

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

Pruebas Unificadas de Idiomas

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

INGLÉS

NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2

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: 55 minutos.
5. Puntuación máxima de la prueba: 20 puntos.
6. Puntuación mínima para superar la prueba: 10 puntos.

TAREA 1	Goooooooooole Doooooooooodle (Pág. 4)
TAREA 2	Supermarket manager gets fired (Pág.6)
TAREA 3	Upselling (Pág. 8)

Apellidos	
Nombre	

**PUNTUACIÓN
TOTAL**

/ 20

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

Read this text and choose the best sentence (A, B, C, etc) for each gap. Write the letter in the corresponding box. One of the sentences does not correspond to any of the texts. Question 0 has been completed as an example.

GOOOOOOGLE DOOOOOODLE**Their Doodles Entertain, But Google Hopes They Spark Important Conversations, Too**

By now, you're probably familiar with them. Chances are you've pulled up the Google search page, surprised and perhaps ___(0)___ blue, red, yellow and green letters transformed to make the Google logo into a colorful cartoonish image to celebrate an important anniversary or holiday.

Google has been sharing its beloved Google doodles with millions of people around the world since 2000. The idea for doodles came in 1998 after Google founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin added a stick figure man to the search engine's logo. It was ___(1)___ to Google users that the founders were 'out of office.'

Since then, Google has ___(2)___ with help from the company's doodle team, which includes artists and engineers around the world, says Perla Campos, a Google doodle global marketing lead. Many doodles take more than a year of planning, with the team churning out about 400 a year.

Over the years, they've created doodles to celebrate a range of occasions — from children's first day of school to the 131st anniversary of the hole puncher. Some doodles are static; others are interactive or animated. As the Google logo alterations have evolved and grown more popular, the doodle team has recognized and ___(3)___ to use the illustrations to educate users.

Sometimes covering political or controversial topics, doodles can be "a catalyst for people to have critical conversations," Campos said.

A doodle earlier this year marked the 100th anniversary of the Silent Parade, during which almost 10,000 African-Americans marched in New York City to protest violence against African-Americans. After it appeared, a sixth-grade teacher contacted the tech giant to say thank you. The educator ___(4)___ a space for conversation in the classroom around the sensitive topic.

The messages Google was sharing with its doodles initially ___(5)___ Nate Swinehart to join the team.

Swinehart wanted to be part of the team after seeing the doodle honoring the opening of the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia. The doodle, which featured drawings of Winter Olympics athletes pictured on a rainbow background, ___(6)___, he said.

At the time, multiple media outlets highlighted this doodle as a form of protest against Russia's anti-gay legislation and gay-rights crackdown.

Swinehart later collaborated with a team of LGBTQ doodlers to come up with a concept for the stop-motion animation doodle celebrating Gilbert Baker's 66th birthday. Baker, a gay-rights activist in San Francisco, is ___(7)___ the iconic pride flag in 1978.

To honor Baker's creation, Swinehart filmed fabric pieces coming together to visualize the flag's creation. Looking back, he says working on the overall project was a very personal experience. He counts the doodle among his career highlights and as an important example of the powerful messages doodles can share.

Source: www.opb.org

A	<i>delighted to find the usual</i>
B	inspired future doodler
C	known for creating
D	made a statement
E	meant as a comical message
F	published thousands of doodles
G	represented on the Google page
H	shared that the doodle created
I	taken advantage of the opportunity

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A							
✓							



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

You are going to read about someone who worked in a supermarket. 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.

SUPERMARKET MANAGER GETS FIRED

A supermarket manager, who we will refer to only as Jean P., has been fired for working too hard. Jean managed a Barcelona branch of a well-known German supermarket chain until June this year, when the company discovered he was committing the deadly sin of starting work before the designated time in order to “get the shop ready to open to the public”. Without clocking in, Jean was “dealing with orders, changing prices and loading up entire pallets with goods,” according to the notice he received, informing him the company was letting him go.

The supermarket chain cites “serious breaches of contract” as the motive for Jean’s dismissal after footage on the shop’s security cameras revealed he was working extra hours. On several occasions in April 2017, Jean was seen to arrive at the supermarket at 5am and spend “between 49 and 87 minutes” working before clocking in, according to supermarket lawyers.

In doing so, Jean was guilty of infringing the edict that “each minute worked is paid, and each minute worked should be registered,” the letter explained. The chain’s lawyers also stated that the company had received “complaints” from other members of staff after Jean had suggested to them that they should also arrive early. In addition, on several occasions the manager was alone, something not allowed for security reasons.

Jean has worked for this company since 2005 and believes his dismissal is unfair, prompting him to make a legal claim to be reemployed by the supermarket chain. In his claim, he has made it clear that he never obliged any member of staff to accompany him to open the supermarket. He has also stated that at no time did the supermarket suggest he should not turn up early to get the shop ready in order to manage opening hours efficiently. His lawyer, Juan Guerra, points out that if Jean broke any rules, it was more to the advantage of the company than to Jean himself.

“Curiously, he is being punished for working too hard and making an effort to see that the shop runs smoothly,” says Guerra who adds that his client received no warnings over his behaviour. Meanwhile, Jean criticizes the company’s “hypocrisy” as pressure was put on him to reach sales targets.

