



SAMPLE

Universidad de Buenos Aires
FACULTAD DE FILOSOFÍA Y LETRAS
Laboratorio de Idiomas

Postulante: DNI:

CILE 3 (Intermediate Level)

READING AND WRITING SECTION (100 points) TIME: 120 minutes

Section /100

TASK 1 /50

TASK 1

Read the text on the next page. You are a member of the British training programme for travellers. Write a guide giving advice to travellers to Kenya. Include the following points using the information in the text:

- Why malaria is a problem
• What to do to reduce risks when travelling
• When should one go
• Which would be a safe travel agency

Remember to use the information in the text whenever necessary. You should write a guide of 10 to 13 lines.

The guide will be published in a travel magazine under the following heading:

TRAVELLING TO KENYA? READ THESE TIPS BEFORE DEPARTURE

Blank lines for writing the guide.



Universidad de Buenos Aires
 FACULTAD DE FILOSOFÍA Y LETRAS
 Laboratorio de Idiomas

Postulante: DNI:

From: *The Sunday Times*, May 21, 2006

Tourists misled on malaria

Two thousand Britons contract malaria every year —and some tour operators may be putting travellers' health at risk by offering inaccurate information about the disease.

During malaria-awareness week, which ends today, *The Sunday Times* surveyed operators who send travellers to malarial destinations to see how much they know about the disease to which their clients may be exposed. The answer? Not enough.

We called the booking line of Thomas Cook Signature and were offered a last-minute holiday, departing this Thursday, at the Southern Palms Beach Resort, near Mombasa, on the Kenyan coast. Malaria is endemic in the area, and you are at a greater risk during the rainy season (from April to June). However, when we asked about the disease, the agent put us on hold to check, then proceeded to assure us three times that malaria tablets were "definitely not required".

"This advice is just plain dangerous," said Paul Goodyer, of Nomad Medical Centres. "This has been a growing problem, and it stems from the rise of last-minute breaks to far-flung destinations.

"Any tour operator should be advising you to see a health professional, but when

you've only got a day or two before you fly, that might not be possible. The temptation is to trust to luck —but it only takes one bite from a mosquito to get malaria."

Thomas Cook apologised for what it described as a misunderstanding: "We have a thorough training programme in place. The brochure includes immunisation advice for malaria when travelling to Kenya and recommends that customers seek advice from a doctor."

Thomson, Britain's biggest operator, offered us a week at the Nyall Beach resort, also on the Kenyan coast. When we asked about health in the area, the agent checked with a manager —and told us to make sure our inoculations were up to date. When we pressed further about malaria, she told us: "My manager didn't mention anything about malaria, no."

Other operators, including Kuoni and last-minute agents Directline Holidays, performed better, correctly advising us to ask a doctor about malaria before travel. And specialist The Gambia Experience passed with flying colours, even refusing a booking when it transpired we could not arrange a course of tablets in time.

Stephen Bleach



Universidad de Buenos Aires
FACULTAD DE FILOSOFÍA Y LETRAS
Laboratorio de Idiomas

Postulante:

DNI:



Doctors warn of growing dangers facing the 'tanorexic' generation

Lorna Martin, Scotland editor
Sunday May 30, 2004
[The Observer](#)

It took only a few weeks of dedicated sunbed-worshipping for the hue of Tony Cowan's skin to turn from ghost-white to sumptuous honey. Over the same short period, he felt his personality had also been transformed by the rays of the tanning salon. He no longer felt shy, introverted and ugly. Instead, he became confident, sociable and started to like what he saw in the mirror.

He was 13 at the time. 'At first I told my mum it came from a bottle because she would have killed me if she knew I was going for a sunbed every day,' he said. 'I used my lunch money. Sometimes I would tell my mum I was going to the cinema so that I could get extra money.'

Tony, who is now 15, is one of a growing number of teenagers thought to be suffering from 'tanorexia'.

Last week, 13-year-old Hayley Barlow from Liverpool, who will be featured on BBC1's The Real Story next month, spoke about her addiction to sunbeds, saying she felt 'transparent' if she did not have a daily dose.

The British Medical Association and Cancer Research UK have called for a ban on under-16s using the salons and experts warned that an obsession with tanning had become pervasive among today's teenage girls.

But what was not mentioned was the increasing number of teenage boys across Britain who are also dedicating themselves to the pursuit of the perfect tan.

'These days everybody goes for sunbeds,' said Tony, who suggested that if I stood outside his school in Glasgow I would think I was in St Tropez. 'Loads of boys use them. Some girls prefer fake tan now because they are worried about the health



Universidad de Buenos Aires
 FACULTAD DE FILOSOFÍA Y LETRAS
 Laboratorio de Idiomas

Postulante: DNI:

risks. But a bottled tan is a waste of time. It makes them look orange. A sunbed tan is nicer and more natural.'

Tony has survived without a sunbed for no more than three days over the past three years despite his mother's warnings about the dangers. Her concerns fall on deaf ears. 'If I don't go for a few days I just feel kind of ugly and can't go out,' he says.

Dr Linda Papadopoulos, a psychologist and author of *Mirror Mirror: The Body Image Revolution*, said there was considerable pressure on adolescents to conform to the images of perfection with which they are bombarded.

'Looking good has become so important to a teenager's sense of self-esteem. Teenagers convince themselves they can't get the girl or boy they want unless they have a good tan or are a certain weight. I don't think it's an addiction. It's more like a security blanket.'

There are 7,000 new cases of skin cancer every year, causing 1,700 deaths, 100 of them through sunbed use. But dermatologists' warnings have had little effect.

Professor John Hawk, consultant dermatologist at St Thomas's Hospital in London, has a special interest into the effects of sunlight on the skin and has treated patients who have developed pre-cancers and cancers from chronic sunbed use.

'In 1991, we wrote a paper in the *British Medical Journal* saying people under 16 should never use sunbeds. Sunbeds do the same damage as sunlight and people who spend time on them risk ending up with old, dry, wrinkly, itchy skin with blotches all over it and in a proportion of people, skin cancer as well.'

Tony is aware of the risks but said he preferred not to think about them. 'I just wouldn't like to contemplate life without a suntan.'