



**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 2021

## COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

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

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

PUNTUACIÓN: \_\_\_\_ / 26

APTO  NO APTO

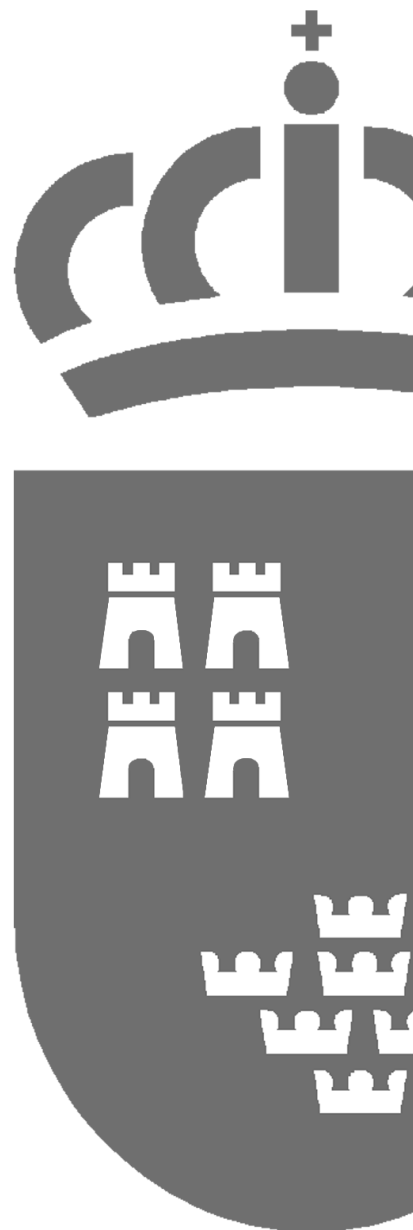
**TAREAS:** La prueba de Comprensión de Textos Escritos consta de TRES textos y TRES tareas.

**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** ▷ You are going to read **SIX** short texts from very different sources. For items 1 to 6, match each statement with one of the short texts. There are **TWO** extra statements that do **NOT** correspond to any of the short texts. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in the example.

**6 points**

**In this short text...**

A. something is becoming weaker and eventually disappearing. (EXAMPLE)

B. someone regrets having been locked up in a mental institution.

C. someone might be called upon to try to settle an argument.

D. the writer seems to be outraged by a relative's painful personal ordeal.

E. the exact age of someone or something is not totally clear.

F. someone deliberately caused harm to themselves.

G. certain mental processes are being mentioned.

H. someone intends to teach us a very valuable lesson.

I. someone is directing a scathing self-mockery at their own looks.

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

**TASK 2** ▷ Read TEXT 2 “*Weird rules the Queen’s Guard have to follow*”. 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) PEOPLE TRYING TO BREAK THEIR STERN DEMENOUR ✓

- B. SILLY ANTICS IT COULD COST THEM
- C. THE CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT SENTINELS
- D. WHEN THEIR PATIENCE WEARS THIN
- E. SHOVING A TOURIST OUT OF THE WAY
- F. A VERY PLEASANT EXPERIENCE
- G. “RELIEVE HIMSELF”
- H. PLAYING HIDE & SEEK WITH SOME TOURISTS
- I. YOU ONLY CARRY LIVE ROUNDS
- J. THE NOTORIOUSLY STERN-FACED GUARDS
- K. PASSED OUT GUARDS LYING FLAT
- L. THEIR CHINSTRAPS UNDER THEIR NOSES
- M. CUT CORNERS AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS
- N. A BIT LIGHT-HEADED WHILE ON DUTY

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

**TASK 3** ▷ You are going to read a text about the Salem Witch Trials. For items 1 to 10, choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best completes the gap. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

