



<b>Proves d'Accés per a Majors de 25 i 45 anys</b> <b>Pruebas de Acceso para mayores de 25 y 45 años</b>		<b>Convocatòria:</b> <b>Convocatoria:</b> <b>2022</b>	 SISTEMA UNIVERSITARI VALENCIÀ SISTEMA UNIVERSITARIO VALENCIANO
<b>Assignatura: ANGLÈS</b> <b>Asignatura: INGLÉS</b>		 GENERALITAT VALENCIANA Generalitat of Valencia Generalitat Valenciana Valencian Government	
<b>OBSERVACIONS I BAREM DE L'EXAMEN:</b> L'alumnat haurà de contestar, en anglès i en un full d'examen a banda, a totes les qüestions de quatre de les cinc preguntes que es plantegen en el model. Pregunta 1 (2,5 p.) Pregunta 2 (2,5 p.; -0,625 per resposta incorrecta) Pregunta 3 (2,5 p.) Pregunta 4 (2,5 p.) Pregunta 5 (2,5 p.; -0,3 per excés o defecte de paraules) En les preguntes (1) i (5) heu d'evitar la reproducció literal de l'original.		<b>OBSERVACIONES Y BAREMO DEL EXAMEN:</b> El alumnado tendrá que contestar, en inglés y en la hoja de respuestas, a todas las cuestiones de cuatro de las cinco preguntas que se plantean en el modelo. Pregunta 1 (2,5 p.) Pregunta 2 (2,5 p.; -0,625 por respuesta incorrecta) Pregunta 3 (2,5 p.) Pregunta 4 (2,5 p.) Pregunta 5 (2,5 p.; -0,3 por exceso o defecto de palabras) En las preguntas (1) y (5) se deberá evitar la reproducción literal del original.	

## DRINKING TO GET DRUNK

Three nights a week in Dublin there are thousands of people on the streets who can hardly walk. Every morning, especially after a weekend, the streets are covered in vomit and urine. Arriving at work smelling of alcohol or still drunk is so common that it is often accepted and even laughed about. Of course, we're Irish, we know how to have fun.

In Spain they know how to have fun too. A typical night out starts late, around 10 pm, and goes on until 8 or 9 the following morning. People get merry, drunk even because in Spain it is possible to be served alcohol at virtually any time of day or night, but even after 10 hours drinking, it's rare to see anyone incapacitated by alcohol. Street fights fuelled by alcohol are also rare, vomiting on the street is not considered best practice and it is certainly not OK to arrive at work suffering from the night before.

We, the Irish, don't drink more than other Europeans, but we drink differently. They drink to enjoy it. We drink to get drunk. To make things worse, we have the highest percentage of under-age drinking in the EU. A recent survey found that 15 per cent of Irish boys aged 9 to 11 had used alcohol in the last month. A combination of cheaper prices, easier access to alcohol and marketing techniques that target young people with apparently inoffensive drinks has helped to cause this situation.

*Adapted and modified from an article in the Irish Independent, 26 May 2002*

## QUESTIONS

1.- State in your own words what the text means by (paragraph 3) (2.5 marks):

'We, the Irish, don't drink more than other Europeans, but we drink differently.'

Possible answer:

Irish people do not necessarily drink a larger amount of alcohol than people in other European countries. However, according to the text, they often drink with the intention of getting drunk, while other Europeans usually drink in a more controlled way, to enjoy the moment.

2.- Decide whether the following statements are true or false, according to the text. Write T or F. If the answer is not mentioned in the text, mark it false (F). (2.5 marks; 0.625 for each wrong answer)

- a) On weekend nights, the streets of Dublin are so crowded that you can hardly move. **F**, Evidence from the text: *"Three nights a week in Dublin there are thousands of people on the streets who can hardly walk."* (paragraph 1). The text says that people can hardly walk because they are drunk, not because the streets are too crowded.
- b) The author of the text is from Dublin. **F**, Evidence from the text: *"Of course, we're Irish, we know how to have fun."* (paragraph 1). The author identifies as Irish, but the text does not say that he or she is specifically from Dublin.
- c) Street fights fuelled by alcohol are not common in Spain. **T**, Evidence from the text: *"Street fights fuelled by alcohol are also rare."* (paragraph 2).
- d) Alcohol is more expensive in Ireland than in other European countries. **F**, Evidence from the text: *"A combination of cheaper prices, easier access to alcohol and marketing techniques that target young people with apparently inoffensive drinks has helped to cause this situation."* (paragraph 3). The text mentions cheaper prices as part of the problem, not more expensive alcohol.

