

INGLÉS

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1

CONVOCATORIA MAYO 2025

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

ALUMNO: OFICIAL	LIBRE 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.

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3	TOTAL
PUNTOS				/25

CALIFICA	CIÓN
	/10

28. IN C1 25 OR CTE

TASK ONE (7 X 1 mark = 7 marks)

1	M		D	v
	v	м	π	N

Read the following text and insert the missing excerpts you will find at the end (A to J) into the most appropriate gap in the text. Each excerpt can only be used ONCE. There are TWO extra excerpts you will not need to use. Excerpt 0 is an example.

GROWING A 'WORD FOREST': THE KENYAN TEACHER TRYING TO SAVE HER LANGUAGE FROM EXTINCTION

The Yaaku people long ago assimilated with the majority Maasai, and few still speak Yaakunte, but there is a new determination to save their culture – and their forest – before it disappears

In a community centre made of glass bottles, Juliana Loshiro stands before her pupils, a group of village elders. Sitting in a semi-circle, they listen and repeat simple words and greetings in Yaakunte (also called Yaaku), the language of their tribe. Loshiro, 28, is one of the few Yaaku people of northern Kenya who speak Yaakunte fluently – and, along with one of her sisters, the only young Yaaku. In the Unesco World Atlas of Languages, [0], with only nine speakers. In 2010, Unesco declared Yaakunte to be extinct.
But Loshiro is determined to give the language – and her culture – a future. At the community centre in Kuri Kuri, a village in Kenya's Laikipia county, Loshiro teaches about 300 students, both elders and children, twice a week. But [1] The two are connected by a forest mass: the dense Mukogodo Forest, one of the largest in east Africa, is the traditional home of the Yaaku. Originally hunter-gatherers, they looked after the 300 sq km (74,000-acre) forest, using it for hunting, rituals and to collect plants and honey. "If we lose the language, we have lost the culture, we have lost the forest," she says.
Loshiro, a mother of a one-year old boy, believes that [2] , empowering future Yaaku to protect it. "We are teaching our kids and passing our traditional knowledge to new generations," she says. Every week, she takes her students to the forest to plant indigenous trees such as wild olive or cedar. So far they have planted 10,000 seedlings and distributed 50,000 seedballs. They then tag trees with labels that have words in Yaakunte and English. Loshiro calls it a word forest. "As the trees grow," she says, "the language grows."
Today Mukogodo, Kenya's sole Indigenous-owned forest, is managed by the Yaaku community rather than the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), which looks after most of the country's wooded areas. As conservation efforts around the world increasingly recognise, [3] Thanks to it, the numbers and diversity of wildlife and tree cover, as well as the capacity of the water catchment, have all improved, the KFS reports.
Changes in the 20th century pushed Yaakunte to the brink of extinction. The Yaaku lived alongside the Maasai, a pastoral community who looked down on the hunter-gatherers for not having livestock. When Yaaku girls began marrying their neighbouring pastoralists, and parents received livestock as bride-wealth, Yaaku fathers [4] "The temptation to identify with pastoralists was stronger," says Kenneth Ngure, a linguist at Kenyatta University.
The Forest Management and Conservation Act, Kenya's first participatory forest management effort, in accordance with the country's constitution, required the state to promote programs that ensure minorities and marginalised groups can "develop their cultural values, languages, and practices." But despite these advances, blending with other ethnic tribes has inevitably diluted certain facets of Yaaku identity. The Yaaku [5]

is estimated to be over 4,000 strong, but fewer than 20 people speak Yakabout 45 ethnic communities and 70 languages, and Ngure estimates that up to were lost in the 20th century. He is sceptical that [6]years the Yaaku have developed a renewed sense of pride in their identity.	kuunte. Kenya has to seven languages
Loshiro is ardent about preserving not only the language, but [7] when it was internationally recognised as extinct, Juliana started a Whats 'Revival of Yaaku Language." The Yaaku teacher Manasseh Matunge — who decades recording information on Yaakunte, teaching and advocating for believes the "New Movement" that Loshiro is spearheading has a chance of rev	App group named no has spent three its preservation –

Loshiro is in fact working on other ways to preserve Yaakunte, including building a website and app to digitise the language and make learning easier; creating an archive of audio recordings of Yaakunte words, phrases and stories; and working on a curriculum for primary schools.

