

JUNTA DE EXTREMADURA

Consejería de Educación

Dirección General de Formación Profesional y Aprendizaje Permanente.

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR.

Orden de 5 de mayo de 2005, (DOE. 14 de mayo)

Fecha: 16 de junio de 2005

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACIÓN
Apellidos: _____	APTO <input type="checkbox"/> NO APTO <input type="checkbox"/>
Nombre: _____ DNI: _____	
I.E.S. de inscripción: _____	
I.E.S. de realización: _____	

Instrucciones:

Mantenga su DNI en lugar visible durante la realización del ejercicio.

Lea detenidamente los enunciados de los ejercicios antes de comenzar su resolución.

Duración 2 horas

PRUEBA DE INGLÉS (ESPECÍFICA) H4

Serving Alcohol

Throughout history, alcoholic beverages have played many roles. In some societies, they were thought to possess magical or holy powers. They were also an important part of medical treatment well into the 1800s. In various cultures alcoholic beverages were considered a basic and essential food. Because beer, ale, and wine did not carry the diseases associated with drinking contaminated water, they became an accepted part of everyday meals. They were particularly valued by travelers, who had to be especially cautious about contracting strange diseases. In fact, most early taverns, as well as hotels, considered the service of alcohol to be a basic traveler's amenity. By the time the first settlers left for the New World, taverns were essential social centers, providing drink, food, and sometimes lodging. The early settlers brought this tradition with them to the New World. In the vast wilderness of the new continent, taverns took on new importance. By the mid-1800s, the largest taverns became the first hotels.

In 1920, Congress passed the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, and importing of alcoholic beverages. The amendment was effective only in stopping the legal manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquor. Many people still drank, but they drank poor tasting, illegally produced (and in some cases unmerchantable) alcoholic beverages. In 1933, Congress recognized the failure of prohibition, and repealed the act with the passage of the 21st Amendment. However, even after the repeal, the consumption of alcohol was not quickly re-accepted into American society.

The 21st Amendment gave individual states, counties, towns, and precincts the authority to control the sale and use of alcoholic beverages within their jurisdiction. As a result, a variety of alcohol-related laws exist throughout the United States today. As a hospitality manager, it is your responsibility to know and carefully follow

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the applicable laws for your state and community. If you manage a facility that serves alcohol, you should have copies of the state and local laws regulating the service of alcohol in your community.

QUESTIONS

1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM THE TEXT:

- 1.1. What happened in the USA during the 1920s and the early 1930s?
- 1.2. Why are there so many laws regulating the sale and use of alcoholic beverages in the USA?

2. SAY IF THESE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE. THEN, PROVIDE SOME EVIDENCE FROM THE TEXT.

- 2.1. The quality of alcoholic beverages in the 1920s was very poor.
- 2.2. Prohibition proved to be a complete failure.
- 2.3. The first hotels date back more than two hundred years.

3. FIND WORDS OR PHRASES IN THE TEXT THAT MEAN:

- 3.1. *A liquor or brew containing alcohol.*
- 3.2. *Polluted.*
- 3.3. *Districts of a city or town.*

4. WRITE QUESTIONS FOR THESE ANSWERS.

4.1. _____ ?
Well, I drink some beer and wine, but never any whisky or gin.

4.2. _____ ?
A pint of lager beer for me and a glass of white wine for Kate.

4.3. _____ ?
Prohibition ended in 1933.

5. WRITING.

DO YOU THINK SPANISH PEOPLE DRINK TOO MUCH ALCOHOL? WHY?

(Explain your answer in four or five lines.)

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Criterios de calificación:

Pregunta 1: 2,5 puntos

Pregunta 2: 1,5 puntos

Pregunta 3: 1,5 puntos

Pregunta 4: 1,5 puntos

Pregunta 5: 3 puntos