


<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: ANGLÈS Asignatura: INGLÈS</p>	<p>Convocatòria: Convocatoria:</p> <p>2025</p>	
<p>BAREM DE L'EXAMEN: L'alumnat haurà de contestar, en anglès i en un full d'examen a banda, a totes les qüestions que es plantegen en el model.</p> <p>Pregunta 1 (2 p.) Pregunta 2 (2 p.; -0,5 per resposta incorrecta) Pregunta 3 (2 p.) Pregunta 4 (2 p.) Pregunta 5 (2 p.; -0,3 per excés o defecte de paraules)</p>	<p>BAREMO DEL EXAMEN: El alumnado tendrá que contestar, en inglés y en la hoja de respuestas, a todas las cuestiones que se plantean en el modelo.</p> <p>Pregunta 1 (2 p.) Pregunta 2 (2 p.; -0,5 por respuesta incorrecta) Pregunta 3 (2 p.) Pregunta 4 (2 p.) Pregunta 5 (2 p.; -0,3 por exceso o defecto de palabras)</p>	

GROWING UP IN A DIGITAL WORLD: BENEFITS AND RISKS

Digital technologies have profoundly changed childhood and adolescence. The internet and smartphones have become integral to the lives of youth around the world. They have transformed their education and learning, the way children make and maintain friendships, and how they spend their leisure time. UNICEF reveals that 71% of young people (aged 15 to 24 years) are online, so they are the most connected age group worldwide.

However, the so-called digital divide is substantial. There are millions of young people who are not online, particularly in Africa, where 60% of them are not connected. They are left behind in using the opportunities that digital technologies can provide. For instance, the benefits include access to education, training, and jobs, as well as access to news and information sources that can help protect their health, safety, and rights.

Despite these benefits, digital technologies bring a number of risks and harms. The most important is that digital technologies have increased the scale of child sexual abuse and exploitation. It is a fact that digital technologies create new forms of communication, but they also allow offenders to talk to children more easily. Cyberbullying is another harmful consequence of digital advances. Bullies obtain and disseminate sexual or intimate photos of a peer and share them with or without the individual's consent. So, it is important to promote digital policies and to study the effect of the content children encounter online.

Adapted from The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health, 2018

QUESTIONS

1. State in your own words what the text means by (paragraph 3) (2 marks):

'It is a fact that digital technologies create new forms of communication, but they also allow offenders to talk to children more easily.'

Possible answer: Digital technologies have created new ways for people to communicate, but they have also made it easier for dangerous people to contact children online and potentially exploit or abuse them.

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. (2 marks; -0.5 for each wrong answer)

- a) The way children make friends has not changed. **F**, evidence from the text: *"They have transformed their education and learning, the way children make and maintain friendships,"* Paragraph 1
- b) Young people rely on the internet in their daily lives. **T**, evidence from the text: *"the internet and smartphones have become integral to the lives of youth around the world."* "Integral" means essential or very important, so young people rely on them in daily life. Paragraph 1
- c) Digital technologies have many more risks than benefits. **F**, evidence from the text: *"access to education, training, and jobs" and "access to news and information sources,"* paragraph 2 and in paragraph 3, it says that digital technologies also bring *"a number of risks and harms."* However, the text does not compare both sides or claim that there are *"many more risks than benefits."* Therefore, the statement goes beyond what the text says.
- d) Bullies share photos without the permission of their victims. **T**, evidence from the text: *"obtain and disseminate sexual or intimate photos of a peer and share them with or without the individual's consent."* This justifies that bullies may share photos without permission. Paragraph 3

3. These words and expressions are found in the text: PROFOUNDLY, LEISURE, SUBSTANTIAL, HARM, EXPLOITATION, OFFENDER, DISSEMINATE, PEER.
Choose the ones that mean the same as the following. (2 marks)

- a) criminal → **offender**
- b) deeply → **profoundly**
- c) damage → **harm**
- d) spread → **disseminate**

4. Choose the best option (a, b or c), according to the text. Only one answer is correct. (2 marks)

1. The internet and smartphones ...

- a. **are essential to the lives of young people.** Evidence from the text: *"the internet and smartphones have become integral to the lives of youth around the world."* "Integral" means essential or necessary.
- b. have become dispensable to modern times. **X** This option is wrong because *"dispensable"* means not necessary, which is the opposite of the text.
- c. become part of the lives of any individual. **X** This option is wrong because the text only talks about young people. It does not say that the internet and smartphones are part of every person's life.

2. The so-called digital divide is substantial because ...
- A. most young people are not yet online. **X** This option is wrong because the text does not say that most young people worldwide are offline; in fact, it says 71% of young people are online.
 - B. many young people in Africa can't access the internet. Evidence from the text: "there are millions of young people who are not online, particularly in Africa, where 60% of them are not connected." Paragraph 2.
 - C. only a low percentage of young people are not connected. **X** This option is wrong because the text says the digital divide is "substantial," so it is not only a low percentage. Paragraph 2.
3. The benefits of digital technologies mentioned in the text include that ...
- A. they help people travel to different countries. **X** This option is wrong because travelling to different countries is not mentioned.
 - B. they provide access to education, training and employment. Evidence from the text: the benefits include "access to education, training, and jobs." Paragraph 2.
 - C. they offer internet users free food and drinks. **X** This option is wrong because free food and drinks are not mentioned and have nothing to do with the text.
4. The most important risk is that digital technologies have increased ...
- A. the gap between child and adult sexual abuse cases. **X** This option is wrong because the text does not compare child and adult abuse cases.
 - B. the number of child sexual abuse cases. Evidence from the text: "The most important is that digital technologies have increased the scale of child sexual abuse and exploitation." Paragraph 3.
 - C. the detection of child sexual abuse cases. **X** This option is wrong because the text does not say that detection has increased; it says the problem itself has increased.
5. Answer the questions using your own words (25 to 50 words for each question). (2 marks; -0.3 for each question if too many or not enough words)

1. Does cyberbullying affect the lives of young people? How?

Possible answer: Cyberbullying can affect young people a lot. It can make them feel sad, anxious, embarrassed or afraid. When someone receives cruel messages or personal photos are shared online, the victim may lose confidence, have problems at school and avoid friends or social activities. (43 words)

2. Are children aware of the risks of digital technologies? Why or why not?

Possible answer: Children are not always aware of the risks of digital technologies. They often use phones, games and social media for fun, so they may not think about danger. Some children share personal information too quickly or trust strangers online because they do not fully understand the possible consequences. (48 words)