

## COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

Apellidos: .....

Nombre: .....

**Marca con una X lo que corresponda:**

- Alumno/a **OFICIAL** (Indica el nombre de tu profesor/a tutor/a durante el curso 2016-2017): ..... **Grupo:** .....
- Alumno/a **LIBRE**

**INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTE EJERCICIO:**

- Duración: **75 minutos**
- Este ejercicio consta de **dos tareas**. Deberás realizar las dos.
  - En la tarea 1 deberás leer un texto y responder las 10 preguntas de comprensión con una de las opciones dadas (A, B o C).  
**Obtienes:** 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.
  - En la tarea 2 deberás unir cada uno de los 10 párrafos con su título.  
**Obtienes:** 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.

**Muy importante: al final, comprueba que has elegido una sola opción (como en el ejemplo); si eliges dos opciones, se anula la respuesta a esa pregunta.**

- **No escribas en los cuadros** destinados a la calificación de las tareas.
- Sólo se admiten respuestas escritas con **bolígrafo azul o negro**.

**NO ESCRIBAS AQUÍ :**

**PUNTUACIÓN DEL EJERCICIO: \_\_\_\_\_ / 20**

**CALIFICACIÓN:**  **Superado**  **No Superado**

**TAREA 1 - 10 puntos:** Read the following text about multicultural London and answer the questions on pages 5 and 6.

## **Getting to Know Multicultural London** *(source: thetimes.co.uk)*

*London's melting pot culture means there is a different history everywhere you look.*

Embracing London is about much more than getting to grips with Britishness: the UK's capital is one of the world's most multicultural cities. Roman soldiers, Huguenot silkweavers, Jamaican airmen, Bangladeshi sailors and a whole host of other people from around the world have helped to shape its history and its future.

"London is a city that has been going for so long that multiculturalism has become a habit," said Georgina Young, a senior curator of contemporary history at the Museum of London. "There are communities here from pretty much everywhere in the world. During the London Olympics we discovered that there were people from every competing country already living here."

The best way to learn about London is to get out and experience it by talking to people, said Young, who spends a lot of time doing just that in her job. Festivals, exhibitions and other events are other entertaining ways to get to know the city's layers. "And museums are a fantastic resource as well, and they are absolutely free." Naturally she recommends a trip to her own museum, but she also has a soft spot for the Horniman Museum in Forest Hill, which has collections dedicated to African culture and international musical instruments. It also runs a number of events and courses, from Balinese gamelan lessons to lectures on the history of Polish food.

London hosts an enormous number and variety of festivals. It has the largest Chinese New Year festival outside China and other celebrations include Vaisakhi (Sikh New Year), Diwali (the Hindu Festival of Lights) and the Shubbak festival of Arab culture, as well as many more events. Young also suggested keeping an eye on the Visit London website for information on upcoming events and monitor your local library's noticeboards to learn about smaller neighbourhood happenings.

Walking around East London is a good way to see how different communities have played their part in the city's development, suggested Mike Berlin, a lecturer at Birkbeck College. Today Spitalfields and Brick Lane are best known for their Asian connections, with some of the city's most popular curry houses to be found in the area. In the 16th and 17th centuries, however, it was home to Huguenots, Dutch and Flemish refugees fleeing religious persecution on the continent, he said.

The area's history can be seen in buildings such as the Jamme Masjid mosque on Brick Lane. It was built in 1741 as a Huguenot church, spent much of the 19th century as a Baptist chapel, became a synagogue in 1893 before eventually becoming a mosque in the last quarter of the 20th century. While the mosque is not open to the public, Berlin recommended a trip to the Museum of Immigration around the corner: the former silkweaver's home served as a synagogue before reopening as a museum. Check opening before attending.

London has had Asian and Afro-Caribbean communities since the 18th century. "As Britain built an empire more people came in as part of that from the Asian subcontinent and from Africa and the Caribbean," he said. The slave trade also played its part, with Afro-Caribbean people arriving as slaves or servants of slave traders; a number sought and were granted freedom when they arrived, going on to form a community that agitated against the slave trade in the 1780s.

