



Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Educación y Deporte

Pruebas Específicas de Certificación 2019/2020

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 following text and answer the questions on page 7.

GOLDEN YEARS: 7 POP STARS WHO MADE GREAT MUSIC IN THEIR SIXTIES AND BEYOND

By Donald Clarke

How much harder it is for a star to deliver records that matter when, like Madonna, they have passed their 60th birthday?

[A] MADONNA

It's good to have Madonna back. The world seems a weedier, less vital place without her. A whole generation has punctuated life-altering moments with a series of records that showed just enough evidence of evolution – or change, anyway – to keep in pace with the zeitgeist. *Medellin*, the first single from her upcoming album *Madame X*, suggests that she still knows how to deliver. A collaboration with Colombian singer Maluma, the song slinks its way through a series of persuasive hooks without threatening ever to boil over. You'll play it a few times. You'll play it a few more times. But will you play it in a year's time when the urge for a bit of Madonna announces itself? After all, *Vogue*, *Ray of Light* and *Holiday* are right there.

After-60 relevancy rating: 50/60

[B] BRUCE SPRINGSTEEN

Tricky one this. Only an absolute cad could fail to admire the warm, amusing bard of New Jersey. Among the many reasons to adore his Springsteen on Broadway show was the great man's willingness – indeed, keenness – to admit that his "authentic" image was all a bit of a con. The early records are eternal. Recent albums such as *Wrecking Ball* and *High Hopes* get raves from the rest-home habitués in Rolling Stone magazine and there are some good songs there. But only a very loyal follower would play either before *Darkness at the Edge of Town*.

After-60 relevancy rating: 30/60

[C] LEONARD COHEN

Hard not to give him his due. The recently departed Canadian crossed our current threshold way back in 1994 and went on to enjoy a thriving Indian summer. None of the five albums he released after that point were as beloved as his 1970s gems or of 1988 comeback *I'm Your Man*, but *Old Ideas*, released in 2012, charted higher in the US than any previous release. Always a weary voice who seemed at home with life's disappointments, he adapted his style comfortably to the demands of old age. *In My Secret Life* from *Ten New Songs* (2001) is always worth an airing.

After-60 relevancy rating: 45/60

[D] JOHNNY CASH

Everyone loves Johnny Cash. He was the country star that people with haircuts liked before country music became respectable for people with haircuts. After a decade or so of only respectable sales, at the age of 62, he entered one of the great late periods with *American Recordings*. It implies no disrespect to point out that the 1994 album – and its five sequels – were very much the creation of producer Rick Rubin. He nudged Cash towards songs by Nick Cave, Depeche Mode and Trent Reznor. He found a dusty, last-call aural complement for Cash's battered vocal chords. The albums unexpectedly offered a signature sound of the 1990s.

After-60 relevancy rating: 55/60

[E] BOB DYLAN

Well, there are millions out there still dissecting the records he has made since his 60th birthday in 2001. So we must admit that he's still part of the conversation. There have, in fact, always been people arguing that what he's doing now is as important as his work in the 1960s and 1970s. Nick Cave (who hasn't released a studio LP since his 60th) used to flog this line back in the era of *Knocked Out Loaded* (1986). *Modern Times* (2006), which got to number one in this country, is the pick of the recent(ish) bunch. It's diverting. It's odd. But it isn't *Blonde on Blonde*.

After-60 relevancy rating: 45/60

[F] YOKO ONO

There is no surer identifier of a misogynistic jerk than some joke about how the Japanese experimental artist somehow broke up the Beatles by being insufficiently blockish in her talent. Ono deserves a place here for her triumph in annoying these idiots with a recent, defiantly discordant version of *Imagine* (which she co-wrote, remember). She was then 85. *Take Me to the Land of Hell* from 2013 is also excellent – a stubborn blend of ambient meander and J-rock racket. Legendary status undiminished as she moves deeper into a ninth decade.

