



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

Maig 2011

Llengua estrangera Anglès

Sèrie 3

Fase general

Suma
de notes
parcials

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Total



Qualificació

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a



UAB

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de Barcelona



RETURNING TO CLASSROOMS, AND TO SEVERE HEADACHES

For children around the country, September means back-to-school. For many it's also the return of headache season.

Doctors say frequent headaches and migraines are among the most common childhood health complaints, yet the problem gets surprisingly little attention from doctors. Many pediatricians and parents view migraines as an adult condition. Because many children complain of headaches more often during the school year than the summer, parents often think a child is exaggerating symptoms to get out of schoolwork.

Often the real issue, say doctors, is that changes in a child's sleep schedule, including getting up early for school and staying up late to study, as well as skipping breakfast, not drinking enough water, and weather changes can all trigger migraines when the school year starts.

Migraine is an inherited neurological condition characterized by severe headache pain. It's estimated that about 10 percent of young children and up to 28 percent of older teenagers suffer from migraines. Childhood migraine often doesn't have the same symptoms as adult migraine. For example, while adult migraines often last four hours or more, in a child, the duration of a migraine can be from 1-72 hours.

It is often difficult for parents to find the right help for their children. In the U.S., only about 20 centers focus on pediatric migraine.

Text adapted from an article by Tara PARKER-POPE. *The New York Times* (August 30, 2010)

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, sólo se descontará una vez.

Choose the correct answer (1-8).

1. The article states that there is an increase in childhood headaches
 - a) in the summer.
 - b) in September.
 - c) while participating in sports.
 - d) in winter.
2. According to the article, doctors
 - a) pay relatively little attention to childhood migraine.
 - b) have no information about migraine headaches.
 - c) often suffer from migraine headaches.
 - d) often diagnose childhood migraine.
3. Parents might think that a child is exaggerating symptoms of severe headaches because
 - a) headaches are never severe in children.
 - b) childhood migraine is extremely rare and affects only 1% of children.
 - c) school begins in September.
 - d) he or she is not interested in doing schoolwork.
4. Doctors claim that headaches in children are more common during the school year because
 - a) children often do not get enough sleep.
 - b) children drink too much water.
 - c) children like to complain.
 - d) children do not like to do homework.

5. The article states that migraine headaches are
- a) more common in children than in adults.
 - b) more common in older teenagers than in young children.
 - c) more common in older teenagers than in adults.
 - d) more common in men than in women.
6. Which of the following statements is **true** according to the article?
- a) Children with migraine headaches have the same symptoms as adults with migraines.
 - b) Although 10% of children suffer from migraines, their headaches will disappear when school is over.
 - c) All childhood headaches are due to an inherited neurological condition.
 - d) A child with a migraine might have a headache for more than two days.
7. Which of the following can substitute the verb *trigger* in the sentence “Often the real issue, say doctors, is that changes in a child’s sleep schedule, including getting up early for school and staying up late to study, as well as skipping breakfast, not drinking enough water, and weather changes can all *trigger* migraines when the school year starts”? Make sure your sentence retains the same meaning as the original sentence.
- a) help
 - b) cause
 - c) treat
 - d) cure
8. Which of the following can substitute the word *Because* in the sentence “*Because* many children complain of headaches more often during the school year than the summer, parents often think a child is exaggerating symptoms to get out of schoolwork”? Make sure your sentence retains the same meaning as the original sentence.
- a) Despite
 - b) However
 - c) Since
 - d) Unless

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 reasons do doctors give for the increase in children’s headaches when school starts? Please state at least three reasons in your answer.
10. The article states that children’s migraines get little attention. What are two factors that contribute to this situation?

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Etiqueta del corrector/a

