



Castilla-La Mancha

Consejería de Educación,
Cultura y Deportes

PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

INGLÉS / B1

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

SESIÓN ORDINARIA 2025

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN: 45 minutos.**
- **PUNTUACIÓN:** A efectos de **certificación**, será necesario superar todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua con una puntuación mínima del 50% en cada una de ellas y una calificación global final igual o superior al 65%. A efectos de **promoción**, será necesario obtener una puntuación mínima del 50% en todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua.
- Las respuestas erróneas no descontarán puntos.
- Esta parte consta de TRES tareas.
- Leer las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realizarla según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- **NO ESCRIBIR NADA EN LAS ÁREAS GRISES.**

DATOS DEL CANDIDATO

APELLIDOS:		
NOMBRE:	DNI:	
COMISIÓN:	OFICIAL <input type="checkbox"/>	LIBRE <input type="checkbox"/>
CALIFICACIÓN:		

TASK 1

Read the following text and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question (1-8). Question (0) is an example. Write your answers in the ANSWER BOX (1 item = 0.8).



HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

The history of chocolate began in Mesoamerica. Originally prepared only as a drink, chocolate was served as a bitter liquid, mixed with spices or corn purée. It was believed to give the drinker strength. Today, such drinks are also known as "Chilate" and are made by locals in the south of Mexico and the north triangle of Central America. After its arrival to Europe in the sixteenth century, sugar was added to it and it became popular throughout society, first among the ruling classes and then among the common people. In the 20th century, chocolate was considered essential in the rations of United States soldiers during war.

The word "chocolate" comes from the Classical Nahuatl word "*chocolātl*" and entered the English language from the Spanish language. Cultivation of the cacao was not an easy process. Part of this was because cacao trees in their natural environment grow to 60 feet tall or more. When the trees were grown in a plantation, however, they grew to around 20 feet tall. A study, published online in *Nature Ecology and Evolution*, suggests that cacao—the plant from which chocolate is made—was domesticated, or grown by people for food, around 1,500 years earlier than previously thought. In addition, the researchers found cacao was originally domesticated in South America, rather than in Central America.

Earliest evidence of domestication of the cacao plant dates to the Olmec culture. The Olmecs used it for religious rituals or as a medicinal drink, with no recipes for personal use. The Mayans do leave some surviving writings about cacao which confirm the identification of the drink with the gods. Both cacao itself and vessels and instruments used for the preparation and serving of cacao were used for important gifts. By 1400, the Aztec Empire took over a part of Mesoamerica. They were not able to grow cacao themselves but were forced to import it. All of the areas that were conquered by the Aztecs that grew cacao beans were ordered to pay them as a tax, or as the Aztecs called it, a "tribute". The cacao bean became a form of currency. The Spanish conquistadors left records of the value of the cacao bean.

Until the 16th century, the cacao tree was unknown to Europeans. Christopher Columbus encountered the cacao bean on his fourth mission to the Americas. But while Columbus took cacao beans with him back to Spain, it made no impact until Spanish friars introduced chocolate to the Spanish court. After the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs, chocolate was imported to Europe. In the beginning, Spaniards would use it as a medicine to treat illnesses such as abdominal pain because it had a bitterness to it. Once sweetened, it transformed. It quickly became a court favorite.

(Adapted from: kiddle.co)

0. Originally, chocolate was...
 - A. a sweet drink.
 - B. like a puree.
 - C. never eaten.
1. Chocolate became popular...
 - A. as a result of a new ingredient.
 - B. because people felt it was essential.
 - C. immediately among common people.
2. The English word "chocolate"...
 - A. came directly from central America.
 - B. is the same all over the Western world.
 - C. was taken from another European language.
3. Cacao trees...
 - A. are difficult to grow in a plantation.
 - B. grow taller in their natural environment.
 - C. were easy to cultivate in the past.
4. According to a study, cocoa trees were domesticated...
 - A. first in Central America.
 - B. sooner than believed.
 - C. starting in the 1500s.
5. Both Olmecs and Mayas used cacao plants...
 - A. as medicine.
 - B. as part of their religion.
 - C. for personal uses.
6. The Aztec...
 - A. couldn't produce their own cacao.
 - B. created a popular coin called cacao.
 - C. forced other areas to buy their cacao.
7. Columbus found the cacao beans...
 - A. after having been in America a few times.
 - B. at the same time he discovered the continent.
 - C. on his way back to the Spanish court.
8. After arriving in Spain, chocolate was...
 - A. immediately combined with sugar.
 - B. liked by the court after some time.
 - C. very popular from the beginning.

ANSWER BOX

QUESTIONS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWERS	C								

TASK 2

Read the text and complete each numbered space (9-16) with a SENTENCE (A-K) from the sentence bank. There are TWO extra sentences. Answer (0) is an example. Write your answers in the ANSWER BOX (1 item = 0.8).

19-YEAR-OLD COCO GAUFF WINS US OPEN

Coco Gauff is a rising US tennis star. On Saturday, the 19-year-old won her first Grand Slam championship by beating Aryna Sabalenka. (0) _____ since 1999.

