



Comunidad de Madrid

INGLÉS

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL C1

ABRIL 2016

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

DNI: _____ EOI: _____

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 75 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas.
- Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en rojo no se calificarán.
- No escriba en los recuadros sombreados.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario /de diccionarios.

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3
PUNTOS			

PUNTUACIÓN
TOTAL: / 25

TASK ONE (7 X 1 mark = 7 marks)

Read the following text and insert the missing paragraphs into the most appropriate gap in the text. Each paragraph can only be used ONCE. There is 1 extra paragraph you will not need to use. Paragraph 0 is an example.

MARK

WESTMINSTER WHISTLEBLOWER: 'MPs DO BULLY THEIR FEMALE STAFF – I SHOULD KNOW'

It's not been a great month for Tory MPs.

0

A

Elliott Johnson apparently killed himself in September after alleging he'd been bullied by 'Tatler Tory' Mark Clarke, who organised away-days for youngsters in the lead up to May's general election.

1

The allegations (which Clarke has denied and Ms Allan is yet to address personally) come 20 months after Parliament launched a confidential phone line for Westminster staff to report allegations of bullying by MPs.

2

From my own experience, Parliament is ill-equipped to support its MPs and their staff through the demands political life places on them. Far from turning out intelligent, emotionally capable politicians who can make decisions on Britain's place in the world, it haemorrhages talent. There is no HR department and nowhere to turn for truly confidential support. While some MPs manage to achieve a work/life balance, others find the pressure of Westminster extremely tough. The competing demands placed upon MPs by their party, their constituents and family are considerable. For women it is twice as hard. Parliament casts its women into maternal roles from the start, leaving female researchers to flatter and encourage their MPs through the day job.

3

How bad is it really getting? During my time in Westminster I knew five politicians who considered throwing in the towel. I know MPs who have taken to their beds and refused to come into the office, despite threatening phone calls from the Whips Office. And staff are left to pick up the pieces.

4

Other MPs behave in far more damaging ways. There are plenty whose temper gets the better of them. I have witnessed a researcher being told repeatedly to 'f*** off' when raising a legitimate concern. Others have confided in me about being shouted at when things get too much. The real scandal? That all this is regarded as 'normal'. One staffer tried to complain to his boss about a male MP who kept hitting on him. He was told not to worry, as 'he does it to everyone'.

5

And to make things worse, an MP's staff find themselves in an awkward employment situation. They are paid by Parliament but directly employed by their members. So any HR is internal to that MP's office.

6

So what can staff do? Some Parliamentary staffers just take the abuse, over and over. Others quit.

Parliament needs to take better care of its staff – both those who are elected and those who serve them. Until MPs' stress is dealt with properly, they'll keep taking it out on their staff and perpetuating

the culture of aggression. And any allegations made by staffers need to be taken seriously and acted upon.

7

Our political system must recognise, support, and encourage women’s talent if we are to successfully navigate any of the challenges we face as a nation.

Finally, if we want women to be part of the British political future, Parliament needs to stop casting them simply as mothers. We need them to be leaders, too.

(Adapted from) © The Telegraph, 2015

- A** *First, the party found itself embroiled in a bullying scandal following the death of a young activist in its youth wing.*
- B** However, if we are serious about encouraging more women into politics, as we should be, Parliament must start to look after its MPs and their female staff in a time when things are getting even tougher.
- C** Just an example, one friend staffer was left to stand in for her boss during a busy Friday constituency, using breaks between meetings to try and coax her reluctant MP out of bed, like a mother would a child who does not want to get up for school. Her efforts were met only with the MP’s defiant refusals.
- D** In the first six months after it started working, it received a mere 31 complaints. But, as these recent allegations indicate, the real number of people who experience bullying or harassment is likely much, much higher. And as a former Parliamentary researcher, I should know.
- E** Now, Conservative MP for Telford, Lucy Allan, is facing allegations of bullying after young researchers on her staff claimed they had been subjected to “vicious” abuse.
- F** Such behaviour should not be tolerated; yet, it has been normalised thanks to an environment in which the desire for political advancement is given priority and a lack of structure makes accountability impossible.
- G** That is the kind of behaviour we should try to encourage and foster if we really mean to overcome the barriers that prevent women from being successful in politics. The majority of staffers are willing to fall on their knees in the hopes of kick-starting their own career.
- H** That means that for most staffers there is no neutral, independent, or individual process to which researchers can appeal when their employer steps out of line. He, or she, is that process.
- I** Through inaction, we risk losing the very talent we increasingly need, thus securing the future of the male supermajority.

GAP	<i>0</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PARAGRAPH	A							
	✓							

TASK TWO (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

Read the following text. Choose the answer (a, b or c) which best fits according to the text. Then write your answer in the corresponding box of the questionnaire. Item 0 is an example.

