



Castilla-La Mancha
Consejería de Educación,
Cultura y Deportes

PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

INGLÉS / B2

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

SESIÓN EXTRAORDINARIA 2022

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN: 50 minutos.**
- **PUNTUACIÓN:** A efectos de **certificación**, será necesario superar todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua con una puntuación mínima del 50% en cada una de ellas y una calificación global final igual o superior al 65%. A efectos de **promoción**, será necesario obtener una puntuación mínima del 50% en todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua.
- Las respuestas erróneas no descontarán puntos.
- Esta parte consta de TRES tareas.
- Leer las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realizarla según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- **NO ESCRIBIR NADA EN LAS ÁREAS GRISES.**

DATOS DEL CANDIDATO

APELLIDOS:		
NOMBRE:		DNI:
COMISIÓN:	OFICIAL <input type="checkbox"/>	LIBRE <input type="checkbox"/>
CALIFICACIÓN:		

TASK 1

Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each statement. **There is ONLY ONE correct answer for each question.** Statement (0) is an example. Write your answers in the answer box (1 item = 0.8).

THEFACEBOOK



At the end of June 2017, Mark Zuckerberg announced that Facebook had hit a new level: two billion monthly active users. Bear in mind that when thefacebook – its original name – was launched in 2004, the target users were exclusively Harvard students. The speed of uptake far exceeds that of the internet itself, let alone ancient technologies such as television or cinema or radio.

Also amazing: as Facebook has grown, its users' dependence on it has also grown. The increase in numbers is not, as one might expect, accompanied by a lower level of engagement. On the contrary. In October 2012, when Facebook hit one billion users, 55 per cent of

them were using it every day and its user base is growing at 18 per cent a year – which you'd have thought impossible for a business already so enormous. Facebook's biggest rival for logged-in users is YouTube, owned by its deadly rival Alphabet (the company formerly known as Google), in second place with 1.5 billion monthly users. Three of the next four biggest apps, or services, are WhatsApp, Messenger and Instagram, with 1.2 billion, 1.2 billion, and 700 million users respectively (the Chinese app WeChat is the other one, with 889 million). Those three entities have something in common: they are all owned by Facebook.

Jesse Eisenberg's brilliant portrait of Zuckerberg in *The Social Network* is misleading, as Antonio García Martínez, a former Facebook manager, argues in *Chaos Monkeys*, his entertaining book about his time at the company. In the movie, Zuckerberg is a highly credible character, a computer genius located somewhere on the autistic spectrum with minimal to non-existent social skills. But that's not what the man is really like. Actually, Zuckerberg was studying for a degree with a double concentration in computer science and – this is the part people tend to forget – psychology. People on the spectrum have a limited sense of how other people's minds work; autists, it has been said, lack a 'theory of mind'. Zuckerberg, not so much. He is very well aware of how people's minds work and in particular of the social dynamics of popularity and status. The initial launch of Facebook was limited to people with a Harvard email address; the intention was to make access to the site seem select. (And also to control site traffic so that the servers never went down. Psychology and computer science, hand in hand.) Then it was extended to other well-known campuses in the US. When it was launched in the UK, it was limited to Oxbridge and the LSE. The idea was that people wanted to look at what other people like them were doing, to see their social networks, to compare and show off, to give full rein to every moment of longing and envy, to keep their noses pressed against the sweet-shop window of others' lives.

This focus attracted the attention of Facebook's first external investor, the now notorious Silicon Valley billionaire Peter Thiel, who became interested in the ideas of the US-based French philosopher René Girard, who stated that, once the fundamental necessities of life have been acquired, such as food and shelter, we look around us at what other people are doing, and wanting, and we copy them.

Girard was a Christian, and his view of human nature is that it is fallen. We don't know what we want or who we are; we don't really have values and beliefs of our own; what we have instead is an instinct to copy and compare. 'Man is the creature who does not know what to desire, and who turns to others in order to make up his mind. We desire what others desire because we imitate their desires.'

(Adapted from: *lrb.co.uk*)