Adapted from ©: https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2024/oct/01/kenya-endangered-languages-extinction-yaaku-yaakunte-maasai-forest and https://wheretheleavesfall.com/stories/portal-to-the-past

- A. ALSO THE CULTURE AND LIFESTYLE THAT YAAKUNTE SUSTAINS
- B. BEGAN TO DEMAND CATTLE RATHER THAN BEEHIVES AS HAD BEEN THE YAAKU CUSTOM
- C. BY SAVING THE LANGUAGE SHE IS ALSO SAFEGUARDING THE KNOWLEDGE IT HOLDS ABOUT THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE FOREST
- D. GRADUALLY ASSIMILATED INTO THE MAASAI, AND GAVE UP THEIR OWN LANGUAGE FOR MASAI
- E. INDIGENOUS MANAGEMENT CAN BE CRUCIAL IN PROTECTING ECOSYSTEMS AND FIGHTING THE CLIMATE CRISIS
- F. ONLY BY REVERTING TO OLD TRADITIONS CAN MINORITY GROUPS SURVIVE
- G. THE LANGUAGE CAN BE REVIVED THROUGH A FEW DEDICATED YAAKUNTE TEACHERS
- H. THE LESSONS ARE ABOUT MORE THAN JUST SAVING A LANGUAGE, THEY ARE ABOUT PRESERVING THE YAAKUNTE CULTURE, TOO
- I. THE UNITED NATIONS LISTS THE LANGUAGE AS "SEVERELY ENDANGERED"
- J. WHAT THE FOREST MEANS TO HER IS HARD TO QUANTIFY

GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PARAGRAPH	I							
	/							

TASK TWO $(9 \times 1 \text{ marks} = 9 \text{ marks})$

You are going to read some excerpts from a book review. For paragraphs 1 to 9, match the paragraph to the most suitable sentence (A-L) on the next page. There are TWO sentences you will not need. Statement 0 is an example.

MARK

THE HARSH REALM OF "GENTLE PARENTING"

A deeper look at an approach that is flourishing

- O. Not far into her new book, Brain-Body Parenting, the child psychologist Mona Delahooke recalls a time when her three daughters were young and she often felt overwhelmed. "I'd sometimes say things I later regretted, projecting my own lack of internal resources onto my kids. 'Hurry up! You're making us late!'" Delahooke's recommendations are closely linked to the child-rearing philosophy commonly known as "gentle parenting."
- 1. "Gentle parenting" is a catch-all for variations that include "respectful parenting," "mindful parenting," and "intentional parenting." In its broadest outlines, gentle parenting centers on acknowledging a child's feelings and the motivations behind challenging behavior, as opposed to correcting the behavior itself.
- 2. The gently parented child, the theory goes, learns to recognize and control her emotions because a caregiver is consistently affirming those emotions as real and important. The parent provides a model for keeping one's cool, but no overt incentives for doing so—the kid becomes a person who is self-regulating, kind, and conscientious because she wants to be, not because it will result in ice cream.
- 3. There is a lot to like about gentle parenting. Delahooke's book is particularly strong when it illustrates the rudimentary rigging of children's physiology: kids aren't (yet) wired for compliance and self-control, so it's only fair for adults with fully developed brains to show them patience and empathy. Expertise on the subject makes parents more mindful and less reactive.
- 4. Nonetheless, in some gentle parenting circles, one can detect a certain fatigue and dissatisfaction about the deference to a child's every mood. And about the notion that trying to keep to a schedule could be "authoritarian." Some people are saying a tantrum isn't worthy of being placed on a pedestal. Sometimes they plead, their voices rising, "You just need to put your freaking shoes on!" Although defiance can be challenging for parents, one of the major themes in gentle parenting is that children don't defy for the sake of defiance, but that their challenging behavior is a physiological response to stress and should be seen as essentially adaptive.
- 5. However, what is bewildering about some tenets of gentle parenting is their presentation of a validated child as a solitary child, and a mother as only Mother. When Lansbury counsels the mother of a child who hits his sister, there is no acknowledgment of the little sister's experience *being* hit, even though she may also feel "attacked." The girl may wonder why her brother hitting her should not be "judged," no thought given to the social consequences of being known as a hitter or of how those consequences might adversely shape a child's self-perception.
- 6. Brain-Body Parenting is a warm, forgiving book—there's even a passage on the childhood importance of coziness. That's why it's odd that she presents "Hurry up! You're making us late!" as the stuff of a mommy-forum struggle session. Then again, catastrophizing such a small incident is useful for parents, because it questions what so far has seemed obvious. The reader of the book may have assumed until then that her own parenting missteps were minor; now her tuning for major and minor has changed.

