



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN, CULTURA Y DEPORTE

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

# PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL AVANZADO DE INGLÉS SEPTIEMBRE 2014

Comisión de Evaluación de la EOI de

## COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

Puntuación total

/20

Calificación

**Apellidos:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Nombre:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**DNI/NIE:** \_\_\_\_\_

### LEA LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES

A continuación va a realizar una prueba que contiene **tres ejercicios de comprensión de lectura**.

Los ejercicios tienen la siguiente estructura: se presentan unos textos y se especifican unas tareas que deberá realizar en relación a dichos textos. Las tareas o preguntas serán del siguiente tipo:

- **Preguntas o frases incompletas**, seguidas de una serie de respuestas posibles o de frases que las completan. En este caso deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta.**

Ejemplo:

1.     A            B            C

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1.     A            B             C

- **Pregunta de completar**. Se presenta un texto en el que faltan algunas frases. Se proporcionan las frases en un listado que incluye más frases que huecos hay en el texto. Deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta.**

Ejemplo:

1.    A            B             C            D            E            F            G            H

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1.     A            B             C            D            E            F            G            H

- **Pregunta de completar**. Se presenta un texto con huecos en los que faltan algunas palabras. Para cada hueco se presentan 4 palabras. Deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta.**

Ejemplo:

1.    A            B             C            D

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1.     A            B             C            D

En total, deberá contestar **20 preguntas** para completar esta prueba. Antes de responder a las preguntas, lea atentamente las instrucciones de cada ejercicio.

Dispone de **50 minutos** para responder todas las preguntas de los ejercicios que componen la prueba.

Utilice únicamente **bolígrafo azul o negro** y asegúrese de que su **teléfono móvil** y **dispositivos electrónicos** estén **desconectados** durante toda la prueba.

Trabaje concentradamente, **no hable ni se levante** de la silla. Si tiene alguna duda, levante la mano y espere en silencio a que el/la profesor/a **se acerque a su mesa**. **Espere a que le indiquen que PUEDE EMPEZAR.**

## HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

### EJERCICIO 1: LICENCE TO EAT

- 1.     **A**       **B**       **C**
- 2.     **A**       **B**       **C**
- 3.     **A**       **B**       **C**
- 4.     **A**       **B**       **C**
- 5.     **A**       **B**       **C**

### EJERCICIO 2: UNUSUAL HOBBIES

1.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
4.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
5.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
6.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

### EJERCICIO 3: PHOBIAS

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D
7.	A	B	C	D
8.	A	B	C	D
9.	A	B	C	D

**EJERCICIO 1****LICENCE TO EAT***Adapted from www.healthland.time.com*

**You are going to read an article about dieting during holidays. For questions 1 - 5 choose the correct answer A, B or C. Only ONE answer is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

This Thanksgiving, have your mashed potatoes and eat them too.

That advice, surprisingly, doesn't come from your grandmother but from more dieticians and nutritionists who are actually helping people to maintain healthy weights. Yes, in addition to the usual roll-out of "How to Slim-down Your Thanksgiving" and tips on how to avoid packing on the pounds, some health experts are advising that we go a little easier on ourselves over the holidays. They're certainly not recommending that you scarf up everything you see, but the key to keeping cravings and temptations in check may be to give in to some — in moderation.

That advice is based on some solid research. Studies show, for example, that when you put certain foods on a do-not-eat list, people end up wanting, and eating them more, and actually gaining weight. A 2012 study by researchers at Tel Aviv University found that dieters who ate a pastry every day lost more weight than dieters who avoided them completely. While both groups of dieters were on a low-calorie diet, the pastry group ate a cookie, slice of cake, doughnut or piece of chocolate every morning. Although by the end of the 16 week study, both groups had lost an average of 33 lbs, the group who treated themselves to dessert every morning went on to lose another 15 lbs on average, and reported feeling less hunger and cravings during that time. And researchers from the University of British Columbia reported that when people are told certain foods or objects are forbidden, the brain concentrates on them more than usual.

Other studies in mice have found that when the animals were only enticed with the occasional bit of sugar, then deprived of it, they were more likely to overindulge in sugar once it was brought back into their diet.

"Holiday asceticism makes no sense, because it ruins the holiday and is too little, too late anyway," says Dr. David Katz, the director of the Yale-Griffin Prevention Research Center and author of the new book *Disease Proof: The Remarkable Truth About What Makes Us Well*. Watching everyone else dig into the feast is going to be tough if you insist on sitting it out. "The problem is when we deprive ourselves of foods that we love, it makes us want them more. Then, when we finally do have them, we overeat them. We lose the ability to control how much we eat of those foods," says Keri Gans, a registered dietitian and author of *The Small Change Diet*.

