

# Proves d'accés a la universitat per a més grans de 25 anys

Convocatòria 2016

## Llengua estrangera

## Anglès

### Sèrie 3

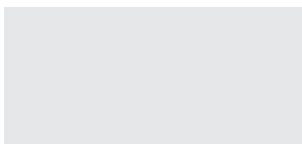
### Fase general

Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions d'opció múltiple	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
Qualificació		

La suma parcial de les qüestions d'opció múltiple no pot ser inferior a 0 punts.

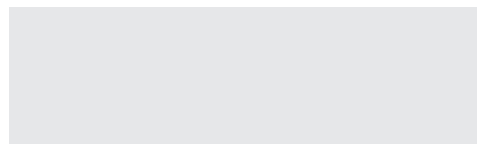


Qualificació



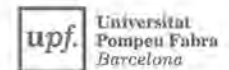
Qualificació total		
Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions	8	
	9	
	10	
Suma de notes parcials		
Qualificació final		

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



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## THE CASE FOR DELAYED ADULTHOOD

One of the most notable demographic trends of the last two decades has been the delayed entry of young people into adulthood. According to findings from a large-scale study conducted since the late 1970s, it has taken longer for each successive generation to finish school, establish financial independence, marry and have children. Today's 25-year-olds, compared with their parents' generation at the same age, are twice as likely to still be students, only half as likely to be married and 50 percent more likely to be receiving financial assistance from their parents.

People tend to react to this trend by either criticizing today's youth for being lazy or acknowledging delayed adulthood as a rational response to a variety of social changes, like poor job prospects. Either way, postponing the responsible patterns of adulthood is seen as a bad thing. This is too pessimistic. Prolonged adolescence can actually be a good thing, because it encourages the acquisition of new skills.

Studies reveal adolescence to be a period of increased "plasticity" during which the brain is highly influenced by experience. As a result, adolescence is a time of opportunity, a time when much is learned, especially about the social world. As we leave adolescence, a series of neurochemical changes make the brain increasingly less "plastic" and consequently less sensitive to environmental influences.

Text adapted from an article by Laurence STEINBERG. *The New York Times Sunday Review* (September 19, 2014)

**Després de llegir el text, responeu a les qüestions seguint les instruccions que es donen en cada cas. Cada qüestió val un punt. En les qüestions d'opció múltiple, es descomptaran 0,33 punts per cada resposta incorrecta; per les qüestions no contestades no hi haurà cap descompte. En la resta de qüestions, es descomptaran 0,05 punts per cada falta d'ortografia, de morfologia, de lèxic o de sintaxi. Si una falta es repeteix, només es descomptarà una vegada.**

**Después de leer el texto, responda a las cuestiones siguiendo las instrucciones que se dan en cada caso. Todas las cuestiones valen un punto. En las cuestiones de opción múltiple, se descontarán 0,33 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta; por las cuestiones no contestadas no habrá ningún descuento. En el resto de las cuestiones, se descontarán 0,05 puntos por cada falta de ortografía, de morfología, de léxico o de sintaxis. Si una falta se repite, solo se descontará una vez.**

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Choose the correct answer (1-7).

- In comparison with earlier generations, young people today
  - finish school earlier.
  - take longer to finish school.
  - have better job opportunities.
  - are not interested in obtaining jobs.
- The text states that many people aged 25 or younger
  - are students.
  - live independently from their parents.
  - have large families.
  - are actively looking for jobs.
- According to the author, society generally thinks that taking longer to finish school or establish financial independence
  - is impossible in today's market.
  - is only possible for rich people.
  - is positive.
  - is bad.
- Many people adopt an adult lifestyle at an older age than their parents did as a result of
  - the increased complexity of school programmes.
  - pressure from their friends.
  - the assistance they receive from the government.
  - social changes such as a difficult job market.

5. According to the text, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a) Schools will be able to increase the number of students if adolescence is longer.
  - b) People will be able to start families at an earlier age if adolescence is longer.
  - c) People are able to learn more, especially about social interaction, if adolescence is longer.
  - d) The number of jobs will increase if adolescence is longer.
6. The author claims that because of changes in our brain, as we grow older we are
- a) more able to adapt to our environment.
  - b) less able to adapt to our environment.
  - c) more likely to receive assistance from our parents.
  - d) less interested in our jobs.
7. Which of the following verbs is the best substitute for the word *reveal* in the phrase “Studies *reveal* adolescence to be a period of increased ‘plasticity’”?
- a) Acquire.
  - b) Learn.
  - c) Prolong.
  - d) Show.

**Rewrite the sentence as indicated.**

8. Change the clause “the brain is highly influenced by experience” from the passive voice to the active voice.

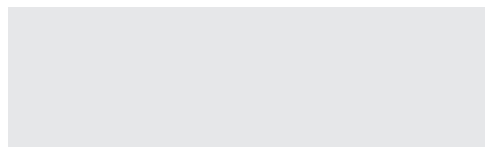
**Please answer the following questions in English. (Please do not copy text but rather answer in your own words; your answer should be between 40 and 60 words in length.)**

9. What are some of the findings that show that young people today enter adulthood at an older age than their parents did? Please include at least three features.
10. Does the author of the article think that the demographic trend described is bad? Please defend your answer.

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



Etiqueta del corrector/a



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d'Estudis  
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