

PROVES D'ACCÉS A LA UNIVERSITAT PER A MAJORS DE 25 ANYS
PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD PARA MAYORES DE 25 AÑOS

Assignatura/Asignatura ANGLÈS/ INGLÉS

Convocatòria/Convocatoria 2009-10

60 minuts / 60
minutos

Barem 10 punts / Baremo 10 puntos

Llegiu el text següent amb atenció, almenys dues vegades, i responeu després, en anglès i en els fulls d'examen a banda, a les cinc preguntes formulades. Disposeu d'una hora per a fer-ho. En les preguntes (1) i (5) heu d'evitar la reproducció literal de l'original.

Lea con detenimiento, al menos dos veces, el siguiente texto y responda a continuación, en inglés y en las hojas de respuestas, a las cinco preguntas formuladas. Para ello dispone de una hora. En las preguntas (1) y (5) deberá evitar la reproducción literal del original.

HAMSTERS HELP SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

Hamsters, which are normally kept as pets by millions of children, are helping scientists to understand whether violent teenagers are created by a violent childhood. Hamsters have in their brains the same chemical signals that regulate behaviour in human beings. Studies which are being carried out by scientists show that when the brain chemistry in young hamsters is affected by fear, the hamsters become extraordinarily violent to their fellow animals. These findings add weight to the belief of many who think that aggression in adults can be blamed on youngsters being badly treated, as opposed to those who think that some people are born violent.

Social scientists think they can help young people who become aggressive when they face unemployment, drugs or violence, but the earlier they can intervene during childhood the better. This suggests that genetic behaviour can be changed or modified by upbringing. Another obvious example, heart disease, which is known to be genetic, is also made worse by poor diet and environment.

The relationship between genes and environment, particularly diet, in affecting people whose behaviour reveals criminal tendencies is also being studied. Some studies which have been carried out in a US prison show that when the prisoners' diet was improved, the incidence of violence fell by about 40%. *It seems that good nutrition can make a difference to behaviour.*

Some people are now worried that a murderer whom a judge has sentenced to life imprisonment may be able to walk free if it can be proved that a bad diet was to blame.

QUESTIONS

1. State in your own words what the author means when she says: 'It seems that good nutrition can make a difference to behaviour.' (2 marks)

2. Say in each case whether the statement is true or false according to the text. Write T or F. If the answer is not mentioned in the text, mark it as false (F). (2 marks)

- a) Hamsters become more aggressive as they get older. _____
- b) Genetic behaviour can be changed by upbringing. _____
- c) Social scientists cannot do anything to help young people with problems. _____
- d) Heart disease is a genetic and environmental disease. _____

3. These words are all found in the text: *childhood, unemployment, affected, treated, findings, pets, blamed, imprisonment, fell, carried out, sentenced, brains*. Choose the ones that mean the same as the following: (2 marks)

- a) domestic animals kept for companionship or pleasure _____
- b) influenced _____
- c) the state of not having a job _____
- d) decreased _____

4. Choose, *a, b or c* after each statement below. Only one answer is correct. (2 marks)

1. The scientific investigations into the behaviour of hamsters support the theory that violent ...
 - a) adults are violent from birth.
 - b) behaviour is due to lack of money.
 - c) behaviour is due to poor upbringing.
2. Some scientific studies suggest that ...
 - a) improved diets can reduce aggression.
 - b) suicidal people eat too much glucose.
 - c) violent people often commit suicide.
3. What might a criminal be able to plead in future?
 - a) 'I ate the wrong food.'
 - b) 'My parents were unkind.'
 - c) 'My diet lacked sugar.'
4. Hamsters ...
 - a) and human beings are identical in some respects.
 - b) eat too much sugary food.
 - c) and human beings always behave in the same way.

5. Answer the following question: (2 marks)

Living conditions, which vary from country to country, affect our health and happiness. Does it matter where you grow up? Give reasons for your answer.