



Castilla-La Mancha
Consejería de Educación,
Cultura y Deportes

PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

INGLÉS / C1

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS
SESIÓN EXTRAORDINARIA 2022

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN: 55 minutos.**
- **PUNTUACIÓN:** A efectos de **certificación**, será necesario superar todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua con una puntuación mínima del 50% en cada una de ellas y una calificación global final igual o superior al 65%. A efectos de **promoción**, será necesario obtener una puntuación mínima del 50% en todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua.
- Las respuestas erróneas no descontarán puntos.
- Esta parte consta de TRES tareas.
- Leer las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realizarla según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- **NO ESCRIBIR NADA EN LAS ÁREAS GRISES.**

DATOS DEL CANDIDATO

APELLIDOS:		
NOMBRE:		DNI:
COMISIÓN:	OFICIAL <input type="checkbox"/>	LIBRE <input type="checkbox"/>
CALIFICACIÓN:		

TASK 1

Read the text and choose the best option (A, B or C) for each question. There is only ONE correct answer for each question. (0) is an example. Write your answers in the answer box. (1 item = 0.8).

WOMEN OF THE RISING: ACTIVISTS, FIGHTERS AND WIDOWS



What we know of women's participation in the Rising has been transformed by the material released from the Military Archives over the past decade. The witness statements housed by the Bureau of Military History give us the voices of the participants but it is the applications for military pensions that give us verified accounts by their contemporaries confirming and outlining their actions. Now a fuller version of events of what happened during Easter week 1916 is

available – and rather than minimise the role of women it has served to enhance it.

As the 20th Century dawned, large numbers of Irish women were beginning to take part in active politics. Although from diverse backgrounds, they united around such causes as the promotion of workers' rights and they came together in the course of such cultural activities as the revival of the Irish language and music. Across the decades that followed, which saw a War of Independence and a Civil War, the majority of the women 'Out in 16' (The Women of Easter Week) would suffer poverty, imprisonment, ill-health and, in some cases, premature death as a result of their politicization.

So how many women are we talking about? Approximately 300 took part in the events across Easter week. And then there are the names identified within private collections and published works. For instance, a list of Irish Citizen Army (ICA) participants forms part of the Hanratty Collection in Kilmainham Gaol's Collection.

Beyond the names and the numbers, newspapers offer a more immediate insight into the roles played by women in 1916. One press report stated that the women were 'serving in the dining room of the Post Office dressed in their finest clothes, and wore knives and pistols in their belts ... wearing green and white and orange sashes'; another report, based upon an account by a Red Cross nurse and published under the headline 'Fearless under Fire', expresses admiration for '...these Irishwomen, who did their work with a cool and reckless courage, unsurpassed by any man from the first to the last day of the Rebellion'. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the contribution of women attracted international attention and in the wake of the rebellion representatives of the American press came to interview the women who had taken part who were still in prison. Kathleen Lynn, who had served as Chief Medical Officer in the Irish Citizen Army, later reflected: 'We were not up to the mark and as snappy as they would have liked us to be. They got the impression that we were a poor lot'.

For the decades following the Rising, women participants were frequently asked as to the role they played and what it was they actually did – sometimes to their palpable frustration. In April 1963, Helena Molony (1884-1967) a member of the Irish Citizen Army garrisoned at City Hall during the Rising, told an RTÉ interviewer: 'I feel they might as well ask me what did the tall fair haired men do in wars and what did small men do. My answer in both cases is the same, they did what came to their hands to do – day to day, whatever they were capable of by aptitude or training.'

Helena Molony was highly capable. Described by the aforementioned Dr Kathleen Lynn as a 'clever and attractive girl with a tremendous power for making friends' she had been responsible for bringing both Lynn and Countess Markievicz, the London-born daughter of a wealthy Irish landowner, into what was sometimes referred to as the 'movement'. Molony joined Maud Gonne's Daughters of Ireland (Inghinidhe na hÉireann), a group of women activists which had been formed in 1900 as they were prohibited from joining male nationalist organisations. Molony was also both the instigator and editor of *Bean na hÉireann*, a women's paper, advocating 'militancy, separatism and feminism'. She also wrote the labour notes.

