



Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Educación y Deporte

Pruebas Específicas de Certificación 2019/2020

Comprensión de Textos Escritos

NIVEL B1 | INGLÉS

Apellidos:

Nombre:

Alumno/a OFICIAL del grupo:

Indica el nombre de tu profesor/a-tutor/a:

Alumno/a LIBRE.

INSTRUCCIONES

- Duración máxima: 60 minutos.
- Este prueba consta de tres tareas:
 - En la Tarea 1 tendrás que identificar las ideas generales del texto.
 - En la Tarea 2 tendrás que entender las ideas principales del texto.
 - En la Tarea 3 tendrás que comprender los detalles importantes de un texto.
- En cada tarea obtendrás: 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.
- Solo se admitirán respuestas escritas con bolígrafo azul o negro.
- Por favor, no escribas en los espacios sombreados destinados a la calificación de las tareas.

PUNTUACIÓN	NOTA FINAL	CALIFICACIÓN
/ 26	/ 10	<input type="checkbox"/> Superado <input type="checkbox"/> No Superado

TASK 1

Read the following text about safety for pets and answer the questions on page 2. Notice that the words or expressions in bold* will appear in a glossary at the end of the text.

SUMMERTIME SAFETY FOR YOUR PET

[0] _____ E _____

So how is your summer going so far? Are you having a **blast***? If you have a pet that plays with you outdoors, such as a cat or a dog, summer means more time to enjoy with them. So before school starts up again, now is also a great time to remind yourself about important facts regarding animal care for the summer and all year round.

[1] _____

Summer is a time when families travel more and kids have more time to play outside in the sunshine. And if your family includes a dog, your pet will be out among other animals more than usual. Also, some travel requires that your pet has necessary **shots*** before crossing borders. That's why now is a good time to ask your veterinarian if your animal's shots are up to date.

[2] _____

Strangers may not like your pets and could turn a great day into a big scene. Even if your pet is perfectly friendly and safe, some people have a fear of dogs and even if your sweet pup runs up to say hello, the person may see the greeting as an attack. Always make sure that your pet is in your command, either well trained or on a **leash***. That way, everyone can have more fun.

[3] _____

Remember that cars and trucks can kill a pet with heat. Every year people leave their dogs and cats in cars under a hot sun. Even with the window cracked, the heat can quickly become deadly. Leaving the air conditioning on when the family goes into a hamburger **joint*** is okay, but always check occasionally to make sure that the vehicle is still running.

[4] _____

Your pet doesn't have a cell phone to call home when lost, so make sure he always has his collar on. The dog or cat license from your town or city helps people return your pet if he or she runs off after a rabbit or another dog. Also consider having a special label made up with your phone number as well as your pet's name.

[5] _____

If you can feel it, so can your pet! If the sun is so hot that you can't stand on the sidewalk, then it is too hot for your pet to stand on the sidewalk. If your nose is starting to **blister*** from the sun, your pet's nose is in danger of a burn. If you're dehydrated and sweating, then you and your pet both need water. If you have your pet tied up, make sure there is shade and fresh water.

[6] _____

Happy Summer! And remember, your pet loves you and depends on you to love him back.

Adapted from: <https://www.safesearchkids.com/>



GLOSSARY:

- ***a blast:** a great time, fun.
- * **shots:** injections.
- * **leash:** a chain or strap to control a dog.
- * **joint:** place, restaurant, bar.
- * **blister:** to become swollen from a burn.

Read the text about safety for pets on page 1 and choose from the list below the best title (A-H) for each paragraph (0-6). The title appears before the paragraph. There is ONE extra title which you do not need to use. The first one (0) is an example. Write your answers in the corresponding boxes. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
A. WATCH OUT FOR YOUR OWN SYMPTOMS OF EXTREME HEAT ON YOUR PET		
B. GET YOUR PETS VACCINATED		
C. MAKE SURE THAT YOUR PET HAS A TAG WITH INFORMATION		
D. KEEP YOUR PET UNDER YOUR CONTROL AT ALL TIMES		
E. TIPS TO LOOK AFTER YOUR PET THROUGHOUT THE YEAR	<i>0</i>	✓
F. DON'T FORGET THAT THE AFFECTION FOR YOUR PET IS MUTUAL		
G. DON'T ALLOW YOUR PET TO GO AWAY WITH UNKNOWN PEOPLE		
H. NEVER LEAVE YOUR PET IN A HOT CLOSED MEANS OF TRANSPORT		

MARK / 6

TASK 2

Read the following text about exercise and teenagers and answer the questions on page 4.

