



Universidad de Buenos Aires
Facultad de Derecho

Exercise N°		Professor´s Name	Mark
Part I	1. Reading Comp.	.....	..../20
	2. Paraphrasing	.....	..../30
	Total Part I (Min. 26)		..../50
Part II	3. Essay	.....	..../50
		Total Part II (Min.26)		..../50

CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – MAYO 2023 - TEMA 1

NOMBRE y APELLIDO:

N.º de ORDEN: (NO es el DNI)

Please read the text carefully and then choose the best answer. Remember the questions do not follow the order of the reading passage.

What Gun Violence Does to Our Mental Health

Mass shootings can have ripple effects for survivors and for those who follow the news.

Heather Martin was a school senior in 1999 when two teenage gunmen killed 13 people and wounded 21 more before taking their own lives. She ended up barricaded in a room for hours. Although she wasn't injured, she witnessed the aftermath of the shooting, which she described as "horrifying."

Despite having survived such a traumatic event, she didn't consider how deeply her mental health might have been affected. "I minimized my experience and thought: Someone has it worse. I should be fine or be better," she said. But she wasn't. She had recurring nightmares for years and eventually dropped out of college after developing an eating disorder and taking recreational drugs. It wasn't until the 10th anniversary of the shooting that she finally found the support she needed and reconnected with some of her classmates "who were also struggling and didn't judge me."

Mass shootings have become more common during the pandemic, and so have other types of gun violence. This year, there have been more than 200 mass shootings in the US, including the one that caused the deaths of 21 in Texas. But there is a number that is harder to quantify: The large swath of people grappling with the psychological effects that stem from the violence.

The mental health toll doesn't just affect those closest to gun violence. It also ripples through a community, said Erika Felix, who has studied shootings survivors.

"It's felt everywhere," she said. "We really have to look at this as a public mental health crisis." For survivors, victims' families, and neighbors, the psychological effects can be intense and prolonged, including post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, self-harm, and major depression.

But even among those who do not frequently experience gun violence or have never been directly affected by a mass shooting, feelings of fear, anger, or helplessness can arise. Studies have found that continually consuming news media after a tragedy can lead to acute stress. "It affects our perceptions of vulnerability and risk," Dr. Felix said.

Could have happened to any of us

In a 2018 survey, 75 percent of young people between 15 and 21 said that mass shootings were significant sources of stress for them. Most adults between 22 to 72 said the same.

The fact that the shooting in Texas could have happened to any of us “is deeply unsettling,” said Dr. Sara Johnson, a professor of pediatrics who has studied how chronic stress affects child development and behavior.

Some people may develop a sense that the world is not a safe place, that others cannot be trusted “or that they are powerless to change the circumstances in which they’re living,” she said. “These kinds of mass shootings really tear at the fabric of society.”

But despite the potential for far-reaching psychological effects, there is limited data on what firearm injury does to our collective mental health. This is in part because agencies like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention did not fund gun violence research for more than two decades after a provision prohibited the use of federal money to “advocate or promote gun control.”

Experts have found that directly after mass violence, most survivors and responders will have stress reactions that gradually decrease over time. But some people — especially those with specific risk factors — may experience lasting consequences, including PTSD.

Those with PTSD often have trouble sleeping and may become emotionally numb, she said. The world will often feel unsafe to them, and upsetting memories may intrude on their daily thoughts. Some people may try to avoid things that remind them of their trauma. Younger children may experience stomach or headaches, and lower-grade anxiety that causes them to misbehave or have trouble concentrating. They may also engage in “traumatic play,” acting out the trauma they experienced, Dr. Nugent added. If the behavior persists, she said, “then we start to worry that it could be signaling something significant like PTSD.”

Proximity to violence

Dr. Aditi Vasan investigated how children were psychologically affected by nearby shootings after speaking with patients with anxiety, depression, or difficulty sleeping. “When I asked when these symptoms started, they said it was after someone was shot. “She found that those who lived close to where a shooting had occurred were more likely to use an emergency room for mental health reasons during the two months after the shooting. Their symptoms included anxiety, panic attacks, suicidal ideation, and self-harm behavior

Addressing the psychological effects of gun violence

For younger children affected by violence, Dr. Nugent recommended keeping as much structure in place as possible, like regular bedtimes and mealtimes. “They are looking to us for those subtle signals that things are OK and safe,” she said.

“It’s also important to allow ourselves to feel grief, rather than to bottle it up, and to allow our children to acknowledge it, too,” said Dr. Ranney Finding the things that give us a sense of control can help us cope too.

People will “push down their trauma and their experiences, which can lead to really dangerous places. It’s really about acknowledging that you are impacted.” concluded Ms. Martin.

PART I (Minimum Passing Mark: 26 points)

PAPER1

1. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points, 2 points each)

Choose only one option

1. According to the text, traumatic events such as mass shootings produce a "domino effect" on those who survived them and other people.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Not stated
2. According to the text, the coronavirus pandemic:
 - a) has seen the rise of mass shootings as well as other types of violence involving weapons
 - b) has been the reason why mass shootings increased
 - c) has caused more mental health issues than expected
 - d) all of the above
 - e) none of the above
3. "We really have to look at this as a public mental health crisis" means:
 - a) that mass shootings result in a death toll that affects the US health system.
 - b) that mass shootings cause irreversible mental health problems to survivors.
 - c) that mass shootings give rise to an unprecedented rate of mental health problems around the country.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.
4. According to a survey conducted in 2018, teens and young adults:
 - a) agreed that mass shootings deeply concerned them.
 - b) mentioned not feeling at ease with the fact that they themselves could be victims.
 - c) felt unsafe on a regular basis.
 - d) felt vulnerable and unable to make a change.
 - e) All of the above.
 - f) None of the above.
5. Dr. Sarah Johnson:
 - a) Felt powerless to change the violent reality she lived in.
 - b) Reported kids felt impotent for not being able to make a change in society.
 - c) Both a) and b) are correct.
 - d) None of the answers are correct.
6. Both behavioral changes and irritation in kids are always regarded as resulting from prior exposure to traumatic events such as mass shootings, as described in the text.
 - a) True
 - b) False
7. According to Dr. Nugent:
 - a) Keeping routines will indeed help victims of mass shootings.
 - b) Going to bed and eating meals at the same time every day is strictly necessary for recovery.
 - c) Maintaining daily routines may lead traumatized kids to regain confidence.

- d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.
8. "It's also important to allow ourselves to feel grief, rather than to bottle it up" can be best paraphrased as:
- a) It is recommended that we refrain from talking so we don't relive the traumatic event.
 - b) It's better to sweep our grief under the carpet than acknowledge it.
 - c) It's better to grieve over the traumatic event instead of shuffling off our sorrow
9. People will "push down their trauma and their experiences" means:
- a) Survivors will block any kind of memory of those events.
 - b) Survivors will minimize their experiences as if they had not been so traumatic.
 - c) People will do anything to avoid pondering about those events.
 - d) People will lie about feeling sad.
10. The **main** aim of the article is:
- a) To outline the causes and consequences of mass shootings and other kinds of violence.
 - b) To describe how mass shootings and other violent acts are clearly linked to mental health issues.
 - c) To show testimonies of mass shootings survivors and how they have coped with trauma.