Molony joined the Irish Women Workers' Union, established in Dublin, with Jim Larkin as a president and his sister Delia as a secretary. This all-female union had members from a wide range of occupations such as confectionary makers, waitresses and flower sellers. Led by Jim Larkin and James Connolly, trade unionism gathered momentum in the years prior to the Rising and in 1913 women workers played an active part in a large-scale industrial dispute in Dublin called "the lockout". The lockout radicalized labour politics. Not only did it lead directly to the establishment of a worker's militia to protect workers; it also brought more women into contact with the labour movement.

Fiona Plunkett and Muriel Gifford were amongst a group of educated women who were motivated by humanitarian instincts to assist those most affected by the strike. They assisted in the soup kitchen and took

part in food distribution. A recently discovered image shows Markievicz, formerly known as Constance Gore Booth of Sligo, at work, watching over a huge soup pot. An artist and an actress, she joined the national movement motivated by issues of social injustice and the plight of poor and laboring classes. In 1909, she wrote: ‘...the old idea that a woman can only serve her nation through her home is gone; so now in time; on you the responsibility rests’.

(Adapted from: rte.ie)

0. **According to the text, the whole information about women’s role in the Rising comes from...**
 - A. new documents released by people who lived in 1916.
 - B. the published accounts provided the participants in the Rising.
 - C. updated military archives.
1. **The women involved in the Rising...**
 - A. came to join the movement as a result of their upbringing and education.
 - B. were all linked to unions and nationalistic cultural associations.
 - C. were bound together by their beliefs regardless of their environment.
2. **If you want to have a fresh and lively picture of what happened, you should resort to...**
 - A. historical documents preserved in the official archives.
 - B. the account of the events provided by the printed press.
 - C. transcripts of original oral documents reported decades later.
3. **The role women played in 1916 consisted of...**
 - A. serving the rebels humbly as they were supposed to.
 - B. bravely standing by the men and doing some chores.
 - C. protecting their households with all their might.
4. **The fact that women took part in the events...**
 - A. appealed to people overseas who wanted to learn more.
 - B. was a result of their inmost desire to rub shoulders with men.
 - C. was not a surprise as their husbands were in prison.
5. **According to Helen Molony, men serving in the Army...**
 - A. always performed better if they were fitter and well-built.
 - B. did their best whatever the situation or calling.
 - C. should just be acknowledged based on their courage.
6. **According to the text, Helena Molony...**
 - A. had a great sense of responsibility.
 - B. persuaded some key people to join.
 - C. was an outstanding fiction writer.
7. **The lockout brought about...**
 - A. the creation of an independent nationalist army.
 - B. the incursion of women in active movements.
 - C. the setting up of a new work-related organization.
8. **Constance Gore Booth of Sligo ...**
 - A. advocated for women to actively change the way they could impact society.
 - B. became involved with the needy after a personal downturn in 1909.
 - C. decided to join the movement to find a better job than cooking.

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	C								

TASK 2

Read the text and complete each numbered space with a phrase from the Phrases Box. There are **THREE extra** phrases. (0) is an example. Write your answers in the answer box. (1 item= 0.8)

BEING OPTIMISTIC WHEN THE WORLD AROUND YOU ISN'T



It's possible (0) _____ even when no one else is. Sometimes, it's hard to be happy when you think (9) _____. It's harder still when the people around you constantly complain about all those things that are happening.

That doesn't mean that you have (10) _____, though. In fact, it means it's more important than ever to look on the bright side as much as possible.

Benefits of Being Optimistic

Choosing to be optimistic offers surprising benefits. A study from the University of Pittsburgh concluded (11) _____ had a 30 percent lower risk of heart disease.