0. **The Facebook was set up in ...**
 - A. 2000.
 - B. 2004.
 - C. 2017.
1. **Thefacebook was initially thought to ...**
 - A. become a worldwide social media instrument.
 - B. be used by a restricted number of people.
 - C. take over television and radio.
2. **What surprises the author about Facebook is that, lately, ...**
 - A. it continues to experience an increase in numbers.
 - B. it has become less popular than YouTube.
 - C. it has experienced a lower level of engagement.
3. **Google ...**
 - A. is part of a company called Alphabet.
 - B. is the previous name of the company which runs YouTube.
 - C. is the rival of Alphabet.
4. **The book *Chaos Monkey* was written ...**
 - A. to make fun of Facebook's creator.
 - B. to praise Jesse Eisenberg's portrayal of Zuckerberg.
 - C. to share the author's personal experience.
5. **The movie *The Social Network* ...**
 - A. made up Zuckerberg's personality traits.
 - B. shows an accurate profile of the founders of Facebook.
 - C. shows Zuckerberg was great at meeting people.
6. **The real Zuckerberg, not the character, ...**
 - A. accurately fits as somebody on the autistic spectrum.
 - B. lacks somehow the ability to emphasize and socialize.
 - C. is quite able to make out how people think.
7. **Facebook was initially launched on a limited basis ...**
 - A. to attract people who were studying computer science.
 - B. to familiarize students at Harvard with new technology.
 - C. to provide a way for its users to feel special.
8. **After Harvard University, Facebook spread to ...**
 - A. any university student interested.
 - B. other famous universities in the USA.
 - C. only people in Oxbridge and the LSE.
9. **According to Girard, human beings ...**
 - A. are characterized by their creativity.
 - B. are guided by their desires and beliefs.
 - C. base their decisions on outside factors.

ANSWER BOX

STATEMENT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANSWER	B									

TASK 2

Read the text and choose the correct option (A, B or C) to fill in the gaps. There is ONLY ONE correct answer. Gap (0) is an example. Write your answers in the answer box. (1 item = 0.8).

IMPROVING YOUR FOCUS

1. Improve your focus stamina. Though you may think that you'll always be easily distracted, anyone can improve his or her focus with a little motivation. All you have to do is **(0)** _____ a given task and give yourself 30 minutes to work on only that task without any distractions. Keep going and see how long you can **(10)** _____ your focus stamina after a couple weeks, once you've become adept at focusing for 30 minutes.

2. Don't procrastinate on tasks that you need to complete. Avoid delaying any of your activities by leaving things to be done for tomorrow, next week, or next month. Rather, have them done now and move **(11)** _____ to the next project. For example, if you know you need to call a particularly difficult client this week, don't **(12)** _____ it _____ until Friday afternoon. Regularly giving in to procrastination will ruin your focus and severely decrease your productivity.

3. Multi-task less. Many people incorrectly think that multi-tasking is great because it **(13)** _____ you to accomplish a variety of tasks at once. To the contrary, multi-tasking actually confuses your brain and slows you down, keeping you **(14)** _____ being fully engaged in any one task.

4. Avoid online distractions. Distractions are the enemies of focus and make concentration all **(15)** _____ impossible. To avoid online distractions, aim to have as few Internet tabs open as possible. The more tabs you have open, the more you'll be multi-tasking and the more **(16)** _____ you'll be to get distracted. Give yourself five minutes every 2 hours to check your email, Facebook, or any other social networking sites that you can't live without.

5. Avoid physical distractions. **(17)** _____ you're working in an office, a library, or at your own home, try not to get distracted by other people.

(Adapted from: wikihow.com)

ANSWERS					
0.	A. pick B. think C. catch	10.	A. focus B. forget C. increase	11.	A. off B. on C. up
12.	A. put...down B. put... off C. put... on	13.	A. allows B. lets C. permit	14.	A. from B. on C. to
15.	A. although B. but C. is	16.	A. impossible B. likely C. unlikely	17.	A. Nevertheless B. Even if C. Whether

ANSWER BOX									
GAPS	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ANSWER	A								

TASK 3

Read the text and choose one possible way (A-H) to help solve each issue (18-25). There are TWO extra solutions that you do not need. Write your answers in the answer box. Answer (0) is an example. (1 item = 0.8).



ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

As our environment changes, so does the need to become increasingly aware of the problems that surround it.

0.GLOBAL WARMING. It occurs due to the rise in global warming, which happens due to the increase in temperature of the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels and the release of harmful gases by industries and it has various harmful effects but not limited to the melting of polar ice, change in seasons, occurrence of new diseases, frequent occurrence of floods and change in overall weather scenario.

18. POLLUTION. There are 7 key types of pollution – air, water, soil, noise, radioactive, light and thermal and these are primary causes that affect our environment in many ways. All these types of pollution are interlinked and influence each other.

19. SOIL DEGRADATION. Globally, food security depends on the factor whether or not soils are in good condition to produce crops. According to UN estimates, about 12 million hectares of farmland a year get seriously damaged due to erosion, land-use conversion and many more.

20. CLIMATE CHANGE. Climate changes are the result of human practices like the emission of greenhouse gases. This leads to rising temperatures of the oceans and the earth's surface causing natural disasters that include flooding, melting of polar ice caps, rise in sea levels and also floods, hurricanes, wildfires, drought, excessive snow or desertification.

21. OVERPOPULATION. The number of inhabitants of the planet is reaching unsustainable levels as it faces a shortage of resources like water, fuel and food. Intensive agriculture practiced to produce food damages the environment through the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.

22. NATURAL RESOURCE REDUCTION. Another crucial current environmental problem that we, humans, use almost 1.5 Earths resources to cover all our needs. This will further increase in the future due to massive industrialization in Asian countries like India and China. Increased use of natural resources leads to a number of other environmental issues, such as industrialization, population growth and air pollution.

