



Universidad de Buenos Aires
Facultad de Derecho

| Exercise N° | | Professor's Name | Mark |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Part I | 1. Reading Comp. | ..... | ..../20 |
| | 2. Paraphrasing | ..... | ..../30 |
| | Total Part I (Min. 26) |  | ..... | /50 |
| Part II | 3. Essay | ..... | ..../50 |
| | Recorrection | ..... | ..../50 |
| | Essay Final Mark (do NOT fill in) | ..... | ..../50 |
| | Total Part II (Min.26) |  | ..... | /50 |

CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2017

NOMBRE y APELLIDO:

N° de ORDEN: (NO es el DNI)..... **PAPER 1**

Ordinary treasures

When the influential artist Andy Warhol died, his four-floor house was so full of items that the only rooms you could walk through were the kitchen and the bedroom. It turned out that Warhol had compulsive hoarding disorder, which is defined as the excessive accumulation of objects and a refusal to throw them away. But Warhol's case is not uncommon; around 5% of Americans – nearly 15 million people – suffer from compulsive hoarding disorder. This disorder interferes with daily activities such as sleeping and cooking, and in an extreme form it can harm one's health, be a fire risk and even lead to death. Although researchers suspect that the disorder is more widespread in the West, cases of hoarding have been recorded in almost every country.

Twenty years ago, compulsive hoarding disorder was a relatively unexplored psychological phenomenon, often treated as an aspect of obsessive compulsive disorder – the compulsion to repeat a certain action over and over. However, it is now recognized as a separate disorder. Scientists from many disciplines, including psychologists, neurologists and behavioral researchers are looking at gene sequences within hoarders' DNA and scanning their brains to try to understand their behavior in the hope that they can be helped.

There are several theories for the behavior. First of all, hoarding appears to run in families and may have genetic causes, with family members often having similar issues. In a study of 219 families, researchers at Johns Hopkins University found that families with two or more hoarding members showed a linkage between hoarding behavior and chromosome 14 – one of the 23 pairs of chromosomes that make up human DNA. A second theory states that the instinct to hoard may be an evolutionary survival strategy: there are plenty of examples of hoarding in the animal kingdom. The Arctic gray jay hoards around 100,000 berries and insects so that it has enough food for the long winter months. Humans, however, are the only species that take the strategy to extremes, sometimes filling their homes with so many objects that they eventually become uninhabitable.

Recent psychological research, however, emphasizes that hoarders do not just collect junk; nor are they lazy or disorganized, even if their homes are chaotic. Many hoarders have normal lives, with regular jobs and normal relationships with friends and family. Cognitively, hoarders tend to be emotional, attaching sentimental value to belongings that other people would discard. They also

tend to be well-educated and more creative than average. However, they can be indecisive and may start several different projects at the same time.

Carol Mathews, a leading researcher into the condition, used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to show brain activity in the process of decision-making. People with compulsive hoarding disorder display increased activity in an area of the brain related to decision-making when asked to organize objects. This increased activity is due to their greater emotional attachment to possessions. In other tests, Mathews found that people with hoarding behavior had difficulty grouping similar objects and remembering the sequence of things. In effect, people with compulsive hoarding disorder do not categorize objects in the same way as other people, and when they are asked to do so, show an increase in brain activity associated with the decision-making process. It seems that people with hoarding behavior see and treat objects differently and might have a different appreciation of the physical world. For example, a pile of objects in the middle of a room may be seen as a work of art by a hoarder rather than just a heap of junk.

Treating hoarding effectively may depend upon whether we can identify specific character traits. Dr Moniks Eckfield of the University of California, San Francisco, believes there are two different kinds of people with hoarding behavior. She calls one kind 'the impulsive-acquirers', who buy objects out of excitement and keep them because they are interested in them. The other types are 'the worried-keepers' – the hoarders who acquire items passively and keep them in case they need them in future. Worried-keepers spend more time sorting and organizing belongings. While both kinds of hoarders of either gender find it nearly impossible to throw anything away, more men than women belong to the former category whilst more women fall into the worried-keeper group.

1. READING COMPREHENSION

Decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)

- 1. People have died as a result of extreme hoarding behavior.
- 2. Compulsive hoarding disorder is a type of obsessive compulsive disorder.
- 3. People with compulsive hoarding disorder usually have parents with the same condition.
- 4. People who take collecting to extremes eventually cannot live in their homes.
- 5. Hoarders show more activity in parts of the brain associated with the emotions.

| | |
|--|----|
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |

Classify the following as typical of: (an example is given)

A impulsive-acquirer hoarders

B worried-keeper hoarders

C both

This type of hoarder finds it almost impossible to discard anything.

