

## ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN INGLÉS C1 CONVOCATORIA EXTRAORDINARIA 2022

## PRUEBA DE COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

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

#### **DURACIÓN TOTAL: 90 minutos**

#### **INDICACIONES:**

- TODAS las respuestas se escribirán en la hoja de respuestas.
- 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: 26 puntos. "Apto" ≥ 13

TASK 1 ► Read TEXT 1: "Start an online book club: How to pick the right read and host a virtual discussion on Zoom". Decide which NINE of the statements below (A to S) are TRUE according to the text. The first statement is an example. Write the corresponding letters (A to S) on the answer sheet, in spaces 1 to 9.

9 points

EXAMPLE. People from different areas can come together at an online book club. ✓

- A. The more members engage in the discussion, the better.
- B. Where club members live is important when setting up the meetings.
- C. Being acquainted with video conferencing software programs is advisable.
- D. Using some of the virtual meeting tools will trigger discussion.
- E. It's OK not to control who talks in each meeting.
- F. Being imaginative is good when deciding what to eat.
- G. Drinks are a nice way to attract people to join the club.
- H. Online meetings relieve stress regarding meals.
- I. Club members will be more relaxed when they feel they are not being judged by non-members.
- J. Members' partners can join the meeting if they remain silent.
- K. Talking about your personal life is not allowed.
- L. It's OK if the conversation deviates from the main topic.
- M. Setting time limits is not always recommended.
- N. Whether you get to read the book or not shouldn't prevent people from joining.
- O. It's advised to have some previous knowledge of the book chosen.
- P. Traditional books are preferred over electronic books.
- Q. Avoid books with complicated plots.
- R. Choose a book that is most likely to be loved by the majority.
- S. Choosing unordinary reads is a good idea.

TASK 2  $\triangleright$  Read TEXT 2: "Eat the rich!". For each gap, choose the best item from the box below. There are 12 items that you DO NOT need. The first item is an example. Write your final answers on the answer sheet, in spaces 10 to 17.

8 points

EXAMPLE: APPEARED 🗸

ANY	ABSOLUTELY NO	APPROACHED	CAMPAIGN	CAREFULLY
COUPLED WITH	DID	FED	GIVEN	HARDLY
LEAVING	OFTEN	PERFORMED	SEEMS TO BE	THINKTANK
TURNS OUT	UNLESS	WAS	WHETHER	YOU BET

TASK 3  $\blacktriangleright$  Read TEXT 3: "Planned obsolescence: the outrage or our electronic waste mountain". Choose the line (A-K) from the table below that best completes each gap. There are TWO extra LINES that you DO NOT need. The first one is an example. Write the corresponding letters (A-K) on the answer sheet, in spaces 18 to 26.

9 points

EXAMPLE: and you're supposed to get rid of it  $\checkmark$ 

- A. are being made to end this culture of obsolescence
- B. dismiss the phenomenon as an irritating but unavoidable feature
- C. EU's plans for digital devices promise to extend the rules
- D. found much of the equipment was locked against reuse
- E. have built a refurbishment and trade-in programme
- F. it was necessary to induce people to buy an ever-increasing variety of things
- G. represented large household appliances
- H. the company's pursuit of claims about "counterfeit" replacement screens
- I. the demise of fully functioning devices
- J. their actions heighten his exasperation that many tech corporations
- K. what we choose to buy is much less important than the actions

## TEXT 1:

## Start an online book club: How to pick the right read and host a virtual discussion on Zoom

tips by CARLY MALLENBAUM, MARY CADDEN AND BARBARA VANDENBURGH

Here's something you can still do very well while staying at home to avoid coronavirus exposure: Read a book. Another thing you can do effectively while quarantined? Participate in a book club. Plus, you can invite people who don't live in your city, or even your time zone! So how do you put together a successful book club while in lockdown? We have some tips:

#### Start with a small guest list

If you're a book club newbie, 10 invitees is a great place to start. Chances are, only half of those people will show up, and then only half of those people will have read the book in time (more on that later); two or three actively engaged discussion participants is plenty! When deciding on book discussion times, be cognizant of time zones to make for a gathering time that works well for everyone, and it's not a bad idea to make calendar invites for that time.

