



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN

Dirección General de Ordenación, Evaluación y Equidad Educativa

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1 DE INGLÉS. JUNIO 2022

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

MODELO DE CORRECCIÓN

DL: AS-0329-2022

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: A COAT OF ARMS

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

1	A	<u>B</u>	C	
2	<u>A</u>	B	C	
3	A	B	<u>C</u>	
4	A	B	<u>C</u>	
5	A	<u>B</u>	C	
6	A	B	<u>C</u>	
7	<u>A</u>	B	C	
8	<u>A</u>	B	C	
9	<u>A</u>	B	C	
10	A	<u>B</u>	C	

EJERCICIO 2: A TRAIL OF TEARS

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

1	identity	
2	sovereign	
3	whole	
4	removal	
5	rebirth	
6	state	
7	land	
8	passed away	
9	beyond	
10	gains	

EJERCICIO 3: VIRUS-INFECTED BEES

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

1	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	
2	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>	
3	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	
4	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>	
5	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	

EJERCICIO 1

A COAT OF ARMS

Adapted From BBC Radio 4

0 Since the mid-12th century heraldry...

A has created family bonds

B has adorned banners and shields

C has allowed combatants to be identified

1 Nowadays coats of arms...

A are mass-produced

B are hardly affordable

C can be readily obtained

2 The White Lion Society...

A collects information about applications

B co-operates with several awarding bodies

C is the official granting authority all over the UK

3 Applications are accepted ...

A based on ancestry

B as a matter of course

C irrespective of social standing

4 The notion of eminence...

A is exclusive to gentlemen

B has remained constant throughout History

C is currently determined by qualifications and career

5 Arms granted in the past...

A can be inherited by any descendant

B can be transferred from father to son

C do not have any bearing on the present

6 The right to a coat of arms ...

A has become trendy

B is common knowledge

C is hardly ever expected

7 Crests and coats of arms ...

A can be told apart

B are made of silver

C are ornamental weapons

8 Bargaining for coats of arms ...

A is forbidden by law

B is due to be regulated

C is confined to people sharing a family name

9 The acquisition of a coat of arms ...

A usually ends up in friendly terms

B is frequently a dead-end process

C is usually reached after costly lawsuits

10 Donald Trump's coat of arms ...

A was downright fake

B had to undergo modifications

C was awarded by the Scottish government

EJERCICIO 2**A TRAIL OF TEARS***From PBS Newshour*

0 The Creek word Mamagee can be translated as Little Mother in English.

1. Richida Sands symbolizes the sacrifice made to preserve the Creek tribal identity.
2. The sovereign interests of the Creek Nation were upheld by the ambassador Chauhuri.
3. The sacrifices of their ancestors have enabled the Creek nation and reservation to remain whole.
4. The Trial of Tears refers to the forced removal of Native Americans from their lands in the Southeast.
5. Not only is the Creek story a troublesome one but also one of rebirth.
6. The McGirt decision established that the state does not have any jurisdiction over crimes committed by members of the tribe in the reservation
7. The ruling has not led to any change in the ownership of land.
8. The fact that most Chaduri's relatives passed away before their 50s is linked with the effects of removal.
9. Chaudhuri considers the the present moment is beyond simple legal interpretations.
10. The context the ruling is part of shows that now it is necessary to keep the gains made.

EJERCICIO 3**VIRUS-INFECTED BEES***From scientificamerican.com*

0	Bees are defenceless in the face of viral infection	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>
1	The acute paralysis virus tricks bees into spreading the infection to nearby colonies	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE
2	Related bees keep feeding each other regardless of infection	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>
3	The virus is most successful when spreading across colonies	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE
4	Guard bees' defensive response remains constant when facing incoming bees	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>
5	The arrangement of hives by beekeepers boosts the infection process	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE

A COAT OF ARMS

The first uses of heraldry date back to the mid 12th century, it was a way in which families and knights could be identified through the use of symbols and signs on banners and shields. And importantly, it made a Knight recognizable on the battlefield (0 C). Well, today, heraldry is used as a tool for researching family history, to trace antiquity and as a symbol of personal and corporate identity, but a coat of arms isn't just made up and it isn't cheap (1B) - in the UK, to be awarded a coat of arms you have to apply through one of the official awarding bodies. Well, Roger Whitworth is the secretary of the White Lion Society. They do the research for the College of Arms (2A), which is the official granting authority in England, Wales and Northern Ireland - Scotland has a separate body. Roger Whitworth, just first of all, who can have a coat of arms?

