



G CONSELLERIA  
O EDUCACIÓ  
I I FORMACIÓ  
B PROFESSIONAL  
/ DIRECCIÓ GENERAL  
PLANIFICACIÓ,  
ORDENACIÓ I CENTRES

Escoles Oficials d'Idiomes de les Illes Balears

**MOSTRA**  
**PROVA DE CERTIFICACIÓ**  
**NIVELL AVANÇAT C1**  
**ANGLÈS**

**Prova escrita**

<b>CTE</b>	COMPRESIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS	80 minuts aprox
<b>CTO</b>	COMPRESIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS	45 minuts aprox.
<b>PCTE</b>	PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS	85 minuts aprox.
<b>ML</b>	MEDIACIÓ LINGÜÍSTICA	45 minuts aprox.

**Prova oral**

**PCTO** PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS

# 1. NIVELL AVANÇAT C1. COMPREENSIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS (READING COMPREHENSION)

**Part 1. GAPPED TEXT.** You are going to read an extract from a novel by Paul Auster. Nine paragraphs have been removed from the extract. From the paragraphs A-I, which are in your *task booklet*, choose the one which fits each gap (1-8). The exercise begins with an example (0) which corresponds to paragraph D. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET in your *task booklet*.

## Overture

*I had been collecting stories for years and as I had spent the bulk of my working life in the business of death, I had probably heard too many grim stories to stop myself from thinking about them when my spirits were low.*

**0. D. All the people I had visited over the years, all the policies I had sold, and the dread and desperation I'd been made privy to while talking to my clients.**

Eventually, I added another box to my collection. I labelled it "Cruel Destinies," and the first story I put in there was about a man named Jonas Weinberg. I had sold him a million-dollar universal life policy in 1976, an extremely large sum for the time.

1.

We met in his apartment on Central Park West, and once I had talked him through the pros and cons of the various policies available to him, he began to reminisce about his past. He had been born in Berlin in 1916, he told me, and after his father had been killed in the trenches of World War One, he had been raised by his actress mother; the only child of a fiercely independent and sometimes obstreperous woman who had never shown the slightest inclination to remarry.

2.

He was seventeen when Hitler took control of the government, and within months his mother was making preparations to get him out of Germany. Relatives of his father's lived in New York, and they agreed to take him in.

3.

Her family had been Germans for hundreds of years, she told her son, and she'd be damned if she allowed some two-bit tyrant to chase her into exile. Come hell or high water, she was determined to stick it out.

4.

She radically altered her appearance - not hard for an actress who specialized in eccentric character roles -and under her new Christian name she wrangled herself a job as a bookkeeper for a dry goods store in a small town outside Hamburg, disguised as a frumpy, bespectacled blonde. When the war ended in the spring of 1945, she hadn't seen her son in eleven years. Jonas Weinberg was in his late twenties by then, a full-fledged doctor completing his residency at Bellevue Hospital.

5.

Everything was worked out to the smallest detail. The plane would be landing at such and such a time, would be parking at such and such a gate, and Jonas Weinberg would be there to meet his mother. Just as he was about to leave for the airport, however, he was summoned by the hospital to perform an emergency operation. What choice did he have? He was a doctor, and anxious as he was to see his mother again after so many years, his first duty was to his patients.

6.

A key would be left for her with the doorman at his building, and she should go upstairs and wait for him in the apartment. Frau Weinberg did as she was told and promptly found a cab. The driver sped off, and ten minutes into their journey toward the city, he lost control of the wheel and crashed head on into another car. Both he and his passenger were severely injured.

7.

When he had finished his work, the young doctor washed his hands, changed back into his clothes and hurried out of the locker room, eager to return home for his belated reunion with his mother.

8.

It was Jonas Weinberg's mother. According to what the doctor told me, she died without regaining consciousness.

*Source: Adapted from The Brooklyn Follies by Paul Auster.*

**PART 2. MULTIPLE CHOICE. You are going to read a text about a journey. For questions 1 – 8, which are in your *task booklet*, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. The exercise begins with an example (0). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET in your *task booklet*.**

### The Trip to McCarthy

McCarthy is a couple of hundred miles east of Anchorage, on the way to the border with the Yukon territory of Canada. It is surrounded by one of the largest areas of wilderness in the world, where four of the great mountain ranges of North America collide. Nine of the highest peaks in the USA are there, surrounded by enormous glaciers, rivers and canyons, and teeming with seriously wild wildlife. McCarthy, old by Alaskan standards, dates from the first decade of the twentieth century, when it developed as a social hub for the copper mines at Kennicott, five miles away. When the mines closed it went into decline, and for a while became a ghost town. The current year-round population, depending on which source you consult, is somewhere between fourteen and twenty. There seems a good chance I'll be able to meet them all, if only I can get there.

