



SEPTIEMBRE 2015

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

Apellidos:

Nombre:

Marca con una X lo que corresponda:

- Alumno/a **OFICIAL** (Indica el nombre de tu profesor/a tutor/a durante el curso 2014-2015:)
- Alumno/a **LIBRE** Grupo:

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTE EJERCICIO:

- o Duración: **75 minutos**
- o Este ejercicio consta de **dos tareas**. Deberás realizar las dos.
 - o En la tarea 1 deberás leer el texto de las páginas 2 y 3 y **completarlo con los enunciados que aparecen en la página 2**. Escribe la letra correspondiente a cada enunciado en el cuadro de respuestas.
Obtienes: 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.
 - o En la tarea 2 deberás leer el texto de las páginas 5 y 6 y **elegir la opción correcta (A, B o C)** para cada pregunta de la página 4.
Obtienes: 2 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.
- o **Muy importante: al final, comprueba que has elegido una sola opción (como en el ejemplo); si eliges dos opciones, se anula la respuesta a esa pregunta.**
- o **No escribas en los cuadros** destinados a la calificación de las tareas.
- o Sólo se admiten respuestas escritas con **bolígrafo azul o negro**.

NO ESCRIBAS AQUÍ

PUNTUACIÓN DEL EJERCICIO: _____ / 30

CALIFICACIÓN: Superado No Superado

PRUEBAS UNIFICADAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

C1

INGLÉS



TAREA 1 - 14 puntos: Read the text on pages 2 and 3. For gaps 1-14, choose the correct option from the list below. Note that capital letters and punctuation marks have been removed. There are **TWO** extra options you do not need to use. The first gap (0) is an example. Use the box provided.

A. and discovered geological signs that Gale was once habitable
B. and other bodies in the inner solar system
C. apparently once much warmer and wetter
D. as would be expected if they were lake sediments
E. but it suggests repeated wet episodes
F. drew the attention of the scientists
G. fine layered deposits at many places on Mars
H. from the list of potential landing sites for Curiosity
I. later winds excavated most of it
J. mountains rise out of volcanic eruptions
K. rising more than three miles from the floor of Gale
L. that can identify minerals in the rocks below
M. that was the first confirmation on the ground
N. vanishing into thin air
O. was disregarded by scientists
P. what might be obvious at a glance to a human geologist
Q. yet it was heading uphill

GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ANSWER	C														
	✓														

PUNTOS: / 14

Clues on Mars

Source: www.nytimes.com

More than 3.5 billion years ago, a meteor slammed into Mars, carving a 96-mile depression known as Gale Crater. Back then, Mars, Earth (0) were regularly pummeled by space rocks, leaving crater scars. What happened after the impact was remarkable. Even though planetary scientists disagree on exactly what that was, they can clearly see the result: a mountain (1). More remarkable still, the mountain is layer upon layer of sedimentary rock.

The layered rock (2) who chose Gale as the destination for NASA's Curiosity rover, a mobile laboratory the size of a Mini Cooper. Now, more than two years after arriving on Mars, Curiosity is climbing the mountain. As Curiosity traverses the layers, scientists working on the mission hope to read the story of how young Mars, (3), turned dry and cold in what the project scientist calls "the great desiccation event."

On Earth, (4) or are pushed upward by plate tectonics, the collision of pieces of the planet's crust. Mars lacks plate tectonics, and volcanoes do not spew out of sedimentary rock. So how did this 18,000-foot mountain form?

In the late 1990s, NASA's Mars Global Surveyor spacecraft was sending back images of the Martian surface far sharper than those from earlier missions. Scientists of the San Diego company that built Global Surveyor's camera, saw (5), including Gale. In 2000, they offered the hypothesis that they were sedimentary, cemented into rock. It appeared that Gale Crater had been fully buried with sediment and that (6), leaving the mountain in the middle. There are other Martian craters of similar size that remain partly buried.

Still, in 2007 Gale had been discarded (7), because observations did not show strong evidence for water-bearing minerals in the rocks. NASA's Mars mantra for the past two decades has been "Follow the water," because water is an essential ingredient for life.

With data from an instrument on NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (8), Dr. Milliken showed the presence of clays at the base of Mount Sharp as well as other minerals that most likely formed in the presence of water.

Since it landed on Mars, Curiosity took a detour to explore a section named Yellowknife Bay (9), perhaps a freshwater lake. After that, the rover drove to Mount Sharp, with brief stops for science. To date, the rover has driven more than six miles, taken more than 104,000 pictures and fired more than 188,000 shots from a laser instrument that vaporizes rock and dirt to identify what they are made of.