'And if you do overdo it this holiday season, just start fresh the next day. "I recommend, what happens in Vegas stays in Vegas. People should forget about feeling guilty and they should get right back on track. That is the most important thing they should do. They should not all of a sudden get a diet mentality because that won't work.

**1 According to some nutritionists, what course of action should we take during holidays?**

- A** we ought to eat as much as we like
- B** we should not be too strict about our diet
- C** we should be extra careful about calorie intake

**2 Researchers at Tel Aviv university concluded that ...**

- A** certain foods are not fattening after all
- B** dieters who refrained from eating sweets put on weight
- C** eating something sweet every day helped dieters get better results

- 3 An experiment with mice showed that ...**  
**A** mice found sugar off-putting after a while  
**B** mice wanted sugar badly if they stopped getting it  
**C** the more sugar they got, the more they wanted it
- 4 According to David Katz, trying not to eat too much during a holiday is ...**  
**A** laudable  
**B** pointless  
**C** advisable
- 5 Keri Gans advises against feelings of ...**  
**A** defeat  
**B** shame  
**C** regret

## EJERCICIO 2

### UNUSUAL HOBBIES

*Adapted from <http://communities.washingtontimes.com/>*

**You are going to read part of an article about unusual hobbies. Six sentences are incomplete. For gaps 1 - 6 choose the phrase (A - H) which best fits each gap. Only ONE answer is correct, and there are TWO phrases you DO NOT NEED to use. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

Starting a new hobby can be a good way of breaking with the day-to-day routine, learning a new skill, and interacting with like-minded individuals. Today, especially with the help of the Internet, strange and unusual hobbies abound. Here is a list of my favorites:

#### 1. Guerrilla gardening

Guerrilla gardening consists of working on land 1 . It usually takes place on spaces that are abandoned or neglected by their owners. Guerrilla gardeners do so for a variety of reasons, from the overenthusiastic rose-planter who just can't help herself, to the political activist who does it to convey a message.

#### 2. Extreme Ironing

Yes, it's a competitive sport, also known as EI. Extreme ironing consists of ironing clothing in different, usually extreme, situations like while rock climbing, surfing, on a kayak... The world of EI is quite fascinating, with participants from around the world and several International EI competitions 2 . EI was the subject of *Extreme Ironing: Pressing for Victory*, a UK documentary following the British team's participation in the 1st Extreme Ironing World Championships in Germany.

### 3. Robot-building

Want to do something really productive? Build a robot. There are innumerable kinds of robots \_\_\_3\_\_\_. For beginners, there is *Robot Building for Beginners* by David Cook, already on its second edition. Once you've mastered the basic principles, you can build a robot to fetch things from the fridge, find the remote, call your mom... If you really get good, you can pin your robot against other robot-builders' creations at Robot Wars.

### 4. Yarn bombing

I am plotting my very own yarn bomb as I write. Also known as guerrilla knitting, yarnstorming, or urban knitting, yarn bombing is considered a form of street art or graffiti \_\_\_4\_\_\_. Unlike other forms of graffiti, yarn bombs are not considered permanent and can be removed when necessary. Also unlike graffiti, yarn bombing does not seem to have the same negative connotations and is rarely prosecuted aggressively in most locations. Finally, unlike graffiti, yarn bombing is mainly associated with women-girl power!

### 5. Churchbell ringing, campanology

Even though mainly used to describe the study of bells, campanology also refers to the hobby of ringing church bells. More popular in Europe for obvious reasons, campanology is often picked up at a young age and done throughout life. There is quite a bit of technique involved in ringing church bells, and the hobby is often a very social one, despite Quasimodo's unfortunate experience. To top it all off, campanology is apparently a great core workout \_\_\_5\_\_\_ while providing low-impact cardio, according to a recent BBC report.

### 6. Cosplay

Originating in Japan and having close ties to anime, comic-cons, and video games, cosplay consists of wearing costumes to portray a character or idea in a type of performance art \_\_\_6\_\_\_. In other words, you get a bunch of your friends, dress up as the characters in your favorite TV show, and go out on the town or to a comic book convention. This sounds like a lot of fun, but there's way too much planning and coordination involved. My friends would never be able to decide on a theme... Cosplayers take and share photographs of themselves in costume, attend conventions, and take part in competitions.