23. WASTE DISPOSAL. The overconsumption of resources and the creation of plastics are creating a global crisis of waste disposal. Developed countries are notorious for producing an excessive amount of waste or garbage and dumping their waste in the oceans and less developed countries. Nuclear waste disposal has tremendous health hazards associated with it. Plastic, fast food, packaging and cheap electronic waste threaten the wellbeing of humans.

24. DEFORESTATION. Our forests are natural sinks of carbon dioxide and produce fresh oxygen, as well as help in regulating temperature and rainfall. At present, forests cover 30% of the land, but every year tree cover is lost, due to the growing population demand for more food, shelter and cloth.

25. POLAR ICE CAPS. Although NASA studies have shown that the amount of ice in Antarctica is increasing, this increase is only one-third of what is being lost in the Arctic. There is enough evidence that shows sea levels are rising, and this problem could lead to extensive flooding and major changes in ecosystems.

(Adapted from: conserve-energy-future.com)

SOLUTIONS
A. We, humans, have a say – let’s forget about cars and gases and use our feet!
B. Let’s just focus on how previous generations lived!
C. Let’s avoid harmful practices, even playing loud music with the windows down in our cars!
D. Let’s buy second hand clothes!
E. Let’s buy the latest and most updated device!
F. Let’s campaign to get industries to go green!
G. Let’s limit how much we consume!
H. Let’s listen to the warnings issued by experts based on evidence!
I. Let’s promote birth control!
J. Let’s reduce the amount of packaged food we buy!
K. Let’s use the compost recycling bins to contribute to recovering waste lands!

ANSWER BOX

ISSUES	0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SOLUTIONS	F								

Mark 3: _____/6,4

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARKS
			_____/20

TASK 1
THEFACEBOOK

ANSWER BOX										
QUESTION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANSWER	B	B	A	B	C	A	C	C	B	C

TEXT

At the end of June 2017, Mark Zuckerberg announced that Facebook had hit a new level: two billion monthly active users. Bear in mind that when **thefacebook – its original name – was launched in 2004 (0)**, the **target users were exclusively Harvard students (1)**. The speed of uptake far exceeds that of the internet itself, let alone ancient technologies such as television or cinema or radio.

Also amazing: as Facebook has grown, its users' dependence on it has also grown. The increase in numbers is not, as one might expect, accompanied by a lower level of engagement. On the contrary. In October 2012, when Facebook hit one billion users, 55 per cent of them were using it every day **and its user base is growing at 18 per cent a year (2)**– which you'd have thought impossible for a business already so enormous. **Facebook's biggest rival for logged-in users is YouTube, owned by its deadly rival Alphabet (the company formerly known as Google) in second place with 1.5 billion monthly users (3)**. Three of the next four biggest apps, or services, are WhatsApp, Messenger and Instagram, with 1.2 billion, 1.2 billion, and 700 million users respectively (the Chinese app WeChat is the other one, with 889 million). Those three entities have something in common: they are all owned by Facebook.

Jesse Eisenberg's brilliant **portrait of Zuckerberg in *The Social Network* is misleading, as Antonio García Martínez, a former Facebook manager, argues in *Chaos Monkeys*, his entertaining book about his time at the company (4)**. In the movie, Zuckerberg is a highly credible character, a computer genius located somewhere on the autistic spectrum with minimal to non-existent social skills. **But that's not what the man is really like (5)**. Actually, Zuckerberg was studying for a degree with a double concentration in computer science and – this is the part people tend to forget – psychology. **People on the spectrum have a limited sense of how other people's minds work; autists, it has been said, lack a 'theory of mind'. Zuckerberg, not so much. He is very well aware of how people's minds work (6)** and in particular of the social dynamics of popularity and status. **The initial launch of Facebook was limited to people with a Harvard email address; the intention was to make access to the site seem select (7)**. And also to control site traffic so that the servers never went down Psychology and computer science, hand in hand. **Then, it was extended to other well-known campuses in the US (8)**. When it launched in the UK, it was limited to Oxbridge and the LSE. The idea was that people wanted to look at what other people like them were doing, to see their social networks, to compare and show off, to give full rein to every moment of longing and envy, to keep their noses pressed against the sweet-shop window of others' lives.

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(Adapted from: *lrb.co.uk.*, 10/10/2021, 629 words)

TASK 2
IMPROVING YOUR FOCUS

ANSWER BOX

GAPS	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ANSWER	A	C	B	B	A	A	B	B	C

TEXT

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(Adapted from: wikihow.com, 12/10/2021, 297 words)

TASK 3
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

ANSWER BOX

ISSUES	0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SOLUTIONS	F	C	K	A	I	G	J	D	H

TEXT

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(Adapted from: conserve-energy-future.com, 13/10/2021, 495 words)