



INGLÉS

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1

CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2022

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

ALUMNO: OFICIAL THAT'S ENGLISH

APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

DNI/NIE: _____ 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 de diccionarios.

28. IN C1 22 OR CTE

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3	TOTAL
PUNTOS				/ 25

CALIFICACIÓN
/ 10

TASK ONE (7 X 1 mark = 7 marks)

Read the following text and insert the missing paragraphs you will find at the end (A to I) into the most appropriate gap in the text. Each paragraph can only be used ONCE. There is ONE extra paragraph you will not need to use. Paragraph 0 is an example.

MARK

WHY THE WORLD STILL LOVES 1970 DETECTIVE SHOW COLUMBO

This article explores the series' timeless appeal

Even 50 years since its first season began in 1971, Columbo remains a TV show like no other. The US series with Peter Falk in the title role—as the ramshackle, eccentric, cigar-chomping, raincoated LAPD homicide detective Lieutenant Columbo—revolutionised what a cop show could be.

0

It left the rest of the show not as a "whodunnit" in the vein of Agatha Christie, but a "howcatchem", with the unassuming, amiable yet sharp-witted Columbo working to unpick the killer's "perfect" alibi before bringing down their arrogant conceit with a final piece of incriminating evidence in a thrilling "gotcha!" moment that Falk himself referred to as the "pop".

1

Columbo made a virtue of this formula although even network executives doubted it could work, and with intelligent, detailed scripts and a stellar performance from Falk, it became an unlikely worldwide phenomenon across eight series from 1971 to 1978, and then again sporadically from 1989 to 2003.

2

The show, which made a global star of Falk, was syndicated across 44 countries, resulting in some unusual tributes: there is a statue of Columbo in Budapest; in Romania, the government asked Falk to video an address to the nation to confirm that it wasn't the regime's strict import restrictions that were responsible for the lack of new episodes.

3

It was clear from the outset that Lieutenant Columbo was the antithesis of a TV cop. He wasn't tall or macho; he didn't carry a gun and wasn't violent; he was squeamish at the sight of blood. In fact, there were no shootouts or high-speed car chases, he was hardly seen in the office or at the police station. He wasn't a womanizer either.

4

Instead, with distinctive posture, exaggerated hand gesticulations and a contrived forgetfulness – his habit of leaving a room, only to return having remembered "just one more thing" became his trademark – Columbo stumbled his way around LA's mansions with the dishevelled air of a confused gardener. Yet, it was always the jugular he was after.

5

It was the humanity of Falk's performance that gave Columbo such a universal appeal. Broadcaster, actor and writer Stephen Fry believes it is the greatest television series of all time. "It's a beautiful, brilliant performance. He becomes the character, and he dies as Columbo, not as Peter Falk, I would say."

6

"I think why it became so doubly popular during the pandemic was because we were all locked in, and it takes people back to a simpler time," Koenig says. "You're part of this easier, more predictable, more understandable time where things don't change quite as quickly."

7

The character is still vibrant and alive, appealing to people. People love the character, the basic format, and the fact that it's not political, it's not violent, it's not all the things television shows are today, it's something different. And that's its charm. That's what people love about it.

Adapted from © www.independent.co.uk

A A Columbo reboot, possibly starring Mark Ruffalo or Natasha Lyonne, has been much touted for years. "It's inevitable," Koenig says. Yet, even if the character is resurrected, it is the original TV run, and Falk's iconic performance of Lieutenant Columbo, that will continue to keep audiences gripped.

B At any crime scene, he'd spot just one more little detail that bothered him—a car-tyre track, or an unsmoked cigarette—that would set his suspicions alight. He often sympathised with the murderer, and in some cases even liked them.

C Columbo's methods, leading to the final arrest of the murderer—the "pop" scene—often involved elaborate set pieces where traps were set for the murderer that were dramatic, cathartic finales (even if the charges wouldn't always necessarily stand up in a court of law).

D Columbo's popularity was unquestionable all over the globe. The show was a landmark in the entertainment industry. "It flipped everything on its head," agrees David Koenig, author of a new book, *Shooting Columbo: The Lives and Deaths of TV's Rumped Detective*. "Columbo was an anti-cop show."

E Falk died in June 2011 from Alzheimer's at the age of 83. Just over 10 years on from his death, *Columbo* has enjoyed a resurgence during the coronavirus pandemic, as it is not just remembered by those who loved it initially, but discovered by a new younger generation (Twitter is currently full of Columbo memes and posts).

F His devotion to his never-seen but constantly referenced-to wife Mrs. Columbo, and the never-ending stories about his extended family, presented a man of morals and virtue. All the detectives were these hardboiled, emotionless, tough guys. And he was the opposite of that in every way.

