



Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Educación y Deporte

Pruebas Específicas de Certificación 2020/2021

Comprensión de Textos Escritos

NIVEL C1 | IDIOMA

Apellidos:

Nombre:

Alumno/a OFICIAL del grupo:

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

Alumno/a LIBRE.

INSTRUCCIONES

- Duración máxima: 75 minutos.
- Este 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

/ 26

NOTA FINAL

/ 10

CALIFICACIÓN

Superado

No Superado

TASK 1

Read the text about strategies to defeat life challenges and answer the questions on page 7.

STRATEGIES TO DEFEAT LIFE CHALLENGES

[0]

Emotional adversity can be very powerful in transforming our lives for the better. This is very much the reason you often see individuals go through drastic changes when dealing with the passing of a loved one, a divorce, or even a near-death experience. This isn't meant to trivialize the seriousness of such experiences; it's a suggestion that we try to view them as more than simply negative. When you encounter adversity, understand that with it comes great opportunity. True, some situations are unavoidably dark. Just do your best to view them as chances to evolve and grow.

[1]

One of my favorite verses of the Tao Te Ching is about dealing with adversity. While I've read many translations, the basic message is that facing difficult situations is like looking into a cup of dirty water. Lao Tzu, the author, challenges us to have the patience to allow the dirt to settle so that we can see through the water clearly. While it is important to take action in the face of adversity, it is more important to act from a place of strength. Too often, we act quickly and compound the problems in our lives. The best form of action is to process the problem while remaining calm, gaining perspective and building certainty.

[2]

Don't allow problems to expand and steamroll through everything in your life. In fact, stability in one area can be a source of strength and the foundation from which to make corrections in others. I suggest creating separation between different components of your life. Take time after work to re-set your energy and attention on your personal or family time. Likewise, when things are going wrong, make sure to focus on getting enough sleep, eating healthy and getting the exercise you need regardless of the difficulties.

[3]

The worst thing you can do in an adverse situation is disengage. Retreating to comfort in the form of food, shopping or some other habitual response is not just destructive to you personally, it often takes you deeper into the hole when the immediate gratification is gone.

I have found that the positive gratification of an accomplishment is often just what I need to reengage with life. When I have anxiety, the simple process of creating a budget, taking my kids to the park or washing the laundry gets me back into efficiency mode. Sometimes it's easier said than done as on certain days, it is just not that simple and my anxiety feels a lot worse than usual. When you feel like you're locking up, go out and create value in some form. This will give you the energy of empowerment and

the feeling that you can control and dictate outcomes in your life. This both reengages you and helps you muster the energy and creativity to tackle your bigger challenges.

[4]

One of the biggest challenges for many people (especially men) is the belief that we need to be independent and strong. Seeking help makes us feel less competent, vulnerable and creates the feeling that we're somehow weaker than we should be. There may be no greater false premise than this. Asking for help is really a sign that we believe we are worthy of help from others. It means that we believe enough in our ability to recognize that people who help us will get something from their investment. We need to talk to and listen to those who have been where we want to go, because they can probably teach us a lot about how to get there. Find people who can help you and solicit their advice.

[5]

The human brain is the most amazing thing in our world, with capabilities we cannot comprehend. It is certainly capable of coming up with solutions to the problems we face.

I think the best way to tap into the creative power of your brain is to shut it down and clear it out, like rebooting a computer that isn't performing well. You may choose meditation or prayer to do this; brisk exercise is also great for clearing your mind. Another approach is to go for a walk in the woods. Leave the cell phone and iPod behind, and just allow your mind to be still. You will be amazed at the ideas and solutions that will spring forth once you've quieted your mind.

[6]

If you look back on your life, you'll remember times when the challenges felt enormous and the situations seemed incredibly dire. Upon further recollection, though, you'll probably realize that they weren't insurmountable. You traversed the challenges, and things most likely worked out okay. Now imagine applying this recognition in hindsight to the challenges you have yet to encounter. You are always right where you need to be and going where you need to go. Things happen, we act, we adjust and life continues on. Learn, repeat and believe the words, "This too will pass," and you will begin to know in your heart that even the most adverse experiences will somehow turn out the way they're supposed to. Winston Churchill may have said it best when he stated, "If you're going through hell, keep going."

