



G CONSELLERIA
O EDUCACIÓ, UNIVERSITAT
I I RECERCA
B DIRECCIÓ GENERAL
/ PLANIFICACIÓ, ORDENACIÓ
I CENTRES

Escoles Oficials d'Idiomes de les Illes Balears

MOSTRA 2021
PROVA DE CERTIFICACIÓ
NIVELL AVANÇAT C1
ANGLÈS

Prova escrita

CTE COMPRENSIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS	75 minuts aprox
CTO COMPRENSIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS	45 minuts aprox.
PCTE PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS	85 minuts aprox.
MLE MEDIACIÓ LINGÜÍSTICA ESCRITA	40 minuts aprox.

Prova oral

PCTO	PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS
MLO	MEDIACIÓ LINGÜÍSTICA ORAL

CTE COMPRESIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS 75 minuts aprox.

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE. You are going to read a text about cyberwar. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to respond to the questions. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Guide to cyberwar

Not so long ago, stories about cyberwar started with scary hypotheticals: What if state-sponsored hackers were to launch widespread attacks that blacked out entire cities? Weakened banks and froze ATMs across a country? Shut down shipping firms, oil refineries, and factories? Paralyzed airports and hospitals?

Today, these scenarios are no longer hypotheticals: Every one of those events has now actually occurred. Incident by catastrophic incident, cyberwar has left the pages of extravagant science fiction and the table tops of Pentagon war games to become a reality. So far, there's no clearly documented case of a cyberwar attack directly causing loss of life. But a single cyberwar attack has already caused as much as \$10 billion dollars in economic damage. Cyberwar has been used to terrorize individual companies and temporarily render entire governments powerless. It's denied civilians of basic services like power and heat—if only briefly, so far— as well as longer-term problems with transportation and access to currency.

To understand the unique threat cyberwar poses to civilization, it's worth first understanding exactly how the word has come to be defined. The term cyberwar has, after all, gone through decades of evolution and has obscured its meaning. The Terminator-style idea of robotic cyberwar was replaced in the 1990s by one that focused more on computers and the internet, which were increasingly transforming human life: A 1993 article by two analysts at the think tank RAND titled "Cyberwar Is Coming!" described how military hackers would soon be used not only for reconnaissance and spying on enemy systems but also attacking and disrupting the computers an enemy used for control.

The great challenge for military and cybersecurity professionals is that incoming attacks are not predictable, and current strategies for prevention tend to share the unfounded assumption that the rules of conventional war extend to cyberspace as well. Cyberwarfare does have rules, but they're not the ones we're used to—and a sense of fair play isn't one of them. Moreover, these rules are not intuitive to generals used to fighting conventional wars.

Increased fear, uncertainty, and doubt surrounding cybersecurity have led to a world where we cannot tell what has and hasn't taken place. The nature of cyberwarfare is that it is asymmetric. Single combatants can find and exploit small holes in the massive defenses of countries and country-sized companies. It won't be cutting-edge cyberattacks that cause the much-feared cyber-Pearl Harbor in the United States or elsewhere. Instead, it will likely be mundane strikes against industrial control systems, transportation networks, and health care providers—because their infrastructure is outdated, poorly kept and often beyond repair. Worse will be the invisible manipulation of public opinion in elections using digital tools such as targeted advertising and deep fakes—recordings and videos that can realistically be made via artificial intelligence to sound like any world leader.

Cybersecurity should be akin to a routine vaccine, a line item in the infrastructure budget like highway maintenance. Basic cybersecurity measures—such as upgrades to encryption, testing the capability of recovery in the event of data loss, and routine audits for appropriate user access—should be built into every organizational budget. When incidents happen—and they will happen as surely as bridges collapse—they should be examined by competent auditors and incident responders with regulatory authority. Cybersecurity isn't magic. It's plumbing and wiring, dull, hard, and endless. It's best suited for people who have a burning desire to keep people safe without any real need for glory beyond the joy of solving the next puzzle.

Source: adapted from www.wired.com and www.foreignpolicy.com

0. Which hypothetical cyberwar disaster is mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A. a country left without electricity
- B. the closing down of transportation companies.**
- C. the lack of supply in petrol stations.
- D. the closing down of banks.

1. Some cyberwar incidents that have already been reported...

- A. are more extreme than those portrayed in science fiction literature.
- B. could eventually cause death.
- C. have paralyzed governments.
- D. have left citizens without water for extended periods of time.

2. According to the text, the concept of cyberwar...

- A. has become increasingly unclear.
- B. at one point described how to transform human life.
- C. has come to mean war against civilians.
- D. has adopted a more scary meaning over the years.

3. One of the challenges of cybersecurity is that...

- A. the rules of conventional war need to be applied to it.
- B. cyberwar conflicts cannot be prevented.
- C. the strategies applied have no clear foundation.
- D. its rules are unfair.