- A. that consists of several layers
- B. that need to be constantly monitored
- C. that takes place anywhere but a stage
- D. that also improves agility and coordination
- E. that you can build, with the right know-how
- F. that the gardener does not have a legal right to use
- G. that employs thread and string instead of paint or chalk
- H. that have given rise to stories of triumph and bitter rivalries

**EJERCICIO 3**

**PHOBIAS**

*Adapted from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>*

**You are going to read part of an article about phobias. For gaps 1 - 9 choose the answer (A - D) which best fits each gap. Only ONE answer is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

More than one in ten people will suffer from an extreme phobia at some point in their lives. Zoophobia, the fear of animals, is one of the most common.

A phobia is an irrational, uncontrollable fear of a specific object or situation. Some phobics are so frightened of the stimulus that they will go to great lengths to avoid it during everyday life. 1, a person with a phobia of birds (ornithophobia) may be too terrified to go outside for fear of encountering one. Others become so stressed when they encounter the source of their phobia that they suffer from panic attacks.

Phobias affect people from all walks of life, of all races and of both sexes, 2 they are slightly more common in women.

There are three basic types of phobia:

Agoraphobia: 3 being a fear of open spaces, agoraphobia is also a fear of being in a crowd, being alone in a house and travelling alone.

Social phobia: A fear of specific or general social situations, like meeting new people, group gatherings and talking to people in authority.

Specific phobia: Fear of specific situations and objects, 4 flying, heights, blood, thunderstorms, dogs, mice and spiders.

Fear is a useful instinct. The biological processes that occur when a person is frightened gives them greater ability to either fight the source of their fear or to flee from it (the 'Fight or Flight' response). This is a natural biological mechanism necessary for survival, 5 is exaggerated in phobics, and the stimulus is rarely life-threatening.

Phobias may be learnt from another person. For example, a child may see his mother screaming and reacting hysterically to a spider, and from then on associate it with danger. A traumatic experience may be the trigger: a child may have been viciously attacked by a dog, 6 developing the phobia. Books and television are also responsible - there are many people who are 7 afraid to go into the water after the film Jaws.

Innate biological instincts may 8 be partly to blame. Primitive humans would have needed to avoid certain species of animals, as we do now, such as venomous snakes, poisonous frogs, tarantulas and wolves. These instincts may simply be particularly strong in some people.

Sadly, most phobics will not seek help, even 9 most sufferers who do undergo treatment are cured.

- |    |               |                |                |                 |
|----|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. Because    | B. For example | C. However     | D. Nevertheless |
| 2. | A. although   | B. as          | C. because     | D. despite      |
| 3. | A. Apart      | B. As well as  | C. In addition | D. While        |
| 4. | A. also       | B. as well as  | C. except      | D. such as      |
| 5. | A. as long as | B. because     | C. but         | D. for          |
| 6. | A. finally    | B. Instead of  | C. previously  | D. therefore    |
| 7. | A. even       | B. no longer   | C. still       | D. yet          |
| 8. | A. also       | B. never       | C. surely      | D. too          |
| 9. | A. although   | B. as          | C. though      | D. since        |



Gobierno del Principado de Asturias

Consejería de Educación, Cultura y Deporte

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE  
**NIVEL AVANZADO**  
**DE INGLÉS**  
**SEPTIEMBRE 2014**

**COMPRENSIÓN DE**  
**LECTURA**

**MODELO DE**  
**CORRECCIÓN**

## HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

### EJERCICIO 1: LICENCE TO EAT

- 1.     A         B        C
- 2.     A        B         C
- 3.     A         B        C
- 4.     A         B        C
- 5.     A        B         C

### EJERCICIO 2: UNUSUAL HOBBIES

- 1.     A        B        C        D        E         F        G        H
- 2.     A        B        C        D        E        F        G         H
- 3.     A        B        C        D         E        F        G        H
- 4.     A        B        C        D        E        F         G        H
- 5.     A        B        C         D        E        F        G        H
- 6.     A        B         C        D        E        F        G        H

### EJERCICIO 3: PHOBIAS

- 1.     A         B        C        D
- 2.      A        B        C        D
- 3.     A         B        C        D
- 4.     A        B        C         D
- 5.     A        B         C        D
- 6.     A        B        C         D
- 7.      A        B        C        D
- 8.      A        B        C        D
- 9.     A        B         C        D



**EJERCICIO 1****LICENCE TO EAT**Adapted from [www.healthland.time.com](http://www.healthland.time.com)

You are going to read an article about dieting during holidays. For questions 1 - 5 choose the correct answer A, B or C. Only **ONE** answer is correct. **DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

This Thanksgiving, have your mashed potatoes and eat them too.