G *Indeed, nothing seemed to be traditional in this show. Here was a murder mystery where the murder was no mystery: audiences saw the deadly deed at the start of each episode, invariably carried out by one of LA's rich and famous in an attempt to preserve their esteemed reputation.*

H Some people do not like Columbo because he is the triumph of the shabby, ordinary working man, who is impressed by things that he considers classy. Not a university-educated kind of mind, but someone who is just naturally clever.

I That initial 70s run set a gold standard in event television, attracting grand guest stars to play the murderer (Jack Cassidy, William Shatner, Anne Baxter) and emerging talent to shape its look and feel (Steven Spielberg and Jonathan Demme both directed episodes).

GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PARAGRAPH	G							
	✓							

TASK TWO (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

You are going to read 10 paragraphs from an editorial about German politics. For statements 8-16, match the statement to the paragraphs A-J. You will have to choose one paragraph TWICE and one of them will NOT be needed. Statement 0 has been done as an example and the paragraph it refers to cannot be chosen again

MARK

WHY GERMANY IS THE WEST'S SANEST COUNTRY

Lessons learnt from its 20th century history have helped it to avoid the perils of populism

A. "Thank God for Germany" is not a sentiment that you heard much during the 20th century. As the Second World War drew to a close, François Mauriac, the French writer, welcomed the division of the country, joking "I love Germany so much, I'm glad there are two of them". When reunification loomed in 1990, a meeting of chiefly British intellectuals discussed the German national character. The minutes of the meeting suggested these were "in alphabetical order, angst, aggressiveness, assertiveness, bullying, egotism, inferiority complex, sentimentality".

B. Thirty years on and these stereotypes about national character have been completely reversed. It is the US and the UK where politics seem increasingly prone to "angst, aggressiveness" and all those other unattractive, supposedly Teutonic, qualities. These days, it is German public life that is characterised by the virtues the British often attribute to themselves—calm, restraint, rationality and compromise. The last German election underlines the point. It was a close contest, but the losers accepted the results gracefully. Nobody tried to claim that the voting was rigged or that their opponents represented a mortal danger to the country.

C. Although the winning party becomes clear on the night, the make-up of the next government is only known once the winner is able to form an absolute majority in parliament with one or two other parties. So the next chancellor is not usually known immediately. Typically, the coalition party with the most seats picks the chancellor, but coalition-building takes time as parties have to agree common ground and haggle over ministerial appointments. When a deal has been struck, members of the newly elected parliament hold a vote to approve the new chancellor.

D. The Social Democrats now lead a German government for the first time since 2005. But a transition of power hasn't brought about an abrupt rupture in policies or an attempt by the political opposition to paralyse the government, as is happening in the US. The SPD's Olaf Scholz, who became chancellor, ran as a continuity candidate. Voters saw Scholz "with his quiet demeanour, long experience in government and pragmatic politics", as Merkel's natural successor. How very different from the leadership profiles of Donald Trump or Boris Johnson.

E. This reversal of roles is not simply one of the ironies of history. It is the product of history. Unlike any other country that I know of, Germany has placed a memorial to its greatest national disgrace right at the heart of its capital. The Holocaust memorial in Berlin stands near the Brandenburg Gate, the traditional centre of the city. It is a symbol of modern Germany's determination to acknowledge the horrors of Nazism — and to learn the lessons.

F. Mainstream German politicians are allergic to the cult of the leader. No candidate for chancellor would ever boast, as Trump did, that "I alone can fix it", or encourage chants of "lock her up" about his opponent. In the recent election debates, the party leaders treated each other with an underlying respect and restraint. They know that politics is a serious business. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Germany's president, is said to be particularly contemptuous of Johnson because he thinks that the British prime minister treats politics as a game.

G. Having enjoyed 16 straight years in power under Chancellor Angela Merkel, defeat in September's general election hit the center-right Christian Democratic Union (CDU) hard. It has

plunged the party into bitter internal debates over what went wrong and how the CDU, the preeminent force in German postwar politics, can find its way back to power. At its heart is the question of whether to maintain Merkel’s centrist course or shift to the right on social and economic issues.

H. Modern Germany is not immune to the dangers of political extremism. In the wake of the refugee crisis of 2015, when Merkel allowed over 1m migrants and refugees into the country, many observers predicted a surge in political extremism in Germany. The atmosphere in the 2017 election was often ugly. The extreme-right Alternative for Germany party won a large bloc of seats in parliament. But in the most recent election, the political extremes of right and left both lost votes. The centre has not only held in Germany, it has strengthened.