Unlike the other places I have been visiting, McCarthy has no known Irish connection. Something about it, though, is calling out. Hidden at the end of one of the loneliest roads on earth, the town seems the right place to end a journey that has been driven as much by instinct as by design, and which has paid me back with many happy accidents. So I'm going there because we share a name; and because, like most people, I've always fancied going to Alaska, because it's big, scary and far away. But as well as all this, I also have a hunch. I didn't have it when I first set out, but now I want to pursue it all the way to the end of the road.

"Aviation in itself is not dangerous, but like the sea, it is terribly unforgiving of any carelessness, incapacity or neglect," says a sign on the wall of the hut. Outside on the airstrip a tiny red and yellow plane sits on its skis among the piles of snow, looking like a toy. This is how I will get to McCarthy, if the pilot ever comes back.

The guy in the hut says he's gone into town to pick up some shopping. I've had a look inside the plane. There are two seats and sixteen cases of beer! I've hopped between tropical islands on these little bush planes, but I've never been on one in the kind of landscape we'll be going through today. My afternoon departure time has already been put back twice when:

"Hi. I'm Kelly," says a big, bearded, genial man who's just walked into the hut. It's straight out to the plane, door shut, headphones and seatbelt on, taxi what seems about fifteen yards along the runway, then we're up in the air and heading directly towards those enormous snowy mountains. "This is real flying, eh?" says Kelly, as I nod and smile and try to come to terms with the worrying sensation of being airborne in this tiny machine.

We fly to the left of the mountain range that faces the airstrip, then on through a dreamscape of white peaks we can almost reach out and touch. Far below are frozen rivers and crystal glaciers glinting turquoise and emerald in the brilliant afternoon sun. Kelly's skilful hand on the controls inspires confidence. We talk using headsets with microphones attached, looking like singers in a boy band. He's good company and points out the different mountain ranges. As he sees me relax, however, his stories start to stray from what you want to be hearing when you're hovering at this height:

"There was a forecast for some turbulence on the way back today, but looks like we might have missed it. My wife and I stopped overnight along the coast one time and we meant to carry on home the next day. The forecast was for extreme turbulence, but we thought we'd try anyway because sometimes those predictions are way out. Well, it was so wild up there . . ."

There's a little electronic sign on the dashboard that says it's only fifty miles to our destination, and now Kelly is pointing out of my wide window and tilting the plane, not to push me out, but to show me the McCarthy road. I can see where it skirts the edge of the glacier and the melting ice has made it impassable. As we're rounding the glacier, hugging the side of the mountain, the winds suddenly hit. It's seriously bumpy for the first time—but, like the man said, this is real flying, and he seems to be in control—and, against all my better instincts, I find myself wanting it to bump a little bit more as we swoop low over the first buildings we've seen since the hut at the airfield in Anchorage. McCarthy is just a handful of wooden houses. A little further on we sweep low past the deserted structures of the Kennicott mine. We bank steeply to our left over the glacier, and make a perfect landing on the McCarthy airstrip. Kelly turns off the engine, and I get out and listen to the most silent place I have ever heard.

*Adapted from Advanced Placement English Tests. Macgraw Hill. 2008.*

**Part 1: Extracts A - I from the text "Overture".**

A. The moment he found out that his mother had survived the war, he began making arrangements for her to come visit him in America.

B. A new plan was hastily put in motion. He telephoned the airline company and asked them to send a representative to speak to his mother when she arrived in New York, explaining that he had been called away at the last minute and that she should find a taxi to take her into Manhattan.

C. By then, Dr. Weinberg was already at the hospital, about to perform his operation. The surgery lasted a little over an hour.

***D. All the people I had visited over the years, all the policies I had sold, and the dread and desperation I'd been made privy to while talking to my clients.***

E. Just as he stepped into the hall, he saw a new patient being wheeled into the operating room.

F. In contrast to the headstrong Frau Weinberg, the young Jonas was a quiet, bookish boy who excelled at his studies and dreamed of becoming a scientist or a doctor.

G. By some miracle, she did. Dr. Weinberg offered few details (it's possible he never learned the full story himself), but his mother was apparently helped by a group of Gentile friends at various critical junctures, and by 1938 or 1939 she had managed to obtain a set of false identity papers.

