



Región de Murcia

Consejería de Educación, Juventud y Deportes

Dirección General de Formación Profesional y Enseñanzas de Régimen Especial

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN

NIVEL C1 CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2019

COMPRESION DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

APELLIDOS: _____

NOMBRE: _____ DNI: _____

CALIFICACIÓN DESTREZA: APTO NO APTO

CALIFICACIÓN: _____ / 25

TAREAS: La prueba de Comprensión de Textos Escritos consta de tres textos y tres tareas.

DURACIÓN TOTAL: 90 minutos

INDICACIONES:

- Las tareas se desarrollarán en los espacios indicados.
- No escribir en las zonas sombreadas
- Emplear tinta permanente azul o negra. No usar lápiz.
- Corregir tachando el texto. No usar correctores líquidos o cintas.
- Puntuación total: **25 puntos**. "Apto" ≥ 13

C O R R E C T O R

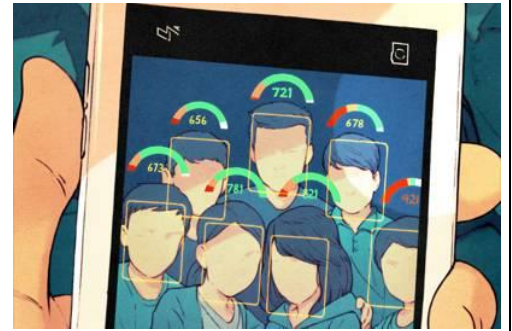


C1 INGLÉS

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

TASK A ▷ Read TEXT 1 “*The odd reality of life under China’s social credit system*”. For items 1-10, choose the best option (A, B, C or D). Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

10 points



Example:

0.	a. much wide	b. much broader	c. much more challenging	d. much more trusting
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1.	a. sprawling	b. warning	c. hindering	d. preventing
2.	a. perks	b. values	c. prizes	d. targets
3.	a. Conversely	b. Currently	c. Actually	d. Specifically
4.	a. gaze	b. glare	c. portray	d. furnish
5.	a. regulating	b. bending	c. triggering	d. stifling
6.	a. whereas	b. meanwhile	c. while	d. instead of
7.	a. started	b. launched	c. set	d. held
8.	a. Along with	b. Except for	c. As long as	d. Whenever
9.	a. clarified	b. blurred	c. divided	d. defined
10.	a. but	b. as many as	c. as though	d. unlike

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SCORE: ____ / 10
B											
✓											

TASK B ▷ Read TEXT 2 “*Anti-vaxxers have embraced social media.*” Choose the extract from the list below that best completes each gap. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

NOTE: There is ONE extract that does not correspond to the text.

5 points



A.	It worked.		
B.	This effectively turns our social media feeds into echo chambers.		
C.	(EXAMPLE) In 1998 immunisation rates plummeted in the UK and cases of measles soared, after research was published falsely claiming that the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine caused autism.	0	✓
D.	Public health workers must rethink how they communicate to tackle hesitancy over vaccination.		
E.	Given the highly contagious nature of diseases like measles, vaccination rates of 96% to 99% are necessary to preserve herd immunity and prevent future outbreaks.		
F.	Despite the mountains of scientific evidence to the contrary, too many people are buying into it.		
G.	This is one reason why so many people are so willing to believe Wakefield's fraudulent claims. By playing on the inherent desire of parents to protect their children, it is possible to use misinformation to foster fear.		

SCORE: ____ / 5

TASK C ▷ Read TEXT 3 “*The plastic backlash: what’s behind our sudden rage –and will it make a difference?*”. Decide if the statements below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Write your final answers in the boxes provided next to each statement, as shown in example 0.

10 points



0.	Until recently, and despite being everywhere, plastic used to go unnoticed.	T	✓
1.	The boundaries of plastic’s empire are yet to be outlined.		
2.	The UK postal service has been the target of angry protest groups.		
3.	Theresa May is determined to put an end to plastic in Britain on the spot.		
4.	All non-recyclable plastic will have been banned in Britain in 25 years’ time.		
5.	After the last episode of Blue Planet II, politicians phoned many of their constituents to probe their views on the plastic waste issue.		
6.	According to the article, to solve the plastic problem it is not absolutely necessary to radically change our way of life.		
7.	We have to face consumerism as well as plastic.		
8.	The problem of plastic was viewed as an issue, though just a few people lifted a finger.		
9.	For three decades, scientists have spared no effort in dealing with the problem of plastic.		
10.	Plastic turns up and accumulates in mighty waters.		

SCORE: _____ / 10

Text 1: The odd reality of life under China's social credit system

THE ODD REALITY OF LIFE UNDER CHINA'S SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM

Charles Rollet

In the UK, credit scores are mostly used to determine whether people can get a credit card or loan. But in China, the government is developing a --- (Ex. 0) --- "social credit" system partly based on people's routine behaviours with the ultimate goal of determining the "trustworthiness" of the country's 1.4 billion citizens.

