

Prueba de comprensión lectora

Hojas de preguntas

Fecha:

Nombre completo:

DNI o Pasaporte:

Código:

Instrucciones para el candidato

1. Rellene el formulario que figura arriba, así como en el encabezamiento de la hoja de respuestas.
2. En la hoja de respuestas, use bolígrafo azul o negro, nunca lápiz.
3. Escriba todas sus respuestas, en las “hojas de respuestas” facilitadas. Si comete un error, tache aquello que no quiera que sea calificado (**example**).

READING TASK 1.

Read this article and fill the blank spaces in the questions (one to ten) with no more than ten words. Do not forget to write your answers onto the answer sheet.

WhatsApp for children and teenagers? Is it safe?

In Spain, 70% of children between 11 and 14 years old use WhatsApp on a regular basis, either on their own mobile phones or on their parents' devices. This is one of the conclusions drawn from a recent study carried out by Child-Protect Safety Centre in 2013. But, do these children or their parents know what this app does with their personal information?

In Spain there are 20 million WhatsApp users, and in the whole world the number of WhatsApp customers amounts to over 300 million; they use it several times a day to send messages, photographs, videos and voice recordings. According to the information provided by the platform itself, each user checks or looks at his/her WhatsApp 150 times a day. One of the main reasons why children and teenagers ask their parents for a mobile phone is precisely to be able to use this instant messaging system. In Spanish, the new verb “wasapear” (to whatsapp) has become a synonym of the verb “to talk”, and nearly all teenagers use it.

But WhatsApp has gone far beyond being a simple messaging system. It has become a true social network, as its millions of users have turned it into a social network. Teenagers set up groups, add new friends and exchange messages, links, photographs, videos and voice files. Many find it hard to turn their mobile phone off at night, waiting to see if they receive a very last whatsapp message. And one of their first actions when they get up in the morning is switching their smartphone on and checking whether they have any new messages. 65% of children between 11 and 14 years of age participate in WhatsApp groups.

The fact that minors use a mobile application to keep in touch with their friends, to share messages or images, or even to have fun, is not harmful by itself. Of course this tool may also be used to harass, threaten, disseminate lies and pictures without consent, etc. And it is also true that it is very often used to text with sexual content, as well as to disseminate pictures minors should never take of themselves. But this is not the tool's fault, it is linked to how some people use it, as is the case of the Internet.

Nevertheless, and that is the reason why I write this article, we must consider the following question: What happens to all those messages, with a more or less private content, that children exchange? What happens to the photographs they take and send to each other? Does anyone have access to them? The truth is we do not know the answer to these questions... One of the main issues about WhatsApp's security is precisely that people do not know whether the company keeps copies of the information sent, where it is stored and the level of security applied to that information.

Have you – or the children – read the most recent terms of use all users must accept to continue using WhatsApp?

Here are some of the things we authorise WhatsApp to do. WhatsApp may:

- System tools: The application may modify the system settings. The application may collect information about tasks that are being executed.
- Personal information: The application may modify the contact details (addresses) stored in your device. The application may read all the contact details stored in your device.
- Services with a cost: The application may send text messages (SMS). The application may make phone calls without your intervention.

Aren't these conditions markedly abusive? But we must consider here an additional issue: according to Spanish law, a minor under 14 may not authorize anyone to obtain his/her personal data. Nor may s/he authorize anyone to obtain photographs of him/herself. This may only be done if the parents have previously given their consent. This means that authorisations given by children under 14 are not valid...

Apart from this, the Office of the Privacy Commissioner from Canada (OPC) and the Dutch Data Protection Authority pointed out, in a common report they published last January, that this application violates privacy laws, as users are forced to grant access to all the telephone numbers they keep in their list of contacts, including both WhatsApp users and non users.

Conclusion: It is very difficult for minors who already use smartphones to stop using an app that allows them to communicate in such a simple, immediate and almost free manner. This is why it is important to explain these things to them and to warn them about the privacy status of their conversations and of the images they send using WhatsApp. In fact, if they wish to use WhatsApp, both adults and minors should behave as if their conversations were public. They should behave as if their pictures were going to be seen by people they do not even know, as if the information they put into the application was going to come out of the private sphere. They must avoid reproducing and sending certain types of data. They must also be careful with the pictures they send. Furthermore, both adults and minors should bear in mind that they have authorized someone they don't know to have access to their list of contacts, their messages, the photographs they send, etc.

Q.1	Seven in teenagers often use WhatsApp.
Q.2	According to the survey, this app is every day more than 150 times by its users.
Q.3	In Spain, almost use WhatsApp.
Q.4	About 70% of teenagers take part in
Q.5	If there's any worrying aspect of WhatsApp it is not in the design, but.....
Q.6	The writer isn't sure if access to the photographs or messages WhatsApp users send each other.
Q.7	Phone calls by the app without your involvement.
Q.8	The writer thinks the app's conditions are highly
Q.9	WhatsApp users to provide all the telephone numbers they have in their list of contacts.
Q.10	Teenagers must learn to with the privacy status of their conversations.

READING TASK 2.

Read the article. Then complete the sentences by choosing the correct answer (11 - 20). Cross the correct answers on the answer sheet.