H. Because of his profession, Dr. Weinberg had a keen sense of the frailty of human existence, of how little it takes to remove our names from the book of the living.

I. He left in the spring of 1934, but his mother, who had already proved her alertness to the impending dangers for non-Aryans of the Third Reich, stubbornly rejected the opportunity to leave herself.

## Part 2: Questions on "The Trip to McCarthy."

1. This article is taken from a ...
  - a. report on flying in hazardous conditions.
  - b. book about a very long journey.**
  - c. natural history book.
  - d. book about living in Alaska.
2. The tone of the text is ...
  - a. humorous but respectful.
  - b. reverent and respectful.
  - c. serious yet condescending.
  - d. scornful and unsympathetic.
3. In the area around McCarthy you would NOT be surprised to find ...
  - a. that the wild animals had retreated to the highest mountain peaks.
  - b. a few examples of dangerous wild animals.
  - c. that a lot of animals had been hunted to extinction.
  - d. a lot of dangerous wild animals.
4. Around a hundred years ago McCarthy was ...
  - a. a small mining town located at a distance from the rest of the mining community.
  - b. an important centre for the mining community.
  - c. scarcely populated.
  - d. inhabited mainly by young people.
5. The reason the writer wants to visit McCarthy is because ...
  - a. he and the town share the same history and a name.
  - b. he wants to visit a huge, frightening place where his ancestors lived.
  - c. he has a feeling that he is going to find something there.
  - d. the town is the next to last stop of a long journey.
6. While waiting for his flight, all the evidence leads to the writer feeling ...
  - a. reminiscent of his experiences flying between tropical islands in small aircraft.
  - b. confident that the plane is up to the journey.
  - c. unsure that he will ever get to his destination.
  - d. extremely frightened.
7. Early in the flight, the pilot ...
  - a. tells the writer his previous experience flying this route.
  - b. shows such mastery that the writer feels at ease.
  - c. terrifies the writer with stories of bad weather on route.
  - d. warns the writer that there will probably be bad weather.
8. On a previous trip the pilot and his wife ...
  - a. had to stop off overnight due to bad weather.
  - b. missed turbulence that had been forecast for their route.
  - c. had a really smooth flight despite weather warnings.
  - d. ignored a bad weather forecast.

**PART 3. OPEN CLOZE.** Read the text and fill in the blanks with **ONE** word. The activity begins with an example (0). Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET** in the task booklet.

### Healthy Alternatives

Many Britons are sighing (0) .....**with**..... relief across the UK in response to the British government's decision (1) ..... at the end of last year, to integrate some complementary medicines (2) ..... the National Health Service. The decision followed a report by a House of Lords select committee, (3) ..... called for doctors and nurses to listen to patients' growing demands and recognise the potential for good results (4) ..... unconventional medicines. Currently there is (5) ..... scientific evidence to prove the effectiveness of some therapies and so there is continued scepticism in the medical profession (6) ..... to how effective some forms of complementary and alternative medicines are. Yet, the government and the medical profession have had to acknowledge statistics, (7) ..... as the number of people using unconventional treatments in Britain doubling (8) ..... 1999 and 2009. According to a survey carried (9) ..... for the BBC in 2003, one in five Britons are now opting (10) ..... such therapies. Treatments such as osteopathy, acupuncture, reflexology, aromatherapy and yoga have all been gaining (11) ..... popularity. The most popular therapies (12) ..... those who used them, according to the BBC poll, were herbal medicine and aromatherapy, (13) ..... by homeopathy and acupuncture. The British Medical Association put the increased appeal for unconventional treatments (14) ..... to a desire to spend more time with a practitioner: (15) ..... the average GP consultation lasts eight minutes, it can be an hour with an alternative therapist who will ask about emotions and life stresses.

*Adapted from Speak up!*

**PART 4. WORD BUILDING.** Read this text about dividends. For questions 1-10, use the word in brackets to help you write a related word which fits the context. Remember that some of the words may require a negative/plural affix. The exercise begins with an example (0). Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET** in the task booklet.