2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING (30 points, 3 points each)

Use the given beginnings and/or the words in brackets elsewhere in the sentence.

DO NOT change the meaning.

1. Despite having survived such a horrifying event, Heather Martin did not consider how deeply her mental health might have been affected.

Even though, Heather Martin did not consider how deeply her mental health might have been affected.

2. As she had minimized her own experience, Ms. Martin took longer than recommended to realize she needed help.

(wouldn't)

Had

.....so long to realize she needed help.

3. It wasn't until the 10th anniversary of the shooting that she finally found the support she needed.

Only when.....the support she needed.

4. Experts believe that after people are affected by a mass shooting, they are likely to experience feelings of fear, anger or helplessness. (Use the passive)

(result)

Mass shootings
.....

5. "This situation both affects our perceptions of vulnerability and makes us feel at risk," Dr. Felix said.

Dr Felix said that not only.....
.....

6. There is not enough information on the effects of firearm injury on our collective mental health because different institutions did not fund gun violence research. (Use a **mixed conditional**)

If institutions, there.....
more data on what firearm injury does to our collective mental health.

7. Most survivors and responders will have stress gradually decreasing over time, according to the NC for PTSD. (Use **emphasis AND a non-defining relative clause**)

According to NC for PTSD, what
..... is stress,

8. Chronic stress affects child development and behavior, and Dr Johnson regrets that.

Dr Johnson wishes.....

9. "In order to cope with recovery, it's important to find the things that give us a sense of control," Dr. Ranney advised. (Use **the subjunctive form**)

Dr. Ranney suggested.....in order to cope
with recovery.

10. If a person wants to avoid reliving his trauma, he must acknowledge that he is impacted.

It is high time in order to avoid reliving
his trauma.

PART II (Total 50 points)

3. ESSAY WRITING (350 words)

Write an opinion essay on ONE of the topics below:

Credit will be given to an orderly presentation and clear handwriting

- (A) **Opinion Essay:** Should people be allowed to own guns?
- (B) **For and Against Essay:** Pros and Cons of gun control.

Make sure you include:

- Complex structures (inversion of order, conditional sentences, passive voice, correct linkers and tenses, the subjunctive, etc.)
- Relevant vocabulary
- Meaningful and clear ideas to support your point
- Well-ordered and cohesive paragraphs

START YOUR ESSAY HERE

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

Students write **HERE** TOTAL WORD COUNT:

8

(JJZ035) Student's Name:

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CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – MAYO 2023 - TEMA 2

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Heather Martin was a school senior in 1999 when two teenage gunmen killed 13 people and wounded 21 more before taking their own lives. She ended up barricaded in a room for hours. Although she wasn't injured, she witnessed the aftermath of the shooting, which she described as "horrificing."

Despite having survived such a traumatic event, she didn't consider how deeply her mental health might have been affected. "I minimized my experience and thought: Someone has it worse. I should be fine or be better," she said. But she wasn't. She had recurring nightmares for years and eventually dropped out of college after developing an eating disorder and taking recreational drugs. It wasn't until the 10th anniversary of the shooting that she finally found the support she needed and reconnected with some of her classmates "who were also struggling and didn't judge me."

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Those with PTSD often have trouble sleeping and may become emotionally numb, she said. The world will often feel unsafe to them, and upsetting memories may intrude on their daily thoughts. Some people may try to avoid things that remind them of their trauma. Younger children may experience stomach or headaches, and lower-grade anxiety that causes them to misbehave or have trouble concentrating. They may also engage in “traumatic play,” acting out the trauma they experienced, Dr. Nugent added. If the behavior persists, she said, “then we start to worry that it could be signalling something significant like PTSD.”

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2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING (30 points, 3 points each)

Use the given beginnings and/or the words in brackets elsewhere in the sentence.
DO NOT change the meaning.

1. If a person wants to avoid reliving his trauma, he must acknowledge that he is impacted.

It is high time in order to avoid reliving his trauma.

2. Even though she had survived such a horrifying event, Heather Martin did not consider how deeply her mental health might have been affected. (**Do not use "the fact that"**)

Despite, Heather Martin did not consider how deeply her mental health might have been affected.

3. It wasn't until the 10th anniversary of the shooting that she finally found the support she needed.

Only when.....
.....the support she needed.

4. "This situation both affects our perceptions of vulnerability and makes us feel at risk," Dr. Felix said.

Dr Felix said that not only

(JJZ035) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

.....

5. "In order to cope with recovery, it's important to find the things that give us a sense of control," Dr. Ranney advised. **(Use the subjunctive form)**

Dr. Ranney suggested.....in order to cope with recovery.

6. As she had minimized her own experience, Ms. Martin took longer than recommended to realize she needed help.

(wouldn't)

Had

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7. There is not enough information on the effects of firearm injury on our collective mental health because different institutions did not fund gun violence research. **(Use a mixed conditional)**

If institutions,

more data on what firearm injury does to our collective mental health.

8. Experts believe that after people are affected by a mass shooting, they are likely to experience feelings of fear, anger or helplessness.

If only.....

.....

9. "If the behavior persists, then we start to worry that it could be signaling something significant like PTSD." **(Use a non-defining relative clause)**

(Unless)

Something significant like PTSD is generally ruled out

.....we start to worry.

10. Most survivors and responders will have stress only decreasing gradually and over time, according to the NC for PTSD. **(Use an emphatic sentence)**

According to the NC for PTSD, it is

.....

PART II (Total 50 points)

3. ESSAY WRITING (350 words)

Write an opinion essay on ONE of the topics below:

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(A) **Opinion Essay:** Should people be allowed to own guns?

(B) **For and Against Essay:** Pros and Cons of gun control.

Make sure you include:

- Complex structures (inversion of order, conditional sentences, passive voice, correct linkers and tenses, the subjunctive, etc.)
- Relevant vocabulary
- Meaningful and clear ideas to support your point.
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START YOUR ESSAY HERE

(JJZ035) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Students write **HERE** TOTAL WORD COUNT:

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	Total, Part I (Min. 26)	/50
Part II	3. Essay/50
		Total, Part II (Min.26)	

CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – SEPTIEMBRE 2023 - TEMA 1

NOMBRE y APELLIDO:
N.º de ORDEN: (NO es el DNI)

Please read the text carefully and then choose the best answer. Remember the questions do not follow the order of the reading passage.

PART I (Minimum Passing Mark: 26 points) PAPER1

1. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points, 2 points each)
Choose the correct option or options when stated.

