



Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad de Extremadura

Curso 2015-2016

Asignatura: Inglés

Tiempo máximo de la prueba: 1h.30 min.

El alumno deberá escoger una de las dos opciones, A o B, y responder **en inglés a todas las preguntas** que se formulan en la opción elegida, sin mezclar preguntas de una y otra. **En el caso de la primera pregunta (la redacción), deberá escribir tan sólo sobre uno de los dos temas propuestos.**

Opción A

UK policies on drugs

UK drug policies have come under attack from ministers within the coalition government, with senior Liberal Democrats saying current rules are "nonsensical" and asking for a "better approach" to the problem. They point to an official report which suggests that there is no apparent correlation between the severity of a country's drug laws and the level of drug use.

Under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, illegal drugs are divided into Class A, B and C. Penalties are most severe for Class A drugs like crack, cocaine and heroin, and least severe for Class C drugs like anabolic steroids. Producing or selling a Class A drug can be punished with life imprisonment, while there is a 14-year maximum term for Class B and C. On the other hand, possession and consumption are treated less severely, with maximum sentences of seven, five and two years for Class A, B and C, respectively. Warnings and on-the-spot fines are sometimes given by local authorities for possession of drugs.

The National Health Service has several different services for drug users. For people arrested, many police forces and local authorities aim to identify and work with drug users as early as possible. This process includes drug testing, assessment by drug workers and treatment, or further legal action when drug users do not want to co-operate. Offenders can also be given assistance with drug treatment, life skills, education, employment and even housing.

The government said public funding for these interventions will stop in the near future, and local authorities and police commissioners will be responsible for deciding whether to continue funding interventions in their own area. Downing Street also said its approach was based on evidence and was "not going to change". "Our drugs strategy is working nowadays and there will be a long-term descending tendency in drug misuse in the UK in the near," it said.

1. Write a composition about **one of the following topics** (maximum 4 points):

- Do you think that all drugs should be legal in Spain? Why or why not? Give your opinion in at least 80 words.
- Write a story of at least 80 words **beginning with this sentence**: "*Andy had never been interested in drugs before*". Remember that **the 8 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 80 words you must write**.

2. Answer the following two questions:

- Does the writer say that all punishments are the same if the police catch you carrying drugs? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
- According to the text, do people who take drugs get any help from the government? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).

3. Imagine that you are a father/mother and your son/daughter tells you that he/she is a drug user. Order him/her not to do so and give him/her a good reason for it (maximum 2 points).

4. Grammatical transformation.

- Rewrite the following sentence in indirect style (reported speech), beginning with the words *She said* (maximum 1 point):
Our drugs strategy is working nowadays and there will be a long-term descending tendency in drug misuse in the near future.
- Rewrite the following sentence in the active voice (maximum 1 point):
Warnings and on-the-spot fines are sometimes given by local authorities for possession of drugs.

Opción B

Reality television

Reality-based television is a genre of television programming that documents real-life situations, normally with unknown protagonists. It differs from documentary television in that the focus tends to be on drama and personal conflict, rather than simply educating viewers. Reality TV programmes often bring participants into situations and environments they would not normally participate in. The genre has various standard ingredients, including "confessionals" used by cast members to express their thoughts and fears. In competition-based reality shows, there are other common elements such as one participant being eliminated per episode and a panel of judges.

The genre began in 1991 with the Dutch series *Nummer 28*, which was the first to bring together strangers and show their interactions. It then exploded as a phenomenon in the late 1990s and early 2000s with the global success of the series *Survivor*, *Idols* and *Big Brother*. These shows and a number of others (usually also competition-based) soon became famous in the whole world and originated local versions in many countries. As a result, reality programmes have become essential in television programming. In the United States, various channels have changed completely and now focus exclusively on reality programmes. The most famous case is that of MTV, which began in 1981 as a music video pioneer, before switching to a nearly all-reality format in the early 2000s.

Reality television has faced significant criticism since it became so popular. Much of the criticism has centred on the use of the word "reality". Critics have argued that reality shows do not accurately reflect reality, because they often include misleading editing, participants being instructed in what to say or do, storylines generated ahead of time, and scenes being staged or re-staged for the cameras. Other negative opinions on reality television shows include that they are intended to humiliate or exploit participants; that they make stars out of untalented people and infamous personalities; and that they glamourise vulgarity and materialism.

1. Write a composition about **one of the following topics** (maximum 4 points):
 - a. Do you think that reality TV programmes should exist? Explain your answer in at least 80 words.
 - b. Write a story of at least 80 words **ending with** this sentence: "*After this, Simon decided that he would never watch a reality programme again*". Remember that **the 13 words in this sentence cannot be counted in the 80 words you must write**.
2. Answer the following two questions:
 - a. Does the writer say that the people who take part in reality programmes always act spontaneously? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
 - b. According to the text, is everybody in favour of reality programmes? Explain your answer, providing evidence from the text (maximum 1 point).
3. Imagine that your sister spends a lot of time watching reality TV programmes. Advise her not to do so and give her a good reason for it (maximum 2 points).
4. Grammatical transformation.
 - a. Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice. **Do not omit any part of it** (maximum 1 point):
Reality shows do not accurately reflect reality.
 - b. Rewrite the following sentence in the interrogative form of the simple perfect tense (maximum 1 point):
These shows soon became famous in the whole world.