After-60 relevancy rating: 57/60

[G] DAVID BOWIE

An odd one. An example to us all. Realistic Bowie enthusiasts will argue about when he "went off". The really unkind will give him only as far as *Lodger* in 1979. More reasonable analysts will allow *Scary Monsters* (and *Super Creeps*) from 1980. The sheer popularity of *Let's Dance* from 1983 surely allows it into the canon. After that it was a bleeding nightmare. *Black Tie White Noise* from 1993 is (see above) a classic *Blue Mask* album. But that was an improvement on the awful *Never Let Me Down* from six years earlier. Many had given up hope when, in 2013, then into his mid-sixties, he delivered the brilliant *The Next Day*. The even better *Blackstar* followed just before his death in 2016. That's how to do it.

After-60 relevancy rating: 58/60

Source: *The Irish Times*

TASK 2

Read the following text and answer the questions on page 8.

PET OWNERSHIP AND HUMAN HEALTH: A BRIEF REVIEW OF EVIDENCE AND ISSUES

[0]

The question of whether someone should own a pet is never as simple as whether that pet has a measurably beneficial or detrimental effect on the owner's physical health. [...] Death of a pet can cause grief similar to that in human bereavement, whereas threat of loss of a pet may be met with blunt refusal and non-compliance with advice on health. We examine the current evidence for a link between pet ownership and human health and discuss the importance of understanding the role of pets in people's lives.

[1]

Research dating from the 1980s popularised the view that pet ownership could have positive benefits on human health. Benefits ranged from higher survival rates from myocardial infarction; a significantly lower use of general practitioner services (prompting some researchers to speculate on considerable potential savings to health expenditure); a reduced risk of asthma and allergic rhinitis in children exposed to pet allergens during the first year of life; a reduced risk of cardiovascular disease; and better physical and psychological wellbeing in community dwellings for older people.

[2]

No studies have found significant social or economic differences between people who do or do not have pets that would adequately explain differences in health outcome, leading to the belief that pet ownership itself is the primary cause of the reported benefits.

Although the research did much to raise awareness of the importance that people attach to their pets, recent studies have failed to replicate the benefits. A review of the association between pets and allergic sensitization found inconsistent results for cat ownership between studies of similar design, whereas dog ownership seemed to have no effect or even protected against specific sensitisation to dog allergens and allergic sensitisation in general. Other studies on the subject suggest that exposure to pets may be beneficial provided that exposure is sufficient, as lower levels may enhance sensitisation whereas higher levels may protect against sensitisation. Yet others suggest that the effects may heavily depend on age at exposure and type of pet. [...].

[3]

The main issue may not be whether pet ownership per se confers measurable physical benefits but the role that pets have in individual people's lives—namely, the contributions of the pet to quality of life or the costs to wellbeing through a pet's death.

[4]

This issue embraces a broader definition of health that encompasses the dimensions of wellbeing (physical and mental) and a sense of social integration.

[5]

Three potential mechanisms have been proposed to explain the association between pet ownership and benefits to human health. The first is that there is no real association between the two, rather that cofactors such as personality traits, age, and economic or health status impact on the decision to own a pet and thus produce an apparent link between pets and health. So far, however, evidence is lacking that any of these cofactors account for both health-promoting attributes and propensity to own pets, suggesting that health benefits, when reported, may be attributable to some aspect of pet ownership.

[6]

The second proposal is that pets may enhance social interactions with other people, thus providing an indirect effect on wellbeing. Social contact has been long recognised as beneficial in that it alleviates feelings of loneliness and social isolation. Pets undoubtedly act as “social catalysts,” leading to greater social contact between people. These factors may be particularly important for those at risk of social isolation, such as elderly people or people with physical disabilities, who lack many of the opportunities for social interactions of their more able bodied peers. [...].

[7]

Companionship—a commonly stated reason for pet ownership—is regarded as theoretically distinct from social support in that it does not offer extrinsic support but provides intrinsic satisfactions, such as shared pleasure in recreation, relaxation, and uncensored spontaneity, all of which add to quality of life. Thus, companionship may be important in fostering positive mental health on a day to day basis, whereas social support may be of particular value in buffering threats to mental health [...] from real or perceived stressors. [...].

[8]

Although support from pets should not be regarded as a replacement for help from people, the fact that pets are not human confers certain advantages; the relationships are less subject to provider burnout or to fluctuations, and they do not impose a strain or cause concern about continuing stability. Relationships with pets seem to be of value in the early stages of bereavement and after treatment for breast cancer.

