on goods and services by households has quadrupled since 1960, reaching more than \$20 trillion in 2000.

Consumption by the wealthy elite, and increasingly among the middle class as well, has gone beyond satisfying needs to become an end in its own right. It is also rising rapidly in developing countries, especially in China and India. Wise consumption is not bad but higher levels of obesity and personal debt are all signs that excessive consumption is diminishing the quality of life for many people.

To make matters worse, in its annual report, Worldwatch adds that consumers' demands are devouring the natural world unsustainably. Examples of environmental pressures caused by consumers include the loss of forests and wetlands, overfishing, and transport which uses nearly 30% of world energy and 95% of its oil. Finally, this unprecedented consumer appetite, which undermines the natural systems we all depend on, is making it even harder for the world's poor to meet their basic needs.

The challenge now is to mobilise governments, businesses and citizens to shift their focus away from the unrestrained accumulation of goods, and toward finding ways to ensure a better life for all. Some suggested remedies include green taxes, laws requiring industry to take back life-expired products, making goods which will last longer, and more responsible choices by individual consumers. In conclusion, more and more people are adopting a lifestyle that leaves them dissatisfied and the earth impoverished. We'd better reverse the trend before it is too late.

1. Answer these questions about the text. Use your own words whenever possible (2 points).

a. Which are the negative consequences of the world's ongoing rise in consumption?

2. Read the following statements, decide whether they are true or false and justify your answer by quoting evidence from the text (2 points, 0, 50 each).

- a. In the USA there are more private vehicles than driving licences.
- b. In 2000 people were half as happy as people were in 1975.
- c. Developing countries do not fall outside the increase in consumption.
- d. It is too late to find a solution.

3. Find in the text the word or group of words which match these definitions (1 point, 0, 20 each).

- a. Decreased (paragraph 1).
- b. Previously, in earlier times (paragraph 2).
- c. Rich (paragraph 3).
- d. Never before seen, novel (paragraph 4).
- e. New and difficult task needing great effort in order to be done successfully (paragraph 5).

4. Complete the text using the correct words from the box below. There are 2 words that you won't need (2 points, 0,25 each).

It's official: Money can't buy happiness. (a) \_\_\_\_\_ who study the link between cash and contentment come up with much the same answer. Surveys have found virtually the same level of happiness (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the very rich individuals and the *Maasai* tribes of East Africa. Lottery winners return to their previous level of happiness after five years. Increases in income (c) \_\_\_\_\_ don't seem to make people happier. Sometimes, the way people spend their money can actually make them less happy. If the first thing lottery winners do (d) \_\_\_\_\_ quit their job they (e) \_\_\_\_\_ find themselves isolated and depressed. However, (f) \_\_\_\_\_ may be at least one important relationship between money and happiness: happy people tend to have higher incomes later on in their lives. (g) \_\_\_\_\_, while money may not help make people happy, (h) \_\_\_\_\_ happy may help them make money.

THOSE	SHOULD	BETWEEN	IS	THERE
BEING	JUST	SO	COULD	ARE

5. Write a composition of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics (3 points).

- a. You won 100 million euros in the lottery 2 years ago. Write a letter to a friend explaining to him how much your life has changed since then.
- b. Money and happiness: What's the connection?

**PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD 2010**  
**ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS**  
**CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN:**

**Apartado 1. Preguntas de comprensión e interpretación del texto.**

a) Preguntas de comprensión y expresión. Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos. Se pretende medir las capacidades de comprensión de las ideas principales del texto y la expresión escrita. Se otorgará 1 punto por la comprensión y 1 punto por la corrección lingüística. Deberá evitarse copiar frases literales del texto.

b) Preguntas de comprensión. Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos. Se medirá exclusivamente la capacidad de comprensión de las ideas globales o aspectos más específicos del texto por medio de la identificación y reproducción de partes pertinentes del mismo, selección de la opción correcta, etc.

**Apartado 2. Léxico.**

Puntuación máxima: 1 punto. Las diferentes preguntas propuestas irán orientadas a comprobar la capacidad de comprensión del vocabulario del texto.

**Apartado 3. Gramática.**

Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos. Las preguntas de este apartado medirán la capacidad de utilización correcta de las estructuras morfosintácticas.

**Apartado 4. Redacción**

Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos. Este apartado pretende medir la capacidad de transmitir un mensaje eficazmente, con corrección y coherencia. Se tendrá en cuenta la riqueza léxica y morfosintáctica utilizadas en la exposición. Igualmente se valorará la creatividad y la madurez demostrada. Deberá tenerse en cuenta la extensión pedida y se evitará la mera repetición de las ideas o frases del texto. Se seguirán los siguientes criterios específicos:

**Contenido y presentación (1 punto)**

- Citar y responder a lo que propone el título.
- Que sea una respuesta personal, elaborada en el examen, no un discurso prefabricado y memorizado.
- No contará todo lo que sea irrelevante, tanto en cuanto al contenido como al léxico (exceso de fórmulas de relleno, frases memorizadas fuera de lugar, etc.)
- Clara organización y secuenciación de ideas, tanto a nivel de párrafo como del conjunto.
- Se valorará la creatividad donde corresponda.
- Longitud: Se quitará puntuación cuando la respuesta sea demasiado corta o larga.

**Lengua: Forma y corrección (2 puntos)**

- Corrección gramatical: concordancias; errores de morfología y de sintaxis; ortografía; puntuación etc.
- Variedad y adecuación léxica y sintáctica: tono y registro adecuado al tema elegido; manejo de las estructuras sintácticas (sencillez o complejidad de las mismas, control y manipulación de las mismas); evitar calcos lingüísticos del castellano o euskera.

**\*NOTA:** En cada prueba se especificará al final de cada sección de cada uno de los apartados la puntuación que se le adjudica.