



**GOBIERNO DE LA CIUDAD DE BUENOS AIRES  
INSTITUTO DE ENSEÑANZA SUPERIOR EN LENGUAS VIVAS  
“JUAN RAMON FERNANDEZ”**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**Examen de admisión a Quinto Año 2019**

**1. READING.** (            / 12)

Read the article by Australian journalist Susan Maushart about “The Experiment”, a six-month period during which she and her teenage children stopped using most of their electronic media. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

**Digital detox: Why I pulled the plug on my family**

There were lots of reasons why we pulled the plug on our electronic media...or, I should say, why I did, because my children would rather have volunteered to go without food, water or hair products. At ages 14, 15, and 18, my daughters Sussy and Annie and my son Bill don't use media. They inhabit media. And they do so exactly as fish inhabit a pond. Gracefully and without consciousness or curiosity as to how they got there. They don't remember a time before email, or instant messaging, or Google.

When my children laugh, they don't say “ha ha”. They say “LOL”. They download movies and TV shows and when I remind them piracy is a crime, they look at one another and go “LOL”. These are children who shrug indifferently when they lose their iPods, with all 5000 tunes plus videos clips, feature films, and “TV” shows (like, who watches TV on a television anymore?). “There's plenty more where that came from,” their attitude says. And the most infuriating thing of all? They're right. The digital content that powers their world can never truly be destroyed.

As a social scientist, journalist, and mother, I've always been an enthusiastic user of information technology. But I was also beginning to have doubts about the power of media to improve our lives - let alone to make them “easier”. I'd noticed that the more we seemed to communicate as individuals, the less we seemed to function together as a family. And on a broader scale, that the more facts we have at our fingertips, the less we seem to know. That the “convenience” of messaging media (email, SMS, IM) consumes even larger amounts of our time. That as a culture we are practically swimming in entertainment, yet remain more depressed than any other people who have ever lived.

Our children's self-imposed exile from the information age changed our lives infinitely for the better. I watched as my children became more focused, logical thinkers. I watched as their attention span increased, allowing them to read for hours at a time; to hold longer and more complex conversations with adults and among themselves; to improve their capacity to think beyond the present moment. They probably did not do more homework during The Experiment than they had done before, but they all completed it far more efficiently and far more quickly.

The older children took the opportunity to go out more - shopping, visiting or clubbing in Annie's case, and hanging out at the pool or playing saxophone in somebody's garage in Bill's. The Experiment forced us to notice food more. Before, eating had been a side dish. Now it was the main course, or at least one of them. Our approach to cooking changed too, especially for the girls. They had started out as reasonably competent cooks, but by the end of The Experiment they were capable of turning out entirely meals with ease.

The Experiment also confirmed my strong suspicion that media had been robbing Sussy of sleep for years. She'd been our family's militant multitasker, and the one who had been attracted by a digital lifestyle at the youngest age. Unplugged, the changes to her sleep patterns, energy levels, and mood were correspondingly dramatic. The evidence strongly suggests she is not an isolated case. One study found that children who spend more time online also drink more caffeinated beverages, with a resulting effect on their prospect of sleeping well. “Subjects who slept the least also multi-tasked the most,” the authors concluded.

No amount of talking to Annie, Sussy and Bill could ever have persuaded them of the extent of their media dependence as eloquently as even a week without information technology. But by six months, the time had come to return to what our culture (rightly or wrongly) has decided is “normal”.

1-The writer says her children “inhabit media...as fish inhabit a pond” to show that...

- A they have little in the outside world.
- B electronic media are a natural part of their lives.
- C electronic media have made them less intelligent
- D their memory has been affected by using electronic media.

2-How has the writer described her children’s reaction to losing their iPods?

- A tearful
- B amused
- C indignant
- D unconcerned

3-What does the writer say about information technology in paragraph 3?

- A It has created a number of contradictions.
- B It is the main cause of depression today.
- C It is an unreliable source of information
- D It has helped to simplify our lives.

4-The writer says that the period without electronic media enabled her children...

- A to get to know a wide range of people
- B to pay more attention to news events.
- C to concentrate for longer periods at a time.
- D to devote more time to doing their homework.

5-In what way did her family’s relationship with food change?

- A They ate larger portions of everything.
- B They attached more importance to it.
- C They all took turns to cook meals.
- D They prepared healthier dishes.

6-What does the writer mean by “she is not an isolated case”?