In September, Curiosity drilled its first hole in an outcrop of Mount Sharp and identified the iron mineral hematite in a rock. (10) for a Gale mineral that had been first identified from orbit. When Curiosity reaches rocks containing clays, which form in waters with a neutral pH, that will be the most promising place to look for organic molecules, the carbon compounds that could serve as the building blocks of life.

The layers of Mount Sharp dip outward at the edges, (11) subsequently eroded by wind. The deposits at Yellowknife Bay could have been part of an ancient lake filled by streams flowing from the crater rim. As Curiosity drove toward Mount Sharp, it appeared to be travelling down a stack of accumulated deltas, and (12). That pattern could have occurred if the water level were rising over time, and Mount Sharp was not there yet. That does not mean Gale was continually filled with water, (13), a system of alluvial fans, deltas and lakes and dry deserts that alternated for millions of years as a connected system.

But answers will remain elusive. As successful as the NASA Mars rovers have been, their work is limited and slow. Curiosity's top speed is not quite a tenth of a mile per hour. (14), who can quickly crack open a rock to peer at the minerals inside, could take days or weeks of examination by Curiosity.



TAREA 2 - 16 puntos: Read the text on pages 5 and 6. Choose the correct option (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence. The first one (0) is an example.

On Wolf Hall		ANSWER
<p><i>Ex.: 0. At the place where Cromwell's house used to be, there is now a...</i></p> <p>A. ...business venue.</p> <p>B. ...green space.</p> <p>C. ...power-plant.</p>	B	✓
<p>1. Cromwell owned ... of the residences that he used.</p> <p>A. ...all...</p> <p>B. ...most...</p> <p>C. ...none...</p>		
<p>2. The author reflects on the year of Cromwell's birth because...</p> <p>A. ...by then, England was exhausted from internal conflicts.</p> <p>B. ...Cromwell's father had not even bothered to register it.</p> <p>C. ...it coincides nicely with a pivotal moment in English history.</p>		
<p>3. The author comments on Cromwell's Christian name in order to highlight...</p> <p>A. ...his strong resemblance to his father.</p> <p>B. ...his sudden need to run away from home.</p> <p>C. ...the lack of data about his childhood.</p>		
<p>4. The author explains that the third book of the trilogy is meant to...</p> <p>A. ...be a fast-paced page-turner.</p> <p>B. ...echo an image in the first book.</p> <p>C. ...tell a tale of rags-to-riches success.</p>		
<p>5. The account of Cromwell's period abroad...</p> <p>A. ...illustrates his drive and initiative.</p> <p>B. ...is thorough and comprehensive.</p> <p>C. ...relates recurrent successes and failures.</p>		
<p>6. Cromwell's peers considered him...</p> <p>A. ...clever but stubborn and hard-hearted.</p> <p>B. ...detached, hard-working and efficient.</p> <p>C. ...motivating, engaging and astute.</p>		
<p>7. In the second book of the trilogy, the author's principal aim was to...</p> <p>A. ...put herself in Cromwell's shoes.</p> <p>B. ...transmit the feel of Tudor England.</p> <p>C. ...vindicate the much-criticised Anne Boleyn.</p>		
<p>8. The author's advice on writing about historical figures is: ...</p> <p>A. ...base your characters on verifiable facts.</p> <p>B. ...develop a credible, realistic plot.</p> <p>C. ...female characters are easier to transform.</p>		

PUNTOS:	/ 16
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Apellidos y Nombre:

On Wolf Hall

Source: www.theguardian.co.uk

In the City of London behind the Bank of England, there is a little street called Austin Friars. Sober and narrow, it offers glimpses of a city garden, something sweetly natural at the granite heart of the establishment. The garden belongs to Drapers' Hall, which stands on the site of one of the great powerhouses of Tudor London. In the 1530s, Austin Friars was the home of Thomas Cromwell, who was, except for the king, the most powerful man in England. Rich, cultured, multilingual, a friend and patron of artists and scholars, he was a master of the political arts. The house was a bustling ministerial headquarters, where petitioners from all over Europe pursued the royal secretary for favours and begged for a glimpse, a word.

Cromwell was a man of property. He had apartments at court, and the Rolls House in Chancery Lane went with his job. London was small then, and his Hackney and Stepney houses stood in the fields. He had a hunting lodge in Canonbury where in summer, in his rare quiet moments, he could sit in one of the garden towers and look down on London's treetops, contemplating the daily challenges thrown up by his master, the exacting, clever, capricious Henry VIII.