A University of Michigan study linked optimism (12) _____. Additionally, research published in the Canadian Medical Association Journal found that optimists are less likely to experience disabilities as they get older and end up living longer than pessimists.

Optimism is a Choice

If you think you're a natural-born pessimist and there's no way you can (13) _____, think again - research published in the Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry compared two groups of people to test their thinking patterns.

The first group completed a 5-minute exercise that involved (14) _____, while the second group just went about their daily lives without making effort to think optimistically. The first group significantly increased their optimism over the two-week period, with many of them feeling more optimistic after just one day.

If you want to become a more optimistic person—despite the negativity surrounding you—then you can (15) _____ and spread that optimistic outlook to those around you.

Decide to Be Optimistic

You have choices in your life. You can spend the day cleaning or reading. You can go out to dinner or cook at home. You can have coffee with that long-lost friend or (16) _____. And, finally, you can decide to be positive or you can just go on living like you are. Being an optimistic person in a negative world begins with the decision to be positive and choosing to live that life every single day.

Practice Gratitude

Thinking about all the things you have to be grateful for, from warm sunshine to clean water, can give you an instant boost of optimism. You might even decide to keep a gratitude journal, in which you write down everything that makes you crack a smile during the day. If nothing else, take a moment to stop, smile and be grateful for the good things in your life. Savor the moments that make it possible for you to have a good life.

It's hard to be optimistic without (17) _____ helped you get to that happy place. While thinking about how grateful you are is helpful, sharing your gratitude with others provides added benefits. You'll spread a bit of joy and cheer when you tell others how much you appreciate them. Write a letter to someone who made a positive impact on your life, whether it's a teacher, a former boss or even your mom. If possible, deliver that letter in person.

(Adapted from: verywellmind.com)

PHRASES BOX	
A.	about what's going on in the world
B.	feeling gratitude toward those that
C.	take measures to think positively
D.	that women who had an optimistic outlook
E.	the fact that teenagers
F.	thinking positive thoughts about their future
G.	to a lower risk of stroke
H.	to join ranks with the pessimists
I.	to look on the bright side
J.	turn your mindset around
K.	what is wrong
L.	working hard
M.	you can blow them off

ANSWER BOX										
SPACE	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ANSWER	I									

Marks 2: ____ /7.2

TASK 3

Read the text and match each statement (A-L) with the paragraph which it refers to (18-25). There are **TWO extra statements**. (0) is an example. Write your answers in the answer box. (1 item = 0.8).

THE LESSER-KNOWN TREASURES OF MALTA



0. VICTORIA LINES

Known as the Great Wall of Malta, this 12-kilometer fortification divided the North and the South of the island. Built by the British military, it used to be a protection against enemies invading from the North. You can go for a very cool walk along the fortifications and across the whole island of Malta. It is one of the most spectacular and peaceful walking paths in the country!

18. ROTUNDA OF MOSTA

The Rotunda of Mosta or Mosta Dome is the name given to the Basilica of the Assumption of Our Lady located in the city of Mosta in the Northern Region of Malta. The design of the church is based on the Pantheon in Rome! What is interesting about the Rotunda is that it was almost destroyed during World War II. On April 9, 1942, a German bomb pierced the dome of the church but never exploded, while two other bombs bounced off the dome and landed in the square without exploding either. This event became known as a miracle by Maltese people because more than 300 people were awaiting evening mass when it happened. You can now find a replica of the bomb inside that church, dedicated to this miraculous event.

19. GĦAJNSIELEM PARISH CHURCH

The Old Parish Church is located at the heart of the village of Għajnsielem (which means "Peaceful Spring"). Għajnsielem is the first Gozitan village you see when arriving in Gozo by the sea from Malta. The view from the boat is absolutely magical! Even if the church's creation started in 1924, it wasn't finished until the mid-1970s because a lot of accidents happened and a few architects were needed to build the church.