Jean says that working longer and harder than specified in his contract was not something he often did, but something he was forced to do by circumstance, given that the supermarket had undergone restructuring just before the footage on the security cameras unmasked his ‘misdemeanours’. According to Jean, the directors were aware that the restructuring would take time and effort. “To reach the sales targets, it was necessary to work outside opening hours,” he stated.

Source: english.elpais.com

Example:

0. A supermarket manager who worked too much ...

A had been hired recently.

B has been promoted.

C has lost his job.

C	✓
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1. Jean P. was ...

A making uncalled-for changes.

B opening the shop before due time.

C starting his shift ahead of time.

--	--

2. The supermarket chain's policy doesn't allow workers to ...

A do the duties of other members of staff.

B do unpaid work.

C tell their colleagues what to do.

--	--

3. According to the supermarket's lawyers, Jean's colleagues were ... his behaviour.

A disapproving of

B sympathetic to

C unconcerned by

--	--

4. Jean P. has ...

A been joined by some co-workers in his complaint.

B claimed prompt compensation.

C requested to be readmitted.

--	--

5. Jean's lawyer has stated that Jean ...

A never actually worked overtime.

B only wanted to be of use.

C was never accompanied by other workers.

--	--

6. Jean thinks the supermarket is being hypocritical because ...

A deep down they are happy with what he did.

B the shop is actually making more money.

C they urged him to meet objectives.

--	--

7. The shop had recently...

A asked employees to work harder.

B gone through significant changes.

C installed new security cameras.

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

Read the following text and 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.

UPSELLING**How often do you get offered a large coffee with cream?**

The UK's obesity crisis is being _____ (0) by businesses pushing unhealthy food and larger portions on shoppers, according to health experts.

The Royal Society for Public Health warned consumers were being tricked by a marketing _____ (1) known as upselling. The tactic involves shops, cafes and restaurants encouraging customers to upgrade to larger meals and drinks or adding high-calorie toppings and sides. A survey suggested eight in 10 people experienced it every week.

The most _____ (2) upsells to be taken included larger coffees, bigger meals, sweets and chocolates and extra sides such as onion rings and chips.

A chief executive of Royal Society for Public Health said the industry was pressuring the public into buying extra calories, which then added up "without us _____ (3)". She said businesses needed to stop training staff to upsell high-calorie food and instead focus on healthy alternatives. The findings were drawn from a poll of more than 2,000 UK adults by the RSPH and Slimming World.

Those who had experienced upsells had been _____ (4) more than twice a week on average, with younger people the most susceptible.

The most common place for it to happen was restaurants, followed by fast-food outlets, supermarkets, coffee shops and pubs and bars.

Upselling stimulates obesity. The research showed many of the upsells were unhealthy options, with the _____ (5) person who fell victim to the technique consuming about 17,000 extra calories a year, enough to gain an extra 5lbs (2.3kg) over 12 months.

Liam Smith, 25, from West Yorkshire, is just one of the many people who have been _____ (6) by the marketing technique. But _____ (7) he was eating too much he has lost 6st (38kg) and now refuses upsells.

"Being able to 'go large' on a meal for 30p extra was always a no-brainer for me, as was a few pence more for a large cup of hot chocolate or paying £1 more to turn a single burger into a double. "Afterwards, I'd wish I hadn't done it though - I can only describe it as a major feeling of _____ (8)."

The practice occurs at the point-of-sale and is not at the customer's _____ (9). Examples include a coffee shop barista asking if you would like a large instead of a regular-sized coffee or if you want whipped cream added. Another popular one is a fast-food worker asking if you would like to make a meal large for only a minimal cost.

One worker told researchers: "I've been trained so that if a customer asks for a product, I always ask if they'd like to make that a meal." Some bar workers are also trained to nudge people towards buying a double _____ (10) a single measure.

But Brigid Simmonds, chief executive of the British Beer and Pub Association, said there was "absolutely no evidence" of upselling in pubs. "Telling people what to do is not what you do," she told BBC Radio 4's Today programme. "You go to a pub and there's a certain amount of _____ (11)." She adds: "There are actually fewer calories in half a pint of beer than there are in a glass of orange juice."

And Andrew Opie, of the British Retail Consortium, also _____ (12) that supermarkets upsold. He said: "They promote and market products in store, but ensure there is a balance of products and it is offered as choice rather than upselling."

Source: BBC News Public "tricked" into buying unhealthy food

Example:
 0. **A** *conveyed*
 B *fuelled*
 C *withdrawn*

B	✓
----------	---

1. **A** device
 B item
 C ploy

--	--

7. **A** before admitting
 B since recognising
 C without acknowledging

--	--

2. **A** awesome
 B common
 C startling

--	--

8. **A** guilt
 B mourning
 C negligence

--	--

3. **A** allowing
 B experiencing
 C noticing

--	--

9. **A** appeal
 B order
 C request

--	--

4. **A** appointed
 B shot
 C targeted

--	--

10. **A** apart from
 B besides
 C rather than

--	--

5. **A** average
 B odd
 C suitable

--	--

11. **A** extensive offer
 B free choice
 C wide range

--	--

6. **A** persuaded
 B refrained
 C swallowed

--	--

12. **A** agreed
 B disputed
 C suggested

--	--