4. One of the most dangerous consequences of cyberattacks...

- A. comes from not knowing where they are going to happen.
- B. might be the effect it could have on essential service providers.
- C. lies in the manipulation of elections results using technology.
- D. is that fake adverts inevitably reach a widespread audience.

5. One of the problems with cybersecurity is that...

- A. the measures taken are still basic.
- B. it is not included as an item in the organizational budget.
- C. not enough monetary resources are allocated to it.
- D. there is no clear authority to regulate it.

PART 2. WORD FORMATION. WORD FORMATION. Read this text about passports. For questions 1-7, 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.

Passports

Passports are really important when planning a gap year. Even though their colour might be a constant **(0. REMIND)** reminder of your school uniform, you'll need one of these EU beauties.

Your passport is **(1. PROVE)** of your nationality and you'll need it for border crossing. Abroad, it is also your main means of identification and shows that you have the legal right to be in a country. Always keep your passport on you and avoid handing it over to anyone for any **(2. LONG)** of time, although sometimes you'll be required to leave it at a hotel or hostel desk. As a **(3. CAUTION)**, photocopy the back page with your mug-shot and vital statistics on it and all pages with visa stamps on them. Carry these away from your passport.

If you've already got a passport, check its **(4. EXPIRE)** date. If it's going to peter out within six months from arriving home from your gap year, get a new one. There is some advice that you will **(5. REGARD)** at your peril; foreign governments may require that your passport is valid for a period of time after you leave their country (usually three months beyond the date of departure), so the longer the **(6. VALID)** of your passport, the better.

Should you not hold a passport, apply for one now even if you're not travelling in the near future. New passports usually take only two weeks to be issued. However, some visas can take up to a month to obtain, so **(7. IDEA)**, make your application for a new passport six months before travel.

Source: adapted from *The Gap Year Book*, Lonely Planet

PART 3. 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.

The Blazing Sun

After she moved to Brooklyn, my mother **(0) __A__** strays —human strays, not animals. Every time I went to visit her, there seemed to be another "assistant," poet, drifter, or just plain charity case living in one of the rooms, and I worried they might **(1) _____** of her, rob her, or even kill her in her sleep. I worry too much; it's chronic.

The man who called himself the Barometer lived with mother for a long time. He had spent two weeks in Bellevue not long before he **(2) _____** on her doorstep. When I mentioned my anxiety about him to my mother, she said, "But, Maisie, he's a gentle person, and he draws very well." She was right about him, as it **(3) _____** out. There were other, more fleeting and unsavoury characters who kept me up at night, but he became the **(4) _____** of one of my films.

My mother's place was immense, an old warehouse building. When she renovated the place, she made sure there were several bedrooms for "all my future grandchildren," but I think she also had

a fantasy about **(5)** _____ young artists directly, having them stay for long periods, that is putting them up in her house and giving them space to work in.

Not long after she moved, my mother said to me, "Maisie, I can fly." her energy was up, to say the **(6)** _____. I read somewhere about hypomania, and I asked myself if my mother might not be hypomaniac. Mourning can be complicated by all kinds of nervous ups and downs, and she was really sick after my father died. She was so weak and thin, she could hardly move, but after she recovered, she didn't stop. She'd always had a streak of fierceness in her—she could explode suddenly **(7)** _____ a trivial incident. But most of the time she was a patient mother to me and my brother.

It's awful when I think about it, but it never **(8)** _____ to me that my mother was frustrated or unhappy. The endless rejection must have hurt her, the injustice of it, but I can't say I felt it when I was a child.

Source: adapted from ***The Blazing Sun*** by ***Siri Hustvedt***

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0. <u>A. collected</u> | B. kept | C. created | D. organised |
| 1. A. profit | B. take advantage | C. take profit | D. benefit |
| 2. A. reached | B. came up | C. landed | D. set |
| 3. A. took | B. found | C. went | D. turned |
| 4. A. material | B. subject | C. object | D. person |
| 5. A. taking up | B. inspiring | C. sponsoring | D. supporting |
| 6. A. least | B. less | C. minimum | D. truth |
| 7. A. over | B. amidst | C. towards | D. around |
| 8. A. appeared | B. figured | C. dawned | D. occurred |

PART 4. GAPPED TEXT. You are going to read an extract from an article about economics. Five paragraphs have been removed from the extract. There is an extra paragraph which does not fit in the text. From the paragraphs A-G, which are in your task booklet, choose the one which fits each gap (1-5). The exercise begins with an example (0). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Economics

Economists are supposed to be boring. **(___0___)** **A.** But then, so are most other people, from scientists to supermodels. Why do economists get singled out?