**10 points**

**EXAMPLE:**

0.	A. responsible	B. blameless	C. guilty ✓	D. doomed
----	----------------	--------------	-------------	-----------

1.	A. setback	B. fervor	C. heritage	D. wealth
2.	A. remissions	B. rage	C. starvation	D. shudders
3.	A. wreaked	B. staged	C. strived	D. produced
4.	A. on and off	B. back in the day	C. here and there	D. in some way
5.	A. gripping	B. bombarding	C. engaging	D. suing
6.	A. turned against	B. kept up with	C. butted into	D. drew upon
7.	A. testimony	B. confession	C. evidence	D. proof
8.	A. thoroughly	B. instead	C. recurrently	D. otherwise
9.	A. speak	B. speaking	C. to speak	D. having spoken
10.	A. ballooning	B. swelling	C. hitching	D. melting

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>SCORE:</b> ____ / 10
<b>C</b>											
✓											

# TEXT 1: Six short texts

## SHORT TEXT 0 (EXAMPLE)

Llanito, understood as the vocabulary that emerged as a result of the partial knowledge of the two main languages here, is dying out," says Francisco Oda, the former director of the Cervantes Institute, which promotes Spanish culture and language around the world, and recently closed its Gibraltar branch. "It is now only used by old people. The new generations do not know half of the vocabulary that we know as Llanito. That said, Llanito is much more than a vocabulary. Either way, as Gibraltar becomes more and more British, Llanito, like Spanish, is on the wane among local people. The way people speak on the Rock has traditionally been the result of people's ignorance of each other's language, forcing them to adapt the words they heard each other saying. But today education standards are much higher and English is increasingly the language in which young people are taught.

Source: [https://english.elpais.com/elpais/2015/08/13/inenglish/1439483786\\_343451.html](https://english.elpais.com/elpais/2015/08/13/inenglish/1439483786_343451.html)

## SHORT TEXT 1

"When people type their notes, they have this tendency to try to take verbatim notes and write down as much of the lecture as they can," Mueller tells NPR's Rachel Martin. "The students who were taking longhand notes in our studies were forced to be more selective — because you can't write as fast as you can type." Mueller and Oppenheimer cited that note-taking can be categorized two ways: generative and nongenerative. Generative note-taking pertains to "summarizing, paraphrasing, concept mapping," while nongenerative note-taking involves copying something verbatim. And there are two hypotheses to why note-taking is beneficial in the first place. The first idea is called the encoding hypothesis, which says that when a person is taking notes, "the action that occurs" will improve "learning and retention." The second, called the external-storage hypothesis, is that you learn by being able to look back at your notes, or even the notes of other people.

Source: <https://www.npr.org/2016/04/17/474525392/attention-students-put-your-laptops-away?t=1557756157233>

## SHORT TEXT 2

Alongside the world's tallest free-standing tower, one of the world's tiniest pop stars is crouched next to a garbage pail, collecting a pile of eyeliner pencils and mascara tubes between her hands. While she wanders the courtyard of Toronto's 1,815-foot CN Tower in search of a plastic bag to hold her cosmetics, the man who was her fiancé on that May but who would be her husband five days later smokes a cigarette from my pack and looks bored. "Baby," as she calls him, gestures toward the trash can. Her soda spilled inside her fake Louis, he says, pointing at the beaten-up mock Lois Vuitton purse atop the rubbish. "She had that bag for ages." In the universe of a 23-year-old, "ages" is as relative as age is. She might say she's been singing for ages, though it's been less than a decade. Or that she's been in love with her Baby for ages, though it's been only a couple of years, with a span of months off in between. Or that the scars that cover her left forearm come from wounds she self-inflicted ages ago, though they look considerably fresher than that. She might say any of those things, if she said much of anything at all.

