

**Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas
de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón**

Pruebas Unificadas de Idiomas

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

INGLÉS

NIVEL INTERMEDIO B1

CONVOCATORIA 2020 - MODELO A

1. Esta prueba se compone de tres tareas.
2. Utilice bolígrafo azul o negro INDELEBLE.
3. Las respuestas erróneas no se penalizarán.
4. Duración de esta prueba: 50 minutos.
5. Puntuación máxima de la prueba: 20 puntos.
6. Puntuación mínima para superar la prueba: 10 puntos.

TAREA 1	Charities, página 4
TAREA 2	Active holidays, página 6
TAREA 3	Making the right decision, página 8

Apellidos	
Nombre	

**PUNTUACIÓN
TOTAL**

/ 20

COMPREENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS - TAREA 1 (1 x 7 = 7 puntos)

Read these short texts about charities and choose the best heading (A, B, C, etc) for each one. Write the letter in the corresponding box. Two of the headings do not correspond to any of the texts. Question 0 has been completed as an example.

CHARITIES

0.- Scope was set in 1952 by a social worker, along with the parents of disabled children. Today, the charity works in England and Wales to create a fairer society for disabled people living across the UK. One of the ways it does this is through its charity shops, which raise money to provide advice and support to disabled people. It also provides volunteering opportunities.



1.- War Child works in nine countries to protect, educate and stand up for children affected by war. It does this by recognizing the psychological effect that war has on children, and providing them with access to counseling and helplines. It supports families by raising money for essential supplies such as food, water and medicine. War Child also creates emergency education programmes, and bring school equipment in to enable learning in conflict areas.



2.- Every year, around 270,000 tonnes of food which is perfectly good to eat goes to waste in the UK. It is thrown away because of labeling errors, because too much has been grown or it has a short shelf life. **FareShare** aims to face this food-waste problem by redistributing the fresh, in-date, good food to charities and community groups who turn it into tasty meals for vulnerable people across the country. This includes homeless shelters, lunch clubs for older people and children's breakfast clubs.



3.- Bravehound supports veterans by providing them with companion dogs. Veterans are responsible for training, exercising and looking after their dogs, which gives them focus and helps them adjust back to civilian life. The charity supports the dog owners throughout their pets' lives, providing assistance with paying for the dog, its food and equipment.



4.- Since 1876, **Whitechapel Mission** has been serving the homeless in London. Today, the charity has a day centre, skills activity programmes and a specialist support service. Whitechapel Mission is run by volunteers who help with serving breakfast, sorting clothing or working one to one with people who are homeless.



5.- Since 1953, **Buttle UK** has helped thousands of children and young people in crisis across the country. It provides grants to families to help them pay for things that they would otherwise not be able to afford, such as a child's bed, or a laptop for a young person to help them begin their first college course.



6.- More than 800 volunteers of **Scottish Mountain Rescue** make up 23 mountain rescue teams placed around Scotland, which provide a civilian mountain search-and-rescue service to anyone in need or distress. The volunteers give up their free time to be sent out at the request of the police to a variety of incidents, quite often in extremely bad weather. The teams are available to help out 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.



7.- The civil war in Syria has caused a humanitarian crisis, affecting millions of people. **Syria Relief** was founded in 2011 to try and provide aid and support for what it thought would be a brief conflict. The charity provides medical care, food and education to those who need it, working with around 1,600 staff on the ground in Syria. So far it has distributed more than £35 million in aid, and helped more than 1.8 million people.



(From: *The Week Junior*)

A	A helping hand when you get lost in a storm
B	Dealing with the devastating consequences of armed conflict on mental health
C	Don't throw it away!
D	Guide dogs for the blind
E	Helping them make a start at university
F	<i>Helping those unable to use their body or mind normally</i>
G	Helping those without a roof over their heads
H	Its founders thought it wouldn't be needed for long
I	Keeping our lonely seniors company
J	They were in the Armed Forces during a war and need help.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F							
✓							

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS - TAREA 2 (1 x 7 = 7 puntos)

Read the following text and choose the option (A, B or C) that best completes each statement. Write the letter in the corresponding box on the right. Question 0 has been completed as an example.

ACTIVE HOLIDAYS

In recent years the popularity of taking a holiday that includes an active element such as cycling, hiking or watersports has increased. Online searches for terms such as 'activity holidays' and 'sport holidays' are growing, but what is behind this growth in popularity?

We asked 2,000 people in the UK if they would choose a relaxed holiday with minimum activities or an active holiday with lots of activities. One in three millennials (aged 16-34) said they would choose an active holiday compared to less than one in ten baby boomers (aged 55+).

Why are millennials so attracted by active holidays? We asked Pip Tyler, our Overseas Director who has over 30 years' experience in the travel industry to explain.

"Traditionally a summer holiday was all about time on the beach, lazing in the sunshine all day with a cool drink and a good book. That hasn't completely gone away of course because that is still a great pleasure, but we've noticed that more and more people find it equally as relaxing to hire a bike and cycle into the mountains, practice kayaking or go for a long walk surrounded by beautiful scenery.

More people want spontaneous and immersive entertainment that says something unique about them, which they can talk about with their friends and followers. An active holiday offers that. It's become less about where you are and more about what you do with your time.

Over 8.5 million people each year are turning to the great outdoors for their exercise and with good reason. Outdoor activity results in a significantly greater improvement in mental wellbeing. Feeling more connected to nature, cleaner air, and getting more vitamin-D, means outdoor exercise, particularly ocean-based activities, can lead to improved mood, self-esteem and higher energy levels."