I. *One difference between Germany and other large western nations is that high levels of immigration have not radicalised the mainstream right. Johnson won the Brexit referendum on a pledge to “take back control” of Britain’s borders. The German government, by contrast, continues to make the case for immigration. In August, the head of Germany’s federal labour agency said that Germany needs to let in 400,000 new immigrants every year to avoid “a shortage of skilled workers everywhere”.*

J. The strength of the centre ground in Germany does not mean the extinction of debate. It took months to form a governing coalition. It will be hard to narrow policy differences between the Greens, the Free Democrats and the SPD. But the very need to build a coalition militates against the political polarisation — and demonisation of the opposition — that has become standard in the Anglosphere. In the 21st century, German politics is once again exceptional. But this time for a good reason.

Adapted from © www.ft.com

Match the paragraphs above to the statements below:

Example: 0. Pragmatism overcomes prejudice - paragraph I (this paragraph cannot be chosen again)

- 8. A unique attitude to history.
- 9. Humorous perceptions of Germany have at times revealed distrust.
- 10. Disagreement about which political direction to take.
- 11. Political change is smooth unlike with Anglo-Saxon leaders.
- 12. Radical action eventually had unexpected results.
- 13. Responsible attitudes contrast with arrogance and confrontation.
- 14. The past has an important role in guiding present action.
- 15. The search for consensus is generally unusual.
- 16. Uncharacteristic attributes lead to civilised change.

STATEMENT	0	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PARAGRAPH	I									
	✓									

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

RESEARCHERS FIND APPLE PAY, VISA CONTACTLESS HACK

Large unauthorized contactless payments made possible on locked iPhones

In a fresh video, Computer Science researchers at Birmingham and Surrey Universities demonstrated a flaw in contactless Visa systems with Apple Pay.

The glitch seems to apply to Visa cards _____ **[0]** _____ in 'Express Transit' mode in an iPhone's wallet. It consists of an Apple Pay feature that enables commuters a swift contactless payment without unlocking their phone, namely touching in and out at a London Underground ticket barrier. In brief, and omitting most key clues, the hack works as follows:

Firstly, an iPhone is deceived into believing it is dealing with a ticket barrier, where unlocking is not required for quick payments, by a tiny electronic device placed nearby. _____ **[17]** _____, an Android phone, which runs the researchers' demo application, relays signals from the iPhone to a contactless payment terminal—potentially under the criminals' control. Meanwhile, the iPhone's communications with the payment terminal are fooled into thinking the iPhone is unlocked and a payment has been _____ **[18]** _____, enabling costly transactions without entering a PIN or fingerprint, or using Face ID.

In the demonstration video seen by the BBC, researchers managed to make a contactless Visa payment of £1,000 without unlocking the phone or permitting the payment. Notably, the scientists in the "lab" merely _____ **[19]** _____ money from their own accounts, and there's no actual evidence that criminals are currently exploiting the hack.

Nevertheless, Ken Munro, a security researcher with Pen Test Partners, uncommitted on the research, claimed that the security _____ **[20]** _____ requires a prompt solution, adding that this attack might be more insidious than others as it doesn't require a payment terminal. The fraudulent transaction can be relayed elsewhere, so crooks wouldn't have to be concerned about being spotted or getting _____ **[21]** _____.

The university researchers first approached Apple and Visa with their concerns almost a year ago, but they were _____ **[22]** _____ to take any measures. Visa's view was that this type of attack was impractical to execute at scale in the real world, given the multiple layers of security in place. Besides, in the unlikely event that an unauthorised payment occurred, their cardholders would be protected by Visa's zero _____ **[23]** _____ policy.

However, Dr Andreea Radu, leader of the research, insists on the fact that in spite of some technical complexity, these attacks might be quite profitable, so if this problem remains _____ **[24]** _____ it might eventually become a real issue. Her colleague, Dr Tom Chothia, also recommends that iPhone owners should check if they have a Visa card set up for transit payments, and if so they should disable it.

The co-researchers also tested Samsung Pay, concluding it could not be hacked in this way. Later, they tested Mastercard, finding out that its security works _____ **[25]** _____ these threats. In conclusion, both systems could be usable and secure.

The research video will be shown at the 2022 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy, in an attempt to reveal the flaws on contactless security and to raise public concern so that, hopefully, preventive measures are taken.

Adapted from © www.bbc.com/news/technology-58719891

0.	A allotted	B cut out	C inserted	D set up
17.	A Arbitrarily	B Consequently	C Randomly	D Simultaneously
18.	A authorized	B banned	C expedited	D taken
19.	A coined	B exchanged	C paid off	D withdrew
20.	A breach	B crack	C crease	D crevice
21.	A caught by	B caught in	C caught out	D caught up
22.	A redundant	B reluctant	C willing	D woeful
23.	A bond	B liaison	C liability	D purview
24.	A attended	B discarded	C neglected	D targeted
25.	A averting	B fostering	C growing out of	D impeaching

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