3.- These words and expressions are found in the text: THOUSANDS, COMMON, FOLLOWING, BEST, OK, MORE, LAST, INOFFENSIVE.

Choose the ones that mean the same as the following. (2.5 marks)

- a) a large number → **thousands**
- b) acceptable → **ok**
- c) next → **following**
- d) usual → **common**

4.- Choose the best option (a, b or c), according to the text. Only one answer is correct. (2.5 marks)

1. Arriving at work smelling of alcohol is...

A. common in Ireland. Evidence from the text: *"Arriving at work smelling of alcohol or still drunk is so common that it is often accepted and even laughed about."* (paragraph 1).

B. not very common in Ireland. **X** This option is wrong because the text says the opposite: *"so common that it is often accepted."* (paragraph 1).

C. more common in Ireland than in other countries. **X** This option is wrong because the text does not directly compare Ireland with all other countries. It only says that this behaviour is common in Ireland and *"certainly not OK"* in Spain.

2. The Irish and the Spanish...

A. know how to enjoy themselves. Evidence from the text: *"Of course, we're Irish, we know how to have fun."* (paragraph 1) and *"In Spain they know how to have fun too."* (paragraph 2).

B. have a reputation for drinking a lot. **X** This option is wrong because the text does not say that both the Irish and the Spanish have a reputation for drinking a lot. It says that the Irish and the Spanish know how to have fun, but they drink differently.

C. go out at night three times a week. **X** This option is wrong because *"Three nights a week in Dublin"* refers to Dublin, not to both Irish and Spanish people. (paragraph 1).

3. In Spain...

A. people only get drunk at weekends. **X** This option is wrong because the text does not say that people in Spain only get drunk at weekends. It describes a typical night out, but it does not limit it to weekends.

B. you cannot be served alcohol after 10 pm. **X** This option is wrong because the text says the opposite: *"in Spain it is possible to be served alcohol at virtually any time of day or night."* (paragraph 2).

C. people get drunk, but generally not to the point of being incapacitated. Evidence from the text: *"People get merry, drunk even [...] but even after 10 hours drinking, it's rare to see anyone incapacitated by alcohol."* (paragraph 2).

4. The rise in under-age drinking in Ireland is...

A. hard to explain. **X** This option is wrong because the text does explain some causes: *"cheaper prices, easier access to alcohol and marketing techniques."* (paragraph 3).



- B. related, in part, to a decrease in the price of alcohol. Evidence from the text: *"A combination of cheaper prices, easier access to alcohol and marketing techniques that target young people [...] has helped to cause this situation."* (paragraph 3).
- C. related, in part, to an increase in the use of social media. **X** This option is wrong because the text does not mention social media. It mentions *"marketing techniques that target young people"* (paragraph 3), but not social media specifically.

**5. - Answer the questions using your own words (25 to 50 words for each question). (2.5 marks; 0.3 for each question if too many or not enough words)**

1. Do you think there is a link between the price of alcohol and violence? Give reasons to support your answer.

Possible answer: *Yes, I think there can be a link. If alcohol is very cheap, people may buy more and drink too much, especially young people. When someone is very drunk, they can lose control, argue more easily and behave in a violent way. (42 words)*

2. What should parents do to combat under-age drinking?

Possible answer: *Parents should talk clearly with their children about alcohol and its risks, not only forbid it. They should also know where their children go, who they meet and what they do at night. In my opinion, giving a good example at home is very important. (45 words)*