-Just, just about anyone, anyone can apply for a coat of arms, um, regardless of what status should you may feel you have (3C). The, the most important thing is that you prove that you are of sufficient eminence to have the award of it.

-And how would I prove that I was of sufficient eminence to have the award of it?

-Well, in the past, in the past, in medieval times and the middle ages, what would happen is you would have to prove that you were of gentlemanly class or more or better. And so what happens now is that eminence is much...it's usually just on a basis of educational standards. If you have a bachelor's degree or higher, or if you have professional qualifications (4C), uh, developed professional qualifications, or if you've held a commission in the army or something of that particular type. Also anyone who has been awarded an award under the honor system, they automatically verify as well.

-And some are granted to them if they're descended from the male line (5B) from a person whose arms were officially granted in the past, aren't they?

-That is perfectly true. It is, it is a lot of people don't realize that actually happens to them as well. So many people who personally I research for, for instance, are quite surprised to find that, and they have a right to it, to a particular coat of arms (6C)

-Now I've got to ask you this, but I know you're going to object to it. What's the difference between a coat of arms and a family crest?

-Okay. Um, this is the... the question, uh, the coat of arms is basically the heraldic design that fixes on a shield.

-And what's the problem? So, that's the bit at the top.

-Oh, no, no, no, no, no. Sorry. That's, that's.... the crest is the bit that sits at the top. So, so often the crest and arms are separated (7A) for instance, on cutlery and silverware we often see shields on the crest, but the whole thing should sit together.

-So what's the problem with buying a coat of arms online? Cause we, you had those adverts at the beginning of this piece. It's brilliant bargain!

-The problem is... that's fine if you're instructing someone to use your particular arms, to create items for you. If you are not, and you're picking up someone's arms of a person who has the same family name, then that may well mean that you have no rights to those arms whatsoever.

-And It's illegal, isn't it?

-It is, it is illegal to do that. Basically the person who has inherited those arms are the legal owners of those arms (8A)

-So I know Donald Trump fell into this trap, didn't he? He appropriated somebody's arms.

-He, I think Donald Trump's encountered with authoritieswas that in Scotland where obviously he has a greater...greater involvement. Um, but I think it was all arranged amicably by the end. And most of these things can be arranged amicably by negotiation (9A)

-He actually, he actually changed his coat of arms, didn't he?

-I think, the adaptations that were made were sufficient to convince the Lord Lane in Scotland that they were appropriate arms and suitably to be granted to him (10 B)

-Roger Whitworth, thank you.

A TRAIL OF TEARS

-Richinda Sands grew up in rural Oklahoma. As a girl, she worked as a pecan picker. To family members later in life, she was called Mamagee, Creek for (0) Little Mother. Last October, she died of complications from diabetes at age 73.

-She was the symbol of all the sacrifice that went into ensuring that my family has a tribal (1) identity today.

-Jonodev Chaudhuri is Richinda Sands' nephew.

-When the decision of McGirt came out, she was the first person I thought of.

-Chaudhuri is ambassador for the Muscogee Creek Nation, a diplomatic position representing the tribe's (2) sovereign interests. He sees his Mamagee as his family's last matriarch, her life wrapped up in issues the Supreme Court spoke to.

-It was a life of struggle, and it's consistent with the struggle that all of our families as Muscogee Creek have faced. And to have affirmation from the federal government's highest court that, despite our struggles, and because of the sacrifices of people who came before us, our nation remains whole and our reservation remains (3) whole, it was a powerful moment that resonated with me on a very deep personal level.

-That struggle and sacrifice trace back to what's known as the Trail of Tears, the 19th century forced (4) removal of the Muscogee and other Indians from their ancestral lands in the Southeast to reservations in what would become Oklahoma. Today's map still carries the clues. Tallahassee and Tulsa are variations on the same Creek word for old town.

-Our story is a story of difficulties, but (5) rebirth and a continued chain. Because of the ravages of time and unfortunate efforts by the state government and the federal government to dismantle this notion of home in our lands, it was an elusive concept, feeling at home in your nation's lands. And that's a feeling that many Creeks know and a lot of Native American folks know wherever the reservation or their territory is.

-The McGirt decision, written by Justice Neil Gorsuch, declared the lands remain within Indian reservations. Its direct impact is on crimes committed by tribal members on the reservation, giving the tribe and the federal government jurisdiction, rather than the (6) state.

