



Región de Murcia

Consejería de Educación, Juventud y Deportes

Dirección General de Formación Profesional y Enseñanzas de Régimen Especial

COMPRESION DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN

NIVEL C1 CONVOCATORIA SEPTIEMBRE 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

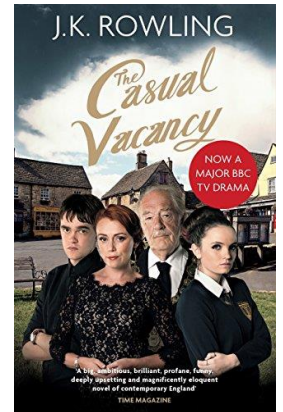
C O R R E C T O R

C1
INGLÉS



TASK A ▶ Read TEXT 1 “*Adapting JK Rowling’s ‘The Casual Vacancy’ for BBC One*”. 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. insight	b. view	c. purpose	d. ending
----	------------	---------	------------	-----------

1.	a. may be	b. 'd be	c. 'd been	d. 've been
2.	a. though as	b. not as	c. how as	d. about as
3.	a. saying on	b. going on	c. keeping at	d. talking at
4.	a. shy	b. slip	c. treat	d. show
5.	a. softly	b. volubly	c. highly	d. loyally
6.	a. remember writing	b. remind to write	c. remember to write	d. remind of me writing
7.	a. done	b. made	c. come up	d. faked
8.	a. fan	b. keen	c. turned	d. spot
9.	a. get on with	b. get through to	c. get around	d. get over
10.	a. take away	b. leave out	c. wipe out	d. scratch off

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

TASK B ▷ Read TEXT 2 “*Why 536 was the worst year to be alive.*”. 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. (EXAMPLE) Not 1349, when the Black Death wiped out half of Europe. Not 1918, when the flu killed 50 million to 100 million people, mostly young adults.

B. There are a few historic examples of simultaneous eruptions from volcanoes or vents located within about 10 km of each other, but it's very difficult to determine whether one eruption caused the other.

C. Those particles in turn resembled volcanic rocks from Iceland. The chemical similarities convince geoscientist David Lowe of The University of Waikato in Hamilton, New Zealand, who says the particles in the Swiss ice core likely came from the same Icelandic volcano.

D. Now, an ultraprecise analysis of ice from a Swiss glacier by a team led by McCormick and glaciologist Paul Mayewski at the Climate Change Institute of The University of Maine (UM) in Orono has fingered a culprit.

E. Each of the samples—some 50,000 from each meter of the core—is analyzed for about a dozen elements.

F. Three years ago, polar ice cores from Greenland and Antarctica yielded a clue. When a volcano erupts, it spews sulfur, bismuth, and other substances high into the atmosphere, where they form an aerosol veil that reflects the sun's light back into space, cooling the planet.

G. Snow fell that summer in China; crops failed; people starved.

0	1	2	3	4	5	SCORE: ____ / 5
A						
✓						

TASK C ▷ Read TEXT 3 “*Why are so many people sleeping rough on Britain’s streets?*”. 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.	(EXAMPLE) A retail centre brings about the creation of a new community.	F	✓
----	---	----------	---

1.	Designer outlets, restaurants and tech companies have attracted homeless people to the London’s King Cross area.		
2.	The soaring prices of new flats in the area echo the current state of the housing market.		
3.	Ojang lives in an ordinary dwelling.		
4.	As a teenager he used messengers to buy drugs.		
5.	When Ojang got arrested he thought he was being framed.		
6.	Ojang was sentenced and went to prison for a second time.		
7.	Kevin Merry says he finds many tasks to be carried out in the hostel where he works.		
8.	If we are to believe the protagonists, there are more and more homeless people nowadays.		
9.	The text suggests that scores of shelters across England are void of tenants.		
10.	When Lisa talks about mayor Burnham, she sees a silver lining for the homeless.		