20. XWEJNI SALT PANS

On the north coast of Gozo, near Marsalforn, you can find the Xwejni Salt Pans. Those squared, rock-cut salt pans stretch about 3 km along the coast to create this wonderful hidden gem in Malta. Already there during the Phoenician and Roman times, they are actually still in use today! Scraping the crystals of salt is a tradition that has been passed down for many generations. An activity you can even witness if you come during the summertime. Oh, and as a bonus: the sea in a backdrop makes for a gorgeous view!

21. RAS IL-HAMRIJA TOWER & NATURAL ARCH

Right next to Ғaġar Qim, you can find the Ras il-Ғamrija Tower and Natural Arch. The Tower is the last tower on the southwest coast and used to be a watch post. Right below it, you can see a natural arch that reminded me of the azure window that collapsed a few years back. Definitely a gorgeous area and a hidden gem in Malta to check out!

22. WIED L-GĦASRI

Wied l-Għasri, or the Għasri Valley, is a cliff-bound secluded inlet located on the north coast of Gozo. There is a tiny pebble beach at the head of the inlet where the water is crystal clear. It is a great place to snorkel or have a relaxing swim. The view of the valley from the top of the cliffs is also stunning!

23. ROTUNDA OF XEWKIJA

The Rotunda of Xewkija officially called the Church of Saint John the Baptist is the largest church located in Gozo and was built in the 20th century. Fun fact: the Rotunda is built around a 17th-century church that was way too small for the town's needs at the time. Now, the new church can welcome three times the village's population! The old smaller church was dismantled and its sculptures were put in what is now the Sculpture Museum. In this museum, you can take an elevator to the top and enjoy spectacular panoramic views.

24. IL-ҒOFRA L-KBIRA

Il-Ғofra l-Kbira is a hidden creek on the southeast coast of Malta not far from St Peter's Pool. It is totally hidden and unspoiled bay, far from the main roads. Since it is pretty far from amenities, you should prepare accordingly and bring water, food, sunscreen, and good walking shoes to get there!

25. CORAL LAGOON IN IL-MELLIEĦA

The Coral Lagoon is a hidden cave located in Il-Mellieġa, next to the Little Armier Bay. It is a very popular diver's spot due to its crystal clear waters. From Little Armier Bay, you can get there by kayak or by foot and swim in this unusual, true beauty of nature! A lot of people are jumping off the top of the cave but be careful because the rocks surrounding the lagoon are pretty harsh and might cut you. It is better to walk around with sneakers or water shoes. Definitely a true hidden gem in Malta!

(Adapted from: thetravellingfrenchy.com)

STATEMENT	
A.	A challenging endeavor for those appointed to put it up.
B.	A combination of natural and man-made architecture.
C.	Enjoy the view, save the steps!
D.	Get the right equipment and plunge into the water.
E.	Go barefoot to this accessible spot and delight underwater!
F.	Not only a fantastic view, but also a display of ancient craft.
G.	Off the beaten track and ready for a hike.
H.	Previously used for defense, a present source of relaxation.
I.	Relish the ancient sculptures inside the contemporary religious building.
J.	Somehow magical and inspired by a previously built monument.
K.	Walk on small, smooth rocks and dive into the pristine waters.

ANSWER BOX									
PARAGRAPH	0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
STATEMENT	H								

Marks 3: _____ /6.4

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARKS
			_____ /20

TASK 1

WOMEN OF THE RISING: ACTIVISTS, FIGHTERS AND WIDOWS

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	C	C	B	B	A	B	B	C	A

TEXT

What we know of women’s participation in the Rising has been transformed by the material released from the Military Archives over the past decade (0). The witness statements housed by the Bureau of Military History give us the voices of the participants but it is the applications for military pensions that give us verified accounts by their contemporaries confirming and outlining their actions. Now a fuller version of events of what happened during Easter week 1916 is available – and rather than minimise the role of women it has served to enhance it.