-Not one inch of (7) land, not one fistful of sand changed ownership by this ruling. Simply, it was a recognition that the Muscogee Creek Nation's boundaries had never been disestablished or destroyed. But that's not what brought tears to so many of our eyes. There's a picture in my living room of my Mamagee and my mom and their siblings, my uncle Cliff, my aunt Aloween and my uncle Leon. They're there with my grandparents. And each one of them had (8) passed away in many ways due to the direct or indirect effects of removal, whether it be poverty or lack of resources to health care. My aunt was the first one to make it out of her 50s.

-The COVID pandemic is hitting Native communities especially hard. The country is again focusing on its history of — past and continuing history of racism. Do those things play into your feelings too about the ruling and where things are now?

-Yes, absolutely. The moment that we find ourselves, I think, is (9) beyond just pure readings of the law. The case itself was a beautifully written, well-reasoned opinion, but it exists in a larger context. And that context shows that we have to fight to keep the (10) gains made on a social justice level.

-It's a context and history that include Richinda Sands. For the "PBS NewsHour," I'm Jeffrey Brown.

VIRUS-INFECTED BEES

This is Scientific America 60-second Science. I'm Karen Hopkin.

If there's one thing we know about viruses, it's that they love to spread. The novel coronavirus is happy to use us humans as its host. Other viruses fancy honeybees. **But like us, bees fight back (0 FALSE)**

In the case of one particular virus, called Israeli acute paralysis virus, a study shows that honeybees actually use a form of social distancing to prevent transmitting the infection within their own colony. Of course, not to be outdone, **the virus manipulates the bees in a way that spreads the infection to the colony next door (1TRUE)**. The study is in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Honeybees live in large communities that contain tens of thousands of related individuals in close quarters. So researchers got to wondering, How can bees keep infections from spreading like wildfire? While a graduate student at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, Tim Gernat developed an automated system for tracking the behavior of thousands of bees. And he watched what happened when he introduced infected bees into the hive.

Entomologist Adam Dolezal, who worked with Gernat, describes what they saw.

"We found in this study that within their own colony context, when they are interacting **with their nest mates—usually their sisters—infected bees experience fewer contact behaviors—fewer mouth-to-mouth feeding (2FALSE)** contacts—than bees who are not infected.

"The researchers also saw the same sort of social avoidance when, instead of infecting the bees with a virus, they artificially activated the bees' immune system. So the behavior isn't driven by the virus but by the bees' own immune response—which Dolezal says makes sense. If honeybees are going to protect their colony and their queen from disease, sick bees need to keep their feelers to themselves.

"They have to. They live in these really large colonies, where everybody's touching each other all the time; they're all closely related. I joke that honeybees have been doing social distancing for millions of years."

At the same time, **bees are under no pressure to keep infections from spreading to other colonies. And that's where the virus gains the upper hand (3TRUE)**. Amy Geffre, who worked on the project as a graduate student, found that the **guard bees from other colonies were actually less aggressive toward incoming infected bees than they were to uninfected bees (4FALSE)**. As a result ...

"The infected bees are accepted into the colony at about twice the rate of control bees or immunostimulated bees."

The virus, it seems, alters the chemicals that bees produce to communicate who they are and where they're from.

"And so we think that one way that the virus could be gaining entry to these other colonies is by changing the bees' physiology in a way to make it more acceptable to other colonies' guard bees."

That's bad news for beekeepers, who tend to keep tens or even hundreds of hives right next to one another.

"It's a really ripe situation for bees to be able to move between colonies relatively easily and bring pathogens and parasites along with them."(5TRUE)

Seems ya gotta carefully mind your beeswax—and keep kept colonies healthily socially distanced.



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EJERCICIO 1: THE GIRL WHO HATED SOUP

				Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
1	A	<u>B</u>	C	
2	A	<u>B</u>	C	
3	<u>A</u>	B	C	
4	A	B	<u>C</u>	
5	A	<u>B</u>	C	
6	A	B	<u>C</u>	
7	A	B	<u>C</u>	
8	<u>A</u>	B	C	
9	<u>A</u>	B	C	
10	<u>A</u>	B	C	