MARK

***LAZY, DRUNKEN, PROMISCUOUS, RUDE: WHY THE UK
LOVES TO HATE YOUNG WHITE MEN***

New poll results suggest white men in their 20s have become the most derided social group in Britain

Young British white men are in trouble, it seems, as they are the most despised group in Britain, according to a series of polls into the public's attitudes to each other. British people expect young white men to get drunk, be lazy, rude and to have several sexual partners. It also appears that young white men are the demographic group least likely to go to university.

To be sure, the view that young white men are losing out picks up on real historical shifts. Until the 1960s most white working-class boys expected to learn manual skills from their older peers, often through apprenticeships or on-the-job training. Coalminers, engine drivers, shipbuilders and the like had a heroic resonance which was recognised – sometimes unwillingly – throughout British society. This was a world in which young white men, loyal members of trade unions, could feel self-respect and a sense that they were subordinate to no one.

Over the last 50 years this world has collapsed. Swaths of deindustrialisation have removed vast areas of skilled manual work, with their attendant cultures of respectability and autonomy, leaving young men having to navigate a casual and insecure labour market. Apprenticeship in its old forms virtually collapsed in the 1970s, after which point the only way to learn skills became through formal academic routes, where working-class boys fared relatively badly compared with middle-class kids. In place of white male working-class communities characterised by skill and pride, a new economy of insecure service-sector jobs offers very little in the way of security or self-respect.

The young working-class men of today have to learn to play by the rules of the game – and rules not of their own making – if they are to gain employment and make their way in the world. As a result, cultures of shame and redundancy have proliferated in many old industrial areas. This has been compounded by the decline of trade unions and the shift of the Labour party in search of middle-class voters.

Young white men might indeed feel that they have no obvious place in British society. The old bastions of white male working-class culture have been gentrified. In place of the traditional routine of the factory whistle blowing at noon on Saturday, and the men going to football matches at 3 p.m. after lunch in the pub, football has become a modern bastion of the middle and upper classes, characterised by expensive tickets and corporate hospitality.

However, there is more to it than this. We should not think that getting to university is a passport to a secure and lucrative career. What matters now is the kind of institution that you attend. In the 1970s, when only 10% of young people went to universities, attendance at any institution was prized and seen to be a marker of social mobility. In an era of mass higher education, with more than 40% of young people going to university, there is huge internal stratification within higher education. It is access to elite universities, especially Oxbridge and the "golden triangle" of elite London colleges, that conveys the most advantages. These elite universities continue to be bastions of largely white privilege. Black and ethnic minorities by contrast, especially British-born minorities, are more likely to be concentrated in new universities where there are fewer resources and where graduate prospects, especially for high-level professional and managerial jobs, are considerably worse.

Similar issues arise for gender inequality. While women now outnumber men among university students, and while they have succeeded in moving into some highly sought-after professional pathways – such as in law and medicine – they are still very much the minority in some prestigious academic specialisms which lead to well-paid careers – engineering, information technology,

economics, and science-based subjects more generally. Although women have improved their position compared with men, there continue to be striking inequalities, especially at the highest levels. When the details of the *YouGov* poll are examined, a much more complicated picture emerges, and there is ample evidence for the power of racism. The group which the public sees as least honest and most violent is young Pakistani men, with young black Caribbean men, Polish middle-aged men and Muslim men also scoring lower here than young white men. The message is therefore much more complicated than that young white men form the most marginal group in Britain today. As the clear boundary between the world of manual working class and non-manual middle class fades, middle-income groups become unsure where they stand. These uncertainties can be mobilised against a variety of groups seen to be beyond the pale and which can therefore be scapegoated to give a sense of reassurance to those who can position themselves in a more positive light. Racism, sexism and classism are alive and kicking in Britain today: as inequality increases, so does the hostile stereotyping and marginalisation of those at the bottom.

(Adapted from) © *The Guardian*, 2015

0. Young British white men are in trouble because

- a) **the public's opinion about them is not favourable enough.**
- b) they are considered too promiscuous and less intelligent.
- c) they are the least respected social group in Britain.

a
✓

8. Before the 1960s, white working-class men

- a) had gained self-respect through independence from trade unions.
- b) used to criticise their older workmates for their lack of support.
- c) were respected, although reluctantly, for their skills.

9. An emerging economy based on deindustrialisation

- a) has undermined prestige in the working class.
- b) offers some security and self-respect in the service-sector jobs.
- c) prioritises apprenticeship over academic learning.

10. If today's working-class youngsters want to reach the job market, they should

- a) adapt to the new circumstances.
- b) make their own rules and play by them.
- c) overcome their feeling of shame.

11. Young white men may feel displaced because

- a) the football tickets have skyrocketed.
- b) the Labour Party has turned their back on them.
- c) the upper-, middle- and working-class habits have shifted.