AI-powered personalised medicine could revolutionise healthcare (and no, we’re not putting ChatGPT in charge)
Mihaela van der Schaar
Artificial intelligence can’t replace human professionals, but it could transform the way they treat diseases such as cancer and save lives.

- Mihaela van der Schaar is director of the Cambridge Centre for AI in Medicine at the University of Cambridge
- 1. From the soaring costs of US healthcare to the recurrent NHS crisis, it can often seem that effective *and* affordable healthcare is impossible. This will only get worse as chronic conditions grow in prevalence and we discover new ways to treat previously fatal diseases. These new treatments tend to be costly, while new approaches can be hard to introduce into healthcare systems that are either resistant to change or fatigued by too much of it. Meanwhile, growing demand for social care is compounding funding pressure and making the allocation of resources even more complicated.
- 2. Artificial intelligence (AI) is often glibly posed as the answer for services that are already forced to do more with less. Yet the idea that intelligent computers could simply replace humans in medicine is a fantasy. AI tends not to work well in the real world. Complexity proves an obstacle. So far, AI technologies have had little impact on the messy, inherently human world of medicine. But what if AI tools were designed specifically for real-world medicine – with all its organisational, scientific, and economic complexity?
- 3. This “reality-centric” approach to AI is the focus of the lab I lead at Cambridge University. Working closely with clinicians and hospitals, we develop AI tools for researchers, doctors, nurses, and patients. People often think the principal opportunities for AI in healthcare lie in analysing images, such as MRI scans, or finding new drug compounds. But there are many opportunities beyond. One of the things our lab studies is personalised or precision medicine. Rather than one-size-fits-all, we look to see how treatments can be customised to reflect an individual’s unique medical and lifestyle profile.
- 4. Using AI-powered personalised medicine could allow for more effective treatment of common conditions such as heart disease and cancer, or rare diseases such as cystic fibrosis. It could allow clinicians to optimise the timing and dosage of medication for individual patients, or screen patients using their individual health profiles, rather than the current blanket criteria of age and sex. This personalised approach could lead to earlier diagnosis, prevention and better treatment, saving lives and making better use of resources.
- 5. Many of these same techniques can be applied in clinical trials. Trials sometimes falter because the *average* response to a drug fails to meet the trial’s targets. If some people on the trial responded well to treatment, though, AI could help to find those groups within the existing trial data. Creating data models of individual patients, or “digital twins”, could allow researchers to conduct preliminary trials before embarking on an expensive one involving real people. This would reduce the time and investment it takes to create a drug, making more life-enhancing interventions commercially viable and allowing treatments to be targeted at those they will help the most.

6. In a complex organisation such as the NHS, AI could help to allocate resources efficiently. Our lab created a tool during Covid to help clinicians predict the use of ventilators and ICU beds. This could be extended across the health service to allocate healthcare staff and equipment. AI technologies could also support doctors, nurses and other health professionals to improve their knowledge and combine their expertise. It could also help with conundrums such as patient privacy. The latest AI technologies create what is called “synthetic data”, which reflects the patterns within data, allowing clinicians to draw insights from this, while replacing all identifiable information.
7. Clinicians and AI specialists are already considering the potential for healthcare of large language models such as ChatGPT. These tools could help with the paperwork burden, recommend drug-trial protocols or propose diagnoses. But although they have immense potential, the risks and challenges are clear. We can't rely on a system that regularly fabricates information, or that is trained on biased data. ChatGPT is not capable of understanding complex conditions and nuances, which could lead to misinterpretations or inappropriate recommendations. It could have disastrous implications if it was used in fields such as mental health.
8. If AI is used to diagnose someone and gets it wrong, it needs to be clear who is responsible: the AI developers, or the healthcare professionals who use it? Ethical guidelines and regulations have yet to catch up with these technologies. We need to address the safety issues around using large language models with real patients, and make sure that AI is developed and deployed responsibly. To ensure this, our lab is working closely with clinicians to make sure that models are trained on reliably accurate and unbiased data. We're developing new ways to validate AI systems to ensure they're safe, reliable and effective, and techniques to make sure the predictions and recommendations generated by AI can be explained to clinicians and patients.
9. We must not lose sight of the transformative potential of this technology. We need to make sure that we design and build AI to help healthcare professionals be better at what they do. This is part of what I call the human AI empowerment agenda – using AI to empower humans, not to replace them. The aim should not be to construct autonomous agents that can mimic and supplant humans, but to develop machine learning that allows humans to improve their cognitive and introspective abilities, enabling them to become better learners and decision-makers.

1. This will only get worse as chronic conditions grow in prevalence.

Can be best paraphrased as:

- a. This will only get worse as chronic conditions become quite common and tend to happen often.
 - b. This will only get worse as chronic conditions become more serious and dangerous.
 - c. This will only get worse as chronic conditions grow far beyond the expected average.
 - d. This will only get worse as chronic conditions prove to be more powerful or superior in their capacity to cause damage.
2. The new approaches or treatments, in economic terms, seem to add fuel to an already challenging state of affairs.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
 - c. Impossible to conclude from the text.
3. According to what you can infer from the text, or your previous knowledge of the term, “Glibly” in paragraph 2 can be best paraphrased as:
- a. Confidently and honestly.
 - b. Confidently but without careful thought or honesty.
 - c. Confidently but showing certain reservations.
 - d. Blindly following a trend.
4. AI can help cater for designed therapies.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
 - c. Impossible to conclude from the text.

5. The writer of the article suggests that clinicians currently concentrate on multi-faceted variables when treating individuals.
- True.
 - False.
 - Impossible to conclude from the text.
6. "Digital twins" can be useful because:
Choose the correct answer or answers:
- Trials are not going to falter.
 - They will save the lives of real people who undergo trials.
 - Real people won't be needed for drug trials.
 - Money and time will be saved.
 - Treatments can be more personalized.
 - All of the above.
 - None of the above.
7. AI can foster and boost cooperation among medical professionals.
- True.
 - False.
 - Impossible to conclude from the text.
8. The risks and challenges involved when using large language models in AI are related to:
Choose the correct answer or answers:
- The incapacity these models have to process medical information rapidly.
 - The weaknesses these systems have repeatedly shown so far when recommending a viable course of action for clinicians to follow, which in turn proved wrong.
 - The limitations these systems show when having to cope with the variabilities they could face in the field of medicine.
 - The disastrous results they have shown so far when dealing with complex data.
 - The incapacity these systems have to interpret data correctly.
 - The fact that these systems lack the flexibility that is needed when dealing with data that require associations that do not follow a predictable pattern.
9. The AI technology that can be used to help clinicians diagnose patients cannot yet be used extensively for the mere lack of fulfilment of certain legal and regulatory requirements.
- True.
 - False.
 - Impossible to conclude from the text.
10. This technology is likely to make people redundant.
- True.
 - False.
 - Impossible to conclude from the text.