The next big wave of Afro-Caribbean migration came in the 1940s and 50s. "The place to go is Brixton Market," said Berlin. "It's the centre of the black British community." It dates back to the 1948 arrival of SS Empire Windrush and its 492 passengers, mostly ex-servicemen from Jamaica and the West Indies. "When they came they were housed in disused

bomb shelters below Clapham Common and directed to the nearest labour exchange, which was in Brixton. The area had a large number of boarding houses, so they found accommodation there.”

Berlin calls Irish people the “most unseen community” in London. “They have been here since James I. They built London, from the docks through to the sewerage systems and the railways.” Later came a group of Anglo-Irish professionals, including authors such as Oscar Wilde and George Bernard Shaw. In the 19th century, neighbourhoods such as Seven Dials, Bermondsey and Whitechapel were all Irish areas.

Other multicultural hotspots worth a visit include Ridley Road Market in Dalston, with a mixture of people from Turkey and West Africa; Green Lanes in Haringey, which has some great Turkish restaurants run by people with Anatolian heritage; the Portuguese and Moroccan shops around Goldborne Road, just off Ladbrooke Grove in West London; and Korea-influenced New Malden, said Berlin.

**TAREA 2 - 10 puntos: Read the following text about climate change and match each paragraph with its heading. You will find the headings on page 6.**

**Floods and erosion are ruining Britain’s most significant sites**

**A) 0** Climate change is already wrecking some of Britain’s most significant sites, from Wordsworth’s gardens in Cumbria to the white cliffs on England’s south coast, according to a new report.

Floods and erosion are damaging historic places, while warmer temperatures are seeing salmon vanishing from famous rivers and birds no longer visiting important wetlands.

**B)** The report was produced by climate experts at Leeds University and the Climate Coalition, a group of 130 organisations including the RSPB, National Trust, WWF and the Women’s Institute.

“Climate change often seems like a distant existential threat [but] this report shows it is already impacting upon some of our most treasured and special places around the UK,” said Prof. Piers Forster of Leeds University.

**C)** “It is clear our winters are generally getting warmer and wetter, storms are increasing in intensity and rainfall is becoming heavier. Climate change is not only coming home – it has arrived,” Forster said. It is also already affecting everyday places such as churches, sports grounds, farms and beaches, he said.

**D)** Wordsworth House and Garden in Cockermouth, where the romantic poet William Wordsworth was born in 1770, was seriously damaged by two recent flooding events linked to a changing climate.

In November 2009, torrential rain caused £500,000 of damage, sweeping away gates and walls that had survived since the 1690s. Floods inundated the site again during Storm Desmond in December 2015. “When I saw the damage the floods had caused in 2009 I was shocked and it took almost three years to repair the garden,” said the house’s head gardener, Amanda Thackeray. “Then after all that hard work to see the devastation from flooding in 2015 was very upsetting.”

**E)** \_\_\_\_ A century-long record shows the UK is experiencing more intense heavy rainfall during winter. Researchers can also use climate models to reveal the influence of global warming on some extreme events and have found the UK's record December rainfall in 2015 was made 50-75% more likely by climate change. Another study found Storm Desmond was 40% more likely to have occurred because of the human activities that release greenhouse gases, such as burning fossil fuels.

**F)** \_\_\_\_ Rising temperatures are also affecting wildlife, including in the famous salmon rivers, the Wye and Usk, where otters and kingfishers also live. December is peak spawning time for salmon in Wales, but recent winters have been exceptionally warm.

**G)** \_\_\_\_ 2015 was little better, with young salmon found at just 17 sites out of 142, when they usually would be expected at 108 areas. Research has shown salmon populations across the Wye catchment fell by 50% from 1985-2004, despite cuts in water pollution. But stream temperatures have risen by up to 1C in that time, leaving researchers to conclude that climate change is a key factor in plummeting salmon numbers.

**H)** \_\_\_\_ Geoff Hilton, at the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust said the shrinking flocks could have knock-on effects on the wetland habitat: "These are quite big changes ecologically. If you suddenly lose thousands of geese from a wetland, there are bound to be big effects on that wetland."

