



Proves d'Accés a la Universitat per a més grans de 25 anys

Convocatòria 2013

Llengua estrangera

Anglès

Sèrie 2

Fase general

Qüestions
d'elecció múltiple

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Suma parcial

Suma
de notes
parcials

8

9

10

Total

La suma parcial de les qüestions d'elecció múltiple no pot ser inferior a 0 punts.



Qualificació

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



UAB

Universitat Autònoma
de Barcelona



upf. Universitat
Pompeu Fabra
Barcelona



VACCINATING KIDS IS THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT EVERYONE FROM THE FLU

Influenza has been called “the last great plague of humankind” because it still poses a serious health threat to the world. Because influenza viruses are found in birds and many mammals, it will not be possible, as it was for **smallpox**, to eliminate them completely. We can only control influenza through adequate immunization programmes.

In the past, public health officials have concentrated on immunizing the elderly, who are at greatest risk for severe illness and death from influenza. Yet the most effective way to protect the elderly, and everybody else, is to aim protection programmes at children. One recent study suggests that immunizing 70 % of school children may protect an entire community from **flu**.

Perhaps the best example of the effectiveness of childhood **vaccination** comes from Japan. Some years ago, the Japanese government made vaccination against influenza mandatory for all children during ten years. Excess deaths and pneumonia, a common complication of the flu, fell by half. Once the programme ended, however, immunization rates fell and death rates rose dramatically.

Flu vaccinations in schools would require a big conceptual change in immunization strategies, involving schools, communities, paediatricians and health departments. Who will lead this effort? At a time when public health services are being cut back, the answer is not obvious.

Text adapted from an article by Kathleen A. RYAN. *Scientific American* (October 2, 2012)

flu: *influenza*

smallpox: *verola / viruela*

vaccinate: *vaccinar / vacunar*

Després de llegir el text, contesteu les preguntes seguint les instruccions que es donen en cada cas. Cada pregunta val un punt. En les qüestions d'elecció múltiple, es descomptaran 0,33 punts per error; en la resta, es descomptaran 0,05 punts per cada falta d'ortografia, de morfologia, de lèxic o de sintaxi. Si una falta es repeteix, només es descomptarà una vegada.

Después de leer el texto, conteste las preguntas siguiendo las instrucciones que se dan en cada caso. Todas las preguntas valen un punto. En las cuestiones de elección múltiple, se descontarán 0,33 puntos por error; en el resto, se descontarán 0,05 puntos por cada falta de ortografía, de morfología, de léxico o de sintaxis. Si una falta se repite, solo se descontará una vez.

Choose the correct answer (1-7).

1. According to the article, influenza is
 - a) a major health threat to people.
 - b) a large problem for birds and mammals.
 - c) only a small problem in Japan.
 - d) a single virus.
2. According to the author, we will not be able to eliminate influenza viruses completely because they
 - a) only affect people.
 - b) are found mostly in schools and hospitals.
 - c) live for only a short time.
 - d) live in many birds and mammals.
3. Which group is at most risk for serious illness, or even death, from the flu?
 - a) Birds and mammals.
 - b) Old people.
 - c) School children in Japan.
 - d) Paediatricians who treat infected children.

4. Public health programmes dealing with influenza have focused their attention on
 - a) treating patients with pneumonia.
 - b) immunizing at least 70 % of school children.
 - c) providing vaccinations to the elderly.
 - d) entire communities in high risk areas.

5. A programme that proved effective in lowering deaths due to influenza was
 - a) proposed in the United States.
 - b) used in 70 % of schools.
 - c) put into practice in Japan.
 - d) not successful.

6. What happened after the ten-year programme vaccinating children in Japan ended?
 - a) The number of deaths related to influenza increased.
 - b) The number of deaths related to influenza decreased.
 - c) Researchers found that the programme had no effect on people and was therefore suspended.
 - d) Influenza became very rare in Japan.

7. Which of the following expressions can replace the word *yet* in the sentence “*Yet* the most effective way to protect the elderly, and everybody else, is to aim protection programmes at children”? Make sure that the new sentence has the same meaning as the original.
 - a) Always.
 - b) However.
 - c) In addition.
 - d) While.

Rewrite the sentence as indicated.

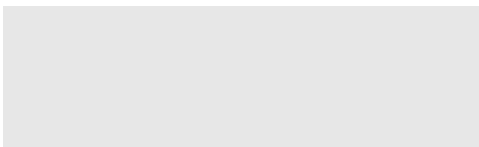
8. Change the sentence “We can only control influenza through adequate immunization programmes” from the active voice to the passive voice.
Influenza _____.

Please answer the following questions in English. (Please do not copy text but rather answer in your own words, your answer should be between forty and sixty words in length.)

9. What do most public health programmes currently do in relation to influenza? Is this approach the most effective possible?

10. Why is the author pessimistic about changing current immunization strategies at this point in time?

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



Etiqueta del corrector/a