2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING (30 points, 3 points each)

Use the given beginnings and/or the words in brackets elsewhere in the sentence in the form they appear.
DO NOT change the meaning.

1. Although complexity proves to be an obstacle in the field of medicine, AI tends to show adaptability to tackle the challenges of the real world.

Complex though.....
.....

2. These new treatments tend to be costly, on top of that, the latest approaches can be hard to introduce into healthcare systems.

Not only.....
.....

3. Scientist are convinced that AI will definitely be widely used in medicine by the end of the century even though empirical evidence to support this statement is scarce. (Use the word “despite” in the sentence. You cannot use “The fact”)

Scientist are convinced that by the time.....
.....

4. Unless we address the safety issues regarding the unpredictability of these language models, we won’t be able to use them with real patients.

Such.....
.....

So.....
.....

5. Our lab created a tool during Covid to help clinicians predict the use of ventilators and ICU beds, otherwise, the system would have collapsed.

But for.....
.....

6. Professionals must take as much advantage as possible of any opportunity to use AI to help them to allocate resources efficiently. Use the word “most” in your sentence.

Professionals have.....
.....

7. It is not clear why, in light of all the advantages it may bring, clinicians are reluctant to use AI more extensively nowadays. (Use the expression “high time”. Use the passive voice).

.....
.....

8. It has not still dawned on clinicians and AI specialists to consider the potential for healthcare of large language models such as ChatGPT, otherwise they would use it extensively.

Only when.....
.....

9. “It is clear that this system could have disastrous implications if it was used in fields such as mental health”
Commented Dr Thorn, a specialist on the field. (Use the subjunctive)

Dr Thorn, a specialist on the field, requested.....
.....

10. It is regrettable that clinicians were not informed about these procedures sooner, otherwise these processes would be in full swing now.

Had.....
.....

If only.....
.....

PART II (Total 50 points)

3. ESSAY WRITING (350 words)

Write an essay on ONE of the topics below:

Credit will be given to an orderly presentation and clear handwriting.

- (A) **Opinion Essay:** Should there be some state control over Artificial Intelligence and its Associated Threats?
- (B) **For and Against Essay:** Pros and Cons of How Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Can Impact our lives.

Make sure you include:

- Complex structures (inversion of order, conditional sentences, passive voice, correct linkers and tenses, the subjunctive, etc.)
- Relevant vocabulary
- Meaningful and clear ideas to support your point.
- Well-ordered and cohesive paragraphs

START YOUR ESSAY HERE

(Ezr101) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

[illegible]

(Ezr101) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

[illegible]

(Ezr101) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

TOTAL/50

Students write **HERE** TOTAL WORD COUNT:

Poor/Inaccurate use of structures requested		Spelling mistakes	
Poor use of language/grammar		Punctuation mistakes	
Lack of Cohesion / Coherence		Poor contents/ poor ideas	
Repetition of ideas		Problems with reference	

(Ezr101) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

DRAFT (This is for you to write notes. It MUST be handed in as well, but it will not be corrected)

[illegible]



Universidad de Buenos Aires
Facultad de Derecho

Exercise Nº		Professor's Name	Mark
Part I	1. Reading Comp.	.....	...../20
	2. Paraphrasing	.....	...../30
	Total, Part I (Min. 26)		...../50
Part II	3. Essay	.....	...../50
		Total, Part II (Min.26)		...../50

CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – SEPTIEMBRE 2023 - TEMA 2

NOMBRE y APELLIDO:
N.º de ORDEN: (NO es el DNI)

Please read the text carefully and then choose the best answer. Remember the questions do not follow the order of the reading passage.

PART I (Minimum Passing Mark: 26 points) PAPER1

1. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points, 2 points each)
Choose the correct option or options when stated.

AI-powered personalised medicine could revolutionise healthcare (and no, we’re not putting ChatGPT in charge)

Mihaela van der Schaar

Artificial intelligence can’t replace human professionals, but it could transform the way they treat diseases such as cancer and save lives.

- Mihaela van der Schaar is director of the Cambridge Centre for AI in Medicine at the University of Cambridge
1. From the soaring costs of US healthcare to the recurrent NHS crisis, it can often seem that effective *and* affordable healthcare is impossible. This will only get worse as chronic conditions grow in prevalence and we discover new ways to treat previously fatal diseases. These new treatments tend to be costly, while new approaches can be hard to introduce into healthcare systems that are either resistant to change or fatigued by too much of it. Meanwhile, growing demand for social care is compounding funding pressure and making the allocation of resources even more complicated.
 2. Artificial intelligence (AI) is often glibly posed as the answer for services that are already forced to do more with less. Yet the idea that intelligent computers could simply replace humans in medicine is a fantasy. AI tends not to work well in the real world. Complexity proves an obstacle. So far, AI technologies have had little impact on the messy, inherently human world of medicine. But what if AI tools were designed specifically for real-world medicine – with all its organisational, scientific, and economic complexity?
 3. This “reality-centric” approach to AI is the focus of the lab I lead at Cambridge University. Working closely with clinicians and hospitals, we develop AI tools for researchers, doctors, nurses, and patients. People often think the principal opportunities for AI in healthcare lie in analysing images, such as MRI scans, or finding new drug compounds. But there are many opportunities beyond. One of the things our lab studies is personalised or precision medicine. Rather than one-size-fits-all, we look to see how treatments can be customised to reflect an individual’s unique medical and lifestyle profile.
 4. Using AI-powered personalised medicine could allow for more effective treatment of common conditions such as heart disease and cancer, or rare diseases such as cystic fibrosis. It could allow clinicians to optimise the timing and dosage of medication for individual patients, or screen patients using their individual health profiles, rather than the current blanket criteria of age and sex. This personalised approach could lead to earlier diagnosis, prevention and better treatment, saving lives and making better use of resources.
 5. Many of these same techniques can be applied in clinical trials. Trials sometimes falter because the *average* response to a drug fails to meet the trial’s targets. If some people on the trial responded well to treatment, though, AI could help to find those groups within the existing trial data. Creating data models of individual patients, or “digital twins”, could allow researchers to conduct preliminary trials before embarking on an expensive one involving real people. This would reduce the time and investment it takes to create a drug, making more life-enhancing interventions commercially viable and allowing treatments to be targeted at those they will help the most.