The US Open is one of the four most important tennis tournaments in the world – it's known as a "Grand Slam" tournament. (9) _____, and took place in New York City.

Sabalenka, who is from Belarus, played powerfully in the first set. Sabalenka won the first set 6-2. But Gauff didn't give up. She began to play better in the second set. She wound up winning the second set 6-3 and tying things up. (10) _____, and that seemed to help. It also helped that Sabalenka began making more and more mistakes. Gauff took the third set, 6-2.

As the match ended, Gauff dropped to the court in relief and joy. Later, she made her way into the stands to hug her parents. With the win, Gauff became the youngest American, male or female, to win a Grand Slam championship since 1999. (11) _____.

Gauff has been a rising star for a while. She first came to the attention of tennis fans when she beat tennis great Venus Williams at Wimbledon in 2019, when she was 15. As a young Black athlete, (12) _____.

Last year, for the first time, Gauff made it to the final of a Grand Slam tournament, the French Open. (13) _____. Since then, Gauff has been working hard to improve her game. She has also focused on her mental game. After losing in the first round at Wimbledon this year, Gauff hired a new coach.

Though Gauff is used to being in the spotlight, she was very aware of the crowd, and of the number of famous people who were watching the match. (14) _____.

Gauff wasn't just tested on the court. Like many pro athletes, she also had to face negative comments on social media. But she didn't get upset by the comments. (15) _____. "That just put the fire in me," she said.

Gauff's hard work has paid off. (16) _____ and is now ranked #3 in the world. This is the second tournament in a row where she has also won the doubles championship.



(Adapted from: newsforkids.net)

SENTENCE BANK

A.	But she lost to Ige Swiatek
B.	Gauff's win makes her the youngest American to win a major tennis championship
C.	Instead, Gauff said that they actually helped her
D.	One of those was Ex-US President Barack Obama
E.	Serena and Venus Williams had always been her heroes
F.	She decided to stop playing for a while
G.	She has won 12 matches in a row
H.	She was feeling very tired
I.	That's when Serena Williams won the US Open at 17
J.	The New York crowd supported Gauff loudly
K.	The US Open is the fourth Grand Slam tournament this year

ANSWER BOX

GAP	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SENTENCE	B								

TASK 3

Read the following texts. Match each statement (17-25) with the text (A-D) that it refers to. The texts can be used more than once. Write your answers in the ANSWER BOX. Statement (0) is an example (1 item = 0.8).

HOW TO CURE EXAM ANXIETY



A. PREPARE WELL

While this step seems like the most obvious activity to do before an exam, for some, the idea of studying can be just as stress-inducing as the upcoming test. Therefore, it's important to realize that preparing for an exam will look different for every person. Find a studying method that works for you. Not only will knowing the material help make you feel more confident, but the practice of solving previous question papers can instil a feeling of security as you realize that nothing can surprise you.

B. CREATE A PRE-EXAM ROUTINE

Another habit that might help calm you down is establishing a routine to follow in the hours before any exam. Create a list of all the activities you enjoy and go through them. For instance, watch a movie or an episode of your favourite television show before bed, go on a walk before heading to your exam venue, or stop by the charming café near your home and grab a cup of tea.

Aside from following this routine, try to also maintain some general good habits before the big day. Give yourself appropriate breaks to rest while studying, get to sleep at a reasonable hour, and limit caffeine intake before your exam. Accordingly, you'll be well rested and relaxed for whatever comes your way, whether a tough driving instructor or a tricky question.

C. FIGURE OUT YOUR IN-EXAM GAME PLAN

So, you've made it inside the venue now, ready to take your seat and start answering that first question. That is a huge step! But if you want to feel even more prepared, then take a few minutes to plan how you'll go about the exam. For instance, consider your time limit (if there is one) and think of how much time you would want to give each question.

Other helpful tips to consider are answering the more straightforward questions in the beginning and not wasting extra time on particularly difficult questions, leaving them till the end.

D. CONCLUSION

Take a moment to look back and see how far you've come, not letting those anxious thoughts control you. Talking your worries out with a teacher, a friend, or a therapist might also help you realize that you are not alone.

Understand that anxiety will look different for every person, and just focus on trying to find out what stress-relief methods work for you. You got this!

STATEMENTS	
0.	Congratulations! You have already achieved something.
17.	Do the easy things first!
18.	Don't forget to do the things you like!
19.	Don't start too quickly!
20.	Have healthy habits!
21.	Look for the best personal alternative!
22.	Not everybody has the same difficulties.
23.	Practice makes perfect!
24.	Share with others!
25.	This looks like the normal thing to do.

ANSWER BOX										
STATEMENT	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TEXT	C									

Marks 3: ____/7.2

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARK
			____/20

TASK 1
THE HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

ANSWER BOX

QUESTIONS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWERS	C	A	C	B	B	B	A	A	B

TEXT

The history of chocolate began in Mesoamerica. Originally prepared only as a drink, **chocolate was served as a bitter liquid (0)**, mixed with spices or corn purée. It was believed to give the drinker strength. Today, such drinks are also known as "Chilate" and are made by locals in the south of Mexico and the north triangle of Central America. **After its arrival to Europe in the sixteenth century, sugar was added to it and it became popular throughout society (1)**, first among the ruling classes and then among the common people. In the 20th century, chocolate was considered essential in the rations of United States soldiers during war.