It might sound like a futuristic dystopian nightmare but the system is already a reality. Social credit is --- (1) --- people from buying airline and train tickets, stopping social gatherings from happening, and blocking people from going on certain dating websites. Meanwhile, those viewed kindly are rewarded with discounted energy bills and similar --- (2) ---.

China's social credit system was launched in 2014 and is supposed to be nationwide by 2020. As well as tracking and rating individuals, it also encompasses businesses and government officials. When it is complete, every Chinese citizen will have a searchable file of amalgamated data from public and private sources tracking their social credit. --- (3) ---, the system is still under development and authorities are trying to centralise local databases.

Given the Chinese government's authoritarian nature, some --- (4) --- the system as a single, all-knowing Orwellian surveillance machine that will ensure every single citizen's strict loyalty to the Communist Party. But for now, that's not quite the case. Rogier Creemers, a researcher in the law and governance of China at Leiden University, has described the social credit setup as an "ecosystem" of fragmented initiatives. The main goal, he says, is not --- (5) --- dissent – something the Chinese state already has many tools for at its disposal – but better managing social order --- (6) --- leaving the Party firmly in charge.

Yet social credit isn't limited to the government and for the most part it has been operated by private firms. Ant Financial, the finance arm of e-commerce giant Alibaba, --- (7) --- a product called Sesame Credit in 2015. It was China's first effective credit scoring system but was also much broader, functioning as a social credit scheme and loyalty programme as well.

--- (8) --- providing preferential loans, a high Sesame Credit score – which ranges from 350 to 950 – can result in a huge variety of benefits, like no-deposit apartment and bicycle rentals. While the system is undoubtedly popular, the line between private social credit schemes and the government is being increasingly --- (9) ---. China's supreme court, for example, shares a "blacklist" of people who haven't paid court fines with Sesame Credit, which in turn deducts users' scores until they sort out they pay up.

As both the private and public components of social credit expand in China, there's legitimate concern the system will end up creating an "IT-backed authoritarianism" --- (10) --- any other. One independent journalist has already been barred from buying plane tickets because of court fees related to his work, for example.

But, for now, it remains grimly captivating to see the benefits and rewards created by such an ambitious and potentially dystopian project.

Source: <https://www.wired.co.uk/article/china-social-credit>

Text 2: Anti-vaxxers have embraced social media

ANTI-VAXXERS HAVE EMBRACED SOCIAL MEDIA. WE'RE PAYING FOR FAKE NEWS WITH REAL LIVES

Seth Berkley

Fake news' may be the latest buzzword, but there's nothing new about it. It's been around for decades and vaccine safety is one of its oldest targets. For years, cynical anti-vaccine groups have attempted to manipulate public opinion and undermine public trust with fabricated stories and appeals to emotion over hard fact, and in doing so they have put lives at risk.

--- (Ex. 0) ---. Two decades later Andrew Wakefield, the author of that report – a British surgeon who has since been struck off – is continuing his relentless campaign via social media. --- (1) ---.

As a result, immunisation levels have fallen to dangerous levels across Europe and North America, leading to outbreaks of vaccine-preventable disease in the US, Italy, France and Germany and beyond. The largest outbreak has been in Romania, with more than 7,000 cases of measles and 30 deaths in the last year. In the UK uptake of human papillomavirus, which protects girls against the main cause of cervical cancer, has dropped in places like Derbyshire to below 50 per cent.

Opposition to vaccines is not new either. It dates back more than a century, most notably with Minnesotan seamstress Lora Little and her campaign against smallpox vaccinations. Little's conviction was grounded in her firm belief that the vaccine was responsible for the death of her son. She used arguments uncannily similar to modern anti-vaccine groups, combining heart-rending personal tales with conspiracy theories implicating doctors, politicians and the health industry. --- (2) ---. Little successfully campaigned to have legislation introduced in 1903 prohibiting compulsory vaccination as a pre-condition to attend school. Three years later Minnesota experienced a major smallpox epidemic that infected 28,000 people.

So why was Little's campaign so successful? Was it due to a lack of knowledge of the scientific evidence available? Recent experience would suggest not. The internet has given us unprecedented access to information. Yet all too often we use the vast amount of knowledge and new ideas now freely available to reinforce what we already believe.

One reason for this is 'confirmation bias', the natural human tendency to seek out and embrace information supporting pre-existing beliefs, while ignoring anything that opposes them. --- (3) ---. Pleas by public health officials citing decades of solid scientific research fall on deaf ears.

In the late 1990s this enabled anti-vaxxers to campaign successfully for the removal of the preservative thiomersal from almost all vaccines in the UK, Europe and the US, on the mistaken grounds that it was responsible for an increase in cases of autism. Yet cases of autism continued to rise long after thiomersal was removed from vaccines.