Source: www.7mindsets.com

TASK 2

Read the following text about salary differences and answer the questions on page 8.

WOMEN WITH MASTER'S DEGREES PAID LESS THAN MEN WITHOUT THEM IN ENGLAND. BLACK GRADUATES ALSO PAID SIGNIFICANTLY LESS ON AVERAGE THAN WHITE PEERS, DATA SHOWS

Women in England with postgraduate degrees still earn less than men with only bachelor's degrees, [0], according to the latest official data on graduate earnings.

The figures from the Department for Education's graduate labour market statistics (DfE) show that women with postgraduates' degrees, including master's degrees and doctorates, earn a median pay of £37,000 a year. But men with first degrees earned an average of £38,500 in 2018, while men holding postgraduate degrees were paid £43,000.

The latest figures show that the "graduate premium" in pay continues to hold up, [1], as in previous years.

Graduates of all ages up to 64 earned a median salary of £34,000, while non-graduates earned just £24,000 despite their earnings rising at a faster rate since 2008. Those with postgraduate degrees did even better, earning £40,000.

But the headline figures obscured the continued struggle for young graduates in the labour market, especially women, since the global financial crisis 10 years ago. [2], male graduates and the occupations they join have benefited far more from the slow recovery in pay.

The DfE's statisticians said that while the gender pay gap among non-graduates has remained stable, since 2016 the median pay for graduate men has risen by £1,500 more than for women, widening the existing graduate gender pay gap.

Among graduates aged under 30, the gender pay gap also widened. In 2009 both male and female graduates earned £24,000. But since then the median earnings for women have barely changed, rising to £24,500 in 2018, while those of men increased to £28,000, [3].

"The gaps between males and females, however, may to some extent reflect differences in working patterns between the two genders," the DfE's statisticians noted.

The figures on graduate pay mirror the company-level results of the government's gender pay surveys, with this year's results showing that a quarter of companies and public sector bodies have a pay gap of more than 20% in favour of men.

Black graduates across all age groups were the lowest paid, with median earnings of £25,500 compared with the median of £35,000 for white graduates. And while black graduates had employment rates close to those of white and Asian graduates, [4].

Of those aged under 30, black graduates averaged earnings of £22,000 as white graduates earned £26,000 a year.

Chris Skidmore, the universities minister, said that [5], he remained concerned by the persistent gaps highlighted by the data.



“This government is clear that all graduates, no matter their gender, race or background, should be benefiting from our world-class universities and [6],” Skidmore said.

The Office for Students, the higher education regulator for England, has been tasked with narrowing the gaps in outcomes between different groups both during and after university.

The figures also throw up an interesting quirk: [7], 2:1s or 2:2s. The DfE data for all workers showed those with first class degrees earned an average of £32,000, while the others with 2:1s earned £33,500, and those with 2:2s on £35,000.

One explanation might be that graduates with first class degrees are more likely to enter high-status but lower-paid sectors such as academia or the civil service. [8]: up to the age of 30, those with top honours earned £27,000 a year, while those with 2:2s averaged £24,000.

Non-graduates aged 30 and under earned £21,000, with their pay growing at a faster rate than graduates since 2017, despite fewer being in jobs classed as “high skilled”. [9] .

Some airlines also posted large gaps, including easyJet where the gap rose to 47.9% in the latest reported period, and Tui Airways at 42.5%. Ryanair reported a gap of 64.4%, down from 71.8% gap in 2017. A number of fashion companies filed large gaps, including women’s clothing brand Sweaty Betty which reported a 66.6% pay gap. It stated that women occupy 96% of its highest-paid and 100% of its lowest-paid jobs. It explained: “Unfortunately, due to low numbers of men in our business, our reporting figures are skewed.” Karen Millen reported a 53% gap, up from 49% in the last reporting period. Online retailers Missguided and Asos reported gaps of 46% and 33% respectively. However, other fashion brands managed gaps much closer to zero. Uniqlo reported a 2.9% difference in favour of men, while Nike Retail’s gap was 4%.

[10], research by HR services company ADP revealed more than two-thirds of UK workers said they would consider looking for another job if they found out there was an unfair gender pay gap at their organisation.

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com>

TAREA 3

Read the following text and answer the questions on page 9.

