

**Inglés**

<b>PREMIOS EXTRAORDINARIOS DE BACHILLERATO</b>	
<b>Curso 2015/2016</b>	
<b>TERCER EJERCICIO</b> <b>Texto: Inglés</b>	
<b>ETIQUETA CLAVE</b>	<b>CALIFICACIÓN</b>

## **PREMIOS EXTRAORDINARIOS DE BACHILLERATO. INGLÉS.**

### **Curso 2015/2016**

Government figures released last month showed that the number of people sleeping rough in England on any one night had doubled since 2010, and increased by 30% in the last year, to around 3,600. Homelessness charities believe this figure to be a significant underestimate, with women, for example, often uncounted because they rarely sleep openly on the streets during the night as it is so dangerous. But whatever the precise figures, it is obvious to everyone that rough sleepers have returned to central London in great numbers; the question, though, is why this has re-emerged as a social problem. Is it a consequence of cuts in welfare, changes in migration, or a combination of the two?

Across the country, the cause of the steep rise in rough sleeping appears to be the combined impact of rising rents, cuts to housing benefit allowances and reductions in services that local authorities used to offer vulnerable people on the brink of homelessness. Reduced availability of mental health support services, because of cuts to local government budgets, is behind a rise in people sleeping rough who have mental health problems; 40% of rough sleepers have some kind of mental health problem, according to a St Mungo's report.

Cuts to homelessness prevention projects began in the wake of the financial crisis of 2008, and on average local authority funding for services helping vulnerable people avoid homelessness (often called Supporting People services) was cut by 45% between 2009/10 and 2014/15. Migration from Eastern Europe has also helped to drive the rise in numbers, particularly in London.

Street sleeping is just the most extreme illustration of a broader homelessness problem that last year saw a 46% rise in the number of homeless families living in bed and breakfasts, and record numbers of tenants being evicted from their homes.

In London, non-UK citizens make up 56.7% of the total rough sleeping population, with Romanians accounting for 18%. The Polish rough sleeping population has declined as the Polish economy has improved. But this high proportion of migrant rough sleepers reflects the fact that they are not eligible for any state-funded hostel accommodation,

(Adapted from The Guardian weekly)

**1. Reading comprehension. Decide if these statements are True (T) or False (F). Find evidence in the text to support your answers. (2 points, 0.5 each)**

- 1.a. Over the past five years the number of rough sleepers across England has slightly increased.
- 1.b. There is more than one cause which can account for this situation, especially in London.
- 1.c. The money which has been invested in mental health services by local governments has remained stable in the last few years.

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1.d. Migrant population can be given free accommodation in state lodgings.

**2. Do the following grammar activities.( 2 points, 0.5 each)**

**2.a. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given and keeping the same meaning:**

The Polish economy is getting better, so the number of Polish rough sleepers is declining.

- The better...

**2.b. Turn these sentences into a conditional clause so that it has a similar meaning to the first ones:**

Local authorities have reduced social benefits year after year; that's why homelessness has dramatically increased.

- If local authorities .....

**2.c. Change the following sentence into the passive:**

A great number of rough sleepers have mental health problems, reports say.

- .....

**2.d. Rewrite the following sentence using the words given in brackets and keeping the same meaning:**

It was not unusual for us to see homeless people as part of the urban landscape during the economic crisis. (GET USED TO)

- .....

**3. Do the following vocabulary activities. (2 points)**

**3.1. Find words in the text that mean:(1 point, 0.25 each)**

3.1.a. an organization which raises money for a particular cause.

3.1.b. an increase in quantity or cost.

3.1.c. to officially force someone to leave a house he/she is living in .

3.1.d. weak and without protection.

**3.2. Write a simple definition in English for these two words ( 1 point, 0.5 each)**

3.2.a. allowance:

3.2.b. tenants:

**4. Suggest a precise headline for this article. Use no more than 8 words. (1 point)**

**5. Write a composition of 180 words on the following topic: (3 points)**

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**“What could be done to prevent homelessness in developed western societies”?**