The word "chocolate" comes from the Classical Nahuatl word "**chocolātl**" and entered the English language from the Spanish language **(2)**. Cultivation of the cacao was not an easy process. Part of this was because **cacao trees in their natural environment grow to 60 feet tall or more (3)**. When the trees were grown in a plantation; however, they grew to around 20 feet tall. A study, published online in *Nature Ecology and Evolution*, suggests that cacao—the plant from which chocolate is made—**was domesticated, or grown by people for food, around 1,500 years earlier than previously thought (4)**. In addition, the researchers found cacao was originally domesticated in South America, rather than in Central America.

Earliest evidence of domestication of the cacao plant dates to the Olmec culture. **The Olmecs used it for religious rituals** or as a medicinal drink, with no recipes for personal use. **The Mayans do leave some surviving writings about cacao which confirm the identification of the drink with the gods (5)**. Both cacao itself and vessels and instruments used for the preparation and serving of cacao were used for important gifts. By 1400, the Aztec Empire took over a part of Mesoamerica. **They were not able to grow cacao themselves but were forced to import it (6)**. All of the areas that were conquered by the Aztecs that grew cacao beans were ordered to pay them as a tax, or as the Aztecs called it, a "tribute". The cacao bean became a form of currency. The Spanish conquistadors left records of the value of the cacao bean.

Until the 16th century, the cacao tree was unknown to Europeans. Christopher **Columbus encountered the cacao bean on his fourth mission to the Americas (7)**. But while Columbus took cacao beans with him back to Spain, it made no impact until Spanish friars introduced chocolate to the Spanish court. After the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs, chocolate was imported to Europe. In the beginning, Spaniards would use it as a medicine to treat illnesses such as abdominal pain because it had a bitterness to it. **Once sweetened, it transformed. It quickly became a court favorite (8)**.

(Adapted from: kids.kiddle.co/History_of_chocolate, 468 words)

TASK 2
19-YEAR-OLD COCO GAUFF WINS US OPEN

ANSWER BOX

GAP	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SENTENCE	B	K	J	I	E	A	D	C	G

DISTRACTORS: F, H

TEXT

Coco Gauff is a rising US tennis star. On Saturday, the 19-year-old won her first Grand Slam championship by beating Aryna Sabalenka. **Gauff's win makes her the youngest American to win a major tennis championship (0)** since 1999.

The US Open is one of the four most important tennis tournaments in the world – it's known as a "Grand Slam" tournament. **The US Open is the fourth Grand Slam tournament this year (9)**, and took place in New York City.

Sabalenka, who is from Belarus, played powerfully in the first set. Sabalenka won the first set 6-2. But Gauff didn't give up. She began to play better in the second set. She wound up winning the second set 6-3 and tying things up. **The New York crowd supported Gauff loudly (10)**, and that seemed to help. It also helped that Sabalenka began making more and more mistakes. Gauff took the third set, 6-2.

As the match ended, Gauff dropped to the court in relief and joy. Later, she made her way into the stands to hug her parents. With the win, Gauff became the youngest American, male or female, to win a Grand Slam championship since 1999. **That's when Serena Williams won the US Open at 17 (11).**

Gauff has been a rising star for a while. She first came to the attention of tennis fans when she beat tennis great Venus Williams at Wimbledon in 2019, when she was 15. As a young Black athlete, **Serena and Venus Williams had always been her heroes (12).**

Last year, for the first time, Gauff made it to the final of a Grand Slam tournament, the French Open. **But she lost to Iga Swiatek (13).** Since then, Gauff has been working hard to improve her game. She has also focused on her mental game. After losing in the first round at Wimbledon this year, Gauff hired a new coach.

Though Gauff is used to being in the spotlight, she was very aware of the crowd, and of the number of famous people who were watching the match. **One of those was Ex-US President Barack Obama (14).**

Gauff wasn't just tested on the court. Like many pro athletes, she also had to face negative comments on social media. But she didn't get upset by the comments. **Instead, Gauff said that they actually helped her (15).** "That just put the fire in me," she said.

Gauff's hard work has paid off. **She has won 12 matches in a row (16)** and is now ranked #3 in the world. This is the second tournament in a row where she has also won the doubles championship.

(Adapted from: newsforkids.net/articles/2023/09/14/19-year-old-coco-gauff-wins-us-open, 432 words)

TASK 3
HOW TO CURE EXAM ANXIETY

ANSWER BOX

SPACE	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SENTENCE	C	C	B	C	B	A	D	A	D	A

TEXT

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D. CONCLUSION

Take a moment to look back and see how far you've come, not letting those anxious thoughts control you. Talking your worries out with a teacher, a friend, or a therapist might also help you realize that you are not alone (24).

Understand that anxiety will look different for every person, and just focus on trying to find out what stress-relief methods work for you (22). You got this!