



Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Educación y Deporte

Pruebas Específicas de Certificación 2020/2021

Comprensión de Textos Escritos

NIVEL B2 | INGLÉS

Apellidos:

Nombre:

Alumno/a OFICIAL del grupo:

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

Alumno/a LIBRE.

INSTRUCCIONES

- Duración máxima: 75 minutos.
- Esta 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 how to increase your concentration and do more work, and answer the questions on page 6.

[0] _____

Games like Sudoku or crosswords help develop short term memory, problem solving and processing skills. They act like small 15-minute workouts for your brain which help in maintaining concentration for longer durations. It is a good idea to exercise with such games when you start feeling tired and burned out through the day. A few games you can try your hand at are sudokus, crossword puzzles, jigsaw puzzles and word or math games.

[1] _____

It is important to eat a proper meal to keep your brain healthy. Skipping breakfast is not a good idea if you want a productive work day ahead. Have a balanced meal in the morning to prevent the adrenaline from kicking in and leaving you stressed. Keep a bottle of water at the desk where you are working as dehydration affects your concentration.

[2] _____

It is advisable when you have been working on the same thing for a very long time. Cooling off and taking time out improves concentration and helps you get through more when you start work again. Use this pause to take a walk and spend some time in nature to clear your mind. It is advisable to stay off digital devices as they stress the mind further.

[3] _____

Before you start working, take 15 minutes to plan out the day ahead. Writing down the things to be done in the following day and planning your time accordingly helps you perform better. Moreover, if you plan the day ahead, you can prioritize work according to the time of the day when you are most active. Complete tough tasks when your concentration is at its peak.

[4] _____

[...] For this generation, the mobile phone is the worst. People are compelled to check their social media or their messages every few minutes. It is best to keep these at bay. Put your phone away before you begin an important assignment. At the workplace, constant information overload from emails also affects the concentration of a person. It is advisable to keep email notifications on silent or vibrate mode when you are in the middle of a task

[5] _____

Your brain is able to give only partial attention to the many tasks you do when you multitask. In the end, you make more mistakes and achieve less. Instead, concentrate on one task and take a short break before moving on to the next for best results.

[6] _____

Its aim is to give you a break from modern life. It can reduce stress, improve well-being and also help improve concentration. Deep breathing and yoga are one of the many ways to help you.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com>

TASK 2

Read the following newspaper article about technology and business and answer the questions on page 7. Notice that the words or expressions in bold* will appear in a glossary at the end of the text.

HOW TECH IS CHANGING THE NATURE OF NEW BUSINESS

Digital technology has already done a lot to change how we live our lives and in one field is its impact particularly and irreversibly felt: [0]. Aside from making it much easier and cheaper for anyone to launch a startup, there are some technologies that are pervasive now and could end up coming all-encompassing in the future. Here are some of the ways technology is shaping new businesses.

It's changing how we market

Naturally, a lot more marketing has switched the focus to digital. However, [1] and digital video advertising. A whole new type of marketing, known as organic marketing, has popped up and taken precedence as well, with **SEO*** as the most well-known example of organic marketing. It's all about, rather [2], increasing your visibility and positioning yourself in a way that they come to you.

The centralization of the office

More and more businesses are using technologies that mean [3]. A modern IT company can, for instance, help businesses move what they need to the Cloud. As such, resources can be shared without a need for a physical in-between, and now even if the data in the business is lost, a Cloud- stored back-up can help businesses [4].

A new focus on data

When you hear about big data, you might find it easy to think that it's only a consideration for the biggest businesses out there. However, businesses of all sizes [5] and the insights it can give them. Marketing analytics tools are used widely by small and medium businesses, too. The only difference is that [6], combining them for even more detailed and insightful results.

The AI revolution

No need to worry about robot uprisings just yet. However, **AI*** is starting to make more and more of an impact on how we do business. [7], and the AI-driven chatbot is one of the surest examples. Now, instead of human reps, more online businesses are using bots [8], more efficiently to the answers and resources they need.

The increasing automation of the workday

Aside from robots taking over the jobs of support **reps*** (amongst other roles), [9], in general, seems to make the workday much easier. Automation is on the rise, cutting down the amount of



time it takes to complete processes [1 0]. As a result, business owners, managers, and their team can focus their efforts where they're better needed.

Tech is changing the way that we do business, and is bound to change it even more as time goes on. To stay ahead of the competition, staying ahead with tech is becoming increasingly important.

Glossary:

SEO: "Search Engine Optimization." It refers to the process of improving a site to increase its visibility for relevant searches.

AI: Artificial Intelligence.

Rep: sales representative or salesperson.

TASK 3

Read the following text about voluntourism and answer the questions on pages 8 and 9.

THE BUSINESS OF VOLUNTOURISM: DO WESTERN DO-GOODERS ACTUALLY DO HARM?

Every year, millions of people from wealthy nations travel to poor countries, hoping to do good. University students want to spend a school break or part of a summer giving back, perhaps even to improve their CV. Christians go with their churches for one- or two-week missions. All seek personal growth, connection to those less fortunate, and the satisfaction of making a difference. For many, the destination is an orphanage, where they aim to bring joy to needy children in the brief time they can spare.

The aspiration to help the most vulnerable children is a noble one, but the booming business of “voluntourism” sustains practices and institutions that actually do harm. There is no such thing as a “good” orphanage, according to child development experts. Eighty years of research confirms that children do best in a family. They are far more likely to experience abuse, cruelty or neglect in an institution than in any other setting. Even in a well-run facility, children do not develop normally.