EJERCICIO 2: BURNA BOY – A VOICE FOR AFRICA

					Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
1	A	<u>B</u>	C	D	
2	A	B	<u>C</u>	D	
3	<u>A</u>	B	C	D	
4	A	<u>B</u>	C	D	
5	A	B	<u>C</u>	D	
6	A	<u>B</u>	C	D	
7	A	B	<u>C</u>	D	
8	A	<u>B</u>	C	D	
9	A	B	<u>C</u>	D	
10	A	B	C	<u>D</u>	

EJERCICIO 3: CUSTOMER SERVICE

								Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
1	A	B	C	D	E	F	<u>G</u>	
2	<u>A</u>	B	C	D	E	F	G	
3	A	B	C	<u>D</u>	E	F	G	
4	A	<u>B</u>	C	D	E	F	G	
5	A	B	C	D	E	<u>F</u>	G	

EJERCICIO 1

THE GIRL WHO HATED SOUP

Adapted from The Economist, October 17th, 2020 by Bello

You are going to read an article. For questions 1-10 choose the correct option A, B or C. Only ONE answer is correct. DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

Mafalda and the power of political satire in Latin America

The comic strip appeared for just nine years, between 1964 and 1973, in Argentina. Yet Mafalda occupies **a unique and lasting place in Latin American popular culture. That showed in the acclaim and affection bestowed on her creator**, Joaquín Lavado, who died on September 30th. The strip's heroine was a **dumpy**, mop-haired, rebellious six-year-old girl. With the implacable logic of children (but rather more sophistication than most), she interrogated domestic life, her country and the world, and usually **found them wanting**.

Mafalda was more political than Peanuts and more modern than Asterix, but similarly doted on. Mr Lavado, who drew under his childhood nickname of Quino, **syndicated the strips across Latin America and southern Europe**. They were translated into 26 languages and are still republished today. Mafalda has sold more than 20m books as well as T-shirts, mugs and other memorabilia. The original comic strips reflect a particular milieu and time: middle-class Argentina in the turbulent 1960s and 1970s. But much of Mafalda's **wit is universal and feels fresh even today**. She plays a prominent role in a long and continuing tradition of political satire in Latin America.

Umberto Eco, an Italian writer, was an early fan. Mafalda, he wrote, is "an irate heroine who rejects the world as it is... defending her right to continue to be a girl who doesn't want to take charge of a world spoiled by adults". She was a born rebel – and she hated soup. In one strip she reads a newspaper recipe for vegetable broth. She wants to put **the ingredients on trial** for "illicit association".

Mafalda was an early feminist. "The bad thing about the human family is that everyone wants to be a father," she says. If her mother hadn't dropped out of university to get married, "you would have a degree in your hands and not a pile of shirts," she tells her. She drives her father, a mild-mannered office worker whose hobby is potted plants, to distraction with her questions. The space race, The Vietnam war, the Beatles, wash-and-wear suits and inflation -already a growing problem in Argentina- **all make an appearance**.

Mafalda despairs at the state of the world. After a military coup in Argentina in 1966, she contemplates a graffito stating: "Basta de censu...(ra)". Quino promptly introduced a new member to her group of friends in the strip, a girl called Libertad who is a dwarf. But Mafalda is no raging leftist. In perhaps her greatest political put-down she asserts that "soup is to childhood what communism is to democracy". But **she is also merciless** about the failings of the establishment and the Argentine state. She calls her pet tortoise "Bureaucracy". When she and her friends decide to play at being the government, she tells her mother, "Don't worry, we're going to do absolutely nothing." She is at bottom a progressive liberal, **mistrusting power of all kinds**.

It is perhaps **this suspicious scorn of the state** that made Mafalda such a hit in a region that has too often been misgoverned. In Latin America, as elsewhere, **satire has long been a weapon against the abuse of power**. Mafalda was part of its golden age. The 1960s and 1970s were “a good time” to be a cartoonist, Quino reflected much later, because “there was so much conflict”.

That still applies. Humour may be more globalized: stand-up comics have appeared in the region and memes on social media relay satire from the United States. But more traditional forms still provoke official wrath, recently that of autocrats of the left. In 2011 Hugo Chávez’s regime in Venezuela shut down a satirical magazine and arrested its staff. The government has repeatedly fined TalCual, a newspaper, for its lampoons. Rafael Correa, when Ecuador’s president, organized a fine against a newspaper over a cartoon. In Nicaragua threats from the regime of Daniel Ortega forced Pedro X Molin, a cartoonist, to flee in 2018. Mafalda would have sentenced such despots to a lifetime of soup.