6. In a complex organisation such as the NHS, AI could help to allocate resources efficiently. Our lab created a tool during Covid to help clinicians predict the use of ventilators and ICU beds. This could be extended across the health service to allocate healthcare staff and equipment. AI technologies could also support doctors, nurses and other health professionals to improve their knowledge and combine their expertise. It could also help with conundrums such as patient privacy. The latest AI technologies create what is called “synthetic data”, which reflects the patterns within data, allowing clinicians to draw insights from this, while replacing all identifiable information.
7. Clinicians and AI specialists are already considering the potential for healthcare of large language models such as ChatGPT. These tools could help with the paperwork burden, recommend drug-trial protocols or propose diagnoses. But although they have immense potential, the risks and challenges are clear. We can't rely on a system that regularly fabricates information, or that is trained on biased data. ChatGPT is not capable of understanding complex conditions and nuances, which could lead to misinterpretations or inappropriate recommendations. It could have disastrous implications if it was used in fields such as mental health.
8. If AI is used to diagnose someone and gets it wrong, it needs to be clear who is responsible: the AI developers, or the healthcare professionals who use it? Ethical guidelines and regulations have yet to catch up with these technologies. We need to address the safety issues around using large language models with real patients, and make sure that AI is developed and deployed responsibly. To ensure this, our lab is working closely with clinicians to make sure that models are trained on reliably accurate and unbiased data. We're developing new ways to validate AI systems to ensure they're safe, reliable and effective, and techniques to make sure the predictions and recommendations generated by AI can be explained to clinicians and patients.
9. We must not lose sight of the transformative potential of this technology. We need to make sure that we design and build AI to help healthcare professionals be better at what they do. This is part of what I call the human AI empowerment agenda – using AI to empower humans, not to replace them. The aim should not be to construct autonomous agents that can mimic and supplant humans, but to develop machine learning that allows humans to improve their cognitive and introspective abilities, enabling them to become better learners and decision-makers.

1. The new approaches or treatments, in economic terms, seem to add fuel to an already challenging state of affairs.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Impossible to conclude from the text.

2. This will only get worse as chronic conditions grow in prevalence.

Can be best paraphrased as:

- a. This will only get worse as chronic conditions become quite common and tend to happen often.
- b. This will only get worse as chronic conditions become more serious and dangerous.
- c. This will only get worse as chronic conditions grow far beyond the expected average.
- d. This will only get worse as chronic conditions prove to be more powerful or superior in their capacity to cause damage.

3. AI can help cater for designed therapies.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Impossible to conclude from the text.

4. According to what you can infer from the text, or your previous knowledge of the term, “Glibly” in paragraph 2 can be best paraphrased as:

- a. Confidently and honestly.
- b. Confidently but without careful thought or honesty.
- c. Confidently but showing certain reservations.
- d. Blindly following a trend.

5. "Digital twins" can be useful because:

Choose the correct answer or answers:

- a- Trials are not going to falter.
- b- They will save the lives of real people who undergo trials.
- c- Real people won't be needed for drug trials.
- d- Money and time will be saved.
- e- Treatments can be more personalized.
- f- All of the above.
- g- None of the above.

6. The writer of the article suggests that clinicians currently concentrate on multi-faceted variables when treating individuals.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Impossible to conclude from the text.

7. The risks and challenges involved when using large language models in AI are related to:

Choose the correct answer or answers:

- a- The incapacity these models have to process medical information rapidly.
- b- The weaknesses these systems have repeatedly shown so far when recommending a viable course of action for clinicians to follow, which in turn proved wrong.
- c- The limitations these systems show when having to cope with the variabilities they could face in the field of medicine.
- d- The disastrous results they have shown so far when dealing with complex data.
- e- The incapacity these systems have to interpret data correctly.
- f- The fact that these systems lack the flexibility that is needed when dealing with data that require associations that do not follow a predictable pattern.

8. AI can foster and boost cooperation among medical professionals.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Impossible to conclude from the text.

9. This technology is likely to make people redundant.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Impossible to conclude from the text.

10. The AI technology that can be used to help clinicians diagnose patients cannot yet be used extensively for the mere lack of fulfilment of certain legal and regulatory requirements.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Impossible to conclude from the text.

2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING (30 points, 3 points each)

Use the given beginnings and/or the words in brackets elsewhere in the sentence in the form they appear.
DO NOT change the meaning.

1. Professionals must take as much advantage as possible of any opportunity to use AI to help them to allocate resources efficiently. Use the word “most” in your sentence.

Professionals have.....

.....
2. It is not clear why, in light of all the advantages it may bring, clinicians are reluctant to use AI more extensively nowadays. (Use the expression “high time”. Use the passive voice).

.....

.....
3. It has not still dawned on clinicians and AI specialists to consider the potential for healthcare of large language models such as ChatGPT, otherwise they would use it extensively.

Only when.....

.....
4. “It is clear that this system could have disastrous implications if it was used in fields such as mental health”

Commented Dr Thorn, a specialist on the field. (Use the subjunctive)

Dr Thorn, a specialist on the field, requested.....

.....
5. It is regrettable that clinicians were not informed about these procedures sooner, otherwise these processes would be in full swing now.

Had.....

.....

If only.....

.....
6. Although complexity proves to be an obstacle in the field of medicine, AI tends to show adaptability to tackle the challenges of the real world.

Complex though.....

.....
7. These new treatments tend to be costly, on top of that, the latest approaches can be hard to introduce into healthcare systems.

Not only.....

.....

8. Scientist are convinced that AI will definitely be widely used in medicine by the end of the century even though empirical evidence to support this statement is scarce. (Use the word “despite” in the sentence. You cannot use “The fact”)

Scientist are convinced that by the time.....

.....

9. Unless we address the safety issues regarding the unpredictability of these language models, we won’t be able to use them with real patients.

Such.....

.....

So.....

.....

10. Our lab created a tool during Covid to help clinicians predict the use of ventilators and ICU beds, otherwise, the system would have collapsed.

But for.....

.....

PART II (Total 50 points)

3. ESSAY WRITING (350 words)

Write an essay on ONE of the topics below:

Credit will be given to an orderly presentation and clear handwriting.

- (A) **Opinion Essay:** Should there be some state control over Artificial Intelligence and its Associated Threats?
- (B) **For and Against Essay:** Pros and Cons of How Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Can Impact our lives.

Make sure you include:

- Complex structures (inversion of order, conditional sentences, passive voice, correct linkers and tenses, the subjunctive, etc.)
- Relevant vocabulary
- Meaningful and clear ideas to support your point.
- Well-ordered and cohesive paragraphs

START YOUR ESSAY HERE

(Ezr101) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

[illegible]

(Ezr101) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

[illegible]

(Ezr101) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

TOTAL/50

Students write **HERE** TOTAL WORD COUNT:

Poor/Inaccurate use of structures requested		Spelling mistakes	
Poor use of language/grammar		Punctuation mistakes	
Lack of Cohesion / Coherence		Poor contents/ poor ideas	
Repetition of ideas		Problems with reference	

(Ezr101) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

DRAFT (This is for you to write notes. It MUST be handed in as well, but it will not be corrected)

[illegible]



Universidad de Buenos Aires
Facultad de Derecho

Exercise N°		Professor's Name	Mark
Part I	1. Reading Comp.	.....	.../20
	2. Paraphrasing	.....	.../30
	Total Part I (Min. 26)		.../50
Part II	3. Essay	.....	.../50
		Total Part II (Min.26) .../50	

CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – NOVIEMBRE 2023 - TEMA 1

NOMBRE y APELLIDO:

N.º de ORDEN: (NO es el DNI)

Please read the text carefully and then choose the best answer. The questions below do not necessarily follow the order of the reading passage.