The answer, I believe, is unrequited longing. Economics *matters* to people - it is, as John Maynard Keynes put it, "dangerous for good or evil" in a way that, say, literary studies or even history are not. People come to economists in search of emotional or political satisfaction.

(___1___)

There are some excuses for that impenetrability. The central ideas of economic theory are very simple: they boil down to little more than the proposition that people will usually take advantage of opportunities, plus the observation that my opportunities often depend on your actions and vice versa. **(___2___)** This is not to deny that much of what modern economists (or academics of any type) do is pointless technical showboating, using fancy math to say things that could just as well have been expressed in plain English - or for that matter to say things that would be obviously silly if their meaning were not obscured by the math. But not all of the technicality of modern economics is obscurantism; sometimes it is actually a way to make things clearer and simpler.

(___3___) Astronomy is a difficult, technical subject too; yet where is the economics equivalent of the late Carl Sagan? On many issues, including some of those where passions run highest, economics offers startlingly illuminating insights, insights that could with a little effort (all right, with a *lot* of effort) be explained without the jargon. Yet that explanation is usually not forthcoming. We are a profession without popularizers.

But wait - aren't there some very influential economic gurus, men whose books routinely grace the best-seller lists? Yes, there are, but they are not popularizers in the proper sense of the word. Sagan was a popularizer: he found a way to make serious astronomy - the discoveries and theories of professional astronomers - comprehensible and exciting to a wide audience. Our popular economics writers, however, are *not* in the business of giving their readers a ringside seat on the research action; with no exception I can think of, they use their books to do an end run around the normal structure of scholarship, to preach ideas that few serious economists share. (___4___) In fact, as far as most people know - including people who regard themselves as well-informed, who watch public TV and read intellectual magazines - that is what economics sounds like.

(___5___) As far as I was concerned, getting at the truth and convincing a select audience of cognoscenti that I was right was all that mattered; it was somebody else's job to communicate that truth to the world at large. To be honest, I would go back to those innocent days if I could; in a way I feel that I have been expelled from Eden.

Example 0.	A
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- A. *And the reputation is justified: most of us really are quite boring, at least when we talk about our work.***
- B.** Still, there should be a lot more accessible, interesting, even exciting writing about economics than there is.
- C.** They are therefore dismayed to find a discipline that seems to be all equations, diagrams, and impenetrable jargon.
- D.** But applying these ideas to particular cases - to the effects of technological progress on employment, of international trade on wages, of the money supply on economic growth - requires some close, hard thinking, thinking in which a bit of math and some specialized jargon can often help you stay on track.
- E.** But I also find that by showing how easy it is to be misled - to be convinced by an appealing, serious-sounding argument that can be shown to be nonsense pure and simple - I can convince my readers that they really do need to listen to what I have to say.
- F.** Often, these ideas are not just at odds with the professional consensus; they are demonstrably wrong, and sometimes terminally silly. But they sound good to the unwary reader.
- G.** For most of my professional life I did what most academics do: I taught my classes, wrote papers for professional journals, and in general talked mainly with other academics.

Source: adapted from *The Accidental Theorist* by **Paul Krugman**

PART 5. 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. You must use between 3 and 8 words. The activity starts with an example (0). Write your answers to the activity on the ANSWER SHEET.

0. The whole crew sighed with relief as soon as the plane landed on the island.

SOONER

No SOONER had the plane landed than the whole crew sighed with relief.

1. I can't seem to get this recipe right, even though I have put a lot of effort into it.

MATTER

_____ effort I put into it, I can't seem to get this recipe right.

2. If he had not warned me about the hurricane, I wouldn't have left the mall.

HAD

I wouldn't have left the mall _____ for his warning.

3. "Congratulations for joining the symphony orchestra", he said warmly.

CONGRATULATED

He _____ joining the symphony orchestra in a warm manner.

4. The Prime Minister should have stepped down months ago.

TIME

It _____ that the Prime Minister stepped down.

5. All the evidence is pointing at the 27 year old player as the author of the crime.

PRESUMED

The 27 year old player _____ author of the crime, according to the evidence.

CTE ANSWER SHEET**STUDENTS SHOULD NOT WRITE IN THE SHADED AREAS****PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE Guide to cyberwar**

0.	<u>B</u>		3.		
1.			4.		
2.			5.		

Part 1	___ /5
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PART 2. WORD FORMATION Passports

0.	REMINDER		3.			6.		
1.			4.			7.		
2.			5.					

Part 2	___ /7
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PART 3. MULTIPLE CHOICE LEXICAL CLOZE The Blazing Sun

0.	<u>A</u>		3.			6.		
1.			4.			7.		
2.			5.			8.		

Part 3	___ /8
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PART 4. GAPPED TEXT Economics

0.	<u>A</u>		3.		
1.			4.		
2.			5.		

Part 4	___ /5
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