

Ingles

OPTION A: "Are mobile phones dangerous?"

Are mobile phones dangerous to your health? It is difficult to know for sure. Some researchers suggest that heavy users of mobile phones are at a greater risk of developing brain tumours. Nevertheless, many other studies suggest there are no links between cancer and mobile phone use. Over three billion people use mobile phones on a daily basis, and many talk for more than an hour a day. Mobile phone antennas are similar to microwave ovens. While both rely on electromagnetic radiation, the radio waves in mobile phones are lower in radio frequency (RF). Microwave ovens have enough RF to cook food and are known to be dangerous to human tissues. However, the concern is that the lower frequency radio waves that mobile phones rely on may also be dangerous.

Some researchers believe that other types of wireless technology may also be dangerous to human health, including laptops, cordless phones, and gaming consoles. They say that many cordless phones emit dangerous levels of Electromagnetic Radiation (ER) even when they are not in use. They even suggest keeping electronic devices, such as computers and alarm clocks, out of bedrooms, or at least 1.8 metres from your pillow. Besides, a growing number of health professionals recommend that children and teens, whose brains are still developing, use mobile phones only for emergencies. Concerned medical experts use the example of tobacco to illustrate the potential risks. Many years ago, people smoked freely and were not aware of the effects of cigarettes on their health. Today, people know that cigarettes cause lung cancer, though it is still unknown exactly how or why. Some doctors fear that the same thing will happen with devices such as mobiles.

I * COMPREHENSION

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-3 ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

1. **According to the article, do mobile phones lead to brain tumours? Explain.**
Yes: "It is difficult to know for sure. Some researchers suggest that heavy users of mobile phones are at a greater risk of developing brain tumours. Nevertheless, many other studies suggest there are no links between cancer and mobile phone use." Lines 1-3
2. **Are mobile phones the only devices that can damage our health? Explain**
No: "Some researchers believe that other types of wireless technology may also be dangerous to human health, including laptops, cordless phones, and gaming consoles. They say that many cordless phones emit dangerous levels of Electromagnetic Radiation (ER) even when they are not in use. They even suggest keeping electronic devices, such as computers and alarm clocks, out of bedrooms, or at least 1.8 metres from your pillow" Lines 10 - 14
3. **Why do some experts think that mobile phones can be harmful to the development of children's brains?**
Besides, a growing number of health professionals recommend that children and teens, whose brains are still developing, use mobile phones only for emergencies. Lines 14-16

ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE PRECISE WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT, OR USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. **Microwave ovens and mobile phones emit similar levels of RF.**
False. "Mobile phone antennas are similar to microwave ovens. While both rely on electromagnetic radiation, the radio waves in mobile phones are lower in radio frequency (RF)." Lines 5 - 6
5. **In the past the negative effects of tobacco were unknown.**
True. "Many years ago, people smoked freely and were not aware of the effects of cigarettes on their health" Lines 17- 18



II * USE OF ENGLISH

6. FIND IN THE TEXT A SYNONYM FOR “**worry**” (noun). **Concern**. Line 8
7. GIVE AN ADJECTIVE WITH THE SAME ROOT AS “**health**” (noun). **Healthy, unhealthy**
8. WHICH WORD IS NOT AN ADJECTIVE? **dangerous / risky/ scare / unsafe**.---> **scare**
9. FIND IN THE TEXT ONE WORD WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: “**A machine or piece of equipment which has been invented for a particular purpose.**” **Device**. Line 13
10. GIVE A QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS: “**Some health professionals point out that many cancers take at least ten years to develop**”. **What do some professionals point out?**
11. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WITHOUT CHANGING ITS MEANING. BEGIN AS INDICATED: “**Even though the car was very expensive, she bought it**”. In spite of... **the car was very expensive, she bought it**
12. FILL IN THE GAP WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS. “**George stoppedsmoking (smoke) two years ago.**”
13. TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE: **Scientists believe that mobile phones are dangerous to our health**. **Mobile phones are believed by scientists to be dangerous to our health**

Primer condicional

Usamos el primer condicional en inglés para hablar de situaciones que ocurrirán si se da una condición en particular. Esta condición no es segura, pero sí muy probable. Es decir, que empleamos el first conditional para hablar de cosas que creemos que es probable que ocurran en un futuro.

Ej: If you invite me, I will go to your party

Estructura:

If....Presente simple / Will....

Zero condicional

Usamos el zero conditional para hablar de condiciones generales, que son siempre ciertas: water boils at 100 degrees. En cambio, el first conditional se refiere a situaciones particulares: If you put your hand in that soup, you'll burn.

Estructura:

If....presente / Presente simple

Ejercicio

- 1) Escribe oraciones en zero condicional o primer condicional
 - a) not / rain / flowers / die
 - b) We/Go to London / visit the National Gallery
 - c) My sister/ Pass his exams / go to university
 - d) I / wake up late / I / be late for work
 - e) Children / not eat well / they / not be healthy



Segundo condicional:

Las condicionales de segundo tipo también se usan para hablar de hechos futuros que son improbables, ya que hay pocas posibilidades de que se cumpla la condición. En muchas ocasiones, se trata de situaciones hipotéticas o imaginarias.

If I were you I would study english

Tercer condicional:

A las condicionales de tercer grado se las suele llamar imposibles porque se usan para referirnos a hechos hipotéticos del pasado, es decir, para hablar de cosas que no sucedieron

If I had studied I would have passed

Ejercicios

1) Completa con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis

- a) If I _____ (know) the truth I wouldn't have said that.
- b) If I _____ (win) the lottery, I would travel around the world.
- c) If he _____ (speak) better English, he would move to London.
- d) If Peter _____ (study) more, he would have passed the exam.
- e) If Anna was taller, she _____ (not wear) heels so much.

2) Escribe estas oraciones en forma condicional (mixed condicional)

- a) You are tired this morning because you didn't go to bed at a reasonable hour last night.
- b) I didn't finish my report yesterday, so I can't begin a new project today.
- c) Helen is sick because she didn't follow the doctor's orders.
- d) I'm not you, so I couldn't tell him the truth.
- e) I don't know anything about plumbing, so I didn't fix the leak in the sink myself.
- f) I received a good job offer from the oil company, so I won't seriously consider taking the job with the electronics firm.

3) Pasar de español a inglés

- a) Si hay un problema, llámame
- b) Si llegas tarde no te esperaré
- c) Si hubiera sido piloto me hubiera comprado un avión
- d) Si fuera profesor trabajaría en un colegio
- e) Si no vienes no te veré
- f) Si hubieras ido al supermercado tendrías pan
- g) Si ves esa película te gustará
- h) Si yo fuera rico me compraría una casa