The theory of peer pressure and how it works

Peers play an important role in many people's lives, especially in late childhood and adolescence when young people attempt to become independent, gain acceptance, and build an identity. Peer pressure ensues when peers press one another to engage in certain behaviors — both positive and negative.

People of all ages are susceptible to peer pressure, and research shows that adults may shift their drinking habits based on peer pressure. However, much of the research focuses on teenagers, as they are deemed to be more vulnerable to peer influence.

Peer pressure comes in many forms:

- Environmental norms: One may experience pressure to adhere to what is “normal” among their peer group. For example, if everyone smokes, a person may feel left out when their friends take a smoke break. As a result, they may join in, even if their friends never encourage them to smoke or even actively discourage it.
- Direct pressure: It comes in the form of peers urging a person to do something, such as by threatening them, telling them how fun something will be, or suggesting they do something they might not otherwise consider.
- Indirect pressure: It arises when peers influence a person's behavior not straightforwardly. For example, several studies have shown teens are more likely to be friends with people who share their habits, such as smoking.

While many regard peer pressure as yielding negative effects, such as talking someone into smoking, it can also sometimes be positive, as when a person discourages a friend from using drugs.

Peer pressure can affect anyone and any group. Most of social science research, however, focuses on children and teens, who may seek the approval of peers as they move toward independence from their families. According to a 2020 study, based on a number of personality and peer influence measures, the characteristics identified in adolescents who are more susceptible to peer pressure include:

- having a higher sensitivity to rejection
- rating peers as important
- having lower levels of resistance to peer influence

- being popular

Some additional risk factors for peer influence have been identified. A 2018 study found that college students who perceived that excessive drinking was common and typical among their peers were more likely to engage in heavy drinking sessions, regardless of how common this activity actually was. This finding suggests that a person's perception of their environment acts as a form of peer pressure, even when peers do not directly exert any pressure.

The same study also found that students with higher resistance to peer influence were less likely to modify their behavior to match the perceived behavior of their peers.

When exploring the role of sex differences in peer pressure to smoke, while both boys and girls experienced peer pressure, friends' delinquent behavior influenced girls more than boys. Girls, in turn, were more likely to select friends based on shared smoking status.

Peer pressure is a risk factor for drug use, including alcohol use, among both children and adults. A person may be especially vulnerable to peer pressure when he acknowledges peer acceptance is crucial to him, or if he is sensitive to rejection. The perception that alcohol or drug use is expected may also act as a form of peer pressure.

People may deliberately choose to use drugs to fit in and avoid rejection. Or peer pressure may be more subtle, softly normalizing drug use and making it seem less threatening.

Can it lead to substance use disorders? Drug use is a necessary prerequisite to drug misuse and substance use disorders, making it a key risk factor. A 2020 study estimates that in 2016, 11.6% of adult drug users had problematic drug use or addiction.

The early use of drugs increases the lifetime risk of developing a substance use disorder. This suggests that children and teens who face high levels of peer pressure and give in to that pressure may have a higher lifetime risk of addiction.

The risk of drug addiction may be further increased by some other factors, such as a family history of substance misuse; lack of supervision from parents or caregivers; certain mental health conditions, such as depression or anxiety; favorable family attitudes toward drug use, family rejection, especially due to gender identity or sexual orientation; school issues, including a lack of a sense of connection to school; a history of abuse, especially sexual abuse.

So how can a person eventually resist peer pressure? Firstly, by choosing peers who share their values and opinions, as people will experience less negative and more positive peer pressure when their friends do not use drugs or alcohol. Also, by practicing saying no to peers, using whatever explanation they feel comfortable with, whether that involves being honest or making up an excuse. Using a buddy system may also work, as having at least one peer who does not engage in the behavior can enable someone to resist pressure in a group setting. It is also recommended that the power of positive peer pressure be harnessed, as when seeking counseling from support groups where the person has a history of drug abuse. Furthermore, seeking help for certain issues can do the trick: people who commonly experience difficult family situations, feelings of alienation, or sensitivity to rejection may find that learning to manage these issues will ultimately lead to peer pressure resistance. A person does not have to do everything that their peers do.

To summarize, most people -mainly in adolescence- long for acceptance. Being subject to peer rejection can be painful, and a person who feels unable to put up with rejection may find it difficult to resist using drugs and alcohol if their peers do so. It is important, then, to find peers who either do not use drugs or alcohol, or accept those who do not. People who feel overwhelmed by peer pressure may find strength and support from family members, friends, or a therapist. Children and teens who do not know how to handle peer pressure should rely on a trusted adult or invest in relationships with friends who do not use drugs or alcohol. Resisting peer pressure may feel challenging; yet, people who truly care about their friends do not reject them solely for not using drugs or alcohol.

PART I (Minimum Passing Mark: 26 points)

PAPER1

1. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points, 2 points each)

1. It is during their identity-shaping years that young people are more likely to be susceptible to imitating others, due to the former feeling influenced to do so.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Not stated
2. According to the text, what is peer pressure? Choose the best option
 - a) A phenomenon that only affects teenagers
 - b) The pressure to conform to certain behaviors exercised by others
 - c) A positive influence on the behavior of adult people
 - d) A negative influence impacting on behavior
 - e) All of the above
 - f) None of the above
3. According to the text, which of the following is an example of indirect peer pressure?
 - a) A group of friends teasing someone for not wanting to try drugs
 - b) A friend telling another friend that they will not be cool if they do not try drugs
 - c) A friend asking another friend to try drugs with them
 - d) A group of friends ostracizing someone for not trying drugs
4. The text suggests that parents can help their children resist peer pressure by:
 - a) Encouraging them to be the decision-makers
 - b) Telling them to always conform to their friends' wishes
 - c) Punishing them for giving in to peer pressure
 - d) Encouraging them to hang out with less popular kids
 - e) All of the above
 - f) Both A and C are correct
5. Imagine you are at a party with some friends, and one of them offers you a drink. You don't drink alcohol and have no interest in doing so, but your friend starts saying things like "Come on, just one won't hurt". This situation reflects a case of:
 - a) Indirect pressure
 - b) Direct pressure
 - c) Environmental norms
 - d) All of the above
 - e) Both B and C are correct
6. Girls are less influenced by peer pressure to drink and use drugs than boys.
 - a) True
 - b) Not given
 - c) False

Student's Name:
(RFZ3939)

Nº de Orden:

7. The riskiest form of peer pressure is direct pressure, where people urge others to act in a certain way.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Not given
8. "Children and teens who face high levels of peer pressure and *give in* to that pressure may have a higher lifetime risk of addiction." In this quote, to "give in" means:
 - a) To admit defeat
 - b) To surrender after showing preliminary unwillingness to do so
 - c) To give up
 - d) To innocently do something without considering the consequences
 - e) None of the above
 - f) All of the above
9. The text states that peer pressure:
 - a) Definitely causes drug abuse
 - b) Is usually linked to drug abuse
 - c) Has nothing to do with drug abuse
 - d) Is likely to result in drug abuse
10. The **main** aim of the article is to:
 - a) To encourage readers to conform to positive peer pressure and improve their behavior.
 - b) To warn readers about the dangers of all forms of peer pressure and suggest that they avoid peer interactions altogether.
 - c) To provide guidance on how to resist negative peer pressure and stay true to oneself.

