DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE

| Apellidos: ___________________________________________ | CALIFICACIÓN |
|______________________________|______________________________|
| Nombre: _____________________ DNI: __________________   | APTO           |
|______________________________|______________________________|
| I.E.S. ___________________________ | NO APTO         |

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR
Convocatoria de 23 de junio de 2005 (Orden de 18 de febrero de 2005, BOA de 05/03/2005)

PARTE GENERAL: EJERCICIO DE LENGUA EXTRANJERA. INGLÉS

What advice can I give my teenager about smoking?

Advice to teenagers who smoke about the benefits of giving up smoking is best directed at immediate unpleasant consequences like smelly breath and stained nails rather than a warning about what may happen in 20 or 30 years, information they often knew when they started smoking.

Addiction to smoking is both physical and psychological. Many smokers find it difficult to stop smoking and do not succeed. They get physically addicted to the nicotine in the cigarette, which causes real withdrawal symptoms if you cut down or quit. Psychological addiction occurs because smoking becomes a habit. It may help to address the root cause of smoking, such as boredom or insecurity. Encourage the teenager to take up sports, for example and to carry out another activity when they feel the need to have a cigarette.

Measures in schools aimed at smoking prevention have not been entirely successful. In one study after a school education programme, knowledge about smoking rose but numbers did not change. It was suggested that more comprehensive measures such as effective legislation to control the sale of cigarettes and a banning of all cigarette advertising that is aimed at young people was needed. These measures have been found to be effective in Australia.

It would also help if the legislation that does exits was enforced. Prosecutions for sale of tobacco to minors are virtually unheard of in Ireland. Perhaps when the newsagent who sells cigarettes to children is viewed in the same way as the drug dealer on the street corner, we might see a change in the prevalence of childhood and teenage smoking.

It has been predicted that adolescent smoking will fall considerably in the next 10 years as it becomes unfashionable to smoke. Teenagers are becoming increasingly "green" conscious and this as a potent part of peer pressure will probably be more effective than any anti-smoking messages adults may deliver.

*withdrawal: retiring, unsociable. (from Irish health.com)
Questions:

1. Say whether the following statements are True or False, quoting evidence from the text to support your answers. (3 points)
   1. Many smokers give up smoking without effort.
   2. Teenagers are usually advised about the possible consequences of smoking in the long term.
   3. Current legislation about tobacco selling isn’t helpful enough to change teenage smoking.

2. Answer the following questions about the text in your own words. (2 points)
   1. Which are the real reasons of smoking, according to the text?
   2. What can be done to encourage teenagers so that they don’t smoke?

3. Complete the following sentences. The meaning of the sentence must then be the same as that of the one above. (2 points, 0.5 each)
   1. Addition to smoking is both physical and psychological.
      Smoking is not ____________________________
   2. Teenage “green” consciousness will probably be more effective than any antismoking message.
      Perhaps ________________________________
   3. It has been predicted that adolescent smoking will fall in 10 years.
      Adolescent smoking ________________________
   4. “School measures to prevent students from smoking haven’t been successful.” He said
      He said that ________________________________

4. Write a composition (80-120 words) on the topic: “childhood and teenage smoking, reasons and health effects”. (3 points)