



**Región de Murcia**

Consejería de Educación y Cultura  
Dirección General de Innovación Educativa  
y Atención a la Diversidad

# ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA

**PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA  
DE CERTIFICACIÓN**

**NIVEL C1  
CONVOCATORIA  
SEPTIEMBRE 2020**

**COMPRENSIÓN DE  
TEXTOS ESCRITOS**

**APELLIDOS:** \_\_\_\_\_

**NOMBRE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DNI:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PUNTUACIÓN:** \_\_\_\_ / **26**

**APTO** ☐ **NO APTO** ☐

**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: **26 puntos**. "Apto"  $\geq 13$

C O R R E C T O R



**C1  
INGLÉS**

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

**TASK 1** ► Read TEXT 1 “*Weird Stories About Famous People*”. Choose the statement from the list below that best matches each profile. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

**NOTE:** There are **THREE** extra headings that you do not need to use.

**6 Points**

A. (EXAMPLE) One of them had some embarrassing secrets to hide. ✓

B. As a child, he had to carry out tasks that required physical effort.

C. He kept animal parts at home for scientific purposes.

D. He was forced to wear a special garment due to his condition.

E. He was obliged to give someone a large amount of money.

F. He went to extremes to avoid being identified.

G. His mother died shortly after giving him birth.

H. One of them could be considered the weirdest ruler of all.

I. One of them had a serious injury due to a work accident.

J. Something he was carrying with him saved his life.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	SCORE:  ____ / 6
A							
✓							

**TASK 2 ▷ Read TEXT 2 “Olga Tokarczuk’s Gripping Eco-Mystery”. For items 1-10, choose the best option (A, B or C). Write your answers in the grid provided, as shown in example 0.**

**10 points**

<b>0. (EXAMPLE) Murder mysteries have in common ...</b> A. that murders are always important. ✓ B. the fact that they have to be solved. C. the same elements and progression.	<b>A</b>	✓
<b>1. When the body is first found, the narrator ...</b> A. considers it could be a natural death. B. immediately starts looking for clues. C. takes the murder very seriously.		
<b>2. Oddball and Big Foot are ...</b> A. imaginary inhabitants of the forest. B. nicknames given by the narrator. C. their real names, same as Janina		
<b>3. In her spare time, Janina ...</b> A. gives forecasts based on the positions of the stars. B. loves entering other people’s homes. C. senses paranormal activity at home.		
<b>4. In the winter, Janina looks after ...</b> A. her demented neighbours. B. her neighbours’ children. C. other people’s houses.		
<b>5. When describing people, Janina ...</b> A. does it in a quick and rude manner. B. does not show any emotion or feeling. C. is very critical after careful thought.		
<b>6. When referring to the forest, Janina ...</b> A. can sense the growth of plants and vegetation. B. is able to understand animal behaviours. C. turns into a more energetic and loud person.		
<b>7. In front of her neighbour’s dead body, Janina ...</b> A. does not hide her opinions and speaks honestly. B. is sensitive and feels pity for him. C. pronounces some words of praise.		
<b>8. While at the dead man’s home, she ...</b> A. discovers another corpse probably devoured by an animal. B. reckons that a wild animal killed Big Foot during the night. C. warns the reader that Big Foot was actually a criminal.		
<b>9. When spring comes ...</b> A. Janina gets physically ill when she hears the local news. B. people are more worried about the gossip in town. C. she perceives a negative forecast coming from nature.		
<b>10. Janina feels there are going to be more deaths...</b> A. and everybody thinks it is a ridiculous idea. B. having a businessman as the prime suspect. C. of local people in return for their animal crimes.		
<b>TOTAL: ____ / 10</b>		

**TASK 3 ▷ Read TEXT 3 “Reassuring children on autism spectrum when hospital looms”. Choose the phrase 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 are THREE extra phrases that you do not need to use.**

**10 points**

A. (EXAMPLE) However, for those with heightened sensations – like those with autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) – ✓

- B. Although sedation can help minimize the children's fears and anxiety during a medical procedure
- C. And it was the clever application of this knowledge that provided the solution to the problem they had identified
- D. And once you remove yourself from the patient's story
- E. None of the core symptoms of ASD were different between children in the two groups
- F. So it's not applicable to all aspects of healthcare that a child with ASD will encounter
- G. They found that social stories could help children with ASD develop social understanding and feel safe
- H. The impetus for the Galway study arose when a parent approached Dr Connellan's team
- I. The social story the paediatricians used was a five-page picture document, explaining what would happen
- J. The social story was paired with a phlebotomy pack, minus needle
- K. There is a paucity of evidence behind their use
- L. These children can find phlebotomy distressing and often need repeated testing
- M. This approach causes a little sleepiness or drowsiness and relaxation
- N. We are looking at broadening our project to other community paediatricians and specialist registrars doing their training in community paediatrics

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

# **TEXT 1**

## **Weird Stories About Famous People**

History rocks, but your poor history teachers didn't have time to cover all the fun little bits. Whether these bits were sad, hilarious, or heart-warming, we think it's a shame you missed out. And we're righting that wrong.