2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING (30 points, 3 points each)

Use the given beginnings and/or the words given anywhere in the sentence
DO NOT change the meaning. Follow instructions in brackets, if any

1. Research shows that adults aren't so vulnerable to peer pressure, unlike teenagers.
likely

According to research, adults teenagers.

2. Although individuals of all ages may be pressed by peers, most research focuses on teenagers.
notwithstanding
Most..... individuals of all ages may be pressed by peers.

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3. Many people believe that peer pressure can only have adverse effects. (Use a passive construction)

Peer pressure.....

4. "Can peer pressure lead to substance use disorders?" the author wondered.
result

The author wondered.....

5. My concern is that my son ended up doing everything others do.

I'd rather my son

6. The author's opinion is that a person will ultimately resist peer pressure by practicing saying no. (Use the subjunctive)

It is suggested that to get
to resist peer pressure.

7. With the purpose of fitting in and avoiding rejection, people deliberately decide to use drugs
that

It is to to use drugs.

8. A teen is especially vulnerable to peer pressure if he is sensitive to rejection.
wouldn't

Wereto peer pressure.

9. Seeking help in difficult times is a useful tool to resist peer pressure and it can be a source of strength and support.

Not only
during difficult times.

10. So important is peer acceptance to some people, that they may have trouble making their own decisions.

Such

Student's Name:
(RFZ3939)

Nº de Orden:

PART II (Minimum Passing Mark 26)

3. ESSAY WRITING (350 words)

Write **an opinion essay** on ONE of the topics below:

Credit will be given to an orderly presentation and clear handwriting

(A) Parents should control their children's friendships, acquaintances and circles. Do you agree?

(B) Why do you think teenagers succumb to peer pressure? Discuss what can stop them from being pressured by others.

Make sure you include:

- Complex structures (inversion of order, conditionals, passive voice, correct linkers)
- Relevant vocabulary
- Meaningful and clear ideas to support your point
- Well-ordered and cohesive paragraphs

START YOUR ESSAY HERE

Student's Name:
(RFZ3939)

Nº de Orden:

[illegible]

Student's Name:
(RFZ3939)

Nº de Orden:

[illegible]

TOTAL .../50

Students write **HERE** TOTAL WORD COUNT:

Poor/Inaccurate use of structures requested		Spelling mistakes	
Poor use of language/grammar		Punctuation mistakes	
Lack of Cohesion / Coherence		Poor contents/ poor ideas	

Student's Name:
(RFZ3939)

Nº de Orden:

DRAFT (This is for you to write notes. It is to hand in, but it will not be corrected)

[illegible]

[illegible]



Universidad de Buenos Aires
Facultad de Derecho

Exercise N°		Professor's Name	Mark
Part I	1. Reading Comp.	.....	.../20
	2. Paraphrasing	.....	.../30
	Total Part I (Min. 26)		.../50
Part II	3. Essay	.....	.../50
		Total Part II (Min.26) .../50	

CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – NOVIEMBRE 2023 - TEMA 2

NOMBRE y APELLIDO:

N.º de ORDEN: (NO es el DNI)

Please read the text carefully and then choose the best answer. The questions below do not necessarily follow the order of the reading passage.

The theory of peer pressure and how it works

Peers play an important role in many people's lives, especially in late childhood and adolescence when young people attempt to become independent, gain acceptance, and build an identity. Peer pressure ensues when peers press one another to engage in certain behaviors — both positive and negative.

People of all ages are susceptible to peer pressure, and research shows that adults may shift their drinking habits based on peer pressure. However, much of the research focuses on teenagers, as they are deemed to be more vulnerable to peer influence.

Peer pressure comes in many forms:

Environmental norms: One may experience pressure to adhere to what is “normal” among their peer group. For example, if everyone smokes, a person may feel left out when their friends take a smoke break. As a result, they may join in, even if their friends never encourage them to smoke or even actively discourage it.

Direct pressure: It comes in the form of peers urging a person to do something, such as by threatening them, telling them how fun something will be, or suggesting they do something they might not otherwise consider.

Indirect pressure: It arises when peers influence a person's behavior not straightforwardly. For example, several studies have shown teens are more likely to be friends with people who share their habits, such as smoking.

While many regard peer pressure as yielding negative effects, such as talking someone into smoking, it can also sometimes be positive, as when a person discourages a friend from using drugs.

Peer pressure can affect anyone and any group. Most of social science research, however, focuses on children and teens, who may seek the approval of peers as they move toward independence from their families. According to a 2020 study, based on a number of personality and peer influence measures, the characteristics identified in adolescents who are more susceptible to peer pressure include:

- having a higher sensitivity to rejection
- rating peers as important
- having lower levels of resistance to peer influence

Student's Name:
(RFZ3939)

Nº de Orden:

- being popular

Some additional risk factors for peer influence have been identified. A 2018 study found that college students who perceived that excessive drinking was common and typical among their peers were more likely to engage in heavy drinking sessions, regardless of how common this activity actually was. This finding suggests that a person's perception of their environment acts as a form of peer pressure, even when peers do not directly exert any pressure.

The same study also found that students with higher resistance to peer influence were less likely to modify their behavior to match the perceived behavior of their peers.

When exploring the role of sex differences in peer pressure to smoke, while both boys and girls experienced peer pressure, friends' delinquent behavior influenced girls more than boys. Girls, in turn, were more likely to select friends based on shared smoking status.

Peer pressure is a risk factor for drug use, including alcohol use, among both children and adults. A person may be especially vulnerable to peer pressure when he acknowledges peer acceptance is crucial to him, or if he is sensitive to rejection. The perception that alcohol or drug use is expected may also act as a form of peer pressure.

People may deliberately choose to use drugs to fit in and avoid rejection. Or peer pressure may be more subtle, softly normalizing drug use and making it seem less threatening.

Can it lead to substance use disorders? Drug use is a necessary prerequisite to drug misuse and substance use disorders, making it a key risk factor. A 2020 study estimates that in 2016, 11.6% of adult drug users had problematic drug use or addiction.