SCORE : _____ / 10

TEXT 1: ADAPTING JK ROWLING'S 'THE CASUAL VACANCY' FOR BBC ONE

An interview with screenwriter Sarah Phelps

How did you get involved with The Casual Vacancy?

I was asked to read The Casual Vacancy with a - 0 - to meeting JK Rowling to discuss an adaptation. It turned out that the meeting was in the next few days so I raced through the book over a weekend. I don't know why the meeting was so soon after - 1 - contacted, maybe someone else had dropped out. I went up to Edinburgh with one of the execs Paul Trijbits, a very early plane meaning I had the most sideways bed-head I think I'd ever had ... always a good start, having sideways hair.

How aware of the book were you before?

I'll be really honest, I didn't know much about the book until I was asked to read it. I live in such a cave most of the time, head down, writing, researching, drinking tea and lying on the carpet, that the outside world is a bit of a blur. I was aware that JK Rowling had published her first post-Potter novel for grown-ups, Jo being who she is and Potter being the global juggernaut phenomenon it is, you can't help but be aware, but that's - 2 - much as I knew when it was published. I liked the title though. Intriguing.

Had you read the Harry Potter books?

No, I've not read the Harry Potter books. Is that bad? There was a time when you'd be on the Tube and you'd be surrounded by men and women in suits going to work, absorbed in a Harry Potter novel. I've got friends who are obsessed and once had a stand-up row with a bloke at a party who wouldn't stop - 3 - about who was a Muggle and who should be in Gryffindor or whatever. One of my nieces was crazy about them though and, like so many other kids, always had her head buried in this huge thick book, just completely mesmerised. Gripped. I like that, children gripped by books. What am I saying, 'like' I LOVE that.

Will the audience be surprised by the change of tone and subject matter?

The tone and subject matter of The Casual Vacancy is adult; families, death, grief, poverty, addiction, village politics, allegiances and enmities. They're universal stories, I suppose. But I don't think the audience will be that surprised, it's post-watershed for a start and also, I believe the Potter stories didn't - 4 - away from dark theme.

Did you have a favourite character or characters that it was easiest to write – whose voice you found quickest?

I don't really know how to answer that one. I loved writing all of them. It's very much an ensemble piece and once I'd decided on how I wanted to adapt the story and how it should work, which characters were going to be included and which left out, their voices came through. They were just there, talking, telling their stories, sometimes - 5 - and sometimes, as in one of the teenage characters, with almost no words at all.

Voice isn't just what characters say, it's what they leave out. But for example, the first time you see Krystal properly, her first line... well, I can't even - 6 - that, it just fell out of my fingers but it came from me thinking about her and the other characters for ages beforehand.

Which of your previous projects did it feel closest to – if any?

It hasn't felt close to any of them if I'm honest. Every project is new, is different, is terrifying. The Casual Vacancy has a feel of one of the big 19th Century novels, Eliot or Hardy more than Dickens even though lots have - 7 - the comparison.

How much involvement did JK Rowling have with the adaptation?

She was really classy and generous in that she backed off and let me get on with it. We'd talked a lot when we met and I'd made my pitch about what I believed the story was about and who I felt was the beating heart of the narrative. She read each draft as it came in and gave notes along with everyone else giving notes. There was one, admittedly pretty crap idea I'd had that she commented wasn't right and she was - 8 - on, it was rubbish and by the time the note came back I'd already thought 'God, that's sh*t'. I made some pretty big decisions about adapting the book too, I changed quite a lot and, of course, she was consulted. But she was very straight that she knew adapting was my job and she really did let me - 9 - it.

What were the challenges of adapting the book – how do you decide what to keep in and what to leave out?

With any novel the challenges are always: how do you adapt? (These are the same questions you ask yourself when writing original stories!) What do you keep in, what do you - 10 - ... what do you expand, where do you change emphasis, where do you (sometimes) change character... and sometimes change story... How do the relationships work, how do they best serve the story? You're not going to take verbatim dialogue and events out of the novel, or I'm not anyway. [...]