- A Sussy sleeps better when she shares her bedroom.
- B No one in Sussy’s family sleeps very well at night.
- C Sussy prefers using media in the company of other children.
- D Other children who use media suffer in the same way as Sussy.

## 2. WORD FORMATION ( /10)

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the gap in the same line. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

### The risk of new technology

Sometimes a new invention, or the introduction of a new piece of technology fails to make the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ on our lives that people thought it would. Home 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is one area where there is a constant stream of new 3 \_\_\_\_\_, only a few of which will become universally 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and a part of our everyday lives. This is a cause of great 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to designers and manufacturers who invest large sums of money in the research and 6 \_\_\_\_\_ of new technologies. For example, in the period 7 \_\_\_\_\_ after digital television systems first went on 8 \_\_\_\_\_ relatively few people bought them. Many people were quite 9 \_\_\_\_\_ with their existing television 10 \_\_\_\_\_, but it was also because the new systems were so expensive.

IMPRESS  
ENTERTAIN  
PRODUCE  
SUCCESS  
ANXIOUS  
  
DEVELOP  
IMMEDIATE  
SELL  
SATISFY  
RECEIVE

## 3. OPEN CLOZE ( /15)

Complete this text using a suitable word in each blank.

### DEVELOPMENTS

In the last twenty years, this country has 1. \_\_\_\_\_ great technological progress, culminating in 2. \_\_\_\_\_ entering the space age earlier this year with the launch 3. \_\_\_\_\_ our first telecommunications satellite. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ a health standpoint, there has been a major modernisation programme in public hospitals. This 5. \_\_\_\_\_ involved the purchase of the latest scanning and diagnostic equipment, as 6. \_\_\_\_\_ as the refurbishment of major operating theatres 7. \_\_\_\_\_ state-of-the-art surgical equipment. As 8. \_\_\_\_\_ as the infrastructure of the country is 9. \_\_\_\_\_, several major projects are 10. \_\_\_\_\_ progress., including the construction of three major motorways, a hydroelectric power station and a new international airport. All of these works are 11. \_\_\_\_\_ carried out using the latest technology. 12. \_\_\_\_\_ to the increasing use of computer technology, the future of our country looks very bright 13. \_\_\_\_\_. It is anticipated that, in the very near future, 14. \_\_\_\_\_ government offices will be computerised and networked 15. \_\_\_\_\_ central mainframe computers in the capital.

## 4. KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS ( /20)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words, including the word given.

1-More than 85% of us prefer Apple phones.

**majority**

The \_\_\_\_\_ Apple phones.

2- I'm sure he didn't participate in the e-conference as there was no internet connection where he was!  
**participated**

He \_\_\_\_\_ in the e-conference as there was no internet connection where he was!

3-She regrets not taking advantage of the Cyber Monday offers!

**wishes**

She \_\_\_\_\_ advantage of the Cyber Monday offers.!

4- I took my mobile to the mountains, but it was not necessary as there was no connection.

**taken**

I \_\_\_\_\_ my mobile to the mountains as there was no connection.

5-"I forgot to bring the GPS," Peter explained.

**admitted**

Peter \_\_\_\_\_ to bring the GPS.

6- "Take advantage of Cyber Monday!", he told me.

**suggested**

He \_\_\_\_\_ advantage of Cyber Monday.

7-We'd better leave now, the e-conference is about to start!!

**high**

It's \_\_\_\_\_, the e-conference is about to start!

8-It would have been better if you had bought the computer online.

**only**

If \_\_\_\_\_ the computer online.

9-If you lost your mobile, how would you feel?

**Suppose**

\_\_\_\_\_, how would you feel?

10-Please, don't ask me to do the shopping online again!

**rather**

I \_\_\_\_\_ ask me to do the shopping online again.

## 5. WRITING ( / 43)

Choose ONE of the following options below and write 200 - 250 words.

**A-** Your teacher has asked you to conduct a survey into: "Technology and its impact on everyday communication".

Write a **survey report** analysing the results.

Some possible sub-headings:

- Mobile phone applications
- E-mails
- Video conferences
- Posting letters
- Face to face communication

Account for your ideas, provide examples and express findings in percentages.

Use at least 5 linking words.

**B-** Write a **discursive composition**: "Mobile phones shouldn't be allowed at school"

Use:

**as far as...concerned / standpoint / despite / regarding / although**

Consider different viewpoints.