EJERCICIO 2

BURNA BOY – A VOICE FOR AFRICA

Adapted from Time. October 19, 2020, Next Generation Leaders, Burna Boy by Andrew R. Chow

You are going to read an article. For questions 1-10, choose the right option (A, B, C OR D) as in example 0. Only ONE answer is correct. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

“THE REAL AFRICA HAS NOT BEEN SHOWN. FOR a long time, the world has only seen videos of little kids and their ribs, asking for donations,” Burna Boy says with a bitter laugh. The Nigerian superstar sits in a London studio, sporting a crisp marbled button-down and immaculately coiffed dreadlocks (0) **WHILE** serenely holding a cup of Hennessy and Coke, presenting a very different image (1) **INDEED**.

No one person can represent an entire continent. Yet, sometimes, it seems as (2) **THOUGH** Burna Boy is expected to. At the 2020 Grammys, the Beninese legend Angélique Kidjo dedicated her trophy for the Best World Music to her fellow nominee, (3) **ASSERTING** he was “changing the way our continent is perceived.” And Burna Boy, born Damini Ogulu, is not shying away from the responsibility. (4) **SINCE** his career took off in 2012, he has released a string of hits that have earned him hundreds of millions of streams and a growing list of admirers, from Kidjo to Beyoncé to Barack Obama. Last year, he sold out London’s Wembley SSE Arena.

(5) **SUBSEQUENT** to January’s Grammy’s, the 29-year-old began writing songs for *Twice as Tall*, his fifth studio album, released in August to critical acclaim. The work spearheads a conception of Africa (6) **FAR** more expansive than the tired stereotypes of starving children and more complex than the utopian reveries of Beyoncé’s *Black Is King* or Marvel’s *Black Panther*; it teems with mercenaries and protectors, Nigerian Afrobeats and British grime, terror and grace. “If I don’t live in or love my home,” Burna boy asks over Zoom, “then who will?”

BURNA BOY’S STORY sprawls (7) **BEYOND** the geographical and cultural confines of his continent. He grew up in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, and went to university in the U.K. Not only (8) **DID** he listen to his idol, the Nigerian pioneer Fela Kuti (his grandfather was Kuti’s manager), but also to American hip-hop acts like Naughty by Nature. By his early 20s, he was a robust freestyler and a genre-crossing songwriter, when songs like his jubilant “Like to Party” started garnering attention, first in Lagos and then the world.

(9) **GIVEN** his success, perhaps it’s unsurprising that he carries himself with an unflappable confidence that (10) **SOME** might perceive as hubris. Last year, he made headlines for chastising Coachella over his low billing on its lineup: “I am an AFRICAN GIANT and will not be reduced to whatever that tiny writing means,” he wrote in an Instagram story.

That larger-than-life personality was on show when he turned up on set in London for a shoot for TIME – but quickly disappears when Burna Boy sits down to discuss his commitment to his homeland.

EJERCICIO 3

CUSTOMER SERVICE

Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/money/2020/jan/19/customer-service-good-bad-goods-services>

You are going to read an article. FIVE PHRASES have been removed. Choose the sentence (A-G) which best fits each gap. There are TWO EXTRA PHRASES you do not need to use. 0 is the example. Only ONE answer is correct. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

Going the extra 860 miles ... let's hear it for great customer service

When things go wrong with goods or services, it's more about a resolution than the issue itself.

Anna Tims

His story shone like a beacon in the midst of consumer gloom. Mark McKergow wrote into Your Problems to relate how he had ordered two suitcases online from Bagcraft.co.uk after his luggage was stolen in South America. It was shortly before Christmas. **(0) He needed them for his next trip at new year.**

The Belgian supplier dispatched the cases to Bagcraft, which has a store in Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, but one had a flaw, **(1) the shop reordered them and this time the wrong sizes were sent.** By the time the correct cases arrived, Christmas was pending and there was the risk that the order might not reach McKergow on time and intact.

The day after Boxing Day, Bagcraft's owner, Gary Elman, loaded the cases into his car and drove 430 miles from Leigh-on-Sea to McKergow's home in Edinburgh, then back again the next morning after a hotel stopover "I've ordered from the store several times over the last 20 years because of the personal service and expertise, but I never expected this," says McKergow. **(2) "I assumed it would be a courier delivery"**, so when the owner turned up I was flabbergasted."

I was flabbergasted, too, not just by the novelty of a company going quite literally that extra mile, but by how the story brightened my day.

