



Junta de Andalucía  
Consejería de Educación y Deporte

## Pruebas Específicas de Certificación 2021/2022

### Comprensión de Textos Escritos

#### NIVEL C1 | INGLÉS

Apellidos: .....

Nombre: .....

Alumno/a OFICIAL del grupo: .....

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

Alumno/a LIBRE.

#### INSTRUCCIONES

- Duración máxima: 75 minutos.
- Esta 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 different pieces of news and for each question (1-6) choose the best option (a, b or c). Item 0 is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

### NEWS

#### 0. 'Touch and go' for rare twin baby elephants born in Kenya

Suckled by their mother Bora and guarded by a watchful male, rare new-born twin baby elephants ingested nourishment that conservationists hope will enable them to survive a perilous start to life in a Kenyan safari park.

As yet unnamed, the pair were born this week in the Samburu National Reserve, becoming only the second set of twin calves ever encountered by local charity Save the Elephants. "Twins form around only 1% of births. Quite often the mothers don't have enough milk to support two calves," the charity's founder, Iain Douglas-Hamilton, said on Thursday.

ANSWER

0. What is special about these elephant babies is that ...

- A. they are the only ones fostered by the association.
- B. their mother cannot feed them.
- C. they have been breastfed.

C	✓
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#### 1. Macron launches re-election bid to protect French from 'world's disorders'

French President Emmanuel Macron said on Thursday he would run for a second term in April's elections, seeking a mandate to steer the euro zone's second-largest economy through the fallout of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic. Macron announced his bid in a letter published by several regional newspapers. If he succeeds, he would be the first French leader for two decades to win a second term in office.

"We have not achieved everything we set out to do. There are choices that, with the experience I have gained from you, I would probably make differently," Macron said in the letter, listing the different crises he had to face over the past five years, including militant attacks, COVID, riots and war.

ANSWER

1. In the near future, Macron's major achievement could be to ...

- A. be elected twice in a row.
- B. get France to be the first economy in the euro zone.
- C. manage to overcome two different crises.

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#### 2. Twitter expands crowdsourced fact check experiment 'Birdwatch'

Twitter is expanding its crowdsourced fact-checking program by making notes on potentially misleading tweets visible to more people on Twitter, the company said in a blog post on Thursday. The social networking site launched the project called Birdwatch last year as a novel experiment that asked Twitter users to identify misleading tweets and write notes to provide information debunking the content, which



would then be appended to the original tweet. The notes written by the 10,000 contributors in the Birdwatch pilot program have been kept on a separate website. Now, a small group of randomized users on Twitter in the United States will be able to see Birdwatch notes directly on tweets and can rate the helpfulness of the information, Twitter said.

ANSWER

**2. The new program launched by Twitter, is presumably aimed to ...**

- A. increase the users.
- B. manipulate the content.
- C. prevent false content.

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**3. Bolivian house with devil sculptures spooks highland city**

A Bolivian miner has covered his house with sculptures of long-horned devils and other scary creatures, intended as a playful nod to the country's colonial past but which has instead shocked some neighbors who fear a link to occult rituals. The adobe-brick house in the high-altitude city of El Alto belongs to David Choque, who hired an artist to create the skeletal devils from cement and wood and installed them on his roof, doors and walls.

There is an imprint of a black skull on Choque's front door and giant teeth around one window frame, below which an intricately carved dragon lurks. Choque told Reuters he hoped the spooky house could spur local tourism. "Close-minded people will think it's something supernatural, but people need to open their minds and see it as a tourist attraction, something that can improve the area," said Choque, who comes from a mining family.

ANSWER

**3. The original intention of the decorations was to ...**

- A. pay homage.
- B. boost tourism.
- C. scare away locals.

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**4. Avatar robot goes to school for ill German boy**

Joshua Martinangeli, 7, is too ill to go to school. But the German student can still interact with his teacher and classmates through an avatar robot that sits in class in his place and sends a blinking signal when he has something to say.

"The children talk to him, laugh with him and sometimes even chitchat with him during the lesson. Joshi can do that quite well, too," Ute Winterberg, headmistress at the Pustebume-Grundschule in Berlin, told Reuters in an interview. The project is a private initiative paid for by the local council in the Berlin district Marzahn-Hellersdorf.