CAN THE CULTURE OF GIG-GOING CHANGE?

*Concerts should be about togetherness, but aggression and inaccessibility can make them threatening.
Can artists and fans create a more inclusive environment?*

During the feminist movement scene of the early 90s, called Riot Grrrl, Bikini Kill singer Kathleen Hanna declared: "Girls to the front!" It was a conscious effort to make women in the audience feel safer – but almost three decades later, how much has gig culture changed?

Gigs, festivals and nightclubs remain hotbeds of abuse and assault. Groping remains a huge problem at concerts, while one in five UK festival-goers – and two in five of all women under 40 who attended a festival – reported that they had been sexually assaulted or harassed at an event. There are also further questions of inclusivity: often venues, artists and promoters don't take into account factors such as the mental wellbeing of attendees, wheelchair accessibility, how strobe-lights might affect those who are neuro-divergent, or even affordability.

To an extent, artists are still the ones taking the lead: last week, chart-topping singer-songwriter Lewis Capaldi announced that his 2020 arena tour would strive to do better for fans suffering from anxiety. Under his initiative, Capaldi's concerts will include escape rooms for people who feel overwhelmed before or during the shows, a buddy-system for those heading to gigs alone, and trained staff.

The move has been widely praised by fans, mental health organisations and the music industry, suggesting there is an appetite for this kind of change across the live sector. "Hopefully this will become a standard offering at venues of any size," Capaldi says.

This isn't the only initiative looking to make attending music events more inclusive. Rising Northampton rapper Slowthai recently announced a tour where tickets will cost only 99p, allowing those from lower-income backgrounds to enjoy his shows too. Collectives and campaign groups across the UK are pushing for change, but how viable is this in the long-term – and how safe can a space truly be?

Music critic and DJ, Yewande Adeniran, who runs Intervention, a series of DJ workshops aimed at making the dance music scene more inclusive, isn't convinced these changes are enforceable on a big scale: "I've been harassed and groped in places with 'safe space' policies, made to feel really uncomfortable when DJing ... I went to see Laura Marling, and white people spat at me – what if a crowd has never had to modify their behaviour before? You can't police every person, especially at big gigs."

The music industry and, implicitly, concerts, are still intrinsically linked to a white, patriarchal rock'n'roll culture and its sanctioned debauchery, something that the young activist group Girls Against is trying to change. But can behaviour that has become the norm in gig and music culture be unlearned?

Dr Nick Maguire, an associate professor in psychology at the University of Southampton, says that ventures such as Capaldi's are a step in the right direction to make these changes eventually be seen as

“normal”. He explains that behaviour alterations tend to be considered under self-determination theory, which suggests that people are more likely to behave in a particular way under three conditions: autonomy (they have decided to do it themselves); relatedness (connection to others); and competence (a positive change is made, attributable to what they have done).

He finds the latter most relevant: “In the Lewis Capaldi case, there is some kind of benefit – people dealing with anxiety can benefit from this space.” He adds that “positive change” might come down to financial viability: “That’s not bottom line for everyone, of course, but for some people, being able to obtain benefit from change will make them want to do it.”

While money can be a positive motivator, it is often all too clear how much big corporations are solely interested in mental health and activism when it stands to gain them some cash. These changes need to be enduring and systemic, rather than wedded to trends. While questions over whose responsibility it is to make change can be slow progress, it is crucial to make sure inclusivity in all its guises is not just an overnight change. Reactionary change isn’t always long-lasting, and it isn’t always productive. One year of equality isn’t equality.

Still, the live sector is trying: this year’s Lovebox festival is bringing back the Sanctuary, an area for women and LGBTQIA+ people to take a break and, if necessary, feel comfortable reporting discomfort or sexual violence. For them, the comfort of their guests is the No 1 priority – but they expect an exchange. They circulate a regularly updated list of what you can expect from them (accessibility, a buddy-system, a taxi fund for trans, gender non-conforming or disabled guests), and what they in turn expect from you if you attend one of their parties (drink plenty of water, don’t touch people without their consent, don’t assume pronouns).