As the 20th Century dawned, large numbers of Irish women were beginning to take part in active politics. **Although from diverse backgrounds, they united around such causes as the promotion of workers’ rights and they came together in the course of such cultural activities as the revival of the Irish language and music (1).** Across the decades that followed, which saw a War of Independence and a Civil War, the majority of the women ‘Out in 16’ would suffer poverty, imprisonment, ill-health and, in some cases, premature death as a result of their politicization.

So how many women are we talking about? Approximately 300 took part in the events across Easter week. And then there are the names identified within private collections and published works. For instance, a list of Irish Citizen Army (ICA) participants forms part of the Hanratty Collection in Kilmainham Gaol’s Collection.

Beyond the names and the numbers, newspapers offer a more immediate insight into the roles played by women in 1916 (2). One press report stated that the women were ‘serving in the dining room of the Post Office dressed in their finest clothes, and wore knives and pistols in their belts ... wearing green and white and orange sashes’; another report, based upon an account by a Red Cross nurse and published under the headline ‘Fearless under Fire’, expresses admiration for ‘...these Irishwomen, who did their work with a cool and reckless courage, unsurpassed by any man from the first to the last day of the Rebellion’ (3). Perhaps unsurprisingly, **the contribution of women attracted international attention (4)** and in the wake of the rebellion representatives of the American press came to interview the women who had taken part who were still in prison. Kathleen Lynn, who had served as Chief Medical Officer in the Irish Citizen Army, later reflected: ‘We were not up to the mark and as snappy as they would have liked us to be. They got the impression that we were a poor lot.

For the decades following the Rising, women participants were frequently asked as to the role they played and what it was they actually did – sometimes to their palpable frustration. In April 1963, Helena Molony (1884-1967) a member of the Irish Citizen Army garrisoned at City Hall during the Rising, told an RTÉ interviewer: ‘I feel they might as well ask me what did the tall fair-haired men do in wars and what did small men do. My answer in both cases is the same, **they did what came to their hands to do – day to day, whatever they were capable of by aptitude or training (5).**’

Helena Molony was highly capable. Described by the aforementioned Dr Kathleen Lynn as a ‘clever and attractive girl with a tremendous power for making friends’ she had been **responsible for bringing both Lynn and Countess Markievicz, the London-born daughter of a wealthy Irish landowner, into what was sometimes referred to as the ‘movement’ (6).** Molony joined Maud Gonne’s Daughters of Ireland (Inghinidhe na hÉireann), a group of women activists which had been formed in 1900 as they were prohibited from joining male nationalist organisations. Molony was also both the instigator and editor of *Bean na hÉireann*, a women’s paper, advocating ‘militancy, separatism and feminism’. She also wrote the labour notes.

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gathered momentum in the years prior to the Rising and in 1913 women workers played an active part in a large-scale industrial dispute in Dublin called “the lockout”. **The lockout radicalized labour politics. Not only did it lead directly to the establishment of a worker’s militia to protect workers; it also brought more women into contact with the labour movement (7).**

Fiona Plunkett and Muriel Gifford were amongst a group of educated women who were motivated by humanitarian instincts to assist those most affected by the strike. They assisted in the soup kitchen and took part in food distribution. A recently discovered image shows Markievicz, formerly known as **Constance Gore Booth of Sligo**, at work, watching over a huge soup pot. An artist and an actress, she joined the national movement motivated by issues of social injustice and the plight of poor and laboring classes. In 1909, **she wrote: ‘...the old idea that a woman can only serve her nation through her home is gone; so now in time; on you the responsibility rests’ (8).**

(Adapted from: rte.ie/centuryireland/index.php/articles/women-of-the-rising, 14/01/2021, 903 words)

**TASK 2
BEING OPTIMISTIC WHEN THE WORLD AROUND YOU ISN'T**

ANSWER BOX

SPACE	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ANSWER	I	A	H	D	G	J	F	C	M	B

TEXT

It’s possible **to look on the bright side (0)** even when no one else is. Sometimes, it’s hard to be happy when you think **about what’s going on in the world (9)**. It’s harder still when the people around you constantly complain about all those things that are happening.