The early use of drugs increases the lifetime risk of developing a substance use disorder. This suggests that children and teens who face high levels of peer pressure and give in to that pressure may have a higher lifetime risk of addiction.

The risk of drug addiction may be further increased by some other factors, such as a family history of substance misuse; lack of supervision from parents or caregivers; certain mental health conditions, such as depression or anxiety; favorable family attitudes toward drug use, family rejection, especially due to gender identity or sexual orientation; school issues, including a lack of a sense of connection to school; a history of abuse, especially sexual abuse.

So how can a person eventually resist peer pressure? Firstly, by choosing peers who share their values and opinions, as people will experience less negative and more positive peer pressure when their friends do not use drugs or alcohol. Also, by practicing saying no to peers, using whatever explanation they feel comfortable with, whether that involves being honest or making up an excuse. Using a buddy system may also work, as having at least one peer who does not engage in the behavior can enable someone to resist pressure in a group setting. It is also recommended that the power of positive peer pressure be harnessed, as when seeking counseling from support groups where the person has a history of drug abuse. Furthermore, seeking help for certain issues can do the trick: people who commonly experience difficult family situations, feelings of alienation, or sensitivity to rejection may find that learning to manage these issues will ultimately lead to peer pressure resistance. A person does not have to do everything that their peers do.

To summarize, most people -mainly in adolescence- long for acceptance. Being subject to peer rejection can be painful, and a person who feels unable to put up with rejection may find it difficult to resist using drugs and alcohol if their peers do so. It is important, then, to find peers who either do not use drugs or alcohol, or accept those who do not. People who feel overwhelmed by peer pressure may find strength and support from family members, friends, or a therapist. Children and teens who do not know how to handle peer pressure should rely on a trusted adult or invest in relationships with friends who do not use drugs or alcohol. Resisting peer pressure may

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feel challenging; yet, people who truly care about their friends do not reject them solely for not using drugs or alcohol.

PART I (Minimum Passing Mark: 26 points)

PAPER 2

1. READING COMPREHENSION
All the correct answers are awarded 2 points each.

1. The **main** aim of the article is to:
 - a) To encourage readers to conform to positive peer pressure and improve their behavior.
 - b) To warn readers about the dangers of all forms of peer pressure and suggest that they avoid peer interactions altogether.
 - c) To provide guidance on how to resist negative peer pressure and stay true to oneself.
2. The text states that peer pressure:
 - a) Definitely causes drug abuse
 - b) Is usually linked to drug abuse
 - c) Has nothing to do with drug abuse
 - d) Is likely to result in drug abuse
3. "Children and teens who face high levels of peer pressure and *give in* to that pressure may have a higher lifetime risk of addiction." In this quote, "give in" means:
 - a) To admit defeat
 - b) To give up
 - c) To surrender after showing preliminary unwillingness to do so
 - d) To innocently do something without considering the consequences
 - e) None of the above
 - f) All of the above
4. The riskiest form of peer pressure is direct pressure, where people urge others to act in a certain way.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Not given
5. Girls are less influenced by peer pressure to drink and use drugs than boys.
 - a) True
 - b) Not given
 - c) False
6. Imagine you are at a party with some friends, and one of them offers you a drink. You don't drink alcohol and have no interest in doing so, but your friend starts saying things like "Come on, just one won't hurt". This situation reflects a case of:
 - a) Indirect pressure
 - b) Direct pressure
 - c) Environmental norms
 - d) All of the above
 - e) Both B and C are correct

7. The text suggests that parents can help their children resist peer pressure by:
- Encouraging them to be the decision-makers
 - Telling them to always conform to their friends' wishes
 - Punishing them for giving in to peer pressure
 - Encouraging them to hang out with less popular kids
 - All of the above
 - Both A and C are correct
8. According to the text, which of the following is an example of indirect peer pressure?
- A group of friends teasing someone for not wanting to try drugs
 - A friend telling another friend that they will not be cool if they do not try drugs
 - A friend asking another friend to try drugs with them
 - A group of friends ostracizing someone for not trying drugs
9. According to the text, what is peer pressure? Choose the best option
- A phenomenon that only affects teenagers
 - The pressure to conform to certain behaviors exercised by others
 - A positive influence on the behavior of adult people
 - A negative influence impacting on behavior
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
10. It is during their identity-shaping years that young people are more likely to be susceptible to imitating others, due to the former feeling influenced to do so.
- True
 - False
 - Not stated

2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING (30 points, 3 points each)

**Use the given beginnings and/or the words given anywhere in the sentence
DO NOT change the meaning. Follow instructions in brackets, if any**

1. Such is the importance that some people give to peer pressure that they may have trouble making their own decisions.

So

2. Seeking help in difficult times is a useful tool to resist peer pressure and it can be a source of strength and support.

Not only during difficult times.

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3. A teen is especially vulnerable to peer pressure if he is sensitive to rejection.

If onlyto peer pressure.

4. With the purpose of fitting in and avoiding rejection, people deliberately decide to use drugs

that

It is to to use drugs.

5. The author's opinion is that a person will ultimately resist peer pressure by practicing saying no. (Use the subjunctive)

It is suggested that to get to resist peer pressure.

6. I am concerned my son is doing everything the others do.

I'd rather my son

7. "Can peer pressure lead to substance use disorders?" the author wondered. (Use a passive construction)

caused

The author wondered.....

8. Many people believe that peer pressure can only have adverse effects. (Use a passive construction)

Peer pressure.....

9. Although people of all ages may be pressed by peers, most research focuses on teenagers.

regardless

Most.....

10. Research shows that adults aren't so vulnerable to peer pressure, unlike teenagers

likely

According to research, adults teenagers.

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PART II (Minimum Passing Mark 26)

3. ESSAY WRITING (350 words)

Write **an opinion essay** on ONE of the topics below:

Credit will be given to an orderly presentation and clear handwriting

(A) Parents should control their children's friendships, acquaintances and circles. Do you agree?

(B) Why do you think teenagers succumb to peer pressure? Discuss what can stop them from being pressured by others.

Make sure you include:

- Complex structures (inversion of order, conditionals, passive voice, correct linkers)
- Relevant vocabulary
- Meaningful and clear ideas to support your point
- Well-ordered and cohesive paragraphs

START YOUR ESSAY HERE

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[illegible]

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(RFZ3939)

Nº de Orden:

[illegible]

TOTAL .../50

Students write **HERE** TOTAL WORD COUNT:

Poor/Inaccurate use of structures requested		Spelling mistakes	
Poor use of language/grammar		Punctuation mistakes	
Lack of Cohesion / Coherence		Poor contents/ poor ideas	

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DRAFT (This is for you to write notes. It is to hand in, but it will not be corrected)

[illegible]

[illegible]