

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LOS CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR
Convocatoria de 15 de junio de 2023 (Resolución de 10 de febrero de 2023)

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACIÓN
Apellidos:	
Nombre: D.N.I.:	

GRADO SUPERIOR – PARTE COMÚN
LENGUA EXTRANJERA-INGLÉS

Mantenga su **DNI en lugar visible** durante la realización de la prueba.
Lea detenidamente los **enunciados** de las cuestiones.
Cuide la presentación (orden, claridad y limpieza). **Destaque las soluciones.**
Duración de la prueba: 1 HORA

CAR FUMES

Breathing in air pollution could change our brain. A new study shows that car fumes can change how our brain is linked – how parts of the brain connect with other parts. The research is from the University of British Columbia in Canada. Researchers found that car fumes can change our brain's connectivity in just two hours. A researcher, Professor Chris Carlsten, was surprised at what he found. He said: "For many decades, scientists thought the brain could protect itself from the harmful effects of air pollution." He added: "This study, which is the first of its kind in the world, provides fresh evidence supporting a connection between air pollution and thinking."

The traffic pollution study was on 25 healthy adults. The researchers asked the adults to breathe in car fumes in a laboratory. The research team took brain scans of the adults for two hours. The scans showed that networks in the brain that we use for thinking and remembering changed. There were fewer connections between the networks. Another professor said: "It's concerning to see traffic pollution interrupting these networks." The researchers said they needed more research to see how car fumes change our brain. They also advised people not to leave their car windows open when in traffic. The brains of the 25 people returned to normal after they breathed clean air.

To breathe: respirar

Adapted from <https://breakingnewsenglish.com>

Question 1 (2 points): Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE and write down the part of the text which justifies your answer.

1. The research is from a university in Colombia. **T / F**
2. There have been several studies like this one all over the world. **T / F**
3. Researchers scanned the brains of the participants for two hours. **T / F**
4. There was a permanent damage in the brains of the people who breathed car fumes. **T / F**

Question 2 (2 points): Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Why were the results of the research surprising?
2. What did researchers advise people to do?

Question 3 (1.5 points): Find the words in the text that mean the same as the following.

1. Damaging, dangerous (paragraph 1)
2. Gives (paragraph 1)
3. Worrying (paragraph 2)

Question 4 (1.5 points): Complete these sentences with the correct structure.

1. The research _____ carried out in a laboratory. (passive voice)
2. The people _____ took part in the study did not have any important illnesses. (relative clause)
3. If we reduce air pollution, we _____ be healthier. (conditional sentence)

Question 5 (3 points): Write a short essay (about 100 words) on ONE of the following topics.

1. Advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city.
2. What can we do to look after the environment? Give your own opinion.