"We are the only district in Berlin that has bought four avatars for its schools. The impetus was COVID-19, but I think this will be the future well beyond the pandemic," said district education councillor Torsten Kuehne.

ANSWER

**4. The robot paid by the local council is intended to ...**

- A. be used just during the pandemic.
- B. let absent children take part in classes.
- C. substitute the current system in the near future.

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### 5. Like a fish out of water? Israeli team trains goldfish to drive

Goldfish are capable of navigating on land, Israeli researchers have found, after training fish to drive. The team at Ben-Gurion University developed an FOV - a fish-operated vehicle. The robotic car is fitted with lidar, a remote sensing technology that uses pulsed laser light to collect data on the vehicle's ground location and the fish's whereabouts inside a mounted water tank.

A computer, a camera, electric motors and omni-wheels give the fish control of the vehicle.

"Surprisingly, it doesn't take the fish a long time to learn how to drive the vehicle. They're jumbled at first. They don't know what's going on but they're very quick to realise that there is a correlation between their movement and the movement of the machine that they're in," said researcher Shachar Givon.

ANSWER

#### 5. When the fish managed to drive the vehicle, scientists felt ...

- A. confused.
- B. relieved.
- C. frustrated.

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### 6. Scottish fossil of flying reptile leaves scientists 'gobsmacked'

A fossil jawbone peeking out from a limestone seashore on Scotland's Isle of Skye led scientists to discover the skeleton of a pterosaur that showed that these remarkable flying reptiles got big tens of millions of years earlier than previously known.

Researchers said on Tuesday this pterosaur, named Dearn sgiathanach, lived roughly 170 million years ago during the Jurassic Period, soaring over lagoons in a subtropical landscape and catching fish and squid with crisscrossing teeth perfect for snaring slippery prey.

ANSWER

#### 6. According to the news snippet, after the discovery scientists were ...

- A. cross.
- B. flabbergasted.
- C. blameable.

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MARK / 10

**Apellidos y Nombre:** .....

## TASK 2

**Read the following text about the stages of love and answer the questions on page 8.**

### **IF YOU HAVEN'T EXPERIENCED THESE 7 THINGS IT ISN'T REALLY LOVE - YET**

Romantic love is as ancient as time itself, and it has long been considered the province of philosophers and poets.

After all, it causes waves of euphoria and torment that seem to come [ 0 ], defying all reason or logic. It tends to manifest itself just at the moment we aren't looking for it, and often the person with whom we fall in love makes very little sense to our friends and relatives.

Still, like so many other elements of the universe that once seemed random and mysterious, [ 1 ] into the stages we cross during the process of falling in love.

Here are 7 stages of love you're likely to experience as you fall for someone:

#### **Inception**

Inception is the moment at which a certain someone begins to take on a whole new meaning in your life. It might be someone you have known for years or someone you met just hours ago. Either way, you begin to focus intently on that person — a trait known as salience to scientists.

Congratulations! Whether you meant to or not, you have begun the first stage in the process of falling in love.

#### **Intrusive Thinking**

The next stage occurs when thoughts of your love begin to intrude into your mind. You [ 2 ], recall exactly what he was wearing one night, or think fondly of her smile. You wonder what he would think of the book you are reading, or what her advice on your problem with your boss might be. [ 3 ], whether planned or happenstance, becomes a weighty event worthy of ongoing review.

#### **Crystallization**

Those in love are sometimes said to idealize their beloved, but [ 4 ]. Instead, the third stage of falling in love is known as crystallization. This is when you begin to develop a clear picture of not only your love's strengths but also his faults. Rather than an ethereal figure, your beloved is becoming a whole, real person in your mind.

Still, despite knowing her faults, there is a tendency to dismiss them or even view them as charming eccentricities.

#### **Craving, hope and uncertainty**

Craving, hope, and uncertainty go hand in hand with crystallization. Now that you have a clear picture of who your beloved is, you [ 5 ] .

Everything that happens between you becomes fraught with emotional meaning — the slightest positive overture becomes proof that your love is returned, while the tiniest rejection becomes grounds for despair.

Separation anxiety and the determination to overcome any obstacles to your love are part of this phase.

### **Hypomania**

At some point, you will likely start to experience what scientists refer to as hypomania. This is [ 6 ] need little food or sleep.