Source: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/writersroom/entries/10318daf-a1bc-4516-88cb-76908f4081ae>

TEXT 2: WHY 536 WAS THE WORST YEAR TO BE ALIVE

ANN GIBBONS

Ask medieval historian Michael McCormick what year was the worst to be alive, and he's got an answer: "536." **- 0 -**. But 536. In Europe, "It was the beginning of one of the worst periods to be alive, if not the worst year," says McCormick, a historian and archaeologist who chairs the Harvard University Initiative for the Science of the Human Past.

A mysterious fog plunged Europe, the Middle East, and parts of Asia into darkness, day and night—for 18 months. "For the sun gave forth its light without brightness, like the moon, during the whole year," wrote Byzantine historian Procopius. Temperatures in the summer of 536 fell 1.5°C to 2.5°C, initiating the coldest decade in the past 2300 years. **- 1 -**. The Irish chronicles record "a failure of bread from the years 536–539." Then, in 541, bubonic plague struck the Roman port of Pelusium, in Egypt. What came to be called the Plague of Justinian spread rapidly, wiping out one-third to one-half of the population of the eastern Roman Empire and hastening its collapse, McCormick says.

Historians have long known that the middle of the sixth century was a dark hour in what used to be called the Dark Ages, but the source of the mysterious clouds has long been a puzzle. **- 2 -**. At a workshop at Harvard this week, the team reported that a cataclysmic volcanic eruption in Iceland spewed ash across the Northern Hemisphere early in 536. Two other massive eruptions followed, in 540 and 547. The repeated blows, followed by plague, plunged Europe into economic stagnation that lasted until 640, when another signal in the ice—a spike in airborne lead—marks a resurgence of silver mining, as the team reports in *Antiquity* this week.

To Kyle Harper, provost and a medieval and Roman historian at The University of Oklahoma in Norman, the detailed log of natural disasters and human pollution frozen into the ice "give us a new kind of record for understanding the concatenation of human and natural causes that led to the fall of the Roman Empire—and the earliest stirrings of this new medieval economy."

Ever since tree ring studies in the 1990s suggested the summers around the year 540 were unusually cold, researchers have hunted for the cause. **- 3 -**. By matching the ice record of these chemical traces with tree ring records of climate, a team led by Michael Sigl, now of the University of Bern, found that nearly every unusually cold summer over the past 2500 years was preceded by a volcanic eruption. A massive eruption—perhaps in North America, the team suggested—stood out in late 535 or early 536; another followed in 540. Sigl's team concluded that the double blow explained the prolonged dark and cold.

Mayewski and his interdisciplinary team decided to look for the same eruptions in an ice core drilled in 2013 in the Colle Gnifetti Glacier in the Swiss Alps. The 72-meter-long core entombs more than 2000 years of fallout from volcanoes, Saharan dust storms, and human activities smack in the center of Europe. The team deciphered this record using a new ultra-high-resolution method, in which a laser carves 120-micron slivers of ice, representing just a few days or weeks of snowfall, along the length of the core. **- 4 -**. The approach enabled the team to pinpoint storms, volcanic eruptions, and lead pollution down to the month or even less, going back 2000 years, says UM volcanologist Andrei Kurbatov.

In ice from the spring of 536, UM graduate student Laura Hartman found two microscopic particles of volcanic glass. By bombarding the shards with x-rays to determine their chemical fingerprint, she and Kurbatov found that they closely matched glass particles found earlier in lakes and peat bogs in Europe and in a Greenland ice core. **- 5 -**. But Sigl says more evidence is needed to convince him that the eruption was in Iceland rather than North America.

Either way, the winds and weather systems in 536 must have been just right to guide the eruption plume southeast across Europe and, later, into Asia, casting a chilly pall as the volcanic fog "rolled through," Kurbatov says. The next step is to try to find more particles from this volcano in lakes in Europe and Iceland, in order to confirm its location in Iceland and tease out why it was so devastating.