#### Get set up for a video chat on Zoom

At this point, there's a good chance you've employed the video conference app Zoom for either work meetings, happy hours, or even Passover seders. We recommend Zoom for book clubs, too! If you're new to Zoom: You need a computer, smartphone, or tablet with a camera. Begin by going to the Zoom website or downloading the app and registering your account. From there, once registered, click "Host a Meeting" and send out the invite URL to others to join.

#### Consider employing virtual meeting features

You can't meet in person, so why not work a little whimsy into the meeting and ask members to put up a virtual background based on the book? Upload an image of where the book is set geographically or historically, or find a virtual background that represents how you felt about the book. That is sure to get a discussion going. If you are worried everyone will talk over each other, choose a moderator and have people give their input using the raising hand feature, with the moderator calling on each individual. However, Barbara has hosted virtual book clubs with over 40 attendees without employing this feature and instead let the conversation flow organically. So winging it, even with a bigger group, is perfectly fine.

#### What to eat? It's BYOB, of course

Some books naturally lend themselves to specific menus –scones and tea for anything Agatha Christie, homemade butterbeer (it's a thing) for "Harry Potter"– but even if the pairing isn't obvious, it's nice to get creative with cultural drinks and dishes to go with a transporting read. Mary's favorite pairing was when her club enjoyed a Cuban meal and drank mojitos while discussing "The Mambo Kings Sing Songs of Love" by Oscar Hijuelos. But not being able to meet up in person is somewhat good news right now: You don't have to serve everyone else, so there's less pressure on the meal. And, really, cooking in quarantine is getting tiresome, so water instead of a mojito is totally sufficient. But coffee and wine are natural discussion lubricants.

#### Limit background noise

Book club is a time to talk about the book, not to overhear a friend's spouse's work call. Be mindful of the noise in your home when you join a book club and try to call from a private room and wear headphones so fellow readers feel they can openly discuss the book, or even their personal life, without worrying about the judgment of people who aren't in the club (and keep your microphone muted when you're not talking). Carly does make one exception for her partner, though: He can come into the office during book club to silently pour her more wine.

#### Don't stress over the 'book' in book club

The main goal of a book group is to have a meaningful discussion. Oftentimes, conversation veers away from the actual book read (or not read) before the meeting. That is more than OK. Really, a book club is a ruse for getting people to connect and for you to have a deadline for finishing a book you otherwise might never have gotten around to reading. But if you don't meet that deadline, it's perfectly OK.

#### Pick a book that is accessible, literally and figuratively

With many retail stores still closed and people choosing to stay at home, it's a good idea to pick a title that club members can download on e-readers, in case the book isn't available for curbside pickup nearby. But the inability to obtain and finish a book shouldn't prohibit people from joining your club! A rule for Mary's group: You don't need to read the book; you just need to be eager to talk.

#### Consider how discussable the book is when selecting

Some books naturally lend themselves to more meaningful discussions. Barbara has found that books that deal with social issues (racism, inequality, class, etc.) make for more impassioned conversations, and juicy stories with plot-based twists and turns that have some of that aforementioned depth ("Little Fires Everywhere," for example) practically discuss themselves. Don't shy away from unconventional or challenging selections, either. Disagreement is a key ingredient to interesting book club conversations, so don't be afraid to pick something that isn't a guaranteed crowd favorite.

Adapted from USA Today https://cutt.ly/bRtATAQ

# TEXT 2: Eat the rich!

The young are hungry and the rich are on the menu. This delicacy first **(EXAMPLE)** in the 18th century, when the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau supposedly declared: "When the people shall have no more to eat, they will eat the rich!" But today this phrase is all over Twitter and other social media. On TikTok, viral videos feature fresh-faced youngsters menacingly raising their forks at anyone with cars that have start buttons or fridges that have water and ice dispensers.