That advice, surprisingly, doesn't come from your grandmother but from more dieticians and nutritionists who are actually helping people to maintain healthy weights. Yes, in addition to the usual roll-out of "How to Slim-down Your Thanksgiving" and tips on how to avoid packing on the pounds, **some health experts are advising that we go a little easier on ourselves over the holidays. They're certainly not recommending that you scarf up everything you see, but the key to keeping cravings and temptations in check may be to give in to some — in moderation.(1B)**

That advice is based on some solid research. Studies show, for example, that when you put certain foods on a do-not-eat list, people end up wanting, and eating them more, and actually gaining weight. **A 2012 study by researchers at Tel Aviv University found that dieters who ate a pastry every day lost more weight than dieters who avoided them completely (2C).** While both groups of dieters were on a low-calorie diet, the pastry group ate a cookie, slice of cake, doughnut or piece of chocolate every morning. Although by the end of the 16 week study, both groups had lost an average of 33 lbs, **the group who treated themselves to dessert every morning went on to lose another 15 lbs on average (2C),** and reported feeling less hunger and cravings during that time. And researchers from the University of British Columbia reported that when people are told certain foods or objects are forbidden, the brain concentrates on them more than usual.

**Other studies in mice have found that when the animals were only enticed with the occasional bit of sugar, then deprived of it, they were more likely to overindulge in sugar once it was brought back into their diet. (3A)**

**"Holiday asceticism makes no sense, because it ruins the holiday and is too little, too late anyway." (4B)** says Dr. David Katz, the director of the Yale-Griffin Prevention Research Center and author of the new book *Disease Proof: The Remarkable Truth About What Makes Us Well*. Watching everyone else dig into the feast is going to be tough if you insist on sitting it out. "The problem is when we deprive ourselves of foods that we love, it makes us want them more. Then, when we finally do have them, we overeat them. We lose the ability to control how much we eat of those foods," says Keri Gans, a registered dietitian and author of *The Small Change Diet*.

'And if you do overdo it this holiday season, just start fresh the next day. "I recommend, what happens in Vegas stays in Vegas. **People should forget about feeling guilty (5C)** and they should get right back on track. That is the most important thing they should do. They should not all of a sudden get a diet mentality because that won't work.

**1 According to some nutritionists, what course of action should we take during holidays?**

- A** we ought to eat as much as we like
- B** we should not be too strict about our diet
- C** we should be extra careful about calorie intake

**2 Researchers at Tel Aviv university concluded that ...**

- A** certain foods are not fattening after all
- B** dieters who refrained from eating sweets put on weight
- C** eating something sweet every day helped dieters get better results

- 3 An experiment with mice showed that ...**  
**A** mice found sugar off-putting after a while  
**B** mice wanted sugar badly if they stopped getting it  
**C** the more sugar they got, the more they wanted it
- 4 According to David Katz, trying not to eat too much during a holiday is ...**  
**A** laudable  
**B** pointless  
**C** advisable
- 5 Keri Gans advises against feelings of ...**  
**A** defeat  
**B** shame  
**C** regret

## EJERCICIO 2

### UNUSUAL HOBBIES

*Adapted from <http://communities.washingtontimes.com/>*

**You are going to read part of an article about unusual hobbies. Six sentences are incomplete. For gaps 1 - 6 choose the phrase (A - H) which best fits each gap. Only ONE answer is correct, and there are TWO phrases you DO NOT NEED to use. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

Starting a new hobby can be a good way of breaking with the day-to-day routine, learning a new skill, and interacting with like-minded individuals. Today, especially with the help of the Internet, strange and unusual hobbies abound. Here is a list of my favorites:

#### 1. Guerrilla gardening

Guerrilla gardening consists of working on land 1. It usually takes place on spaces that are abandoned or neglected by their owners. Guerrilla gardeners do so for a variety of reasons, from the overenthusiastic rose-planter who just can't help herself, to the political activist who does it to convey a message.

#### 2. Extreme Ironing

Yes, it's a competitive sport, also known as EI. Extreme ironing consists of ironing clothing in different, usually extreme, situations like while rock climbing, surfing, on a kayak... The world of EI is quite fascinating, with participants from around the world and several International EI competitions 2. EI was the subject of *Extreme Ironing: Pressing for Victory*, a UK documentary following the British team's participation in the 1st Extreme Ironing World Championships in Germany.

### 3. Robot-building

Want to do something really productive? Build a robot. There are innumerable kinds of robots \_\_\_3\_\_\_. For beginners, there is *Robot Building for Beginners* by David Cook, already on its second edition. Once you've mastered the basic principles, you can build a robot to fetch things from the fridge, find the remote, call your mom... If you really get good, you can pin your robot against other robot-builders' creations at Robot Wars.

