



Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad de Extremadura

Curso 2007-08

Asignatura: Inglés

Tiempo máximo de la prueba: Una hora y 30 minutos

El alumno deberá responder en inglés a las cinco preguntas que se formulan. (Puntuación máxima del ejercicio: 10 puntos. Puntuación máxima de cada pregunta: 1ª pregunta = 4 puntos; 2ª = 1,5 puntos; 3ª = 1,5 puntos; 4ª = 1 punto; 5ª = 2 puntos).

Youth homelessness

Youth homelessness is disturbingly common. Although the prevalence of youth homelessness is difficult to measure, researchers estimate that about 5 to 7.7 percent of young people experience homelessness each year. The same factors that contribute to adult homelessness, such as poverty, lack of affordable housing, low education levels, unemployment, mental health, and substance abuse, can lead to homelessness among youth. Beyond these factors, youth homelessness is largely a reflection of family breakdown.

The majority of young people in the United States grow up healthy and safe in their communities. Most of those of school age live with parents who provide for their well-being, and they attend schools that prepare them for advanced education or vocational training, and ultimately, self-sufficiency. Many young people also receive assistance from their families during the transition to adulthood. During this period, young adults cycle between attending school, living independently, and staying with their families. On average, parents give their children an estimated \$38,000, or about \$2,200 a year, while they are between the ages of 18 and 34 to supplement wages, pay for college tuition, and assist with down payments on a house, among other types of financial help. Even with this assistance, the current move from adolescence to adulthood has become longer and increasingly complex.

For vulnerable (or "at-risk") youth populations, the transition to adulthood is further complicated by a number of challenges, including family conflict or abandonment and obstacles to finding employment that provides adequate wages and health insurance. These young people may be prone to outcomes that have negative consequences for their future development as responsible, self-sufficient adults. Risk outcomes include teenage parenthood; homelessness; drug abuse; delinquency; physical and sexual abuse; and school dropout. Unemployment or abandoning school may be the single strongest indicator that the transition to adulthood has not been made successfully.

1. Do you think that young people in Spain really prefer to live at home with their parents for longer nowadays? Give your opinion in about 80-100 words.
2. According to the text, which are the young people who are most likely to experience homelessness?
3. Imagine that a friend has decided to leave home after arguing with his/her parents. Advise him/her not to do so, and give a reason.
4. Rewrite the following two sentences as one sentence, using a relative clause:
Young people receive assistance from their families. Young people cycle between attending school, living independently, and staying with their families.
5. Find **two** words in the text containing vowels or groups of vowels that are pronounced in the same way as ea in healthy, ou in youth, and ow in low. Underline the part of the word that contains the sound.