So should the world's billionaires – and fridge-owners – start sleeping with one eye open? (10). It's clear that millennials (those born between the early 80s and the mid-90s) and zoomers (the following generation) are not really advocating violence.

The world's most famous leftwing millennial, New York's rebellious Democrat Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, neatly sums up the generation's zeitgeist. If leftism often (11) the preserve of socially awkward nerds – hi! – and shouty older white men, she is the totem of the cool kids who like their redistribution of wealth and power with a hefty side order of mainstream popular culture.

It doesn't sit easily with some: when the congresswoman accepted a free invitation to the uber-exclusive Met Ball in a dress emblazoned with "Tax the rich", even some leftists joined the right in puffed-up outrage. (12) you thought it was an audacious demand for the sickeningly rich to cough up at their own exclusive party – or a stunt compromised by taking place in a real-life version of The Hunger Games's Capitol – it showed that elites can't escape the young flexing their political muscles. According to a report published in July by the right wing \_\_\_\_(13)\_\_\_ the Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA), younger Britons have taken a decidedly leftwing turn. Nearly 80% blame capitalism for the housing crisis, while 75% believe the climate emergency is "specifically a capitalist problem" and 72% back sweeping nationalisation. All in all, 67% want to live under a socialist economic system.

With a seemingly hegemonic Tory party on a high after routing Corbynism, the IEA warned that the polling is a "wake-up call" for supporters of market capitalism. "The rejection of capitalism may be an abstract aspiration," it says. "But so too \_\_\_\_(14)\_\_\_ Brexit." It's a striking phenomenon on the other side of the Atlantic, too: a

Harvard University study in 2016 found that more than 50% of young people in the heartland of laissez-faire economics reject capitalism, while a 2018 Gallup poll found that 45% of young Americans saw capitalism favourably, down from 68% in 2010.

Jack Foster, a 33-year-old bank worker from Salford, shows how lived experience has (15) this disillusionment with capitalism. After he dropped out of university and worked in a call centre – a "horrible job" – the financial crash shaped his political attitudes, as they did for much of his generation. But housing loomed particularly large. "I was renting, thinking: 'How will I ever be able to afford a house?'" he says. "My mum was a cleaner, my dad was disabled, and the people I knew who could afford a house got help off their parents. It wasn't a case of having a job and saving up; you had to inherit money."

Dating apps are another, less formal way of seeing where the wind blows. The apps have increasingly become no-go zones for Tory supporters. Given Labour had a 43-point lead among the under-25s in the last election – unlike in 1983, when the Tories had a nine-point lead among our youngest voters – the dating pools of the youthful true blue have shrunk. "No Tories – it's a deal breaker", "\_\_\_\_(16)\_\_\_ Tories (the left are sexier anyway, facts)", "Swipe right if you vote left" and "Just looking for someone to hold hands with at the revolution" adom profiles on Tinder, Hinge and Bumble.

Many of the young have concluded that an economic strategy that penalises them, \_\_\_\_(17)\_\_\_\_ a "culture war" that denigrates many of their deeply held values, amounts to Tory declaration of war on their generation. Anyone who buys into that is, therefore, deemed profoundly unsexy.

Adapted from The Guardian <u>https://cutt.ly/zRtS2Wd</u>

# TEXT 3: Planned obsolescence: the outrage of our electronic waste mountain

Imagine you showed someone a smartphone 20 years ago. You said: 'Here's this thing, it's going to be awesome, and it'll cost \$1,000. But the manufacturers are going to glue the battery in, **(EXAMPLE)** when the battery wears out.' You would have thought that notion was completely bananas."