- 7. At its core, the business of parenting advice is to raise the stakes—to say it's all your fault, but that means you're in control and you can fix it. This is thinking of child-rearing as "brain surgery," and it's everywhere in contemporary parenting literature. "Sensitive, attuned parenting helps build the brain architecture that leads to resilience," Delahooke writes.
- 8. The essential enigma of parenting, though, is that you are responsible for your children and yet you *can't possibly* be responsible for them. They are clay in your hands; they are the rocks that break your hands. No parent can possibly be fully responsible for how another human being turns out. It is madness to think so.
- 9. The other morning, like any morning, I was trying to coax my son away from his toys and out the door. "C'mon, honey, we're going to be late." (Hmm, are you suggesting that he is making you late?) "You know that you don't like to be late for school." (Hmm, a bit manipulative, no? Who are you to presume what he likes?) I foresaw mornings past: raising my voice, dragging him out the door. And then, for reasons unknown, he got up and put his shoes on.

Adapted from ©: https://www.newyorker.com/books/under-review/the-harsh-realm-of-gentle-parenting

Match the paragraphs above to the most suitable sentences below:

- A. A child develops emotional awareness by consistent affirmation from the parent who models calmness without offering explicit rewards.
- B. Children don't disobey on purpose but as a result of heightened emotions.
- C. Critics of gentle parenting don't express any concern about its potential negative impact on child development.
- D. Gentle parenting emphasizes rewards for good behavior, which can lead to dependency on external validation.
- E. Gentle parenting emphasizes understanding children's emotions and drives to behave the way they do.
- F. Gentle parenting tends to focus on the needs and behaviors of the child, not on its possibly adverse effects.
- G. The author of the article reflects on her own parenting challenges and regrets.
- H. The book advocates teaching children certain behaviors they can't (yet) display due to their physiological limitations.
- I. The book prompts parents to reevaluate their perceptions of parental mistakes.
- J. The current tendency suggests parents can practically design their children's emotional makeup.
- K. The paradoxical nature of child rearing usually brings unexpected outcomes.
- L. You are powerless over the ultimate outcome of your child, as their individuality defies complete control.

PARAGRAPH	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	[0]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]
HEADING	G									
	✓									

TASK THREE $(9 \times 1 \text{ mark} = 9 \text{ marks})$

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

EMOTIONAL ELEGANCE

Exploring an ability that seemed unnoticed until recently

 $\label{prop:compulse} \mbox{Adapted from } @ \mbox{ www.linkedin.com/pulse/exploring-emotional-elegance-kim-jones-c78mc} \\$

0.	А	common	В	generic	С	overall	D	overalls
17.	Α	arising	В	cultivating	С	endorsing	D	rising
18.	Α	acknowledge	В	agree	С	confess	D	disclaim
19.	Α	blazes	В	defeats	С	shines	D	sparks
20.	Α	contemptuously	В	craftily	С	neatly	D	thoughtfully
21.	Α	entire	В	focused	С	strengthened	D	utter
22.	Α	bare	В	genuine	С	naive	D	unpolluted
23.	Α	amplifies	В	enhances	С	enlarges	D	stretches
24.	Α	beforehand	В	since	С	subsequently	D	whereas
25.	Α	caught up	В	chased up	С	set off	D	sought after

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