I've been delving into the murky world of customer services for more than 20 years. **(3) My inbox exposes corporate Britain at its worst** defective goods, failed deliveries, mysterious debits and, when the customer attempts to secure what they've paid for, breathtaking indifference. It can take the prospect of a headline to get companies to admit a failing and stump up. Sometimes, even that fails.

Those high street names – and, less commonly, small traders – who have darkened the Cash pages over the years have failed to grasp a crucial truth. **(4) The problem is not that something goes wrong.** It's how they address the issue.

As goods and services become increasingly uniform and the market increasingly competitive, **(5) it's customer service that can make a company stand out**, something that smaller, independent firms tend to understand better than big chains.

The latest customer service satisfaction index published by the Institute of Customer Service (ICS) shows that companies who scored at least one point higher than average recorded average sales growth of 6.9% compared to 1.5% for those with a lower-than-average ranking.

Only 60% of customers surveyed by ICS were satisfied with how customer services dealt with complaints. Automated helplines and tightly scripted responses are partly to blame as companies seek to cut costs and end up losing goodwill. As the man I overheard in a checkout queue lamented: "There are no humans anymore!"

EJERCICIO 1**THE GIRL WHO HATED SOUP**

- 0 Joaquín Lavado ...**
A was popularly honoured with fondness and emotion
B gained praise among satirical columnists and cartoonists
C received unique and universal recognition only after his death
- 1 The strip's heroine is described as ...**
A grumpy
B chubby
C cranky
- 2 Mafalda questioned her country and the world and found them both ...**
A flawless
B lacking
C decent
- 3 The comic was ...**
A as well liked as Peanuts and Asterix
B nowhere as well-known as Peanuts and Asterix
C more celebrated by far than Peanuts and Asterix
- 4 Quino traded ...**
A his books in 26 countries
B Mafalda's merchandise all over the world
C the comic strips in Latin America and Southern Europe
- 5 According to the text ...**
A the comic strips intend to represent middle-class Argentina in the 60s and 70s
B Mafalda's sharp scorn still provokes a contemporary and engaging feeling on readers
C Quino's political satire enjoyed a prominent position during the nine years it was published
- 6 A crossed Mafalda suggests vegetable soup ingredients association should be...**
A tested
B outlawed
C taken to court

7 Mafalda's worries and queries focus ...

- A on feminism, gender equality and freedom
- B on Argentina's middle-class struggles and injustices
- C on anything from culture and economy to war and science

8 Mafalda's assertions ...

- A show her deep aversion for communism
- B reflect her support to left ideologies against military coups
- C proof her disregard for her country's deficient governance

9 The writer believes the comic strips might have found its breeding ground on the fact that ...

- A South American States were deeply despised
- B regional governments were held in high regard
- C Latin American countries were ruled by law-abiding governors

10 According to the article ...

- A "Satire has traditionally drawn attention to abuse of power."
- B "Satire is no longer a mighty means against the establishment."
- C "Satire was entirely directed against autocrats of the left in Latin America."

EJERCICIO 2: BURNA BOY – A VOICE FOR AFRICA

0	A	meanwhile	B	when	C	whereas	D	<u>while</u>
1	A	even	B	indeed	C	though	D	yet
2	A	although	B	long	C	though	D	unless
3	A	asserting	B	disclosing	C	mumbling	D	uttering
4	A	as	B	since	C	when	D	while
5	A	ensuing	B	followed	C	subsequent	D	successive
6	A	a long way	B	<u>far</u>	C	far away	D	further
7	A	ahead	B	away	C	beyond	D	further
8	A	does	B	did	C	is	D	will
9	A	considered	B	for	C	given	D	judging
10	A	all	B	it	C	none	D	some

EJERCICIO 3: CUSTOMER SERVICE

REMOVED SENTENCES (Remember: <u>two</u> sentences are not needed)		QUESTIONS				
	he needed them for his next trip at new year	0				
A	"I assumed it would be a courier delivery"	1	<u>2</u>	3	4	5
B	the problem is not that something goes wrong	1	2	3	<u>4</u>	5
C	"I'll never forget how I felt receiving those gifts"	1	2	3	4	5
D	my inbox exposes corporate Britain at its worst	1	2	<u>3</u>	4	5
E	it's not just that we are a nation of complainers	1	2	3	4	5
F	it's customer service that can make a company stand out	1	2	3	4	<u>5</u>
G	the shop reordered them and this time the wrong sizes were sent	<u>1</u>	2	3	4	5

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