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|  | <b>Prueba de Acceso a la<br/>Universidad para mayores de 25 años</b><br><br><b>Convocatoria 2009</b> | <b>INGLÉS</b><br><br>Orden EDU/1924/2004 | <b>Texto para<br/>los alumnos</b><br><br><b>Nº de<br/>páginas: 2</b> |
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**Elija íntegramente una de las dos opciones**

**OPCIÓN A**

THE FIRST WORDS

Parents are often very proud of a child who is an early talker; however, there is little evidence that the timing of the first words corresponds to later intelligence: indeed, Albert Einstein did not start talking until age three or four.

While working to master the vocabulary around them, children often engage in semantic “overextension”: for instance, a child may overextend the meaning of the word “water” to include not just drinking water, but also juice, milk, and soda.

Children’s capacity for understanding words grows faster than their production ability. For example, around the age of one, children can typically understand about seventy different words, but only productively use about six. Sometime around the end of the second year, children’s productive vocabulary begins to develop rapidly; this is often known as the “vocabulary spurt”. During this period, children begin to add about two hundred words a month to their vocabularies!

At approximately two and a half years of age, children begin to produce phrases of three or more words, like: “Baby food all finished”. Their language at this stage has been described as “telegraphic speech” because, like the economic language used in telegraphs, it is direct and makes limited use of grammatical markers.

**QUESTIONS**

**1. Translate the following paragraph into Spanish (0-4 marks):**

*A child may overextend the meaning of the word “water” to include not just drinking water, but also juice, milk, and soda. Children’s capacity for understanding words grows faster than their production ability. For example, around the age of one, children can typically understand about seventy different words, but only productively use about six.*

**2. Read the text and, according to it, answer the questions. Use your own words. Answers will be assessed from 0 to 1 (3 as a whole).**


- a) Why are parents wrong in thinking that the timing of first words corresponds to later intelligence?
- b) What is the “vocabulary spurt”?
- c) Why is children’s language at two and a half years of age described as “telegraphic speech”?

**3. Find a synonym in the text for each of the words below. 0 to 0.25 each answer (1 as a whole).**

- a) proof                      b) comprise                      c) ability                      d) employed

**4. Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given. Answers will be assessed from 0 to 0.25 (2 as a whole).**

The first sound \_\_\_\_\_ (1) (make) by all infants \_\_\_\_\_ (2) (be) crying. All infants can do this immediately from birth; although crying may indicate distress, discomfort, boredom, or other emotions in the first month \_\_\_\_\_ (3) life, it is not an intentional attempt to communicate. From about the fourth to sixth month, infants engage in \_\_\_\_\_ (4) (babble), which \_\_\_\_\_ (5) (be) characterized \_\_\_\_\_ (6) consonant-vowel sounds such \_\_\_\_\_ (7) “ouw-ouw” or “ma-ma”. Babbling is innate and unconscious, but also interactive and social: Infants will often stop babbling in order to listen \_\_\_\_\_ (8) their interlocutor.

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### OPCIÓN B

#### ONLINE EDUCATION

More than 40 percent of children old enough to attend secondary school are not in the classroom, many because of violent conflict in their home countries. Another 800 million adults are illiterate. Efforts to reach these people have stumbled because of a lack of teachers, poor governance and declining foreign aid. Educators are coming to believe that the only hope of closing the literacy gap in developing countries lies in extending the reach of online education.

UNICEF is working with Roundbox Global, a U.S. software company, to refashion a program originally created to help an Ohio charter school work with teenage mothers and other at-risk students. The new version would allow students and teachers who have fled war zones to meet online and work together on homework and so forth in an online library.

Some established low-tech education programs are getting digital makeovers. India's Open Schools, one of the largest and oldest distance-learning programs in the world, is now distributing course materials online, adding flexibility and lowering costs.

The use of the Internet and other sorts of communication technology for education is likely to become the primary vehicle for education aid in a few years.

### QUESTIONS

**1. Translate the following paragraph into Spanish (0-4 marks):**

*More than 40 percent of children old enough to attend secondary school are not in the classroom, many because of violent conflict in their home countries. Another 800 million adults are illiterate. Efforts to reach these people have stumbled because of a lack of teachers, poor governance and declining foreign aid.*

**2. Read the text and, according to it, answer the questions. Use your own words. Answers will be assessed from 0 to 1 (3 as a whole).**

- a) Why have efforts to reach illiterate adults or children not attending secondary school been ineffective?
- b) How would the program refashioned by UNICEF and Roundbox Global help learning and teaching in war zones?
- c) What are the advantages found by India's Open Schools in distributing course materials online?

**3. Find a synonym in the text for each of the words below. 0 to 0.25 each answer (1 as a whole).**

- a) attempts                      b) redesign                      c) biggest                      d) types

**4. Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given. Answers will be assessed from 0 to 0.25 (2 as a whole).**

The new technologies are \_\_\_\_\_ (1) (change) the face of education with the development of *e-learning*. The term \_\_\_\_\_ (2) (cover) a wide range \_\_\_\_\_ (3) applications of these technologies, from the use of computers in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ (4) the entirely online distance education programmes that are beginning \_\_\_\_\_ (5) emerge. Virtual classes offer personalized monitoring, flexibility in the management of \_\_\_\_\_ (6) (learn) and greater autonomy in the acquisition of knowledge. \_\_\_\_\_ (7) a consequence, the Internet \_\_\_\_\_ (8) (have) become the foremost medium of self-instruction.