### **0. Albert Einstein**

Albert Einstein is the archetypal kooky scientist who was clearly more than a little bit off and yet was brilliant as brilliant could be. Einstein, although a seemingly friendly, intelligent guy had quite a few skeletons in the closet. In 1901, Einstein and his first girlfriend, Mileva Maric, were on holiday in Italy. It ended when Mileva found herself with child and Einstein found himself with no money to support her and the new baby. The child, Lieserl, was born in 1902 and disappeared from Einstein's letters to Mileva around 1903. It's unknown what happened to the child, but she probably died of scarlet fever.

Later in life, Einstein left Mileva in 1912 (and divorced her in 1919) and married his cousin Elsa Lowenthal soon after. In the latter marriage, Einstein had numerous affairs during the marriage and well after Elsa's death in 1936. Genius? Yes. Playboy? Definitely.

### **1. Abraham Lincoln**

Famous for his mighty beard, Abraham Lincoln was a curious figure. Though he wasn't actually born in a log cabin, he did have a relatively hard childhood. Hard labor was part of the daily regime in the frontier where Lincoln grew up, and, at the age of nine, he lost his mother to milk sickness. As President, he would grow to be history's tallest President of the United States, standing proud at 6'4". Even after he died, his story didn't quite end. In 1876, a group of counterfeiters wanted to hold Lincoln's body for ransom, at the hefty fee of \$200,000 in gold and the release of one of their accomplices. They were caught and sentenced to a year in jail.

### **2. King George III**

He was the King of England during the War, right? So? So, he was nuttier than a squirrel. He is thought to have begun to lose his marbles due to arsenic poisoning, since arsenic was spread around like fairy dust in everything back in the early 19th century from medicine to cosmetics. Eventually confined to a straitjacket within his own palace, he died in 1820, blind and insane. He may have been a tyrant to the American colonists, but you can't help but feel a bit sorry for the guy.

### **3. Theodore Roosevelt**

Theodore Roosevelt's story is one of privilege, big personalities, and bigger sticks. Teddy Roosevelt was born to the wealthy Roosevelt family in New York City and was known to be sickly, asthmatic, and (very) hyper child. He also took up boxing at a young age to combat his weak constitution. Roosevelt had an injury to the left eye caused by boxing while in office. He took many trips to Africa and South America where he hunted and studied numerous exotic species.

His best story, perhaps, concerns a speech in Milwaukee in 1912. During the speech, an assassin tried to kill Roosevelt with a gun, but the bullet was slowed down by his folded speech and eyeglass case.

Roosevelt promptly told the crowd he'd just been shot, continued giving his speech, and then headed over to the hospital to get it removed. Well played, Mr. Roosevelt, well played.

#### **4. Peter the Great**

If this were a list about strange monarchs, Peter the Great would top the list. Peter the Great was the Czar of Russia in the 18th century. Seeing how backwards Russia was, he decided to tour Western Europe in order to find ways to modernize his country.

Peter took the guise of an average merchant to avoid being discovered and came back to Russia with many ways to improve the empire. He set up new schools, created the mighty port of St. Petersburg, and ordered all Russian men to shave their beards or pay a tax. Yes, you read that right. Russians grow such poor beards that they had to pay to keep them.

He also had a museum of oddities ranging from deformed animal fetuses to animal parts to dispel superstition in his country. Now that's scientific curiosity.

#### **5. Charlie Chaplin**

Sir Charles "Charlie" Chaplin is perhaps best known for his comedic films of the Roaring Twenties, and he certainly has tales to tell. Chaplin's parents weren't exactly role models—his mother had two illegitimate children from affairs and his father left the family when he was young. His mother eventually died of liver issues after becoming psychotic due to syphilis and malnutrition.

