



Comunidad  
de Madrid

Dirección General de Educación Secundaria,  
Formación Profesional y Régimen Especial

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN Y JUVENTUD

# INGLÉS

## CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2

CONVOCATORIA EXTRAORDINARIA 2020

### COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

APELLIDOS: \_\_\_\_\_ NOMBRE: \_\_\_\_\_

DNI/NIE: \_\_\_\_\_ EOI: \_\_\_\_\_

#### INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 60 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas.
- Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en rojo no se calificarán.
- No escriba en los recuadros sombreados.
- No está permitido el uso de diccionarios.

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3	TOTAL	CALIFICACIÓN
PUNTOS				/ 25	/ 10

**TASK ONE (7 X 1 mark = 7 marks)**

**Read the following texts and match them to the most suitable heading from the list supplied. Each heading can only be used ONCE. There are three headings you will not need. Text 0 is as an example.**

**MARK**

***ANCIENT EGYPT: WHAT WAS IT LIKE?***

*An impressive legacy of stone architecture, but what was daily life like for the ordinary Egyptian?*

**TEXT 0**

*Egypt was a very fertile land and, under normal circumstances, no one went hungry. Food could be homegrown, earned in the form of rations, hunted, fished or bartered at market. Water could be obtained from wells, the Nile, or irrigation canals built by the Egyptians. Everyone ate vast quantities of bread, even the gods, whose temples received daily offerings of hundreds of loaves.*

**TEXT 1**

Egypt had the highest birth rate in the ancient world. And even so, things were far from perfect. Illnesses and accidents could not be avoided, and there was no welfare programme to protect the unfortunate. The family was therefore an institution of great importance, with marriage being a practical rather than a romantic bond, designed to create a viable economic unit.

**TEXT 2**

Husbands and wives had their own functions within the marriage. While the husband worked outside the home, earning the rations that would feed his family, the wife or 'mistress of the house' ran the household, providing food, drink, clothing and cleaning services as needed. Childcare, cooking and cleaning were considered important, but they have little impact on the archaeological or written record.

**TEXT 3**

Most married women spent much of their lives either pregnant or breast-feeding. Amulets and charms were used to protect both the mother and her unborn child. The midwives attending births had no medical knowledge and, if something went wrong, there was very little they could do to help, no matter your social position.

**TEXT 4**

The Egyptians built their towns and cities from mud-brick, reserving stone for their temples and tombs. Building with this material was both cheap and fast, but unfortunately, over time, almost all the mudbrick houses and palaces have crumbled and dissolved. Fortunately, the workmen's village of Deir el-Medina – home of the royal tomb-builders – has survived relatively intact.

**TEXT 5**

Many painted tomb walls show Egypt's elite dressed in shiny white clothes as they walk through the fields or enjoy a tasty banquet. This is very much an idealised image. Archaeological evidence indicates that most women dressed in functional, plain, sleeved dresses similar in style to the simple 'galabiyahs' worn by modern Egyptian villagers. These dresses were made from linen; cotton and silk being unknown in ancient Egypt.

**TEXT 6**

Egypt's doctors were considered the best in the ancient Mediterranean world. They employed a combination of scientific techniques (observation and diagnosis) and magical rituals (spells and charms) to bring about their cures. Patients might be treated with a prescription – human milk being considered a particularly effective ingredient – or by minor surgery.

**TEXT 7**

The Egyptian pantheon included several thousand deities. These gods might be arranged in a loose hierarchy, with nationally recognised state gods at the top, locally significant gods in the middle, and demi-gods and supernatural beings at the bottom. Magic was, at all levels of society, a real and potent power that could not be separated in any meaningful way from either formal religion.

(Adapted from) <https://www.historyextra.com/>

- A A mixture of science and tradition
- B A much more practical outfit
- C A sample still standing
- D Complementary but differing domestic roles
- E Few children born
- F Identical household chores
- ~~G In general, everyone was fed~~
- H Moved by pragmatism rather than love
- I No remaining signs at all
- J Relying on superstition rather than science
- K The religious pyramid

TEXT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HEADING	<b>G</b>							
	✓							

**TASK TWO (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)**

**Read the following text and choose the option (a, b or c) which best completes the sentences according to the text. Then write your answer in the corresponding box on the next page. Item 0 is an example.**

<b>MARK</b>

## ***CYBERCHONDRIACS JUST KNOW THEY MUST BE SICK***

*The Internet is a dangerous tool for those who try to diagnose themselves*

One day after nursing her six-month-old baby, Colleen Abel developed an itchy red rash on her right breast. The cause was a mystery. Abel speculated that an insect might have bitten her. The 36-year-old writer from Illinois opened her laptop and investigated her symptoms on Google. The first result suggested inflammatory breast cancer, "and that scared me out of my mind," Abel says. Other diagnoses such as dermatitis were far more likely, but before long, she was spending three to four hours every day reading about breast cancer on the internet.

Abel was suffering from cyberchondria—a technology-enabled illness that drives people to repeatedly typing their symptoms on search engines. Nearly one in three people, among the millions who seek health information online, report feeling more concerned afterwards. However, individuals with cyberchondria paradoxically keep searching, even as their anxiety continues to grow.