- 6. This type of hoarder keeps possessions because he/she finds them interesting.
- 7. This type of hoarder buys things because he/she is excited by them.
- 8. This type of hoarder includes more men than women.
- 9. This type of hoarder has a greater tendency to classify objects.

| | |
|----------|----|
| C | |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |

Choose the correct letter (only one option)

10. The writer of the article views people with compulsive hoarding disorder as

/2

A difficult to get along with

B lazy and disorganized

C mentally disturbed

D abnormal because they cannot lead a normal life

E having a different perception of physical objects from the majority of people

Total /20

2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING (3 points each correct answer)

**Use the words in brackets somewhere in the sentence or the given beginnings.
DO NOT change the meaning.**

a. While people with hoarding problems often save things others would consider trash, collectors save useful or valuable things.

Unlike

b. One misconception about the difference between collecting and hoarding is the idea that collectors save things of value and that hoarders save things with no value. (**differs**)

The idea

c. It wasn't until they saw the number of objects accumulated in his cellar that they realized he was a serial collector.

Only

d. Hoarding is not an entirely genetic disorder. Even so, there is some genetic predisposition in

it.

Despite

.....

- e. A patient with hoarding disorders is always advised to store items of the same type together and donate unused objects. (**recommended**)

It

.....

- f. Psychologists believe that up to three million Britons suffer from hoarding disorder. Some of the former dismiss it as mere laziness or untidiness. (**with**)

Up to three

.....

- g. It is very likely that Andy Warhol consented to participating in the clinical trial led by the medical foundation. (**must**)

Andy Warhol

.....

- h. Experts recommend that hoarders start psychological treatment immediately after the condition is diagnosed. (**better**)

According to experts,

.....

- i. Thanks to the counseling provided by Mayo Clinic, the patient is now aware of his hoarding condition.

Had

.....

- j. The minute the physician came across this syndrome, he started researching the condition thoroughly. (**sooner**)

.....

.....

| | |
|-------|-----|
| Total | /30 |
|-------|-----|



Universidad de Buenos Aires
Facultad de Derecho

| Exercise N° | | Professor's Name | Mark |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|---------|
| Part I | 1. Reading Comp. | ..... | ..../20 |
| | 2. Paraphrasing | ..... | ..../30 |
| | Total Part I (Min. 26) |  | ..... | ..../50 |
| Part II | 3. Essay | ..... | ..../50 |
| | Recorrection | ..... | ..../50 |
| | Essay Final Mark | ..... | ..../50 |
| | (do NOT fill in) | Total Part II (Min.26) ...../50 | |

CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2017

| |
|---|
| NOMBRE y APELLIDO: |
| N° de ORDEN: (NO es el DNI) PAPER 2 |

Ordinary treasures

When the influential artist Andy Warhol died, his four-floor house was so full of items that the only rooms you could walk through were the kitchen and the bedroom. It turned out that Warhol had compulsive hoarding disorder, which is defined as the excessive accumulation of objects and a refusal to throw them away. But Warhol's case is not uncommon; around 5% of Americans – nearly 15 million people – suffer from compulsive hoarding disorder. This disorder interferes with daily activities such as sleeping and cooking, and in an extreme form it can harm one's health, be a fire risk and even lead to death. Although researchers suspect that the disorder is more widespread in the West, cases of hoarding have been recorded in almost every country.

Twenty years ago, compulsive hoarding disorder was a relatively unexplored psychological phenomenon, often treated as an aspect of obsessive compulsive disorder – the compulsion to repeat a certain action over and over. However, it is now recognized as a separate disorder. Scientists from many disciplines, including psychologists, neurologists and behavioral researchers are looking at gene sequences within hoarders' DNA and scanning their brains to try to understand their behavior in the hope that they can be helped.

There are several theories for the behavior. First of all, hoarding appears to run in families and may have genetic causes, with family members often having similar issues. In a study of 219 families, researchers at Johns Hopkins University found that families with two or more hoarding members showed a linkage between hoarding behavior and chromosome 14 – one of the 23 pairs of chromosomes that make up human DNA. A second theory states that the instinct to hoard may be an evolutionary survival strategy: there are plenty of examples of hoarding in the animal kingdom. The Arctic gray jay hoards around 100,000 berries and insects so that it has enough food for the long winter months. Humans, however, are the only species that take the strategy to extremes, sometimes filling their homes with so many objects that they eventually become uninhabitable.

