

INGLÉS

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B1

CONVOCATORIA EXTRAORDINARIA 2020

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

DNI/NIE: _____ EOI: _____

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 50 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas.
- Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en rojo no se calificarán.
- No escriba en los recuadros sombreados.
- No está permitido el uso de diccionarios.

IN B1 20 EX CTE

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3	TOTAL	CALIFICACIÓN
PUNTOS				/ 25	/ 10

TASK 1 (7 X 1 mark = 7 marks)

Read the following texts and match them to the most suitable heading from the list on the next page. Each heading can be used only **ONCE**. There are three headings you will not need. Text 0 is an example.

MARK

HOW TO DESIGN A COMFORTABLE HOME

Discover the ideas that make a home a really feel-good space

TEXT 0

Some houses are made up of small rooms, and the kitchen is usually one of them. Extending your kitchen or even joining it to the living room can create a sense of freedom, just the opposite of the feeling you get with tiny rooms.

TEXT 1

Dining rooms may not be on trend but think of having a special dining space. Eating here with others is something we should do. Set the table, play some music and enjoy dinner with friends or family. It's a question of creating happy memories too.

TEXT 2

When you move into a new home, how do you make yourself feel at home? The beds. They need to feel perfect, good and cosy. For example, nice sheets make a bed feel perfect. Once you have the beds sorted, everything else can wait.

TEXT 3

Having a lot to store doesn't mean it all has to go in a cupboard. Many bathroom items are better kept out in the open storage— either to be close at hand or because they are nice to look at. Add a plant or two to set a calm mood for the entire room.

TEXT 4

There's just something about lighting up the night outside your home. In a garden, on a balcony or simply by a window is something to try. If you can, include some plants in the setting, as both make the other look even better.

TEXT 5

In digital times, not forgetting the sense of touch is essential to our well-being. Bringing more tactile surfaces into the home such as seagrass, cotton and wood, is an easy way to engage and lift your senses. They're nice to touch and more sustainable than many other materials.

TEXT 6

A bedside table is sometimes more in the way than helpful. Instead, use the ladder-like bookcase. In this way you can put books, clothes, a glass of water or whatever you need close. Also it is versatile and you can place it anywhere else in the house.

TEXT 7

You have the snacks and the drinks, comfy seating and an audience that isn't going anywhere soon. In other words, it's time to set up the projector, adjust the roller blind, that is, a screen, play your favourite movie and see the opening credits roll.

(Adapted from) © www.ikea.com

HOW TO DESIGN A COMFORTABLE HOME

Discover the ideas that make a home a really feel-good space

- A. A piece of furniture you can use in different places
- B. Cinema at home
- C. Eco-friendly lights in your house
- D. Explore the pleasure of natural items
- E. Forget about your computer
- F. Helps you remember things
- G. Illuminate and mix with green
- H. Sleeping comfortably goes first
- I. Special moments around a meal
- J. ~~Stay open~~**
- K. Storage with a calming effect

TEXT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HEADING	<i>J</i>							
	✓							

TASK 2 (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

Read the following text and choose the option (a, b or c) which best completes the sentences according to the text. Then write your answer in the corresponding box. Item 0 is an example.

MARK

LIKE HUMANS, FLAMINGOS MAKE FRIENDS FOR LIFE

The birds seek out buddies they get along with and avoid animals they dislike

Flamingos are known for their long legs and pink feathers. Now scientists have discovered that the birds form lasting and loyal friendships, and that physical aspect is important when they choose a friend. Paul Rose, the leader of this study, is a behavioral ecologist at the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom and he wanted to find out how flamingos choose their friends.

Six species of flamingo can be found around the world: in the Americas, Africa, Europe, and Asia. For five years, Rose collected data on flamingos kept at the *Wildfowl & Wetlands Slimbridge Wetland Centre* in Gloucestershire. In this centre, you can find groups from over 20 individuals to larger groups of more than 140. The behavior of these captive flamingos is similar to the one of those in the wild.

By collecting data over five years, Rose observed that flamingos maintain stable friendships. We know that flamingos are friends mainly if they stand close together. Their relationships can last decades, as flamingos live up to 50 years. *"The fact that their friendships last so long can mean having friends is important for survival in the wild,"* he says.

Like humans, these birds avoid certain individuals. Rose says choosing some birds and staying away from others prevents problems: *"One way to reduce stress and fights is to avoid birds you don't get on with,"* he says. Understanding the birds' social relationships may help conservationists take better care of both captive and wild flamingos.

For his research, Rose photographed flamingos four times every day in spring and summer, and three times in fall and winter. He photographed birds that positioned themselves together in different subgroups within a big group. He could identify the birds because each had a different ring on their leg.

A flamingo colony is a busy mass of birds which eat noisily, clean their own feathers with their peaks and sometimes fight: If one bird gets too close to another, they'll each use their long necks and long peaks to attack, they like showing that one has a longer neck than another.

Consequently, Rose determined that the length of a flamingo's neck can be used to establish flamingo friendship: Birds sitting or standing *"less than one neck length away from another bird"* are friends, because they stand close together. When other flamingos were nearby but more than one neck length apart, Rose marked them as belonging to separate subgroups.

He found large groups had a wide variety of sub-groups: flamingos form small groups of two, three or even six other flamingos. There was a set of friends that continued being a group throughout the five-year study. This made Rose know which flamingos would get together each day, as the birds always joined the same friends. As an example, he mentions a group of three flamingos: *"There were two older females who did everything together, from courting males to building their nests together, and they were always joined by a male who was 20 years their junior,"* says Rose.