80% OF TEENS DON'T GET ENOUGH EXERCISE

The World Health Organization (WHO) says that 80% of the world's teens don't get enough exercise [0]. The pattern of inactivity could have serious effects as these teens become adults.

The report, [1], was based on research done with students aged 11 to 17 in 146 different countries. The WHO has been studying teen activity levels since 2001 and reports that not much has changed since then.

The WHO says that kids should get at least an hour of medium to vigorous (hard) exercise every day. [2] or many other activities.

Doctors say 60 minutes of exercise is needed for teens to build up their bone and muscle strength. It's also [3]. Regular activity can help people control their weight, too.

More and more research is showing that exercise doesn't just help the body, [4], improving thinking, test scores, and school grades.

Trevor Shilton, [5], says, "If this [exercise] were a medicine, we'd all be taking it."

Activity levels were different in different countries, and they were also very different between boys and girls. In the US, for example, 64% of boys were not active enough, compared to 80% of girls.

South Korea was the country with the lowest activity levels – 91% of the boys and 97% of the girls didn't get enough exercise. The country with the most active students was Bangladesh, but even there, 63% of the boys and 69% of the girls were not active enough.

One big reason for the lack of activity in today's teens is technology, [6]. Many teens find it very hard to pull themselves away from their devices, whether they are texting, playing games, or watching videos or movies.

The WHO warns that young people need to do less playing in the digital world, [7].

Health experts want schools and families to encourage teens to be more active. Teens should take part in sports, whether on official teams [8].

Exercise can also be built into a normal day's activities. For many people, walking or biking to school is one way to make that happen. Even those who have to drive to school [9].

Doctors point out that the 60 minutes each day don't need to be done all at once. They can be broken down into smaller chunks, like 20 minutes, three times a day.

Experts believe that it's very important for young people to build these habits now, [10] of those habits can carry through into adult life. Studies show that the best way to predict how active someone will be as an adult is to look at how active they were as a teen.

Source: NFK EDITORS - November 29, 2019



Read the text about exercise and teenagers on page 3. The text has ELEVEN gaps. The missing phrases or sentences are all below in the wrong order. Match the phrases/sentences (A-M) to the correct gap in the text (1-10). The first one is an example (0). There are two sentences/phrases that you do not need to use. All the options begin with a lower case letter. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
A. and more playing in the real world		
B. because the positive effects		
C. because they can be dangerous		
D. can get more exercise by parking farther away		
E. hugely important for the health of the heart and lungs		
F. it can help the brain, too		
G. or just playing around on the playground		
H. such as smartphones, tablets, computers, and TVs		
I. this could include walking, running, biking, dancing, playing sports		
J. to live healthy lives	0	✓
K. where the report was published		
L. which was published in <i>The Lancet</i>		
M. who works for the Heart Foundation in Australia		

MARK / 10

TASK 3

Read the following text about young people in Sweden and answer the questions on pages 6 and 7. Notice that the words or expressions in bold* will appear in a glossary at the end of the text.

WHY SO MANY YOUNG SWEDES LIVE ALONE

Fleeing* the family nest is a rite of passage many teenagers dream of, yet it's a luxury millennials and Generation Z across much of the Western world are having to wait much longer for.

In the US, more young people are living with their parents than at any time since

1940, according to a recent Pew Research Center analysis of census data. A 2019 study by British think tank Civitas found that the proportion of 23-year-olds living with their parents in the UK had risen from 37% in 1998 to 49% a decade later.

In Sweden it's a different story. The most common age to leave home is between 18 and 19, compared to the EU average of 26, according to Eurostat figures. And a significant proportion of these young Swedes aren't moving into **cramped*** house shares or student dorms. They are living alone.