Who was he? To find the answer you had to cross the bandit country west of London, to Putney, where he was born on a date unknown. The year 1485 seems to fit. It was the year of the battle of Bosworth, the year that Henry Tudor (according to legend) picked the crown of England out of a thorn bush. It's where, for convenience, the historians begin "modern history", sloughing off the Plantagenets, the middle ages, the old world of candlelit, Roman Catholic England, and inaugurating a new era of hard-eyed moneymen, with Cromwell leading from the front. It wasn't that simple, of course. In Putney they had no idea a new era had begun. To them, the triumph of the new regime must have looked like another incident in the civil war that England's aristocrats had been fighting for a generation.

As the 15th century closed, Thomas was the country's most common male name. Thomases came two a penny, and no one noticed this one until he was a teenager, and in trouble. If he went to school, nobody remembered. At some point he disappeared, possibly in dispute with the law, as his father was so frequently. Walter Cromwell was no pauper. He ran a small brewery; he had an interest in a fulling mill and possibly a smithy. But he was the neighbour from hell. He consumed a good deal of his own beer. He was violent, quarrelsome: a father worth escaping. It is at the point of escape –the night before the 15-year-old boy is booted out of his home and his childhood– that my novel *Wolf Hall* opens. It begins with a beaten boy lying on cobblestones, his vision clouded by his own blood, while his father bellows down at him, "So now get up." The trilogy –the last book is in progress– will follow Thomas Cromwell's life from that moment –from that instant, that pulse beat, when he thinks he is going to die– to the reprise some 40 years on, when he thinks the same, and he is right: he ends on Tower Hill, looking at the executioner's boots, an axe poised above him. The project is like a breath held. I want to know how it felt to live in the space of that breath: to begin as Walter's no-good heir, and end as Earl of Essex.



About the year 1500, young Thomas Cromwell fled England. The next few years are dark. It seems likely he joined the French army, fighting as a mercenary, and campaigned with them in Italy. Destitute in the wake of French defeat, he joined the household of a Florentine merchant banker, perhaps as a servant; his uncle had been a cook. Agile-minded and quick to learn languages, he was promoted; facts are scant, we can only guess. Before the age of 30, he nudges onto the historical record, sighted in Venice and in Rome, in Antwerp; he is a banker, an apprentice lawyer, a broker in the wool trade. Then he comes home, to the hopeful country of the second Tudor, the young Henry VIII. Soon he is talent-spotted by Cardinal Wolsey, the king's omniscient, vain and splendid minister.

Wolsey took to him. What's not to like? The scowling asocial Cromwell is an invention of posterity, overinfluenced by Holbein's dour portrait. His contemporaries saw easy charm and social adroitness. He was ingenious, keen to please, irreverently funny; his energy seemed inexhaustible. The writer Nicola Shulman has remarked that he lived in an element of "decelerated time", accomplishing a week's work in a day. He acted for the cardinal as lawyer and business adviser, and when Wolsey fell from power he transferred his services to the king and did what the cardinal couldn't do: he freed his master from his first marriage to Katherine of Aragon, so that he could marry Anne Boleyn, the woman he believed would give him a son to secure the future of his dynasty.

The fall of Anne Boleyn is the subject of *Bring Up the Bodies*, my second Cromwell novel. It seemed to me that at the core of the story there was something missing. There was a moving area of darkness where Cromwell ought to be. Much studied by academic historians, he appears in popular history as an all-purpose, pre-packaged villain. In fiction and drama he is just off the page or in the wings, doing something nefarious: but what? I wanted to put the spotlight on him; more than that, I wanted to get behind his eyes, the eyes of a man obscurely born, and watch as his country shapes itself about him, a dazzle of possibility.

To do that, I had to accustom my inner eye to bare underfurnished rooms, where possessions are kept in chests in the houses of the wealthy. I needed to wear, in my imagination, fresh linen, heavy draping wool, damask and diamonds. My palate had to grow used to the sweet, spicy, scented tastes of Tudor cooking. I had to live in a gated city, with green open spaces surrounding monasteries, with the long gardens of noble houses running down to the Thames: a London where the river was the main highway and there was only one bridge, sometimes decorated with severed heads. One mistake and you were finished, if you worked for Henry VIII – or if you married him.

The story of Cromwell, Henry and his wives is about power politics and religious strife, but also about shame and sexual desire and the mysterious destabilising power of femininity. In this era, women become players as never before. The figures in this drama live in our psyche. They're part of our folklore, our mythology. You can reshape them, and choose – every writer chooses differently – how you relate to the historical facts. My own method is to wrap the fiction around the documented record, to let imagination lead us by touch into the rooms where history can't shine a light. The truth is always best, if you can get at it. Time and again, looking at the events of Henry's reign and Cromwell's life, you say, "You couldn't make it up." You could, but no one would believe you.