 <b>Región de Murcia</b> Consejería de Educación, Formación y Empleo  Dirección General de Formación Profesional y Educación de Personas Adultas	<b>PRUEBA DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR FP</b>
	<b>PARTE COMÚN: LENGUA EXTRANJERA INGLÉS</b>  <b>CONVOCATORIA 2013</b>

<b>DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE:</b>	<b>CALIFICACIÓN EJERCICIO 2</b>
<b>Apellidos:</b> .....	
<b>Nombre:</b> .....	

<b>EJERCICIO 2 PARTE COMÚN: LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS.</b> <b>Duración 1 hora</b>
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## Heavy Street

Do you have nice neighbours? Perhaps you never speak to them or worse still you **argue** (1) with them regularly. You might think that your relationship with your neighbours was a question of personalities but new research suggests otherwise. Much of what happens between people living on the same street is directly influenced by the traffic that passes in front of their doors.

The study, based on interviews with the residents of three different streets in a city in the UK, found that individuals who live with a high level of traffic are far more **likely** (2) to be socially disconnected than people who live in quiet streets. The **researcher** (3), Joshua Hart, called the three streets Heavy Street, Medium Street and Light Street according to their respective traffic flows and asked their residents about their social contacts and their habits.

People living on Light Street considered themselves to have, **on average** (4), five times as many friends when compared to people living on Heavy Street, whose residents had very few friends on the other side of the road and hardly ever crossed over. Hart also found that people adapted to the noisier, dirtier environment on Heavy Street by living more in the back rooms of their houses and not opening their front windows. They were less likely to care for their street as well. "The whole street needs knocking **down** (5) and rebuilding" was one comment.

On Light Street it was different. Very few people felt the need for a wall or fence in their front garden, most people opened their windows and there were three times more meeting places when compared to Heavy Street. More than 50% of Light Street said they felt "at home" in other resident's houses.


"The primary influence on social deterioration is the external effect of traffic, not any possible personality differences among the residents of the three streets," Hart concluded.

### QUESTIONS

1. **Choose one of the words or expressions listed below and relate it to the corresponding word or expression in the column (as numbered in the text), e.g. "argue and ...." (1 mark)**

demolish      dispute      probable      generally      investigator

- **argue** (1) and...
- **likely** (2) and...
- **researcher** (3) and...
- **on average** (4) and...
- **knock down** (5) and...

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**2.1 Choose the best option. (1 mark)**

- a) Everybody likes living on Heavy Street.
- b) People who live on quiet streets have fewer friends.
- c) Joshua Hart asked the residents about their cars and their personalities.
- d) Residents on Heavy Street adapt to the dirt by keeping their windows closed.

**2.2 Choose the best option. (1 mark)**


- a) On Light Street there are nearly no walls or fences because cars have knocked them down.
- b) On Light Street there are few walls or fences because people are friendlier.
- c) On Light Street there are hardly any walls or fences because of the heavy traffic.
- d) On Light Street there are few walls or fences because people are scared of thieves.

**3. Complete the following sentences, using information from the text. It is important that phrases from the text are not reproduced literally unless this is unavoidable: (2 marks)**

- a) People adapt to noisy habitats...
  
- b) Heavy traffic ...
  
- c) Quiet streets...
  
- d) Walls or fences...

**4. Complete with one or more adequate words, using information from the text. It is important that phrases from the text are not reproduced literally. (2 marks)**

In Britain \_\_\_\_\_(a) do not usually live in blocks of flats. They tend to live in streets formed by rows of \_\_\_\_\_(b) which are almost identical to the ones next to them. With a garden at the \_\_\_\_\_(c), when the street is quiet, people enjoy spending some time outside, especially when the weather is \_\_\_\_\_(d). That helps making good relationships with \_\_\_\_\_(e). However, when there is a lot of traffic in the street, people tend to \_\_\_\_\_(f) more time to the rooms at the back of their houses. This, unfortunately, is bad for relationships among people living in the same street.

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**5. In your opinion, does the place where we live have an effect on our social relationships? Is it the same to live in a block of flats, in a quiet street or in a very busy street? You are expected to draw information from the text, but please use your own words. (25-50 words). (3 marks)**

**Criterios de evaluación**

Se valorará la comprensión y la expresión escrita, así como el caudal léxico utilizado. Dominio de la capacidad específica objeto de esta prueba.

**Criterios de calificación**

La calificación de cada cuestión planteada viene expresada en el enunciado de la misma. Si la cuestión dispone de varios apartados se repartirá equitativamente la puntuación máxima asignada a la misma.