**I)** \_\_\_\_ Warmer conditions have also meant water primrose, an alien invader to the UK, has grown aggressively in wide, dense mats and is seriously damaging native plants and fish. However, warmer winters have seen little egret numbers visiting Slimbridge increasing from just eight in the 1990s to 30 in 2013.

**J)** \_\_\_\_ Other sites being ruined by climate change, according to the new report, include a famous riverside pub on Manchester's river Irwell, which has not re-opened after the 2015 floods and the historic clubhouse at Corbridge cricket club in Northumberland, now demolished after the same floods.

**K)** \_\_\_\_ The report also warns that the 5,000-year-old neolithic village at Skara Brae on Orkney, revealed after a great storm in 1850 stripped away grass and sand, could be destroyed in future as violent storms become more common.

Apellidos y Nombre: .....

**TAREA 1 - 10 puntos:** Read the text about multicultural London on pages 2 and 3. Choose the correct option (a, b, c) to complete each sentence. Only one of the answers is correct. The first one (0) is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

<b>GETTING TO KNOW MULTICULTURAL LONDON</b>		<b>Answer</b>		
<p>0. <b>According to the article, multiculturalism in London is an urban phenomenon that...</b>            a) can only be studied in History books            b) is important because it shaped the city but will have little influence on its future            c) is linked to London's past, present and future</p>	0	A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>1. <b>According to Georgina Young, the best way to get to know London is to...</b>            a) visit her own museum            b) speak to people in different settings            c) attend events like festivals</p>	1			
<p>2. <b>The Horniman Museum activities focus on...</b>            a) cultures from different parts of the world            b) musical instruments and non-European cultures            c) African culture</p>	2			
<p>3. <b>Young thinks the Visit London website is especially good if you want to learn about...</b>            a) festivals and small neighbourhood events            b) the main events that are taking place soon            c) all kinds of events including minor local events</p>	3			
<p>4. <b>According to Mike Berlin, East London has been shaped by...</b>            a) Asian communities and their restaurants            b) mainly European communities            c) communities from very different parts of the world</p>	4			
<p>5. <b>The Jamme Masjid mosque is a peculiar building because...</b>            a) it was used as a synagogue and it was later reopened as a museum            b) it is currently closed and is being converted into a new museum            c) it is an example of how different communities have lived in the same area</p>	5			
<p>6. <b>The evolution of the British Empire...</b>            a) added permanent social agitation and violence to London            b) meant that all immigrants arriving in London in the 18th century were slaves            c) contributed to a socially richer and more varied London</p>	6			

<p>7. <b>Afro-Caribbean immigration into London started...</b>  a) in the 18th century  b) in the 1780s  c) in the 1940s and 50s</p>	<b>7</b>		
<p>8. <b>Brixton became the centre of the black community in London because...</b>  a) Afro-Caribbean immigrants had to go there to find jobs  b) accommodation meant for the newly arrived immigrants was built there  c) accommodation there included meals</p>	<b>8</b>		
<p>9. <b>According to Berlin, the contribution of Irish immigrants...</b>  a) is mainly linked to famous writers like Wilde or Bernard Shaw  b) has been largely undervalued  c) has always been limited to three neighborhoods</p>	<b>9</b>		
<p>10. <b>Berlin recommends visiting...</b>  a) other multicultural neighborhoods in East London, famous for their great restaurants  b) other multicultural neighborhoods, all of which are famous for their food offer  c) other multicultural neighborhoods in different parts of London</p>	<b>10</b>		

**PUNTOS:     / 10**

**TAREA 2 - 10 puntos:** Read the text about climate change on pages 3 and 4, and match each paragraph with its heading, as in the example (0). There are two extra headings which you do not need to use. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

<i><b>Headings</b></i>	
<b>0. Climate change ruining sites</b>	
1. Climate change consequences on sites	7. Damage on famous spot
2. Global warming affecting animals	8. Potential damage
3. Global warming effects on landscape	9. Climate change as a real threat
4. Global warming affecting human beings	10. Why are there more natural disasters?
5. Weather conditions changing	11. Why do wildlife numbers drop?
6. New species growing	12. Wildlife potentially damaging

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>
<i>0</i>										
✓										

**PUNTOS:     / 10**