Inevitably, the backlash to this movement is that making gigs safer runs the risk of making them sterile. Music critic Anna Wood finds the suggestion laughable. “We have this idea that making things OK and fair for everyone makes them sanitised and wholesome, and that’s a lie.” She recalls seeing Le Tigre at the London Astoria in 2004: “I had been going to gigs for over 10 years at that point, but it took me a while to notice why I felt so amazing in there – the whole room was women, and it made me feel deep down relaxed and powerful and joyful. I remember thinking: ‘Is this what men feel like all the time?’”

The ideal gig scenario, where everyone can feel safe, remains some way off, but everyone involved in the push agrees that it is worth doing if it makes live music more enjoyable for more people. Everyone deserves to go out, to disassociate from whatever crap is going on in their life. That’s what nightlife and music is all about really – it’s to take you away.

Source: www.the-guardian.com



TASK 1

Read the text about strategies to defeat life challenges on pages 1 and 2 and choose one of the headings A-I as a title for each of the paragraphs 1-6. There are two headings that you DO NOT need to use. Item 0 is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
A. Don't be afraid of looking for external advice.		
B. Don't let a particular concern conquer the rest of your life		
C. Accept the certainty of failing in the future.		
D. Project the future with optimism.		
E. Take a breath and look around.		
F. Bypass feeling in need of someone else.		
G. Give yourself a win by doing something productive.		
H. Stimulate your growth.	0	✓
I. Give yourself a fresh start.		
	MARK	/ 6



TASK 2

Read the text about salary differences on pages 3 and 4, and fill the gaps 1-10 with sentences A-L. Note that there is an extra statement you do not need to use (and which you must mark with an X). Item 0 is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

		ANSWER	
A.	while salaries for graduate men are growing at a faster pace than for their female peers,	0	✓
B.	as companies in Great Britain filed their gender pay gap figures		
C.	but a first class degree seems to help in the early stage of a graduate's career		
D.	far fewer were likely to be employed in "high skilled" occupations		
E.	notwithstanding that fact, inequality can still be found in this working field.		
F.	meaning that after inflation women graduates earned substantially less than their counterparts a decade ago		
G.	although gender pay gap figures are assumed to be fake		
H.	while he was "delighted" that the graduate pay premium continued to reward those who went on to higher education		
I.	while employment rates are higher than in previous years for both men and women		
J.	there is clearly much further to go to improve the race and gender pay gap		
K.	graduates with higher degrees earn less than those with second class degrees		
L.	with graduates living in England earning about £10,000 more on average than non-graduates		

MARK / 10



TAREA 3

Read the text on pages 5 and 6, and choose the best option (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence. Write your answer in the box provided. Only one of the answers is correct. The first one (0) is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
0. According to the text, adversities such as violence can ... A. put music events at risk. B. put gregariousness in danger. C. have a bias towards inclusion.	D	✓
1. Music events nowadays ... A. are still considered as a hazardous spot. B. blur the concept of sex violence. C. are no longer troublesome.		
2. Concerning security and other measures taken by promoters, they are ... A. carried out thoroughly. B. not taken on board. C. only focused on gender issues.		
3. Leo Capaldi ... A. first introduced some improvements in the shows. B. was forced to act like that due to his anxiety. C. represents an example of a trailblazer artist in this field.		
4. One of the improvements carried out by Leo Capaldi is providing some gig-goers with... A. company. B. training sessions. C. reduced prices for victims.		
5. In the music industry, concerning Capaldi's ideas, there is ... A. a clear rejection against the change. B. a strong will to take them as an example. C. a pointless implementation of improvements.		
6. Yewande Adeniran casts doubt on the success of the changes proposed because... A. it is hard to control every abuser. B. small concerts are even more caotic places. C. of the amount of racist people.		
7. According to Dr Maguire, the success of these new ideas may be encouraged by ... A. social responsibility. B. the lack of determination. C. economic profit.		
8. The durability of this positive new point of view may be threatened ... A. if it faces too many detractors. B. if the idea is conceived as a money spinner. C. if inclusion is totally achieved.		
9. According to the text, the consequence of having safer concerts may be that... A. gig-goers could feel unease. B. they could end up being plain. C. ticket prices could be limited significantly.		
10. The text states that, at the end of the day, gigs and music events are aimed at ... A. switching off your brain. B. pushing for new social changes. C. living up to the expectations of the audience.		

MARK / 10