"I'd always wanted to move out of home and I'd always felt ready," says Ida Staberg, who has been renting an apartment by herself in Vällingby, a suburb north-west of Stockholm, for two years, since she was 19.

It's a **sparsely**-decorated studio – just a few photos and a wire butterfly hanging on the wall – around 30 m² in size. She has a long-term rent-controlled contract that costs her around \$850 (8,000 kronor) a month, which she pays from her salary working for a security firm. Her parents and two younger siblings live about an hour away on the other side of the city.

"To know I can look after myself and I have power over my own life, without being guided by my family or my siblings and their timetable," are the main benefits, she argues.

More than half of Swedish households are single-person, the highest proportion in the EU, according to *Eurostat*. Official figures given to the BBC by the Swedish government's [...] agency *Statistics Sweden* suggest that includes around one in five 18 to 25-year-olds, although its researchers estimate that the real number could be higher, since many remain registered at their parents' address while they stay in sublet rentals.

The norm of moving out at a young age has even persisted during a major **housing squeeze**. [...] But the proportion of young people living by themselves has **barely** changed since 2011, according to Statistics Sweden.

[...]

"In other parts of Europe it's not considered problematic to depend on your family and in southern Europe it should even be considered a goal – if you don't, it would be like rejecting your family," he says.

"In Sweden... it's the goal to create an independent individual... there's seen to be something wrong if the child stays at home."

Andersson explains that Sweden's "culture of individualism" dates back centuries, with teenagers in rural communities typically leaving home to go and work on another farm. In more recent years the norm of young people living alone has, he says, remained realistic thanks to Sweden's strong welfare state which,

in theory, should enable them to have access to affordable housing, healthcare and education without relying on relatives or partners for help.

Meanwhile, he says that the **housing stock*** in Swedish towns and cities, which is largely made up of compact apartments, “helps maintain” this norm. By contrast, in urban hubs like London, Paris or New York there are numerous converted townhouses that make sense for young professionals to share.

Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/>

GLOSSARY:

- ***Fleeing:** escaping, leaving.
- * **cramped:** small, packed with people.
- * **sparsely:** very little, hardly at all.
- * **housing squeeze:** a difficult time in the housing business.
- * **barely:** hardly, very little.
- * **housing stock:** the type of accommodation on offer.

Read the text about young people in Sweden on pages 5 and 6. For questions 1-10 choose the best answer A, B or C. Only one of the answers is correct. Number 0 is given as an example. Write your answers in the corresponding boxes. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
0. Nowadays in the USA the number of young people living with their parents is ... A. higher than ever before since 1940. B. lower than ever before since 1940. C. the same as in 1940.	A	✓
1. Between 1998 and 2008 the number of British 23-year-olds living with their parents ... A. decreased significantly. B. increased significantly. C. remained the same.		
2. Compared to the average European, young Swedish people typically leave home when they are ... A. younger. B. older. C. the same age.		
3. Most young Swedes who become independent move into... A. crowded shared accommodation. B. student dormitories. C. individual flats.		



	ANSWER	
4. Ida's apartment is paid for by... A. her parents. B. herself. C. the government.	<input type="text"/>	
5. For Ida the main advantage of living alone is... A. decorating the apartment herself. B. not having to see her family ever again. C. enjoying her freedom and independence.	<input type="text"/>	
6. More than 50% of Swedish homes have... A. only one person. B. two people. C. more than two people.	<input type="text"/>	
7. Despite the housing crisis, since 2011 the number of young Swedes living alone has mostly... A. increased. B. decreased. C. stayed the same.	<input type="text"/>	
8. In Southern Europe living with your parents in your 20s is considered... A. a problem. B. an objective. C. as rejection.	<input type="text"/>	
9. The Welfare state in Sweden allows young people to... A. buy a flat and continue studying. B. buy a flat and have free healthcare. C. have accommodation, medical care and schooling.	<input type="text"/>	
10. Unlike Swedish cities, in cities like Paris, London or New York most people live in... A. small single-person apartments. B. renovated city houses for sharing. C. large townhouses for single use.	<input type="text"/>	
	MARK	/ 10