His adult life was no less fascinating—Chaplin was once forced to pay child support for a child that wasn't even his. When a young woman claimed that her child was Chaplin's, blood testing determined that the child was not Chaplin's, but the judge refused to have the test admitted into court, so he made Chaplin pay a substantial sum. Even after death, his story didn't quite end. In 1977, Chaplin's body was stolen for ransom, but it was recovered about two months later.

#### **6. Sir Richard Francis Burton**

Spy, explorer, soldier—so many words to describe Sir Richard Burton, but his stories were perhaps the most amazing. In 1853, Burton convinced the Royal Geographic Society to give him a leave of absence from the army to travel to Mecca and disguise himself as a Muslim—even getting circumcised to keep up the illusion—to make it there. While exploring in Africa, he was impaled by a javelin in a foray with a group of Somali warriors, yet escaped alive. He spoke over 30 different languages and dialects and was a diplomat later in life. It seems likely Sir Richard took plenty of tales to the grave.

Source: *Listverse.com*

<https://listverse.com/2013/06/23/10-historical-figures-with-strange-and-awesome-stories-to-tell/>

## TEXT 2

### Olga Tokarczuk's Gripping Eco – Mystery

Murder mysteries, however else they might differ, rely on one major, shared belief: that murder matters, and is worth looking into. Whoever did the killing, whoever was killed, the investigation moves forward because the people inside the story and those outside of it, following along as the clues unfold, agree that the murder has moral weight, and ought to be solved. The Polish novelist Olga Tokarczuk's *Drive Your Plow Over the Bones of the Dead* starts off with the discovery of a body, but before the body is cold, the narrator immediately begins to question its importance—was it a crime, a tragedy, a dishing out of just deserts, or maybe nothing as important as any of that, just another instance of the inevitable transformation that awaits all flesh? Which is to say the book doesn't progress like a classic murder mystery.

Our narrator lives in a remote forest in Poland, on a plateau in the mountains near the border with the Czech Republic. It's winter, and the little community, which during the summer is populated with families and professionals who come out from the city, has emptied. Only three people stay there through the hard winters: the narrator and her neighbors, Oddball and Big Foot. (She doesn't like to use the unimaginative names assigned at birth—though readers will eventually learn hers: Janina Duszejko.) She is sure the townspeople regard the three of them as “old eccentrics” and “pathetic hippies.” Oddball has found Big Foot dead, and the two remaining go up to dress him properly and await the police. Big Foot seems to have choked on a small bone.

Janina, we learn as she narrates, loves calculating horoscopes (the book's first of many references to a retrograde Mercury comes just a few paragraphs in), suffers from mysterious ailments, and often cries without seeming to understand why. She translates William Blake into Polish in the evenings, and leaves the weather channel on all day. She works as the off-season caretaker for her absent neighbors—the professor, the horror-story author, the grocery-store owners, and their “pampered children”—taking long walks through the town and forest and keeping watch over their empty houses. “Many people can afford to have one house in the city,” she explains, “and another—a sort of frivolous, childish one—in the country.”

She is matter-of-fact about things, and about people, whom she describes simply, brusquely, summing them up in a moment as one of those women with too fake a tan, one of those men who think they know everything. But when she describes the natural world, her voice goes tender. A couple of deer standing in the snow look as if “we had caught them in the middle of performing a ritual whose meaning we couldn't fathom”; catching sight of a patrolling fox is “like seeing an old friend”; in the spring, she is attuned to subtle, fresh energies that nobody else can hear, “the rustle of the grasses growing, the ivy climbing the walls, and the mushroom spores expanding underground.”

And so it makes sense that, in the dead man's home, she is straightforward enough about his body. “Just a piece of matter,” she notes, “reduced to a fragile object, separated from everything else. It made me feel sad, horrified.... The same fate awaits me too, and Oddball, and the Deer outside; one day we shall all be nothing more than corpses.” She doesn't bother to eulogize him. He was a poacher, a crime that's truly monstrous in her view. “The forest nurtured this little goblin,” she says, but he did not respect it. Instead, “he treated the forest like his own personal farm.” Only when she notices evidence of another death does she become truly upset. She spots the head of a deer in Big Foot's kitchen—severed, the rest of its body butchered and eaten. At Big Foot's house, the death that she registers as a crime isn't his but the animal's: “One creature had devoured another, in the silence and the stillness of the Night.”

