

	<p align="center">UNIVERSIDADES PÚBLICAS DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID</p> <p align="center">EVALUACIÓN PARA EL ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS UNIVERSITARIAS OFICIALES DE GRADO</p> <p align="center">Curso 2018-2019</p> <p>MATERIA: INGLÉS OPCIÓN A</p>	<p align="center">INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN</p> <p>Después de leer atentamente los textos y las cuestiones siguientes, el alumno deberá escoger una de las dos opciones propuestas y responder en INGLÉS a las cuestiones de la opción elegida.</p> <p>CALIFICACIÓN: Las cuestiones 1ª, 2ª y 4ª se valorarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3ª sobre 1 punto y la pregunta 5ª sobre 3 puntos. TIEMPO: 90 minutos.</p>	<p align="center">Modelo</p>
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Parents Join Facebook to Spy

Parents admit using Facebook to spy on their children, according to a survey. Logging in at least once a day on average, parents use the site to find out where their children have been, check who they are friends with, and get updates on their private life via their “relationship status”.

According to a survey of 1,000 parents of children aged 13 to 30, mothers were the most guilty of Facebook spying. They were 14 per cent more likely to be keeping tabs on their child’s profile than fathers. Clare, a mother of three, said she used Facebook to “spy” on her daughter, adding: “I sometimes get concerned when I see pictures of her out clubbing as I know she’ll be drinking and worry about her safety”.

Overall, two in three parents admitted to using the site to spy on their children, doing so for an average of 18 hours per week. One in six of those who joined Facebook confessed that spying on their children had been their sole motivation of doing so. Eleven per cent of respondents justified their snooping by insisting it was the only way they had to find out if their child had a partner. However, only two per cent said that they use the site to keep an eye on their child’s spending.

The survey director said: “Naturally parents will worry about their child and Facebook helps them keep track of what they are up to. Facebook allows users to share everything, meaning parents can see who their kids are hanging out with and what they’re spending their money on”.

Adapted from “Where Were You Last Night? Parents Join Facebook to Spy”, *The Daily Telegraph* 22 February 2013: p. 3.

QUESTIONS

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- The survey shows that women tend to use Facebook more than men to know about their children.
- The only reason why some parents are on Facebook is because they want to check on their children’s activities.

(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- What kind of information are parents looking for when they check their children’s Facebook site? Name at least two details about the children’s private life.
- What is the survey director’s attitude towards the results of the research?

(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- discover (paragraph 1)
- new information (paragraph 1)
- stated (paragraph 3)
- supervise (paragraph 4)

(Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- If your parents _____ (spy) on you, _____ would you have done?
- This is the first serious published survey that _____ (deal) with Facebook’s privacy. Every detail _____ (explain) with clarity and precision.
- “How _____ do you use Facebook?” “I use it once _____ month.”
- Complete the following sentence to report what was said.**
“What else did you see in my Facebook account?”

Mary asked her mother _____.

(Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

5.- Write about 150 to 200 words on the following topic.

“Parents have the right to spy or check up on their children”. How far do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.

(Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)



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EVALUACIÓN PARA EL ACCESO A LAS ENSEÑANZAS
UNIVERSITARIAS OFICIALES DE GRADO

Curso 2018-2019

MATERIA: INGLÉS

OPCIÓN B

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES Y VALORACIÓN

Después de leer atentamente los textos y las cuestiones siguientes, el alumno deberá escoger una de las dos opciones propuestas y responder en INGLÉS a las cuestiones de la opción elegida.

CALIFICACIÓN: Las cuestiones 1ª, 2ª y 4ª se valorarán sobre 2 puntos cada una, la pregunta 3ª sobre 1 punto y la pregunta 5ª sobre 3 puntos. **TIEMPO:** 90 minutos.

Modelo

The Dangers of Perfume

Recently, in some towns in North America, people who claim they are sensitive to scent have demanded the prohibition of toxic perfume in the workplace, hospitals, classrooms, and other public places. Amazingly, despite the protests made by perfume lovers, many of these bans have been approved.

The reason behind this is the controversial claim that many people make to having Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS), a disorder that gives headaches, watery eyes, nausea and breathing difficulties when sufferers are near any kind of chemical: cleaning products, air fresheners and, yes, perfumes. Doctors claim MCS isn't a real syndrome; sufferers insist it is. There may be at least some truth to their claims – after all, we all have an “enemy” scent that makes us feel nauseous, and many people do complain of headaches after spending too long at the perfume counter in department stores.

So the question is: how can we smell delightful, whilst not making ourselves and others feel ill? A number of experts say that a good solution is to choose natural perfumes such as almond or lavender. These are far less likely to cause allergic reactions or damage your health, but are a bit more costly, since natural oils are more expensive than man-made chemicals. Still it is well worth it – you are paying for quality ingredients rather than advertising campaigns, which is the main expense behind the price of most commercial scents. Recently, the number of companies specialised in natural perfumes is increasing; with more complex scents on offer, a healthier lifestyle has never smelled so sweet.

Adapted from “This Stinks: The Dangers of Perfume”, *Eluxe Magazine*
<<https://eluxemagazine.com/beauty/a-whiff-of-controversy-toxic-perfume>>

QUESTIONS

1.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

- a) A series of demands that some perfumes should be forbidden in certain places have been accepted.
 - b) Healthy perfumes are becoming less and less sophisticated.
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

2.- In your own words and based on the ideas in the text, answer the following questions. Do not copy from the text.

- a) What are the symptoms of MCS? Describe at least four.
 - b) State an advantage and a disadvantage of natural perfumes.
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) complaints (paragraph 1)
 - b) disputed (paragraph 2)
 - c) close to (paragraph 2)
 - d) harm (paragraph 3)
- (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

4.- Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

- a) You _____ not wear too much perfume in places such _____ hospitals or classrooms.
 - b) My sister can't help _____ (cough) every _____ she smells my favourite perfume.
 - c) This particular perfume _____ (forbid) in Britain last month, but at home we had been using it _____ fifteen years.
 - d) I must remember _____ (buy) shampoo at this shop, _____ owner is always kind to me.
- (Puntuación máxima: 2 puntos)

5.- Write about 150 to 200 words on the following topic.

What is the impact of advertising campaigns on people's choice of perfumes?
(Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos)