


<p>Proves d'Accés per a Majors de 25 i 45 anys Pruebas de Acceso para mayores de 25 y 45 años</p> <p>Assignatura: ANGLÉS Asignatura: INGLÉS</p>	<p>Convocatòria: Convocatoria:</p> <p>2024</p>	
<p>CRITERIS DE CORRECCIÓ / CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN</p>		
<p>OBSERVACIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Es valoraran les respostes a quatre preguntes del text proposat. 2. Es valoraran aquelles respostes que corresponguen a les quatre preguntes que apareguen en primer lloc, es a dir, que si es respon a cinc preguntes no es tindran en compte les respostes a la pregunta que es va contestar en últim lloc. 3. En cap cas es valoraran les respostes a més de quatre preguntes per examen. 	<p>OBSERVACIONES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Se valorarán las respuestas a cuatro preguntas del texto propuesto. 2. Se valorarán aquellas respuestas que correspondan a las cuatro preguntas contestadas en primer lugar, es decir, que si se contesta a cinco preguntas no se tendrán en cuenta las respuestas a la pregunta contestada en último lugar. 3. En ningún caso se valorarán las respuestas a más de cuatro preguntas por examen. 	

NOMOPHOBIA

You're probably familiar with the feeling of anxiety associated with the realisation that you've left the house without your phone. What you may not know is that there is a term for that. *Nomophobia*, a contraction of *no-mobile phobia*, is the fear of being without your mobile phone, and it is more common than you may think.

According to The Telegraph, 54% of British people fear being without their phone (or being unable to use it, for instance if it runs out of battery or has no signal). British people with nomophobia show similar levels of anxiety when separated from their phone as they would do on their wedding day, or before a **trip** to the dentist. In addition, social media **followers** and blog readers of the *Cambridge Dictionary* identified so strongly with nomophobia that they voted nomophobia as the dictionary's word of the year.

Dr. Kim, of the University of Hong Kong, studied phone separation anxiety. He said that people have a very close relationship with their phone. Dr. Kim explained that 'users perceive smartphones as an extension of themselves. They experience feelings of anxiety and unpleasantness when separated from their phones'.

Dr. Griffiths, of Nottingham Trent University, said that nomophobia is a result of the centrality of phones to our daily lives: 'Phones are internet-connected **devices** that allow people to deal with lots of aspects of their lives. You would have to surgically **remove** a phone from a teenager because their whole life is in this device'.

Adapted from a newspaper article by Emily Dixon, Bustle, 18th December 2018

QUESTIONS

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

'users perceive smartphones as an extension of themselves'

Possible answer: People feel that their smartphones are almost part of who they are, because they use them for many personal, social and practical aspects of daily life. As a result, being without their phone can make them feel anxious, uncomfortable or incomplete.

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) Nomophobia is experienced by more than half of the British population nowadays. T, evidence from the text: "54% of British people fear being without their phone" Paragraph 2
- b) Running out of battery may cause nomophobia in some people. T, evidence from the text: "for instance if it runs out of battery or has no signal." Paragraph 2
- c) The Cambridge Dictionary was the first to include the word *nomophobia*. F, The text only says that followers and readers of the Cambridge Dictionary voted "*nomophobia*" as the dictionary's word of the year. It does not say that Cambridge Dictionary was the first dictionary to include the word, so the answer must be marked false.
- d) Mobile phones make life unnecessarily difficult. F, the text says the opposite idea: phones help people deal with "lots of aspects of their lives." (paragraph 4). It does not say that they make life unnecessarily difficult.

3.- These words and expressions are found in the text: ANXIETY, SIGNAL, LEVELS, TRIP, FOLLOWERS, EXTENSION, DEVICES, REMOVE.

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

- a) take away → remove (paragraph 4)
- b) fans → followers (paragraph 2)
- c) tools → devices (paragraph 4)
- d) visit → trip (paragraph 2)

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

1. Nomophobia is...

- A. relatively new way of communication. X This option is incorrect because nomophobia is not a new way of communication; it is a fear or phobia.



- B. the act of leaving your phone at home and not being able to use it. **X** This option is incorrect because leaving your phone at home is only one possible situation connected with nomophobia, but it is not the definition itself. The key idea is the fear of being without the phone.
- C. *the phobia of not having your phone with you. Evidence from the text: "no-mobile phobia, is the fear of being without your mobile phone." Paragraph 1*
2. The text compares nomophobia to weddings because people may...
- A. *suffer a similar level of anxiety in both. The text says that British people with nomophobia show "similar levels of anxiety" when separated from their phone as they would on their wedding day or before a trip to the dentist. Paragraph 2*
- B. run out of battery during a wedding. **X** This option is incorrect because the text does not say that people run out of battery during weddings. Battery problems are mentioned as a possible reason why someone cannot use their phone, not as something related to weddings.
- C. feel ill during weddings. **X** This option is incorrect because the text does not mention feeling ill during weddings; it only talks about anxiety.
3. According to Dr. Griffiths, people suffer from nomophobia because...
- A. phones are as important as a surgical operation. **X** This option is incorrect because the phrase "surgically remove a phone" (paragraph 4) is figurative. It means teenagers are extremely attached to their phones, not that phones are as important as an operation.
- B. *we depend on our phones to carry out many daily routines. Evidence from the text: Dr. Griffiths says that phones are central to daily life because they allow people "to deal with lots of aspects of their lives." He also says that, for teenagers, "their whole life is in this device." Paragraph 4*
- C. phones allow us to connect to the Internet regularly. **X** This option is incorrect because it is too limited. The text does say phones are internet-connected, but Dr. Griffiths' main point is broader: people use phones for many aspects of daily life, not only to connect to the Internet.
4. Teenagers are attached to their phones because...
- A. they are central devices at home. **X** This option is incorrect because the text says phones are central to people's daily lives, not specifically "central devices at home." The idea is broader than the home.
- B. bloggers voted nomophobia the best word of the year. **X** This option is incorrect because the Cambridge Dictionary followers and blog readers voted nomophobia as the

dictionary's word of the year, but that does not explain why teenagers are attached to their phones.

C. *their entire life is in them. Evidence from the text: "You would have to surgically remove a phone from a teenager because their whole life is in this device." Paragraph 4*

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 use your phone every day? What do you use your phone for?

Possible answer: *I use my phone every day. I use it to talk to friends and family on WhatsApp, check social networks like Instagram or TikTok, watch videos, listen to music and read the news. I also use it for maps, emails and mobile payments. (43 words)*

2. What could we do to depend less on our phones?

Possible answer: *We could depend less on our phones by setting limits on screen time and turning off unnecessary notifications. It would also help to spend more time doing offline activities, such as reading, walking, studying without distractions or meeting friends face to face instead of always communicating online. (47 words)*