### Why Do Leaves Change Colour?

Like hibernating (0) ...**WILDLIFE** (LIFE) , trees start to shut down their systems for winter. Food (1) ..... (NUTRITION) move slowly out of the leaves and into the tree's branches, trunk and roots. To (2) ..... (SURE) survival, the tree sheds its leaves to prepare for the deep freeze (3) ..... (HEAD). The colour and timing of peak colours can also vary from one (4) ..... (LOCATE) to another depending on the combination of light and shade the trees (5) ..... (RECEPTION) and the chemicals present in the leaf. When the temperature drops, leaves produce a chemical called anthocyanin that (6) ..... (COUNT) for the striking reds and purples often found. The colours yellow and orange are always present in leaves, but are often (7) ..... (MASK) by the green of chlorophyll. As leaves continue to lose moisture and colour, they are soon picked up by the wind and fall on the (8) ..... (ROUND) area below. Helping to hold in (9) ..... (WARM) and moisture in winter, fallen leaves protect grasses and other plants until spring when the process starts over again and the ground becomes (10) ..... (PROGRESS) warmer.

*Adapted from Speak up!*

**PART 5. MULTIPLE CHOICE LEXICAL CLOZE.** Read the following text and then decide which of the words (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. An example (0) has been done for you. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET in the *task booklet*.

### Get Out of My Space!

Even if we have spent all our lives living in a busy city, all human beings have an instinctive (0) ...**need**..... for personal space. Besides attempts to (1) ..... privacy, which are efforts to (2) .....physically or psychologically from the social world into a private world, city dwellers have had to adapt and make changes to their personal space. Personal space is a psychological construct referring to the physical distance or boundary we all attempt to maintain between us and the people that surround us. In general, this space is (3) ..... circular but with a larger space in front of us than behind. We find ourselves being comfortable with a/an (4) ..... distance between others and ourselves around us and will move to (5) ..... this distance. The exact distance is (6) ..... upon a number of individual, social and, particularly in the city, situational factors. In the city we find it difficult to keep people out of our space bubbles and to escape.

In the city there are (7) ..... situations where the general rules of personal space are (8) ..... upon. Any trip on a crowded underground train or standing on a bus (9) ..... close contact with strangers.

The city has created a different culture of personal space by (10) ..... many situations as ones where personal space will be invaded and the (11) ..... of flight is removed. Consequently, city dwellers have developed finely honed skills to deal with situations where (12) ..... is so close as to be on an intimate level with strangers. It is quite acceptable to be in close physical contact with strangers in these situations, but we still use classic strategies of non-verbal signals to create a/an (13) ..... between ourselves and others. We withdraw our bodies, turn away from people, try to avoid skin-to-skin contact and apologise when our hands touch.

We also avoid eye contact, as this is a signal to (14) ..... a conversation. Instead, in the absence of a book or newspaper, which city people have become skilled in interposing between themselves and others, we adopt the middle distance (15) ..... , an unfocused steady look across the crowd or in elevators at the indicator as the lift moves.

Source: "The Human Jungle: An intriguing look at how we have adapted to cope with city life". Newman and Lonsdale. Ebury Press.

- |                  |             |              |                 |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0. <b>A need</b> | B want      | C lack       | D desire        |
| 1. A keep        | B sustain   | C retain     | D engage        |
| 2. A recede      | B withdraw  | C advance    | D depart        |
| 3. A irregularly | B coarsely  | C roughly    | D approximately |
| 4. A singular    | B exact     | C particular | D special       |
| 5. A adjust      | B regulate  | C arrange    | D set           |
| 6. A subject     | B formed    | C dependant  | D subordinate   |
| 7. A several     | B various   | C unfolded   | D countless     |
| 8. A run         | B crushed   | C stampeded  | D trampled      |
| 9. A involves    | B excludes  | C comprises  | D embraces      |
| 10. A choosing   | B providing | C dictating  | D determining   |
| 11. A preference | B option    | C choice     | D alternative   |
| 12. A closeness  | B proximity | C nearness   | D vicinity      |
| 13. A fence      | B gate      | C hurdle     | D obstacle      |
| 14. A initiate   | B avoid     | D make       | D end           |
| 15. A glimpse    | B stare     | C expression | D glare         |



**PART 6. KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS.** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. The activity starts with an example (0). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET in the task booklet.

0. It's quite possible that the emergency call was a hoax.

**WELL**

The emergency call might well have been a hoax.

1. The managing director never admitted that his strategy had failed.

**TIME**

At .....that his strategy had failed.

2. People only began to realise how talented she was after she had acted for the new soap opera.

**START**

Only after she had acted in the new soap opera ..... how talented she was.

3. He liked people to think of him as a highly respectable man.

**THOUGHT**

He liked ..... as a highly respectable man.

4. I know you would like to go out to the pub but I would like us to stay at home tonight.

**SOONER**

I know you would like to go out to the pub, but .....at home tonight.

5. There will be a clear reduction in productivity if they adopt this policy.

**SHOULD**

There will be a clear reduction in productivity ..... adopted.