ALCOHOL AND TEENAGERS

Alcohol is a drug that works directly on the central nervous system. Alcohol kills more male teenagers and young men than any other drug taken to affect behavior (heroin, cocaine). Despite this, alcohol is a legal (for adults) and socially acceptable drug, at least in western societies.

Most deaths due to alcohol are caused by the way people behave when under its influence. Men fight more and drive more recklessly. Alcohol use is a risk factor for the three main causes of death among youth: unintentional injuries (including motor vehicle crashes), suicides and homicides. Besides, the effects of excessive alcohol on young people lead to serious health problems: the liver can be damaged, the heart can beat so irregularly that it can stop, the body can lose temperature causing hypothermia, etc. Alcohol also puts you at great risk from sexual behavior. When you drink too much, you may find you have more than you had planned on: a sexually transmitted disease or an unwanted pregnancy.

One of the dangers of drinking is not recognizing when you have had too much. Different drinks have varying alcohol content and the body reacts differently to alcohol according to whether or not you have eaten, how thirsty you are, even the time of day it is. Even if you stop drinking the level of alcohol can continue increasing. No amount of coffee, cold baths or showers will stop it.

Taking a meal before drinking slows the process of getting drunk, but once alcohol gets to the small intestine the effects kick in. The only thing that reverses the effect of alcohol is time. At the end of the day, we should not forget that alcohol is a dangerous drug.

Adapted from About.com. Men's health

QUESTIONS

I. READING COMPREHENSION. (2 POINTS) (0.5 points for each correct answer)

Add TRUE or FALSE and copy the evidence from the text to support your answer.

NO marks are given for only true or false.

1. All deaths due to alcohol are caused by the way people who are inebriated behave.
2. Alcohol may lead to serious sex-related problems.
3. As soon as you stop drinking, the level of alcohol starts to decrease.
4. If you drink on an empty stomach, you will get drunk quickly.

II. LEXICON / PHONETICS (2 POINTS):

A. LEXICON. (1 POINT) (0.25 points for each correct answer)

Find words or phrases in the text that mean the same as these given.

1. in a careless manner.
2. accidental.
3. non-desirable.
4. realising.
Pruebas de acceso a enseñanzas universitarias oficiales de grado (Bachillerato L.O.E.)
IDIOMA EXTRANJERO: INGLÉS. 2012/2013

- No se permite el uso del diccionario ni de ningún otro material didáctico.
- Las preguntas deberán ser respondidas en inglés.
- Duración de la prueba: 1 hora y 30 minutos.
- Esta hoja no se entrega.
- Hay que responder todos los bloques de la propuesta elegida, A o B.

B. PHONETICS. (1 POINT)

1. How is the “-s” pronounced in “baths”, /s/, /z/ or /ɪs/? (0.25)
2. Is the “ch” in “much” pronounced as /ʃ/ or as /tʃ/? (0.25)
3. Write a word from the text that includes the same sound as “body” /Λ/. (0.25)
4. How is the “-ed” pronounced in “transmitted”, /t/, /d/ or /td/? (0.25)

III. USE OF ENGLISH. (3 POINTS) (0.5 for each correct answer)

Rewrite the following sentences starting with the words given:

1. People think that drinking is a dangerous drug.
   Drinking...
2. Yesterday they met a beautiful girl. Her father is a famous guitarist.
   Yesterday they ...
3. He probably lost his wallet at the airport.
   He ......
4. You should work a little bit harder.
   You had ...
5. “I hid the money last month”, my father told the Police.
   My father told the Police ...
6. Write the correct question for the underlined words.
   .................................................................?
   Your father goes fishing twice a week.

IV. COMPOSITION. (3 POINTS)

Write a composition of between 100 and 125 words on the following topic:

Do you think that getting drunk is a good way to spend your free time? Why? Why not?
BRITISH CULTURE AND CHILDREN

A study has claimed that millions of British children are "culture starved" because they have never been to a theatre, art gallery or museum. The research, commissioned by "Visit Birmingham", found that four out of 10 children had never been to an art gallery, while a quarter of parents had never taken their children to the theatre. The study surveyed 2,000 parents of five to 12-year-olds around the UK.

It also found that 17% of children had never visited a museum, while one out of 10 had not been outside their hometown to visit other sites in the UK. Half of parents said they made little effort to educate their children about culture or history and relied on schools to do so. A quarter said they could not afford to visit attractions, 28% said that they did not have the time and 18% believed their child was "too young for culture". However, half of them said they were more likely to take their children sight-seeing when they were abroad on holiday.

When asked what cultural activities their children had participated in, the most popular answer was learning an instrument (39%), with ballet (24%), painting (23%) and singing in a choir (22%) the next most popular activities. Just over a fifth of children said the cultural activity they had taken part in was to learn a foreign language.

Emma Gray, from Marketing Birmingham, runs the Visit Birmingham campaign. Emma said it was important for all generations to embrace cultural activity. "Culture can take many kinds of forms and it's essential that our children are encouraged to get involved with this at any early age," she said. "A few trips during the year to museums, landmarks or even cultural festivals will prove to be memorable, informative and fun occasions for youngsters."

Adapted from <www.ecenglish.com>

QUESTIONS

I. READING COMPREHENSION. (2 POINTS) (0.5 points for each correct answer)

Add TRUE or FALSE and copy the evidence from the text to support your answer.

NO marks are given for only true or false.

1. Most UK children have never been to an art gallery.
2. 50% of parents felt it was the schools responsibility to teach children about culture.
3. According to the survey, not many children are learning a foreign language as a cultural activity.
4. Emma Gray thinks that culture is only important for children and youngsters.

II. LEXICON / PHONETICS (2 POINTS)

A. LEXICON. (1 POINT) (0.25 points for each correct answer)

Find words or phrases in the text that mean the same as these given.

1. birthplace.
2. be financially able.
3. in a foreign country.
4. easily remembered.
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B. PHONETICS. (1 POINT)

1. Write one word from the text that includes the same consonant sound as “which” /tʃ/. (0.25)
2. Write two words from the text that include the same diphthong sound as “five” /aɪ/. (0.5)
3. Is the “n” pronounced /n/ or /ŋ/ in “youngsters”? (0.25)

III. USE OF ENGLISH. (3 POINTS) (0.5 for each correct answer)

Rewrite the following sentences starting with the words given:

1. My friend said: “Let’s go sailing next weekend”.
   My friend suggested ...

2. If I were you, I’d clean your room.
   You ...

3. They couldn’t visit attractions because they were very busy.
   If ...

4. People say that German children are very polite.
   German children ...

5. The last time I took part in that activity was 2 days ago.
   It’s ...

6. Their children were too young for culture.
   Their children were not ....

IV. COMPOSITION. (3 POINTS)

Write a composition of between 100 and 125 words on the following topic:

Advantages and disadvantages of learning a foreign language abroad