### 4. Yarn bombing

I am plotting my very own yarn bomb as I write. Also known as guerrilla knitting, yarnstorming, or urban knitting, yarn bombing is considered a form of street art or graffiti \_\_\_4\_\_\_. Unlike other forms of graffiti, yarn bombs are not considered permanent and can be removed when necessary. Also unlike graffiti, yarn bombing does not seem to have the same negative connotations and is rarely prosecuted aggressively in most locations. Finally, unlike graffiti, yarn bombing is mainly associated with women-girl power!

### 5. Churchbell ringing, campanology

Even though mainly used to describe the study of bells, campanology also refers to the hobby of ringing church bells. More popular in Europe for obvious reasons, campanology is often picked up at a young age and done throughout life. There is quite a bit of technique involved in ringing church bells, and the hobby is often a very social one, despite Quasimodo's unfortunate experience. To top it all off, campanology is apparently a great core workout \_\_\_5\_\_\_ while providing low-impact cardio, according to a recent BBC report.

### 6. Cosplay

Originating in Japan and having close ties to anime, comic-cons, and video games, cosplay consists of wearing costumes to portray a character or idea in a type of performance art \_\_\_6\_\_\_. In other words, you get a bunch of your friends, dress up as the characters in your favorite TV show, and go out on the town or to a comic book convention. This sounds like a lot of fun, but there's way too much planning and coordination involved. My friends would never be able to decide on a theme... Cosplayers take and share photographs of themselves in costume, attend conventions, and take part in competitions.

- A. that consists of several layers
- B. that need to be constantly monitored
- C. that takes place anywhere but a stage
- D. that also improves agility and coordination
- E. that you can build, with the right know-how
- F. that the gardener does not have a legal right to use
- G. that employs thread and string instead of paint or chalk
- H. that have given rise to stories of triumph and bitter rivalries

### EJERCICIO 3

### PHOBIAS

Adapted from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

**You are going to read part of an article about phobias. For gaps 1 - 9 choose the answer (A - D) which best fits each gap. Only ONE answer is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

More than one in ten people will suffer from an extreme phobia at some point in their lives. Zoophobia, the fear of animals, is one of the most common.

A phobia is an irrational, uncontrollable fear of a specific object or situation. Some phobics are so frightened of the stimulus that they will go to great lengths to avoid it during everyday life. 1, a person with a phobia of birds (ornithophobia) may be too terrified to go outside for fear of encountering one. Others become so stressed when they encounter the source of their phobia that they suffer from panic attacks.

Phobias affect people from all walks of life, of all races and of both sexes, 2 they are slightly more common in women.

There are three basic types of phobia:

Agoraphobia: 3 being a fear of open spaces, agoraphobia is also a fear of being in a crowd, being alone in a house and travelling alone.

Social phobia: A fear of specific or general social situations, like meeting new people, group gatherings and talking to people in authority.

Specific phobia: Fear of specific situations and objects, 4 flying, heights, blood, thunderstorms, dogs, mice and spiders.

Fear is a useful instinct. The biological processes that occur when a person is frightened gives them greater ability to either fight the source of their fear or to flee from it (the 'Fight or Flight' response). This is a natural biological mechanism necessary for survival, 5 is exaggerated in phobics, and the stimulus is rarely life-threatening.

Phobias may be learnt from another person. For example, a child may see his mother screaming and reacting hysterically to a spider, and from then on associate it with danger. A traumatic experience may be the trigger: a child may have been viciously attacked by a dog, 6 developing the phobia. Books and television are also responsible - there are many people who are 7 afraid to go into the water after the film Jaws.

Innate biological instincts may 8 be partly to blame. Primitive humans would have needed to avoid certain species of animals, as we do now, such as venomous snakes, poisonous frogs, tarantulas and wolves. These instincts may simply be particularly strong in some people.

Sadly, most phobics will not seek help, even 9 most sufferers who do undergo treatment are cured.

- |    |               |                |                |                 |
|----|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. Because    | B. For example | C. However     | D. Nevertheless |
| 2. | A. although   | B. as          | C. because     | D. despite      |
| 3. | A. Apart      | B. As well as  | C. In addition | D. While        |
| 4. | A. also       | B. as well as  | C. except      | D. such as      |
| 5. | A. as long as | B. because     | C. but         | D. for          |
| 6. | A. finally    | B. Instead of  | C. previously  | D. therefore    |
| 7. | A. even       | B. no longer   | C. still       | D. yet          |
| 8. | A. also       | B. never       | C. surely      | D. too          |
| 9. | A. although   | B. as          | C. though      | D. since        |