However, it also tends to come out in such nervous reactions as flushing, trembling, physical awkwardness, stuttering, sweating, and a racing or pounding heartbeat.

### **Jealousy and intense motivation**

Those who have advanced down the path of falling in love tend to experience [ 7 ] . Irrational jealousy and behaviors — known as "mate guarding" and designed to warn other potential partners away from your beloved — are common during this stage.

[ 8 ] also tend to appear at this time.

### **Helplessness**

At some point, your intense feelings will likely give way to a sense of helplessness. You may at first feel despondent, but as the obsessiveness starts to subside, you might wonder why you ever behaved so irrationally.

At this point, you may still very much want a relationship, but you begin to [ 9 ] . Pragmatism and logic gradually take the reins. If it works, it works. If it doesn't, you move on.

### **The Role of Attraction Along the Way**

Interestingly, though it is true that we are more likely to fall in love with those whom we find physically attractive, sex seems to play only a very minor role in falling in love.

While it is true that people want to have sex with their beloved, they have [ 10 ] an emotional union.

Calling, writing, and spending time together are at the top of the wish list.

*Source: [www.yourtango.com](http://www.yourtango.com)*

## TAREA 3

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

### WHO'S A CLEVER DOG? SCIENTISTS STUDY SECRETS OF CANINE COGNITION

It's a cold winter's day, and I'm standing in a room watching my dog stare fixedly at two flower pots. I'm about to get an answer to a burning question: is my puppy a clever girl?

Dogs have been our companions for millennia, domesticated sometime between 15,000 and 30,000 years ago. And the bond endures: according to the latest figures from the Pet Food Manufacturers Association 33% of households in the UK have a dog.

But as well as fulfilling roles from Covid detection to lovable family rogue, scientists investigating how dogs think, express themselves and communicate with humans say dogs can also teach us about ourselves.

And so I am here at the dog cognition centre at the University of Portsmouth with Calisto, the flat-coated retriever, and a pocket full of frankfurter sausage to find out how.

We begin with a task superficially reminiscent of the cup and ballgame favoured by small-time conmen. Amy West, a PhD student at the centre, places two flower pots a few metres in front of Calisto, and appears to pop something under each. However, only one actually contains a tasty morsel. West points at the pot under which the sausage lurks, and I drop Calisto's lead. The puppy makes a beeline for the correct pot.

But according to Dr Juliane Kaminski, reader in comparative psychology at the University of Portsmouth, this was not unexpected. "A chimpanzee is our closest living relative – they ignore gestures like these coming from humans entirely," she says. "But dogs don't."

That appears to be the result of domestication, she adds, with puppies even younger than Calisto showing the same response, yet wolves do not – even if they have been raised by humans. "Dogs have been selected to pay attention to our gesturing, information that is coming from us," she says.

A key question, Kaminski added, is whether dogs and children understand gestures in the same way.

"That in some sense also helps us understand our own species a bit better," she says, adding the comparison to other animals – and in particular dogs – can help shed light on which aspects are unique about human communication.

In the next experiment Calisto watches as West places cheese under one pot, and reveals the other is empty. West then swaps the pots around. The experiment investigates whether dogs understand the idea of "object permanence" – the realisation that, in this case, the treat has moved with the flower pot.

"We've done this with dogs, in quite a large group of dogs, and they struggle," says Kaminski.

Calisto, however, picks the correct pot on three out of four attempts. Kaminski is cautious. Perhaps, she says, Calisto was a bit too close to the pots and could smell the treat.

While many dogs find the experiment tough, that too has yielded insights. Some of Kaminski's most famous work was with Rico the border collie, a dog with an incredible ability to learn the names of items.

"I found him on German TV, basically," she says.

At first Kaminski thought Rico was picking correct objects based on cues from humans – similar to the case of "Clever Hans", a horse who appeared to have incredible intelligence. But Kaminski's work revealed Rico really was using the spoken word to select specific objects: he learned the labels of more than 200 items. And he wasn't the only dog with the ability, as a number of research teams have shown with various breeds.

Kaminski and colleagues are now looking to find other such canines, having recently launched a project called "Finding Rico". "I don't expect us to find more than 50 dogs worldwide that can do this," Kaminski says.

