



PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD L.O.G.S.E.

CURSO 2003- 2004

CONVOCATORIA : JUNIO

MATERIA: INGLÉS



Big Bottles

5 The Botellón, Spanish for “big bottle”, is a social phenomenon occurring in many cities of Spain amongst young people within the ages of 13 and 25. These are young people who want to get together with their friends at nights. However, most of the Botellón participants do not have enough money to socialise in bars, as the cost of drinks exceeds their financial possibilities or limits the quantity of drinks they would consume. In order to bypass this obstacle, young people buy litres of beer, spirits and soft drinks at local shops throughout the night. They then take their purchases and gather in squares and open-air spaces around the city. This solution enables them to buy drinks in a bigger quantity for less money, and enjoy a night out with their friends.

10 In recent years, this phenomenon has become more frequent, especially on weekends and bank holidays. Town councils are getting very worried about the high frequency of incidents. The fact that youngsters increase their alcohol consumption provokes health concerns for the population. The grouping of many young people combined with the effect of excess alcohol produces many environmental problems such as noise, rubbish and bad smells. Dealing with these street problems means spending public money on police surveillance and cleaning. The nuisances produced create friction between
15 youngsters and people living near the picked Botellón area. Noise pollution and rubbish (empty bottles and cans) seem to be factors that touch both the council and neighbours to the area.

(Adapted from The Botellón: a social event modelled with Mas, by Gómez,R., et al.)

1.- Based on the ideas of the text, answer the following questions using your own words as far as possible. (25 words maximum each.) (2 points)

- a) – What are the main reasons for the ‘botellón’?
- b) – What are some of the problems this phenomenon creates?

2.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1 point)

- a) – When the writer says young people, he means teenagers.
- b) – Young people drinking in the streets at night is expensive for town councils.

3.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a) – spirits (line 6)
- b) – throughout (line 7)
- c) – gather (line 7)
- d) – especially (line 10)
- e) – rubbish (line 14)
- f) – picked (line 17)

4.- Write down three grammatically correct and meaningful sentences by matching both columns. ONLY THREE of them are correct. (1.5 points)

Old people are not used	to having so much noise around.
They have anything to do except	making noise outside your house at night.
It's not very pleasant to have young people	perhaps the ‘big bottle’ would disappear.
If there were other places to meet	to stop young people from to do what they want.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (4 points)

- a) – Write a letter to a friend saying why you are in favour of or against the social phenomenon of the ‘botellón’.
- b) – The problem of pollution in big cities.

VERSIÓN PARA ESTUDIANTES CON MINUSVALÍAS (Sobre el mismo texto)

1.- Find and copy from the text the answer to the following questions.-
(2 points)

- a) – What are the main reasons for the ‘botellón’?
- b) – What are some of the problems this phenomenon creates?

2.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1 point)

- a) – When the writer says young people, he means teenagers.
- b) – Young people drinking in the streets at night is expensive for town councils.

3.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and match their definition, synonym (=), opposite (□), or sentence to show that you understand their meaning in the text. (1.5 points)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) – spirits (line 6) | 4) – especially (line 10) |
| 2) – throughout (line 7) | 5) – rubbish (line 14) |
| 3) – to gather (line 7) | 6) – to pick (line 17) |
-
- a) – in particular
 - b) – outside
 - c) – alcoholic drinks
 - d) – to acquire
 - e) – to choose
 - f) – to meet
 - g) – hopefully
 - h) – litter
 - i) – during
 - j) – ghosts

4.- Write down three grammatically correct and meaningful sentences by matching both columns. ONLY THREE of them are correct. (1.5 points)

Old people are not used	to having so much noise around.
They have anything to do except	making noise outside your house at night.
It's not very pleasant to have young people	perhaps the 'big bottle' would disappear.
If there were other places to meet	to stop young people from to do what they want.

5.- Choose ONE of the following options: (4 points)

a) Rewrite the following conversation in the correct order.- The underlined are the first and the last bits.

At a UK travel agent's

Customer- Excuse me.

Customer- Mmm, that's a good idea. How much would that be?

Customer- Yes, I'd like to go away for a few days.

Customer- Oh no, I've been there already.

Customer- Well, I'm not really sure. Can you suggest something?

Customer- OK, that sounds very reasonable. Could I leave on Saturday?

Travel agent - Well, what about Calais in France?

Travel agent - Where would you like to go?

Travel agent - Yes sir, can I help you?

Travel agent - Why not the Canary Islands then?

Travel agent - €500 all inclusive for a seven day trip.

Travel agent - I'm sorry, the trips are mid-week only – Tuesdays,

Wednesdays and Thursdays.

b) Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics.

a) – Write a letter to a friend saying why you are in favour of or against the social phenomenon of the 'botellón'.

b) – The problem of pollution in big cities.