Brazil puts the arts in the pockets of the poor with new cultural coupon scheme

Like millions of other São Paulo residents, Telma Rodrigues spends a large part of her day going to and from work. She hates going to work by bus, and not just because public transport is packed, slow and inefficient. She finds it boring.

Now there's light at the end of the tunnel. As of last month, the Brazilian government is giving people such as Telma Rodrigues a "cultural coupon" worth \$20 a month – enough, the 26-year-old said, to buy a book to cheer up her daily ride.

The money, loaded onto a magnetic card, is designated for cultural activities– though that could include dance lessons and visits to the circus, in addition to books and movie tickets. In a country still battling high levels of poverty, the initiative has won full approval. But it has still provoked questions. Is it the state's job to fund culture? How will poor Brazilians use the money? How do you, or even should you, convince people their money will be better spent on Jules Verne rather than Justin Bieber?

"What we'd really like is that they try new things," culture minister Marta Suplicy said in a telephone interview. "We want people to go to the theatre they wanted to go to, to watch the film they wanted to watch, to buy the book they wanted to read."

Although it has made significant advances in recent years, the South American nation is still relatively isolated and many of the poorest Brazilians are unsophisticated in their tastes. They pick up an average of just four books a year, including textbooks, and finish only two of them, a study published last year by the São Paulo state government showed. Almost all of Brazil's 5,570 municipalities have a local library, but only one in four has a bookshop, theatre or museum, and only one in nine boasts a cinema, according to government statistics.

"This is innovative and cool, and no one on the world is doing anything like it," Marta Suplicy said. "My hope is that it will be revolutionary for culture here. It provides an opportunity for people who never had it and, at the same time, has an impact on cultural production."

Marta Suplicy pointed out the majority of the money flowing through the Vale Cultura will stay in Brazil and give vital local support. She also stressed, however, that people need time to develop their tastes. "The point is social inclusion," she said. "But I am under no illusions that it will happen quickly. It is a big challenge, and it is going to take time." What the Vale Cultura could do is have an immediate impact on democratising access to culture.

Most people acknowledge that the majority of the money will probably go on what might charitably be described as low culture – self-help books, concert DVDs.... The culture minister thinks people will gradually become more demanding but the first step is getting people involved.

A Brazilian citizen said "it is well-known that Rap is considered part of the culture in the US, but 30 years ago they were trying to ban it," he said. "It's stupid to think the money will be spent homogeneously. There's no better and more democratic way than to put the money in the hands of the people to spend it as they want."

Q.11	Millions of people who live in Sao Paulo... A. hate going to work by public transport. B. think that going to work by bus is boring. C. use up a lot of time on their way to and from work. D. think that the only problem is that public transport is always crowded.
Q.12	When Telma heard about the coupon she probably felt... A. that going to work was not going to be so tedious. B. that going to work was not going to be so cheerful. C. that going to work was going to be more monotonous. D. that going to work was going to be less joyful.
Q.13	The coupon the Brazilian government is giving... A. will help many people to pay for their public transport tickets. B. will be used to improve the efficiency of Brazilian public transport. C. must be spent on something cultural while they are on a public bus. D. must be used on any enriching activity.
Q.14	In Brazil... A. everybody thinks that this money should be used to help poor people to survive. B. most people think that this coupon is a good idea. C. everybody agrees that the state's job is to fund culture. D. most people have the same cultural likes.
Q.15	The culture Minister Marta Suplicy, said that the government just wants... A. people to only go to the cinema or to the theatre. B. people to read good literature. C. people to do any type of cultural activity they are interested in. D. people to enjoy well-known plays and films.
Q.16	Generally speaking, in Brazil, ... A. poor people never try to read more than two books a year. B. poor people read four books a year. C. poor people always pick up four books but only read two. D. poor people read less than four books a year

Q.17	Marta Suplicy... A. feels proud of the cultural measure they have started. B. feels hopeful about the impact this measure will have in the world. C. is totally convinced this measure will be revolutionary in Brazil. D. knows that in Brazil everybody has always had the same opportunities.
Q.18	The culture minister... A. knows that they need time to get this money to stay in Brazil B. does not feel certain that people will finally change their tastes. C. has decided to oblige people to develop their tastes. They only need time. D. is sure the development of people's tastes will not happen straightaway.
Q.19	In Brazil... A. hardly anyone thinks the money will be spent on "high" culture. B. most people think everybody will spend this money on products such as concert Cds. C. everyone thinks this money will be used to buy "high" culture products. D. everybody is convinced the money will be used for "low" culture products.
Q.20	The article concludes that... A. as it is people's decision on how to use the money, they will probably buy Rap music. B. it is up to Brazilians to decide what to spend that money on. C. "low" culture, like Rap, should be prohibited in Brazil too. D. the money should be spent homogenously.

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Hojas de respuesta

Fecha:
Nombre completo:
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READING TASK 1.

Q.1	
Q.2	
Q.3	
Q.4	
Q.5	
Q.6	
Q.7	
Q.8	
Q.9	
Q.10	

READING TASK 2.**Cross out the correct answer****Example:**

Q.0	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.11	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.12	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.13	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.14	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.15	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.16	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.17	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.18	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.19	A
	B
	C
	D

Q.20	A
	B
	C
	D