That doesn’t mean that you have **to join ranks with the pessimists (10)**, though. In fact, it means it’s more important than ever to look on the bright side as much as possible.

Benefits of Being Optimistic

Choosing to be optimistic offers surprising benefits. A study from the University of Pittsburgh concluded **that women who had an optimistic outlook (11)** had a 30 percent lower risk of heart disease.

A University of Michigan study linked optimism **to a lower risk of stroke (12)**. Additionally, research published in the Canadian Medical Association Journal found that optimists are less likely to experience disabilities as they get older and end up living longer than pessimists.

Optimism is a Choice

If you think you’re a natural-born pessimist and there’s no way you can **turn your mindset around (13)**, think again—research published in the Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry compared two groups of people to test their thinking patterns.

The first group completed a 5-minute exercise that involved **thinking positive thoughts about their future (14)**, while the second group just went about their daily lives without making effort to think optimistically. The first group significantly increased their optimism over the two-week period, with many of them feeling more optimistic after just one day.

If you want to become a more optimistic person—despite the negativity surrounding you—then you can **take measures to think positively (15)** and spread that optimistic outlook to those around you.

Decide to Be Optimistic

You have choices in your life. You can spend the day cleaning or reading. You can go out to dinner or cook at home. You can have coffee with that long-lost friend or **you can blow them off (16)**.

And, finally, you can decide to be positive or you can just go on living like you are. Being an optimistic person in a negative world begins with the decision to be positive and choosing to live that life every single day.

Practice Gratitude

Thinking about all the things you have to be grateful for, from warm sunshine to clean water, can give you an instant boost of optimism. You might even decide to keep a gratitude journal, in which you write down everything that makes you crack a smile during the day.

If nothing else, take a moment to stop, smile and be grateful for the good things in your life. Savor the moments that make it possible for you to have a good life.

It's hard to be optimistic without **feeling gratitude toward those that (17)** helped you get to that happy place. While thinking about how grateful you are is helpful, sharing your gratitude with others provides added benefits. You'll spread a bit of joy and cheer when you tell others how much you appreciate them.

Write a letter to someone who made a positive impact on your life, whether it's a teacher, a former boss or even your mom. If possible, deliver that letter in person.

(Adapted from: [verywellmind.com/how-to-be-optimistic-4164832](https://www.verywellmind.com/how-to-be-optimistic-4164832), 05/01/2022, 544 words)

TASK 3 THE LESSER-KNOWN TREASURES OF MALTA

ANSWER BOX

PARAGRAPH	0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
STATEMENT	H	J	A	F	B	K (D)	C	G	D

TEXT

0. VICTORIA LINES

Known as the Great Wall of Malta, this 12-kilometer fortification divided the North and the South of the island. Built by the British military, **it used to be a protection against enemies invading from the North. You can go for a very cool walk along the fortifications and across the whole island of Malta (H)**. It is one of the most spectacular and peaceful walking paths in the country!

18. ROTUNDA OF MOSTA

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21. RAS IL-ĦAMRIJA TOWER & NATURAL ARCH

Right next to Ħaġar Qim, you can find **the Ras il-Ħamrija Tower and Natural Arch (B)**. The Tower is the last tower on the southwest coast and used to be a watch post. Right below it, you can see a natural arch that reminded me of the azure window that collapsed a few years back. Definitely a gorgeous area and a hidden gem in Malta to check out!

22. WIED L-GĦASRI

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(Adapted from: thetravellingfrenchy.com/hidden-gems-malta/, 24/02/2022, 772 words)