"Reliable estimates of the number of people who have it are not available because cyberchondria has never been added to the list of diagnosable mental disorders. But what is known is that cyberchondria has the potential to interrupt many aspects of your life," says Eoin McElroy, a psychologist at University College London. "Studies have linked it to depression, and its sufferers are prone to either see their doctors too often, or not enough for fear of what they might hear."

Now scientists are starting to define cyberchondria and explain its psychological roots. These are early days, but researchers are revealing fresh knowledge of what drives people to engage in a behaviour that leads mostly to unhappiness. A key finding is that the persistent searching, more than anything else, is meant to guarantee personal safety—which the internet by its very nature is unable to provide.

Thomas Fergus, a professor of psychology at Baylor University, links cyberchondria to a dysfunctional web of beliefs. Fergus has shown that people with health anxiety worry irrationally about having a serious medical problem and think that worry plays a key role in maintaining their emotional and physical well-being. These beliefs can either be positive (such as: worrying about a medical problem will help me prepare before it is too late) or negative (my worry is getting out of control and it is making me sick). Even after their worries decrease, people with health anxiety will eventually begin worrying that they have not worried enough about their medical state, thus activating the cycle again. "It is these same sorts of beliefs," Fergus says, "that send people with cyberchondria back for long sessions at the computer."

Fergus published research in 2018 that links cyberchondria with features of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). People with OCD believe that performing a ritualistic behaviour will ease their anxiety and they engage in that ritual until they reach a stopping point. Fergus discovered that similar beliefs motivate online search habits in cyberchondria. Individuals search ritualistically for health information to get rid of their anxiety and will only stop when they feel the search has sufficiently reduced the uncertainties they have about the state of their health. "What they're really looking for is reassurance that nothing bad is going to happen," Fergus says.

Current treatments for cyberchondria range from talk therapy to mindfulness training, although their benefits are unclear. But appropriate therapies could draw from the same principles used in treating other anxiety disorders. Health anxiety, for instance, has traditionally been treated with cognitive behavioural therapies that encourage people to question the evidence leading

them to believe they have a dangerous medical problem. Behavioural therapy for health anxiety can last 30 weekly sessions or more.

Abel found a way out. After two months spent in chatrooms devoted to inflammatory breast cancer, too scared to go to an urgent care clinic, Abel finally went to a primary care doctor who told her she did not have cancer. Instead, she had thrush—a benign condition that cleared up fast with antifungal treatment. Remarkably, thrush had never appeared on any of her Google searches, an omission that, Abel says, shows the internet’s deficiency as a tool for self-diagnosis.

(Adapted from) <https://www.scientificamerican.com/>

**0. When Colleen Abel developed an itchy rash, she first thought that it could be**

a) a bite.

b) cancer.

c) very serious.

a
✓

**8. After googling her symptoms, Abel**

a) felt relieved.

b) found several causes for her problem.

c) found the most likely cause for her problem.


**9. Googling their symptoms is something which**

a) is making more and more people worried.

b) only makes a minority of those who do so more worried.

c) only one third of the population does.


**10. According to Eoin McElroy, cyberchondria**

a) always increases the number of visits to the doctor.

b) can interfere with your life.

c) is considered to be a mental disorder.


**11. The new research about cyberchondria shows that this problem is**

a) a way to feel protected.

b) caused by unhappiness.

c) not psychological.


**12. Thomas Fergus thinks that people with cyberchondria**

a) always have positive feelings about their worry.

b) often have serious reasons to worry.

c) think their worry helps them keep a balance.


**13. When cyberchondriacs manage to feel less worried, then**

a) a new worry comes to their mind.

b) their health suddenly gets better.

c) they use their computers less.


**14. According to Fergus’s research, people who suffer from cyberchondria**

a) are also affected by an obsessive-compulsive disorder.

b) can never stop searching for information about their health.

c) have the same behaviour as those affected by OCD.


**15. Therapies to treat cyberchondria**

a) could be similar to those used to treat other disorders.

b) have evident positive results.

c) include asking people questions about their problems.


**16. Colleen Abel found out that**

a) chatrooms can help you fight cyberchondria.

b) Google is quite reliable but you have to visit a doctor.

c) her condition had never been considered by Google.


**TASK THREE (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)**

**Read the text and complete each gap with ONE suitable phrase from the list supplied. Then write your answers in the boxes provided. Each sentence can only be used ONCE. There are 3 phrases you will not need. Gap 0 is an example.**

**MARK**

***MICROPLASTICS***

*Seeking the 'plastic score' of the food on our plates*

Microplastics are found everywhere on Earth, yet we know surprisingly little about what risks they pose to living things. Scientists are now racing to investigate some of the big unanswered questions [0].

Daniella Hodgson is digging a hole in the sand on a windswept beach as seabirds wheel overhead. "Found one," she cries, flinging down her spade.