"It's beneficial to people both physically and mentally to either learn a new skill or to start again with a previously loved active hobby. It takes us back to happy memories of childhood when we were learning new things all the time. A study we ran back in 2016 discovered that people felt excited, proud and more confident when they tried a new activity.

An active holiday takes you out of your familiar world, and also physically creates the time and space to try something new, to exercise, to stimulate the brain and to learn new physical activities away from the everyday pressures and commitments that might get in the way at home."

A holiday isn't and shouldn't be about just switching off from day-to-day life, just as learning a new skill isn't just confined to your career. An active holiday offers people the opportunity to realise ambitions by learning new skills in a relaxed environment.

The brain is like a muscle which needs to be exercised to keep it in good condition. New experiences are a fundamental requirement for mental growth and the brain loves stimulation; it grows with use and it gets smaller with inactivity."

(From: <https://www.neilson.co.uk/beach/activities/articles/>)

Example:

0. Many people inform themselves about active holidays ...

- A at their travel agent's.**
- B chatting with their friends.**
- C on the internet.**

C	✓
----------	---

1. The group of people more interested in this kind of holiday are ...

- A over fifty.**
- B quite young.**
- C the baby boomers.**

--	--

2. The typical sun and beach holiday ...

- A continues to be enjoyable.**
- B is quickly losing popularity.**
- C is something of the past for some age groups.**

--	--

3. What an increasing number of people are looking for in a holiday is ...

- A organised activities.**
- B something they can discuss with other people.**
- C unique destinations.**

--	--

4. Ocean-based activities ...

- A are essential to get enough vitamin-D.**
- B give you more confidence.**
- C have improved a lot in recent times.**

--	--

5. Practising a hobby we did in the past makes us ...

- A feel a bit sad when we remember our lost childhood years.**
- B progress faster when we take it up again.**
- C reconnect with the child we once were.**

--	--

6. In general, your everyday life, ...

- A is an obstacle to trying something new.**
- B provides you with more opportunities to exercise than you may think.**
- C should include more varied routines.**

--	--

7. According to the text, your brain ...

- A should be trained more regularly than your muscles.**
- B will reduce its size if you don't make it work much.**
- C works better in a relaxed environment.**

--	--



COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS – TAREA 3 (0,5 x 12 = 6 puntos)

You are going to read two stories about making decisions. Choose the option (A, B or C) that best fits in gaps 1 to 12. Write the letter in the corresponding box on the right. Question 0 has been completed as an example.

MAKING THE RIGHT DECISION**The kid in the candy store**

A kid walked into a candy store with his dad and was ___(0)___ by the variety of treats on offer.

“What should I choose? What should I choose? What should I choose?” He asked himself.

“___(1)___, son, we don’t have all day,” his dad said.

“These are my favourites. No wait, these are my favourites.”

He walked along the aisles, picking up bags and putting them back. He ___(2)___ couldn’t make up his mind.

“Quick, son, make up your mind, we have to go,” his impatient dad said.

Nervously, the boy ran ___(3)___ the store, his eyes moving from one shelf to another, but all of the options looked so good that he ___(4)___ make a decision.

Eventually, the dad had ___(5)___, took his son by the hand and they walked out of the store empty-handed. The young boy had tears in his eyes. He wanted them all, but ended up with nothing because he couldn’t choose just one.

We’re all that boy. The world is that candy store. We have a variety of options available to us, but ___(6)___ we don’t make a decision about our career, education, relationships, investments, church or other important issues, we end up empty-handed.

Sometimes we worry about making the wrong ___(7)___. The bigger danger is that we make no decision at all and end up going nowhere and doing nothing.

The thief

Before the judge stood a man who was a thief. The judge offered him to choose between one of three possible punishments:

- either to pay one hundred gold coins,
- to be ___(8)___ fifty times with a stick,
- or to eat three pounds of raw onions.

As he was very greedy, he decided that the best punishment was also the cheapest one: eating three pounds of raw onions. ___(9)___, after finishing the second pound, he could no longer stand the sight of onions.

“Oh, high court,” – he begged – “please spare me from eating the last pound. I can’t eat any more onions. It ___(10)___ better to endure the beating.”

“___(11)___ that punishment would save me money,” the convict thought to himself.

A moment later, he was placed on a bench. Every time they hit him, he cried from the bottom of his heart. On the tenth time, he gave up. He asked to be ___(12)___ to pay the hundred gold coins.

The lesson: the greedy ones pay twice -and sometimes even three times.

(From: Better life coaching blog)

Example:

0.

- A *amused*
- B *attracted*
- C *frightened*

B	✓
----------	---

1.

- A Come on
- B Hang on
- C Look up

--	--

7.

- A choice
- B choose
- C pick

--	--

2.

- A just
- B only
- C rather

--	--

8.

- A found
- B hit
- C touched

--	--

3.

- A around
- B by
- C for

--	--

9.

- A Although
- B However
- C So

--	--

4.

- A couldn't
- B must
- C should

--	--

10.

- A had been
- B was
- C would be

--	--

5.

- A enough
- B much more
- C plenty

--	--

11.

- A Even
- B Really
- C Until

--	--

6.

- A although
- B even
- C if

--	--

12.

- A allowed
- B banned
- C ready

--	--