This confirmation bias is now compounded by social media, where advertising algorithms point us to news and content that are similar to what we've viewed before. --- (4) ---. For anti-vaccine campaigners this is great news; social media isn't just a new platform to reach the public, it also gives this very vocal minority a means to massively amplify their message.

The proliferation of free news means it's going to become increasingly difficult to know what is real and what is not. --- (5) ---. That means focussing on the positive gains, rather than trying to counter anti-vaccine claims, which can often have the opposite effect, reinforcing the fallacy. But ultimately it is up to all of us to ask ourselves if we are giving more weight to articles we read online which confirm our beliefs. If not, we could end up paying for fake news with real children's lives.

Source: <https://health.spectator.co.uk/anti-vaxxers-have-embraced-social-media-were-paying-for-fake-news-with-real-lives/>

Text 3: The plastic backlash: what's behind our sudden rage – and will it make a difference?

THE PLASTIC BACKLASH: WHAT'S BEHIND OUR SUDDEN RAGE – AND WILL IT MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Stephen Buranyi

Plastic is everywhere, and suddenly we have decided that it is a very bad thing. Until recently, plastic enjoyed a sort of anonymity in ubiquity: we were so thoroughly surrounded that we hardly noticed it. You might be surprised to learn, for instance, that today's cars and planes are, by volume, about 50% plastic. More clothing is made out of polyester and nylon, both plastics, than cotton or wool. Plastic is also used in minute quantities as an adhesive to seal the vast majority of the 60bn tea-bags used in Britain each year.

Add this to the more obvious expanse of toys, household bric-a-brac and consumer packaging, and the extent of plastic's empire becomes clear. It is the colourful yet banal background material of modern life. Each year, the world produces around 340m tonnes of the stuff, enough to fill every skyscraper in New York City. The result is a worldwide revolt against plastic, one that crosses both borders and traditional political divides. In 2016, a Greenpeace petition for a UK-wide plastic microbead ban hit 365,000 signatures in just four months, eventually becoming the largest environmental petition ever presented to government. Protest groups from the US to South Korea have dumped piles of what they say is unwanted and excessive plastic packaging at supermarkets. Earlier this year, angry customers in the UK posted so many crisp packets back to their manufacturers, in protest at the fact they weren't recyclable, that the postal service was overwhelmed. Prince Charles has given speeches about the dangers of plastic, while Kim Kardashian has posted on Instagram about the "plastic crisis", and claims to have given up straws.

At the highest levels of government, the plastic panic can resemble a scrambled response to a natural disaster, or a public health crisis. The United Nations has declared a "war" on single-use plastic. In Britain, Theresa May has called it a "scourge", and committed the government to a 25-year plan that would phase out disposable packaging by 2042. India claimed it would do the same, but by 2022.

And then there is Blue Planet II. Last December, the final episode of the series dedicated six minutes to the impact of plastic on sea life. There was a turtle, hopelessly tangled in plastic netting, and an albatross, dead, from shards of plastic lodged in her gut. "It was the biggest reaction to anything in the whole series," Tom McDonald, head of commissioning at the BBC, told me. "People didn't just want to talk about the episode – which is the usual – they were asking us how to fix things." Over the next few days, politicians fielded calls and received a flood of emails from their constituents who felt moved to action by the programme. People started referring to the "Blue Planet II effect" to explain why public opinion had shifted against plastic so decisively.

But getting rid of plastic would require more than a packaging-free aisle at the supermarket and soggy cardboard drinking straws at the pub. Plastic is everywhere not because it was always better than the natural materials it replaced, but because it was lighter and cheaper – so much cheaper, in fact, that it was easier to justify throwing away. Customers found this convenient, and businesses were happy to sell them a new plastic container for every soda or sandwich they bought. In the same way steel enabled new frontiers in building, plastic made possible the cheap and disposable consumer culture that we have come to take for granted. To take on plastic is in some way to take on consumerism itself. It requires us to recognise just how radically our way of life has reshaped the planet in the span of a single lifetime, and ask whether it is too much.

The most astounding thing about the anti-plastic movement is just how fast it has grown. To travel back even to 2015 is to enter to a world in which almost all of the things we currently know about plastic are already known, but people aren't very angry about it. As recently as three years ago, plastic was just one of those problems – like climate change, endangered species or antibiotic resistance – that everyone agreed was *bad*, but which few people considered doing much about.

This wasn't for lack of effort by scientists. The case against plastic had been building for almost three decades. In the early 1990s, researchers noticed that some 60-80% of the waste in the ocean was non-biodegradable plastic, and the amount of plastic washing up on beaches and in harbours was increasing. Then came the revelation that plastic was accumulating in the calm regions between ocean currents, forming what the oceanographer Curtis Ebbesmeyer called "great garbage patches". The largest garbage patch – Ebbesmeyer reckons there are eight in total – is three times the size of France, and contains some 79,000 tonnes of waste. [...]

Source:

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/nov/13/the-plastic-backlash-whats-behind-our-sudden-rage-and-will-it-make-a-difference>