[9]

The question of whether a person should acquire a pet or continue to own a pet requires careful consideration of the balance between benefits and potential problems. [...] The loss of a pet may be particularly distressing for owners if it was linked with a deceased spouse or if it offered companionship or social contact with people. For these reasons many people may appreciate help and advice on how to manage a pet in the event of a health problem in the family. [...].



[1 0]

People do not own pets specifically to enhance their health, rather they value the relationship and the contribution their pet makes to their quality of life. Greater understanding among health professionals is needed to assure people that they do not need to choose between pet ownership and compliance with health advice.

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

TASK 3

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

HUMAN HIBERNATION: THE RESTORING EFFECTS OF HIDING AWAY IN WINTER

Once the final sunny moments of autumn have gone, I'm bounced along by preparations for the festive season. Even after the final New Year corks have popped, my own reforming zeal gets me through. I may not be tempted by dry Januaries, diets and punishing exercise regimes, but I'm always a sucker for a fresh start, for plans drawn up on new stationery and commitments made to improve myself.

But by early February, I'm sagging. Tired, hungry and sick of the dark, my motivation has run out, my bank account is empty and the world feels soggy underfoot. I start to skip my yoga class and social invitations feel like an imposition. The urge to pull the duvet over my head becomes very strong indeed.

Humans cannot actually hibernate, but in the coldest months of the year, many of us are drawn to something similar. If only we could suspend the demands of life, just until the sun comes out again, all would be well. Is it such a bad thing, this desire to hibernate until spring? After all, it feels like a natural response: winter simply demands that we slow down rather than drop out altogether – why can't we find a way to do this?

I recently visited hibernating dormice at Wildwood Trust just outside Canterbury. Dormice are one of only three UK mammals to hibernate (alongside hedgehogs and bats) and they do so for half of each year, retreating to their nests with the first frosts in October or November, and only emerging when food is abundant again in April or May. In late summer they gorge on fruit, storing the energy as easily accessible liquid fat just beneath the skin. As I learned when I held one – a perfect ball of amber fur rolling in my palm like a marble – you can leave fingerprints in a sleeping dormouse.

To get through this long period without food, a dormouse will slow down its metabolism to the extent that it consumes almost no energy at all, waking briefly every 10 days to keep its organs in working order. We humans, having a few more worldly commitments and physical limitations than your average dormouse, are unable to do the same, but we can allow winter to modify the rhythms of our lives.

Everything about me changes in winter – and I let it happen. Winter is a time to enjoy the pleasures of solitude, to dream and contemplate. It opens up a space in which I can mass my energies, to restore and repair. I want to eat cooked food instead of raw, comforting carbs over fresh flavours. I want to revisit beloved old films and spend time pottering in the company of the radio. Gone are the splashy novels of summer; winter urges me towards thoughtful, ambulatory reading, chewed over in lamplight. In winter, I can spend hours in silent pursuit of a half-understood concept, or a detail of history. Winter has patience. There is nowhere else to be, after all.

While summer often wakes me at 4am with dawn, in winter I can sleep for hours, surrendering to my bed shortly after 9pm, and drowsing there until my morning alarm. Our recent ancestors would have known this pattern well; after all, electric light has only been with us for just over a century. Before that, the winter nights were very long indeed.

Sleepy as I am in winter, I find that I rarely slumber right through. Instead, I often wake in the middle of the night and spend an hour or two mulling over my thoughts, sometimes getting up to read, write or meditate, before returning to my bed to sleep until morning. I used to worry over these moments, considering them to be insomnia, but A Roger Ekirch's book, *At day's close: A history of nighttime*, convinced me otherwise. Waking in the midst of a long winter night is, he argues, a form of sleep that would have been entirely normal before light was at our command. Nights were divided into a first and second sleep, with a "watch" in between, during which people would pray, reflect, make love or indulge in quiet conversation with family. It was an intimate time, so private and mundane that it barely merited a mention.

Is this, then, our human version of hibernation: a thoughtful mode of being that's profoundly restorative, brought about by the conditions of winter? Perhaps, but I prefer to see hibernation as a useful analogy rather than a biological imperative – after all, winter only comes to populations who live far from the equator; wintering is not a universal human experience.

We also need to understand the healthy limits of our urge to hide away in winter. In regions where solitude is forced upon communities through impenetrable weather, careful preparations are made to ensure that life remains stimulating and joyful during the dark months.