Nathan Proctor is talking via Google Hangouts from Boston, Massachusetts, about an allegedly central feature of modern manufacturing known as planned obsolescence. This is the idea that some of the world's biggest companies have been selling us products either knowing full well that they will only last a couple of years, or having deliberately built a short lifespan into the item or its software. It is a charge the companies would reject, but we all have everyday knowledge of what he is talking about – the suddenly dead or "bricked" – made as useless as a brick – phone, discarded printer or broken laptop. Most of us **(18)** of modern life. But Proctor is the director of the Right to Repair campaign spawned by the US's Public Interest Research Group (founded in 1971 by the celebrated activist Ralph Nader), and he wants us to see things very differently.

As we throw away machines and devices damned as out of date, the result is a growing mountain of e-waste. Last year alone, it was reckoned that more than 50m tonnes of it were generated globally, with only around 20% of it officially recycled. Half of the 50m tonnes \_\_\_\_\_\_, and heating and cooling equipment. The remainder was TVs, computers, smartphones and tablets.

Now, finally, across the world, tentative moves \_\_\_\_(20)\_\_\_. In the US, Apple has recently agreed to pay up to \$500m in settlements related to allegations that software updates caused older iPhones – such as the iPhone 6, 6s Plus, 7 and 7 Plus – to slow down (the company denied any wrongdoing, and insisted the technique prevented older devices from shutting down altogether). In France, the same issue resulted in a fine of €25m (£21m).

In Norway, the supreme court is deciding on the battle between Apple and Henrik Huseby, the owner of a small phone-repair shop, and \_\_\_\_(21)\_\_\_\_ that he insists were taken from old Apple devices. Meanwhile, the European commission has recently announced plans aimed at ensuring that a range of products will be "recyclable, repairable and designed to last longer" as part of a plan to halve waste across the EU by 2030.

Different consumer choices might also be part of the answer, and Proctor's life as a tech consumer offers examples. The computer he is using to talk to me, he explains, is a Frankenstein PC – custom-built from parts of different computers, some of which were bought in the early 1990s. His iPhone dates from 2013. But he emphasises that \_\_\_\_(22)\_\_\_ of governments and companies.

"We're not going to fix this problem person by person, changing how we treat smartphones. The companies that make millions of smartphones should just not make them to break." A few computer companies do better ("HP and Dell provide access to firmware, spare parts and tutorials – they're really good, as far as we can tell"), but **(23)** are reluctant to follow suit.

Meanwhile, the coronavirus crisis has brought our need for greater resilience and sustainability into sharp focus. Proctor noticed this from the start. "A lot of new equipment – whether it's your electric fan or iPhone or networking equipment for your school or office – comes from China," he says. "And because Chinese manufacturing was affected first, a lot of wholesalers saw a pretty significant increase in the demand for used equipment – whether that was laptops that schools were trying to redistribute so that kids could do homework, or hardware so that people could handle more remote operations. "But wholesalers and refurbishes **\_\_\_(24)\_\_\_** because of manufacturers' systems. "You can buy the hardware, but you don't have the permissions to use it without getting some kind of new service agreement. So that's another problem."

The idea of planned or built-in obsolescence is certainly not new – it was first written about in 1928 by the American marketing pioneer Justus George Frederick. In the words of one subsequent account: "He stated that **(25)**, not in order to use them but to activate commerce and discard them after a short period of time." The concept even has its own film – in The Man in the White Suit (made in 1951, and recently screened as part of a BBC Two Ealing comedies series sparked by the lockdown), a chemist falls foul of textile producers and trade unions for creating a material that never needs replacing.

Nearly a century on from Frederick's description, it seems his idea is everywhere, and it sometimes feels as if we are drowning in the detritus of planned obsolescence. The average time an individual keeps a smartphone is reckoned to be between two and three years. Astonishingly, according to EU research, the average lifetime of desktop printers is a mere five hours and four minutes of actual printing time. Ever-changing software spells **(26)** – which is why so many of us have household drawers filled with old ones, left behind – and often bricked – by the same companies that made them.

Adapted from The Guardian https://bit.ly/2ZfVW7B