A deadly spring comes to the plateau. Janina senses “a feverish vibration under the grass ... as if vast, underground nerves, swollen with effort, were just about to burst.” After the poacher's death, a local hunter is found dead, his body surrounded by hoofprints. Janina has a theory—that wild animals are taking their revenge on those who hunt them. A businessman goes missing from town, and some say he has just run off with his mistress, as he's done in the past. But with a cataloging of his business interests—a delicatessen, fox farm, slaughterhouse, and meat-processing plant—his fate seems all but sealed. The police laugh at Janina's theory, but her neighbors, returning with the warm weather, don't. It seems right enough to the dentist, who says, “There has to be some justice, doesn't there? Yes, yes. Animals.”

Source: *New Republic*

<https://newrepublic.com/article/155257/olga-tokarczuk-nobel-prize-novel-drive-plow-bones-dead>

## TEXT 3

### Reassuring children on autism spectrum when hospital looms

Today's data-saturated output of evidence-based medical science invites the inference that the "art of medicine" is in temporary abeyance. So, it is refreshing that central to a recent Irish ground-breaking medical innovation undertaken at Galway University Hospital's Department of Paediatrics is ...a story.

Few of us look forward to hospital visits, and the prospect of giving a blood sample (phlebotomy) can fuel one's apprehension. - 0 - the problem can be magnified. ASDs are a group of life-long neurodevelopmental disorders characterised by impaired social interaction and communication; a recent Department of Health report estimated the prevalence of ASDs in Ireland at 1-1.5 per cent.

Paediatric specialist registrars Drs Claire Connellan and Lisa Dann – along with consultant Dr Orla Flanagan – note in the journal *Archives of Disease in Childhood*: "Children can find hospitals and procedures stressful. This is particularly true for children with intellectual disabilities or ASD. - 1 - due to medications and screening tests for associated diseases." Dr Connellan explained to The Irish Times the background to their study: "We found that we were unsuccessful with drawing blood in a certain cohort of children who were becoming very distressed, so we began using medications such as midazolam for light sedation."

- 2 - , but Dr Connellan's team found that "the more we used it, the more it made us reflect on using other strategies. Anyone working with children with ASD will know that visual schedules and stories work well to lessen stress and we know that the unknown or unplanned is particularly distressing."

- 3 - . At its core is the concept of social stories, first developed in 1990 by a United States teacher Carol Gray, who describes social stories as social learning tools that support the safe and meaningful exchange of information between parents, professionals, and people of all ages with ASD.

- 4 - about using social stories to help address the challenge of phlebotomy. "The story," explains Connellan, "is in short, simple phrases that follow a logical sequence and is simple enough that those with mild learning difficulties can also understand it. It brings the child step by step through the process with visual aids."

Connellan's team selected 10 children with ASD who had previously been distressed or needed sedation prior to blood being taken. - 5 - . "For example," says Connellan, "showing the main entrance door, the waiting room, the consultation room and pictures of the nurse and doctor. This is accompanied with short explanations like: 'we will sit in the waiting room until it's time for our appointment' or 'when it's our turn we go to the exam room'."

- 6 - , – assembled by community nurse Phil Noone – and parents and children practiced with both before returning one or two weeks later. "We felt," Connellan points out, "this was important as it gives an element of control back to both parent and child".

The experiment was successful, with nine out of 10 patients providing a blood sample without needing sedation. Parental comments included "a fantastic improvement" and "without a doubt we would use it again". The study authors' report states in relation to social stories: "- 7 - , with no published reports on their use in phlebotomy. We have used it on a limited number of patients but with remarkable success."

Deputy executive director of the Irish Society for Autism Tara Matthews said: "The Irish Society for Autism have found that social stories can be an invaluable tool to some people with autism and familiarisation with situations can dramatically reduce levels of anxiety. It is very encouraging to hear that this work is taking place and hope that many other areas will adopt this approach for children and adults with autism who may benefit."

Is future research planned? "At the moment," replies Connellan, "- 8 - , but this is at an early stage."

She adds: "We realise that this approach is all about planning, practice and familiarising the child with what is going to happen and all of that takes time, both at home and in the clinic. - 9 - , such as visiting the emergency department. But although it was only a small number of patients, it made such a difference to those children and parents that it's worthwhile taking the time, if possible"

In Jerome Groopman's book *How Doctors Think* (2007) he cites Dr Myron Falchuk, who observed that specialised technology "...has taken us away from the patient's story... - 10 - , you no longer are truly a doctor."

Source: *The Irish Times*

<https://www.irishtimes.com/life-and-style/health-family/reassuring-children-on-autism-spectrum-when-hospital-looms-1.4023926>