Source: <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2018/11/why-536-was-worst-year-be-alive>

TEXT 3. WHY ARE SO MANY PEOPLE SLEEPING ROUGH ON BRITAIN'S STREETS?

JAIMIE DOWARD & AMY WALKER

Beside a glamorous retail centre, a new community is forming. The growing homelessness crisis is the legacy of austerity. They share the same postcode but are very different developments. Coal Drops Yard, a new retail district boasting some 50 designer outlets and restaurants, opened last week in the gentrified area spreading from London's King's Cross station, a landscaped urban redoubt of Victorian warehouses and glass apartments bisected by the Regent's Canal.

Home to corporate tech titans such as Google, the area, which only a couple of decades ago was synonymous with drugs, prostitution and warehouse raves, has become one of capital's most desirable places to live. Flats in the new blocks mushrooming along the canal sell for millions, reflecting a housing market out of control, one that is stretching the term "affordability" to breaking point, with devastating consequences for those right at the bottom of the ladder – people such as Obi Ojang.

A resident of the second new development to open along the canal this month – a makeshift camp visible from the Observer's offices – Ojang, 47, has been homeless since January, when he came out of prison having served a sentence for drug dealing. Ojang lived on the streets in King's Cross before the turn of the century, when it was a much rougher area: "King's Cross was the place back in the day. It's where a lot of homeless people grew up very quickly. Many then moved on to the West End."

Ojang is typical of many who have been street homeless for a long time. By 14 he was in care, having been used as a courier by drugs gangs. His teenage cannabis use switched to cocaine and then to crack. He was diagnosed with acute personality disorder and paranoia in 1999.

"The year before last I got nicked for attempted murder. I believed I was being set upon, people were planning to set upon me. I took a chopstick and it ended up in someone's neck. Ended up in Thameside prison on remand." The police dropped the case.

"There's a huge number of [homeless] people with real significant mental health issues like schizophrenia, bipolar," said Kevin Porter, chief executive officer at Signposts, an organisation that provides supported accommodation in Luton. "There just isn't the sort of support for those people like there used to be. You could give them additional support about 10 years ago – the money just isn't available for it now".

"We're finding that people are a lot more challenging in terms of their mental health," said Kevin Merry, concierge officer at St Anne's hostel in Birmingham. "I can only presume that there's no specialist places for them so, unfortunately, instead they're put into just everyday hostels now." These are the luckier ones.

Ojang is supposedly in a diminishing group. Official estimates suggest that there was a 169% national increase in street homelessness between 2010 and 2017, a period when the number of people sleeping rough in London for at least one night of the year rose from 3,673 to 8,108. But for the year up to April 2018, the number in the capital had dropped to 7,484, the first decline for 10 years.

Ojang, though, doesn't believe the figures. "I'm seeing more and more people on the streets who are homeless. They're getting younger and younger. They're getting older and older." Rough sleepers in other cities also believe their numbers are growing.

On Friday at Cornerstone in Manchester, a day centre which also provides some emergency accommodation, David Alder explained that he had been homeless for eight years, since he was evicted from his flat: "I just sleep wherever I can. Rough sleeping in Manchester has doubled in the past year, there's no support for anyone. The council can't help".

"I've been on the housing waiting list for seven months now and I'm a priority because of my background."

Another visitor to the centre, Ash Hussain, 45, was sleeping in his sister's car outside her house. "The house is really crowded and I can sense they don't want me there if I stay inside, so I sleep in the car. I can't get social housing through the council because I'm not considered a priority. I've not been institutionalised."

Lisa, who is sleeping in a hostel, but slept rough two weeks ago, questions how Manchester's mayor, Andy Burnham, will meet his pledge to give everyone a bed this winter: "What's he going to do – chuck them all in Strangeways*? If he can do it for winter, why can't he do it for good?". [...]

* *Strangeways* is the name of a high security prison in Manchester.

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2018/oct/27/sleeping-rough-britain-streets-homelessness>