Recent psychological research, however, emphasizes that hoarders do not just collect junk; nor are they lazy or disorganized, even if their homes are chaotic. Many hoarders have normal lives, with regular jobs and normal relationships with friends and family. Cognitively, hoarders tend to be emotional, attaching sentimental value to belongings that other people would discard. They also tend to be well-educated and more creative than average. However, they can be indecisive and may start several different projects at the same time.

Carol Mathews, a leading researcher into the condition, used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to show brain activity in the process of decision-making. People with compulsive hoarding disorder display increased activity in an area of the brain related to decision-making when asked to organize objects. This increased activity is due to their greater emotional attachment to possessions. In other tests, Mathews found that people with hoarding behavior had difficulty grouping similar objects and remembering the sequence of things. In effect, people with compulsive hoarding disorder do not categorize objects in the same way as other people, and when they are asked to do so, show an increase in brain activity associated with the decision-making process. It seems that people with hoarding behavior see and treat objects differently and might have a different appreciation of the physical world. For example, a pile of objects in the middle of a room may be seen as a work of art by a hoarder rather than just a heap of junk.

Treating hoarding effectively may depend upon whether we can identify specific character traits. Dr Moniks Eckfield of the University of California, San Francisco, believes there are two different kinds of people with hoarding behavior. She calls one kind ‘the impulsive-acquirers’, who buy objects out of excitement and keep them because they are interested in them. The other types are ‘the worried-keepers’ – the hoarders who acquire items passively and keep them in case they need them in future. Worried-keepers spend more time sorting and organizing belongings. While both kinds of hoarders of either gender find it nearly impossible to throw anything away, more men than women belong to the former category whilst more women fall into the worried-keeper group.

1. READING COMPREHENSION

Classify the following as typical of: (an example is given)

A impulsive-acquirer hoarders

B worried-keeper hoarders

C both

This type of hoarder finds it almost impossible to discard anything.

1. This type of hoarder has a greater tendency to classify objects.
2. This type of hoarder includes more men than women.
3. This type of hoarder keeps objects for future use.
4. This type of hoarder keeps possessions because he/she finds them interesting.

| | |
|----------|----|
| C | |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |

Decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)

- 5. People have died as a result of extreme hoarding behavior.
- 6. Compulsive hoarding disorder is a type of obsessive compulsive disorder.
- 7. People with compulsive hoarding disorder usually have parents with the same Condition
- 8. People who take collecting to extremes eventually cannot live in their homes.
- 9. Hoarders show more activity in parts of the brain associated with the emotions.

| | |
|--|----|
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |
| | /2 |

Choose the correct letter (one option only)

10. The writer of the article views people with compulsive hoarding disorder as

/2

A having a different perception of physical objects from the majority of people

B abnormal because they cannot lead a normal life

C lazy and disorganized

D a lost cause

E mentally deranged

Total /20

2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING (3 points each correct answer)

**Use the words in brackets somewhere in the sentence or the given beginnings.
DO NOT change the meaning**

a. The minute the physician came across this syndrome, he started researching the condition thoroughly. (**sooner**)

.....
.....

b. Thanks to the counseling provided by Mayo Clinic, the patient is now aware of his hoarding condition.

But for

c. Experts recommend that hoarders start psychological treatment immediately after the condition is diagnosed. (**better**)

According to experts,

d. It is very likely that Andy Warhol consented to participating in the clinical trial led by the medical foundation. (**must**)

Andy Warhol

.....

- e. Psychologists believe that up to three million Britons suffer from hoarding disorder.

Some of the former dismiss it as mere laziness or untidiness. (**with**)

Up to three

.....

- f. A patient with hoarding disorders is always advised to store items of the same type together and donate unused objects. (**recommended**)

It

.....

- g. Hoarding is not an entirely genetic disorder. Even so, there is some genetic predisposition in it.

Despite

.....

- h. It wasn't until they saw the number of objects accumulated in his cellar that they realized he was a serial collector.

Only

.....

- i. One misconception about the difference between collecting and hoarding is the idea that collectors save things of value and that hoarders save things with no value. (**differs**)

The idea

.....

- j. While people with hoarding problems often save things others would consider trash, collectors save useful or valuable things.

Unlike

.....

| | |
|-------|-----|
| Total | /30 |
|-------|-----|

(CCK2015) Student's Name:

Nº de Orden:

TOTAL .../50

Students write **HERE** TOTAL WORD COUNT:

| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| Poor/Inaccurate use of structures requested | | Spelling mistakes | |
| Poor use of language/grammar | | Punctuation mistakes | |
| Lack of Cohesion / Coherence | | Poor contents/ poor ideas | |