I've learned to find my own way through winter though. I also seek moments of light and heat to keep my spirits high. In recent years, I've developed the (admittedly slightly eccentric) habit of retrieving discarded Christmas trees and squirrelling them in my back garden to light a series of spectacular, resinous bonfires on the darkest nights.



Perhaps we can actually learn more from badgers and frogs than we can from dormice. Instead of hibernating, they fall into states of torpor for short periods of time when food is scarce. It seems to me that this is a model that works for our own winters, conserving our energies by avoiding the worst ravages of the cold rather than dropping out of life altogether.

Source: www.the guardian.com

TASK 1

Read the text “Golden Years: 10 pop stars who made great music in their sixties and beyond” on pages 1 and 2, and match the singer (A-G) to the question (1-6). Number 0 is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

According to the journalist, which Singer...

		ANSWER	
0.	has not lost their high standing despite their advanced years?	<i>F</i>	✓
1.	gets unconditional acceptance of their recent music only from the old faithfuls?		
2.	will surely have their current work overshadowed by their past hits?		
3.	had a new lease on life prior to their demise?		
4.	fails to convince the writer that their latest creations are as influential as the oldies?		
5.	appeared to be nonplussed by the vicissitudes of life?		
6.	turned out to be a hallmark to a decade?		

MARK / 6



TASK 2

Read the study about how owning a pet impacts our health on pages 3-5. Note that paragraphs are numbered (0 to 10). Match the statements (A to L) with the paragraph they correspond to. There is one extra statement that you will not need to use. Number 0 is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
A. Good health is not the consequence of owning a pet		
B. It has been proven that owning a pet is highly beneficial for humans		
C. It was thought that owning a pet could improve people's health		
D. Owning a pet facilitates situations which are positive for good health		
E. Owning a pet could cause distress and emotional disadvantages		
F. The concept of health should be reconsidered		
G. The emotional bond between human-pet is as intense as between human-human	0	✓
H. The focus should be the impact the pet has on the person		
I. The interaction with pets requires less stressful commitment		
J. The joy of owning a pet is a catalyst to improve wellbeing		
K. The reason to own a pet has nothing to do with improving health		
L. There are no clear conclusions about the pet's impact on health		

MARK / 10



TASK 3

Read the text about hibernation on pages 5-7, and choose the best option (A, B, C or D) 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.

	RESPUESTA	
<p>0. The writer admits ... A. being prone to having new year resolutions. B. going on a diet effortlessly every January. C. being reluctant to start anew after New Year's Eve.</p>	A	✓
<p>1. In the writer's words, by early February, he's likely to ... A. be tempted by going on shopping sprees. B. hide in bed. C. take up yoga lessons.</p>		
<p>2. Winter is said to be for humans ... A. an innate switch-off button. B. a trigger for energy load. C. an artificial reaction for energy renovation.</p>		
<p>3. At the end of summer, dormice ... A. overeat as much as they can for survival. B. eat up all the stock they have been keeping away. C. throw out all the liquids they have previously taken.</p>		
<p>4. Dormice interrupt sleeping for a brief period of time so as to ... A. skyrocket their energy consumption. B. maintain their basal metabolism. C. preserve the functioning of their body.</p>		
<p>5. According to the narrator, seasons may affect ... A. the way he tastes food. B. his concentration when reading. C. his eating habits.</p>		
<p>6. Staying in bed for too long is justified somehow by ... A. the soaring of electricity consumption. B. the lack of light. C. overthinking unnecessarily.</p>		
<p>7. The pause in the middle of the night ... A. may be regarded as severe sleep deprivation. B. was traditionally devoted to everyday tasks. C. is undoubtedly linked to religious festivities.</p>		
<p>8. The narrator is reluctant to compare the winter effects to hibernation given that winter... A. is not a world spread phenomenon. B. effects do not involve energy restoration. C. is more extreme in central areas of the globe.</p>		
<p>9. The narrator admits ... A. using memories to light up fires. B. trying to palliate the winter effects. C. celebrating festivities without caring about cold.</p>		
<p>10. Frogs and badgers are mentioned in the text because of their ... A. state of lethargy. B. similarity to the human race. C. little necessity of food intake.</p>		

MARK / 10