12. In today's British society, going to university

- a) has stopped being a sign of social mobility.
- b) is a sign of social prestige.
- c) may guarantee a good job.

13. A growing internal stratification within higher education

- a) grants more privileges to favoured elitist groups.
- b) has caused even more overcrowding at universities.
- c) is the result of elitist college education in the vicinity of London.

14. What most affects one's chances to be professionally successful is

- a) one's racial background.

- b) the ethnic minority one belongs to.
- c) the kind of university one goes to.

15. When compared with men, women

- a) are the majority at British universities.
- b) have achieved equality in most sought-after scientific fields.
- c) have already excelled in well-paid careers.

16. The overall message of the poll is that

- a) any marginalised social group can fall victim to stereotyping.
- b) racism and ageism are still extremely powerful in Britain.
- c) young white men are not the most despised social group.

TASK THREE (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

Read the text and complete each gap with the most suitable word from the options provided. Please, write your answers in the boxes. Gap 0 is an example.

MARK

EXTINCTION OF LARGE ANIMALS COULD MAKE CLIMATE CHANGE WORSE

New research published today in *Science Advances* reveals that a decline in fruit-eating animals such as large primates, tapirs and toucans could have a _____[0]_____ effect for tree species.

This is because large animals disperse large seeded plant species often associated with large trees and high wood density—which are more effective at _____[17]_____ and storing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere than smaller trees. Seed dispersal by large-bodied vertebrates is via the ingestion of viable seeds that pass through the digestive tract intact. Removing large animals from the ecosystem _____[18]_____ the natural balance and leads to a loss of heavy-wooded large trees, which means that less CO2 can be locked away.

The study was led by researchers from São Paulo State University in Brazil, in collaboration with UEA, the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) and the University of Helsinki, Finland.

Prof. Carlos Peres, from UEA's School of Environmental Sciences, said: "Large birds and mammals provide almost all the seed dispersal services for large-seeded plants. Several large vertebrates are _____[19]_____ by hunting, illegal trade and habitat loss. But the steep decline of the megafauna in over-hunted tropical forest ecosystems can bring _____[20]_____ large unforeseen impacts. We show that the decline and extinction of large animals will over time induce a decline in large hardwood trees. This in _____[21]_____ negatively affects the capacity of tropical forests to store carbon and therefore their potential to counter climate change."

The research team studied data from more than 2,000 tree species in Brazil's Atlantic Forest, and more than 800 animal species. They found that frugivores which are not _____[22]_____ by hunters — such as small birds, bats and marsupials — are only able to disperse small seeds, which are associated with small trees. Meanwhile large heavy-wooded trees, which can capture and store greater amounts of carbon, are associated with larger seeds. And these are only dispersed by large animals.

Carolina Bello, a Ph.D. student from the São Paulo State University, claimed: "When we lose large frugivores, we are losing dispersal and recruitment functions of large seeded trees and the result is a forest dominated by smaller trees with milder woods which _____[23]_____ less

carbon." Pedro Jordano, of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) said: "Not only are we facing the loss of charismatic animals, but we are facing the loss of interactions that _____[24]_____ the proper functioning and key ecosystem services such as carbon storage." Prof. Peres concluded: "Intergovernmental policies to reduce carbon emissions from tropical countries have primarily focused on deforestation, but our research shows that a decline in large vertebrate populations and the loss of key ecological interactions also _____[25]_____ a serious risk for the tropical forest carbon storage."

(Adapted from) © <https://www.uea.ac.uk>, University of East Anglia, 2015

- 0.** A knock-about B knock-off **C knock-on** D knock-out
- 17.** A capturing B hunting C radiating D removing
- 18.** A discontinues B invalidates C molests D upsets
- 19.** A abused B defeated C exposed D jeopardized
- 20.** A about B forward C over D up
- 21.** A follow B respect C retrospective D turn
- 22.** A afflicted B contemplated C observed D targeted
- 23.** A disseminate B handle C produce D stock
- 24.** A maintain B prevent C update D upkeep
- 25.** A make B pose C raise D take

GAP	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
LETTER	C									
	✓									

TASK 1: WESTMINSTER WHISTLEBLOWER: 'MPS DO BULLY THEIR FEMALE STAFF, I SHOULD KNOW'

GAP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PARAGRAPH	E	D	B	C	F	H	I

TASK 2: LAZY, DRUNKEN, PROMISCUOUS, RUDE: WHY THE UK LOVES TO....

TEXT	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HEADING	C	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	A

TASK 3: EXTINCTION OF LARGE ANIMALS COULD MAKE CLIMATE CHANGE WORSE

SENTENCE	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
LETTER	A	D	D	A	D	D	D	A	B