

	<p align="center"><b>Pruebas de Acceso a Enseñanzas Universitarias Oficiales de Grado Mayores 25 y 45 años Castilla y León</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>EXAMEN 2 páginas</b></p>
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**OPTION A**

**ARE OUR DREAMS TRYING TO TELL US SOMETHING OR SHOULD WE SLEEP ON IT?**

What are dreams for? It's one of those bottomless questions where the answer tells you mainly about the person doing the answering. Those who consider themselves to be scientific will say they're meaningless nonsense or, at best, some kind of boring but essential process for consolidating the memories of the day. Those who think of themselves as spiritual will insist they're messages from beyond.

If dreams are random brain-firings, why do they have coherent narratives? And if they're just a boring new version of everyday events, why are they so often wildly inventive or absurd? As James Hollis, a Jungian psychotherapist for whom dreams are far from meaningless, writes: "Who would make this stuff up?" Night after night, you go to bed and elaborately crazy stories plant themselves in your mind through no choice of your own! Don't tell me something intriguing isn't going on!

Dreams are hard to study in the lab, for the obvious reason that only you experience your own. As the philosopher Daniel Dennett points out, you can't even be certain you experience them, at least in the way you imagine. You remember them when you wake, but how do you know that memory wasn't inserted into your mind at the moment of waking?

**QUESTIONS**

**1. Translate the following paragraph into Spanish (4 points).**

Dreams are hard to study in the lab, for the obvious reason that only you experience your own. As the philosopher Daniel Dennett points out, you can't even be certain you experience them, at least in the way you imagine. You remember them when you wake, but how do you know that memory wasn't inserted into your mind at the moment of waking?

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

- a) What are the two main views on what dreams are for?
- b) What does James Hollis think about dreams?

**3. Complete the following sentences. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word and use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given. Answers will be assessed from 0 to 0.5 each (4 points as a whole).**

Yet, recent work done \_\_\_\_\_ (1) researchers \_\_\_\_\_ (2. include) Matthew Walker, author of the new book *Why We Sleep*, strongly suggests dreams \_\_\_\_\_ (3. be) a kind \_\_\_\_\_ (4) "overnight therapy": in REM sleep, we get \_\_\_\_\_ (5) reprocess very emotional experiences. In experiments carried out in the past, people exposed to emotional images \_\_\_\_\_ (6. react) much \_\_\_\_\_ (7) calmly to seeing them again after a good night's dreaming. Neither dreamless sleep \_\_\_\_\_ (8) the mere passage of time duplicated that effect.

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**OPTION B**

**RELATIONSHIPS THAT START ONLINE**

Telling people you and your partner met online can seem kind of boring. Wouldn't you prefer to be able to share a story about how you were both reading the same unknown French novel on the New York City subway? Or how you had been best friends since kindergarten and then one day something just clicked?

But if couples who connected through online dating services choose to tie the knot, they'll probably have a healthier marriage than couples who met offline. There's a growing body of research to support this idea. Some studies have found relationships that begin online tend to have an advantage over those that began offline. People who met their spouse online said their marriage was more satisfying than those who met their spouse offline. Also, marriages that began online were less likely to end in separation or divorce. Another study found that couples who met online made a quicker transition to marriage than couples who met offline.

None of this research proves that online dating causes couples to have a stronger relationship. It's possible — and more likely — that there's some self-selection going on. That is, people who sign up for dating services may be more interested in a relationship, and even marriage, than say, people at a bar who aren't specifically there to meet a serious partner.

**QUESTIONS**

**1. Translate the following paragraph into Spanish (4 points).**

Telling people you and your partner met online can seem kind of boring. Wouldn't you prefer to be able to share a story about how you were both reading the same unknown French novel on the New York City subway? Or how you had been best friends since kindergarten and then one day something just clicked?

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

- a) What has research proved about relationships that began online compared to those that began in real life?
- b) What kind of people use online dating services?

**3. Complete the following sentences. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word and use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given. Answers will be assessed from 0 to 0.5 each (4 points as a whole).**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1) more people you're exposed to, the \_\_\_\_\_ (2) likely you are to find someone you're compatible \_\_\_\_\_ (3). The conclusion here isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (4) online dating is a panacea for your romantic troubles. But as online dating \_\_\_\_\_ (5. become) more frequent — right now it \_\_\_\_\_ (6. be) the second \_\_\_\_\_ (7) common way for heterosexual American couples to meet and the most common way for homosexual American couples to meet — it could have a meaningful impact on the divorce rate, and on general \_\_\_\_\_ (8. happy).