Regarding how flamingos choose their friends, Rose suspects both personality and coloration are important. *"It seems they want to find someone with a similar personality, someone they don't fight with,"* he says. *"The groups of flamingos are noisy and busy, and probably the birds don't need more stress. Having a buddy is good for your well-being."* About the importance of colour, he observed that some of the brightest pink birds stuck together.

Because friendships are so important to flamingos, Rose stresses that managers of captive flamingos, such as those in zoos, should *"be careful not to separate flamingos that are close friends."* He also says captive groups of flamingos should contain as many birds as possible to make sure they are in good health and happy.

(Adapted from) © www.nationalgeographic.com

0. Scientists have discovered that flamingos...

- a. can have long-lasting relationships.
- b. have very particular physical qualities.
- c. raise their offspring in nests.

a
✓

8. Paul Rose has studied flamingos ...

- a. belonging to different groups.
- b. in different places around the world.
- c. which had lived in the wild for four years.

9. According to the data collected by Paul Rose, we know flamingos...

- a. establish intermittent relationships.
- b. have relationships that can help them stay alive.
- c. only live for a couple of decades at the most.

10. These birds are similar to humans and...

- a. are usually stressed when they can't be in the wild.
- b. get on well with other species.
- c. keep away from individuals they don't like.

11. In a flamingo colony, these birds...

- a. are normally quiet and calm in their groups.
- b. can attack other birds who stand too near.
- c. clean each other and share food.

12. Paul Rose discovered that flamingos are friends...

- a. if they stand at a distance shorter than their neck's length.
- b. only if they belong to different groups.
- c. when they stand together but sit away from each other.

13. In large groups, Rose observed that...

- a. flamingos formed small groups of different sizes.
- b. flamingos rarely got together with more than two other birds.
- c. social interactions were difficult to examine.

14. As an example of friendship, Rose mentions...

- a. how flamingos and their friends usually find mates together.
- b. the case of a friendship between flamingos of different ages.
- c. the relationship of one female flamingo with a younger one.

PLEASE TURN OVER

15. About how flamingos choose their friends he found out...

- a. flamingos are more active if they are with friends.
- b. flamingos share physical characteristics with their friends.
- c. stressed flamingos normally choose noisy friends.

16. Rose tells captive flamingo managers to...

- a. ensure flamingo flocks are as homogeneous as possible.
- b. keep flamingos who are friends together.
- c. mix flamingos with other bird types.

TASK 3 (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

Read the text and complete each gap with ONE suitable word from the list supplied on the next page. Then write your answers in the boxes. Each word can be used only ONCE. There are seven words you will not need. Gap 0 is an example.

MARK

HO'OPONOPONO

A powerful Hawaiian prayer to solve problems and conflicts

Finding peace does not always require a quiet place, time off, or total disconnection from the outside world. There is a technique for reducing _____[0]_____ called *ho'oponopono*. This word can be translated as "correct a mistake" or "make it right".

Ho'oponopono is a powerful technique for purifying the body and getting rid of negativity and it does not require much teaching. The term became _____[17]_____ thanks to an experience lived by the therapist and teacher, Hew Len. This man cured a high number of mentally ill criminals in Hawaii without even talking or interacting with any of them. While analyzing each patient's records, the therapist repeated the keywords, four simple phrases: *I'm sorry, forgive me, I love you, I am grateful*. This repetition changed his _____[18]_____. Consequently, the mental activity of the criminals also changed. The results were surprising: Doctor Len was able to heal the prisoners by healing himself.

The technique assumes that "reality" is experienced individually _____[19]_____ the mind: What you feel, hear, see and even the things or people you know are a product of your mental processes. Everything around you involves your participation because you have to be _____[20]_____ for what you think and feel. *Ho'oponopono* cures problems through forgiveness, not necessarily by forgiving others, but especially by forgiving _____[21]_____. What happens to you doesn't matter, but what you do with what happened is what really matters. Your mind and thoughts can cause your problems, but also solve them. Simply by repeating these words you can _____[22]_____ negative memories or traumas, taking back control of your life. In short, this problem-solving process must happen entirely within you.

In addition, the *ho'oponopono* practitioner gains the freedom to stop hurting himself or herself with those negative memories he or she was not even aware of. We become calmer and more positive when facing problems. In conflicts, we tend to think that only the _____[23]_____ are wrong. *Ho'oponopono* helps us understand we are also part of the problem, and when we change, our relationships change (for the better, of course!).

Just _____[24]_____ (mentally or out loud): *I'm sorry. Forgive me. I love you. I am grateful*. The first time you may experience a simple relaxation, but also compassion or new inner sensations. You may also feel like _____[25]_____ or sighing. This is normal and maybe even a good sign that you are doing it right.

(Adapted from) © www.medium.com/vanicetoassa/hooponopono



HO'OPONOPONO

A powerful Hawaiian prayer to solve problems and conflicts

ERASE	MOOD	RESPONSIBLE	TELL	YOURSELF
GUILTY	NOBODY	RIDICULOUS	THEM	
INCREASE	OTHERS	SAY	THROUGH	
KNOWN	OUTSIDE	<i>STRESS</i>	YAWNING	

0.	<i>STRESS</i>	✓
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		

TASK 1: HOW TO DESIGN A COMFORTABLE HOME

TEXT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HEADING	I	H	K	G	D	A	B

TASK 2: LIKE HUMANS, FLAMINGOS MAKE FRIENDS FOR LIFE

SENTENCE	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
OPTION	A	B	C	B	A	A	B	B	B

TASK 3: HO'OPONOPONO

17.	KNOWN
18.	MOOD
19.	THROUGH
20.	RESPONSIBLE
21.	YOURSELF

22.	ERASE
23.	OTHERS
24.	SAY
25.	YAWNING