But while Rico was smart at learning labels, Kaminski notes he struggled with the idea of object permanence. Cleverness in canines, it seems, is complex.

"It is not that we are thinking that we have like an Einstein dog in front of us that knows everything," said Kaminski. "We think we have dogs that have a special skill or a special set of skills that enables them to be very good at learning labels."

Calisto's skill appears to be pulling the puppy dog eyes. But maybe that's not surprising – Kaminski's work has also revealed dogs produce more facial expressions when someone is looking at them, in particular raising their eyebrows which makes their eyes look bigger. Is it a deliberate ploy? "I think that they have some voluntary control over that," says Kaminski. "But I don't think that they have learned to sort of modify their face in a particular way to kind of get a specific reaction from their owner."

Kaminski says the eyebrow movement could be something that humans unconsciously selected for, perhaps because it makes dogs look like infants. Among other research, she and her team are probing the matter, including whether the movement has particular meaning for dogs. Has Kaminski's work changed her view of canine intelligence? She points out while some say dogs are as intelligent as a two-year-old child, others take the opposing stance, suggesting dogs are unable to think flexibly.

"It's just confirmed, I guess, over and over is that the truth is somewhere in the middle," says Kaminski. "And we are still at the very beginning of understanding what they really understand."

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





Apellidos y Nombre: .....

### TASK 2

Read the text about the stages of love on pages 5 and 6 and fill the gaps with ONE of the sentences from A-L. The capital letters and punctuation have been removed from the statements. Item 0 is an example. There is ONE EXTRA FRAGMENT that you DO NOT NEED. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
A. resign yourself to the notion that what will be will be		
B. science has recently given us a great deal of insight		
C. a far deeper craving for		
D. every meeting with your beloved		
E. the rush of energy that makes it feel like you need		
F. crashing down at the slightest provocation	0	✓
G. a strong motivation to win over their love interest		
H. replay fragments of conversations		
I. science shows this is incorrect		
J. the fear of rejection and an overwhelming sense of longing		
K. the video recorded the day of your wedding		
L. are overcome with the desire for a relationship		

MARK    / 10



### TAREA 3

Read the text on pages 6 and 7, 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	
<p><b>0. Dogs' domestication ...</b> A. is very recent. B. started thousands of years ago. C. hasn't finished yet.</p>	<b>B</b>	✓
<p><b>1. The first experiment in the text consists of ...</b> A. hiding pieces of food intentionally. B. making the dog believe the food has disappeared. C. throwing away fragments of delicious food.</p>		
<p><b>2. At the end of the first experiment ...</b> A. the result was imprecise. B. the dog's decision was altered. C. the dog wasn't doubtful.</p>		
<p><b>3. Concerning non-verbal communication with people, ...</b> A. despite being canines, wolves can't beat dogs. B. dogs and other animals raised by human beings have proven to have a good mastery. C. the more domesticated the animal is, the worse results we can find.</p>		
<p><b>4. Comparing dogs' and children's abilities can help to ...</b> A. debunk some myths about dogs' communication. B. gain vital knowledge about humans' singularities. C. show doubts in the benefits of communication among species.</p>		
<p><b>5. The second experiment on the dog is about ...</b> A. finding food after changing its initial location. B. measuring the capacity to identify odours. C. recognizing food in a static position.</p>		
<p><b>6. Kaminski's view on the result of the second experiment shows ...</b> A. she was positive about the skillfulness of dogs in this field. B. there is a similar response when packs of dogs have been studied. C. she is skeptical about the reliability of the study.</p>		
<p><b>7. Rico's ability consists of ...</b> A. memorizing and recognizing different terms. B. locating things after changing their position. C. an outstanding intelligence similar to humans'.</p>		
<p><b>8. In the text it is said that ...</b> A. they couldn't find animals similar to Rico. B. Rico's ability is closer to being unique. C. it was difficult to distinguish Rico's abilities in a group.</p>		
<p><b>9. According to Kaminski, dogs ...</b> A. don't have a total conscious control over gestures. B. can alter all their facial gestures at will. C. just take control of gestures for their own benefit.</p>		
<p><b>10. Conclusions ...</b> A. confirm that dogs can deliberate far more flexibly than babies. B. don't clear up whether children and dogs have similar mental skills. C. shed some light and don't leave the way open to any doubts.</p>		
	MARK	/ 10