In wealthy countries, the institutionalisation of children has almost completely stopped. Instead, governments offer services that can help families keep children with them; if that is not possible, they seek adoptive parents or foster families. These solutions are imperfect. Some foster families are abusive; children, especially those most in need of a steady home, can get shuffled from one family to another. “But nobody is advocating going back to institutions,” says Philip Goldman, the founder and president of Maestral International, a Minneapolis-based organisation that advises on social welfare and child protection.

Almost every poor country, by contrast, still puts children in institutions, even though the vast majority of those children have families. Wealthy countries, who consider orphanages harmful for their own children, nonetheless provide a stream of charitable giving that makes orphanages viable businesses abroad. And orphanages need “orphans”. Parents may hand over children because they have special needs, or because the family can’t afford to send them to school. “It’s a huge pull factor: if they can get food, health care, education, specialised services, parents make a decision they think is in the best interests of the children,” says Shannon Senefeld, senior vice president for overseas operations at Catholic Relief Services.

Save the Children looked at orphanages in Sri Lanka in 2005 and found that 92% of children had a living parent. A 2006 survey by Unicef in Liberia found that 98% of children living in orphanages were not orphans.

Donors from wealthy countries – most often, religious groups – often establish orphanages in response to a crisis. But after the crisis is over, donations keep arriving, so the institution stays open. In Aceh, Indonesia, after the 2004 tsunami, hundreds of institutions for children were opened. But Maestral found that more than 97% of the children in them were brought by their families so they could get an education. “Very few of the children had been affected by the tsunami at all,” says Goldman.

In Cambodia, 40 years after the Khmer Rouge genocide, the number of orphanages has been growing, according to the UN. The reason is demand – but not from abandoned children. Instead, it comes from a huge rise in Australian tourists willing to pay to work in them.

Voluntourism is an outgrowth of the ecotourism movement of the 1990s. According to Pippa Biddle, author of a forthcoming book on voluntourism, travellers rebelled against package trips and resorts and wanted a more authentic experience – and they were willing to pay for it. Many charities in developing countries run such programmes and collect fees from volunteers. “It used to be if you wanted to volunteer abroad, you wrote letters to overseas contacts,” says Claire Bennett, co-author of *Learning Service: The Essential Guide to Volunteering Abroad*. “Now you can buy a volunteer experience with a few clicks.” The newest trend is corporations sending employees to volunteer. It’s a team-building exercise and associates the brand with good works.

If children go to institutions because their families are poor, the solution would seem to be working to reduce poverty rather than building and funding more institutions. But institutions become the solution because governments don’t have – or are not willing to spend – money for anti-poverty work. Funding for orphanages, by contrast, just drops from the sky. In many poor countries, it dwarfs funding for every other kind of relief or development work.

Source: the guardian



TASK 1

Read the texts about how to increase your concentration and do more work on pages 1 and 2, and choose ONE heading for each text (A-I). There are TWO of the headings that you do NOT need to use. 0 is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
A. Fuel your brain		
B. Glorious days		
C. Meditate		
D. Eliminate distractions		
E. Organize		
F. One thing at a time		
G. Speeding around		
H. Take a break		
I. Train your brain	0	✓
MARK		/ 6



TASK 2

Read the article about technology and business on pages 2 and 3, and complete the gaps with the sentences A-L. There are TWO sentences that you do NOT need to use. X is given as an example. Write your answers in the space provided. You get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
X. how we do business	0	✓
A. get up and running again in no time		
B. self-learning technologies are starting to pop up across the landscape		
C. it's not just a replacement for paper and TV ads for pop-ups		
D. such a business is disappearing fast		
E. and making the workday much more efficient		
F. that data and documents aren't always restricted to individual terminals and profiles		
G. are taking a closer look at data and analytics		
H. which have recently appeared in the market		
I. that can respond smartly to questions to direct customers		
J. there is also the fact that tech		
K. than having to reach out to get new customers		
L. big data pulls in information from multiple different datasets		

MARK / 10

TASK 3

Read the text about voluntourism on pages 4 and 5. Choose the correct option (a, b, c) to complete each sentence. Only one of the answers is correct. Write your answers in the appropriate box. The first one (0) is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
<p>0. The profile of voluntourists usually comprises ... A. college students. B. members of the clergy. C. middle-class singles.</p>	A	✓
<p>1. Voluntourists have in common the desire to ... A. acquire adult life experiences. B. commit to their religious beliefs. C. improve as individuals.</p>		
<p>2. According to the text, orphanages do not ... A. accept western voluntourists. B. constitute a beneficial solution to orphanhood. C. house children with living relatives.</p>		
<p>3. According to the text, research has proven that the preferable environment for children is that of a ... A. family household. B. functional institution. C. well-run orphanage.</p>		
<p>4. A common problem in wealthy countries is that ... A. children might change foster families. B. institutions are still predominant. C. there are not enough foster families.</p>		
<p>5. In poor countries, families send their children to institutions due to ... A. difficulties when raising their children. B. pressure from their own government. C. the number of children in each family.</p>		
<p>6. In some countries, the vast majority of children in orphanages have ... A. a learning disability. B. a relative who is alive. C. siblings at the institution.</p>		
<p>7. Donations from wealthy countries are sparked by ... A. aggressive campaigning and advertising. B. emergencies such as natural disasters. C. the news of abandoned children in need.</p>		
<p>8. In the past voluntourists had to ... A. be invited by the institutions. B. be paid by the institutions. C. find the institutions themselves.</p>		
<p>9. In recent decades voluntourism has shifted into ... A. a profitable business for private companies which also sell online. B. an alternative for self-promoting experiences of workers by companies. C. an economical form of travelling while doing a good action for the needy.</p>		



10. In many poor countries, the steady growth of institutions is ...

- A. complementary to other relief actions.
- B. convenient to governments.
- C. promoted by governments.

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MARK

/ 10