She opens her hand to reveal a worm. A sentinel for plastic, this worm will ingest any particles of plastic it comes across while swallowing sand, and then \_\_\_\_\_[17]\_\_\_\_\_.

"We want to see how much plastic the island is potentially getting on its shores - so what is in the sediments there - and what the animals are eating," says Ms Hodgson, a postgraduate researcher at Royal Holloway, University of London. "If you're exposed to more plastics are you going to be eating more plastics? What types of plastics, what shapes, colours, sizes? \_\_\_\_\_[18]\_\_\_\_\_ to look at the impacts of ingesting those plastics on different animals."

Microplastics are generally referred to as plastic smaller than 5mm, or about the size of a sesame seed. There are many unanswered questions about the impact of these tiny bits of plastic, \_\_\_\_\_[19]\_\_\_\_\_, or the impact of cosmetics and clothes. What's not in dispute is just how far microplastics have travelled around the planet in a matter of decades. "They're absolutely everywhere," says Hodgson, who is investigating how plastic is making its way into marine ecosystems. "Microplastics can be found in the sea, in freshwater environments in rivers and lakes, in the atmosphere, in food."

**Multi-million-dollar question**

The island of Great Cumbrae off Scotland's Ayrshire coast is a favourite haunt of day trippers from nearby cities like Glasgow. A ferry ride away from the town of Largs, it's a retreat for cyclists and walkers, \_\_\_\_\_[20]\_\_\_\_\_. On a boat trip off the bay to see how plastic samples are collected from the waves, a dolphin joins us for a while and swims alongside.

Even in this remote spot, plastic pollution is visible on the beach. Prof David Morrith, who leads the Royal Holloway University research team, points out bits of plastic bottles that wash up with the seaweed at Kames Bay. The source, \_\_\_\_\_[21]\_\_\_\_\_, is the "multi-million-dollar question", he says, holding up a piece of plastic. "We've just been looking at some of the plastic washed up on the strand line here and you can tell fairly obviously it's fishing twine, or it's come from fishing nets. Sometimes it's much more difficult. However, by identifying the type of polymer, the type of plastic it is and then, by matching that with the known uses of those polymers, \_\_\_\_\_[22]\_\_\_\_\_ where that plastic is likely to have come from."

From the Great Pacific garbage patch to riverbeds and streams in the UK, microplastics are among the most widespread contaminants on the planet, turning up from the deepest parts of our oceans to the stomachs of whales and seabirds. The explosion in plastic use in recent decades is so great that microplastics are becoming a permanent part of the Earth's sedimentary rocks.

\_\_\_\_\_[23]\_\_\_\_\_, Dr Jennifer Brandon discovered disturbing evidence of how our love of plastic is leaving an indelible mark on the planet. "I found this exponential increase in microplastics being left behind, and that exponential increase in microplastics almost perfectly mirrors the exponential increase in plastic production," she says. "The plastic we're using is getting out into the ocean and we're leaving it behind in our fossil record."

**Age of plastic**

The discovery suggests that after the bronze age and the iron age, we're now entering the age of plastic. "In hundreds of years from now, plastic will be used most likely as the geological marker of \_\_\_\_\_[24]\_\_\_\_\_" says Dr Brandon of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego. "We're basically littering the ocean with chemical-laced oil. That's not a recipe for a very healthy ocean."

One big unknown is how microplastics might affect living beings. In August, the World Health Organization (WHO) released a report concluding that \_\_\_\_\_[25]\_\_\_\_\_, more research and evidence is needed to guarantee that we are not eating more plastics.

(Adapted from) *www.bbc.com/news/science-environment*

- A. AND THEN WE CAN USE THAT KIND OF INFORMATION
- B. AS WELL AS SCIENTISTS WORKING AT THE MARINE STATION ON THE ISLAND
- C. THIS CAN PASS UP THE FOOD CHAIN TO BIRDS AND FISH
- D. TO FIND OUT IF WE ARE EATING MORE PLASTICS
- E. ~~**TO INVESTIGATE SOME OF THE BIG UNANSWERED QUESTIONS**~~
- F. WHAT WE WILL BE DOING IN THE FUTURE
- G. WHAT WE'VE LEFT BEHIND
- H. WHERE IT'S COMING FROM
- I. WHICH COME FROM LARGER PLASTIC DEBRIS
- J. WHILE PARTICLES IN TAP AND BOTTLED WATER DO NOT POSE AN APPARENT HEALTH HAZARD
- K. WHILE STUDYING ROCK SEDIMENTS OFF THE CALIFORNIAN COAST
- L. YOU CAN MAKE AN EDUCATED GUESS OF
- M. YOU WILL NEVER KNOW

<b>GAP</b>	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>LETTER</b>	<b>E</b>									
	✓									

**TASK 1: LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT: WHAT WAS IT LIKE?**

<b>TEXT</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>HEADING</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>K</b>

**TASK 2: CYBERCHONDRIACS JUST KNOW THEY MUST BE SICK**

<b>SENTENCE</b>	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>OPTION</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>

**TASK 3: MICROPLASTICS**

<b>GAP</b>	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>PHRASE</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>J</b>