Source: <https://www.rollingstone.com/music/music-news/amy-winehouse-the-diva-and-her-demons-189641/>

### SHORT TEXT 3

Hidden in the mountains of California, Nevada, and Utah, lurk some of the oldest known long-living species of the Great Basin bristlecone pine, or *Pinus longaeva*. One member of this species is considered the oldest known living organism on Earth. The ancient tree can be found in the White Mountains in California, but its exact location is kept secret. Research shows that the tree was already alive while Stonehenge was under construction and around the time when the first writing system was invented in Sumeria. Dating from the Bronze Age, the Great Basin bristlecone pine belongs to a species that does not grow taller than 15 meters, and its trunk does not extend in diameter more than 3.6 meters. These ancient trees have knotted and gnarled appearance, especially those growing at higher altitudes. They also have reddish-brown bark with deep fissures. The Great Basin bristlecone pine differentiates from the Rocky Mountain bristlecone pine in its needles.

Source: <https://www.thevintagenews.com/2017/12/10/oldest-tree-in-the-world/>

### SHORT TEXT 4

You might want to either rage or hide, but once you've quickly assessed how you might be reading things differently than the other person, the next step is to have a conversation with the person you feel betrayed you. If this is the n-th time this has happened, or it is so egregious you really feel you can't face them, then you can talk to your boss or Human Resources, or someone else who has the authority to do something about it. But you should almost always have a reasoned conversation with the other person first. One of the biggest things to avoid is having a conversation with someone else about the person and the situation, without seeking a solution. It's one thing to go to a trusted friend or colleague or mentor and say, "Here's what happened; how do I deal with it?" — which can be helpful, compared to, "Here's what happened; can you believe how awful they are?" — which may feel helpful but now you're gossiping. In our leadership workshops we call this "triangulation" and it's one of the worst malignancies found in organizations and relationships.

Source: <https://medium.com/@coachpadraig/what-to-do-when-faced-with-an-office-betrayal-b5b491f9215a>

### SHORT TEXT 5

The blunt phrase appears in an essay by the 16th century French philosopher, Michel de Montaigne. Montaigne wasn't being mean. His point was kindly: he wanted us to feel closer to (and less intimidated) by people whose overt mode of life might seem painfully impressive and very far from our own. And he could have added: in secret these people also feel inadequate, fear rejection and mess up their sex-lives. We could also update his examples to speak of CEOs, entrepreneurs, and the over-achieving person we went to college with. Montaigne was attempting to free us from underconfidence and shyness, born out of an exaggerated sense of the differences between ourselves and mighty others. At moments of panic, before an important speech or a much-anticipated date, we should run Montaigne's phrase through our febrile, underconfident minds and remind ourselves that no one, however outwardly poised, is more than a few hours away from a poignantly modest and vulnerable moment.

Source: <https://www.theschooloflife.com/thebookoflife/six-ideas-from-western-philosophy/>

### SHORT TEXT 6

Yes, I am balding, and I know that. I should say that I was the first person to know that. When drops of rain hit my head directly instead of shining on my hair, I knew that the family curse has started to act on me too. But you people keep on staring at me as if I am some kind of a retard who has murdered his entire extended family and is in a permanent state of denial and needs to be reminded of it. No, I am not, I am balding and it can mean anything but it does not that my wife is available. Since the day I started losing hair I see people become more and friendlier to my wife. She gets these amazing discounts when I go out with her for shopping and she attributes that to her intrinsic ability to get a good deal. No, it is my brain that gets the money that she spends and it is my now shining head that is helping her save. It's just me, me, ME, I am still important.

Source: <https://www.icomedytv.com/comedy-scripts/funny/humorous/comedy-monologues/i-am-balding>

## TEXT 2. Weird rules the Queen's Guard have to follow

PEOPLE flock from all over the world for a chance to see members of the Queen's Guard standing silently at their posts in their giant fluffy hats and red coats. But other than pictures of - 0 - or the occasional video of a guard putting a particularly annoying tourist in their place, we don't see much of them. However, there are very specific reasons behind their unsmiling faces and tall, "Bearskin" hats. Here is a list of some things you probably didn't know (or might have wrongly assumed) about the Queen's Guard.

### DON'T ASSUME THEY WON'T REACT IF YOU ANNOY THEM

While they might come across as unshakeable, they are humans and, just like anyone else, some of them have more patience than others. It is not unheard of for a guard to shout warnings at unrelenting tourists or push them aside if they are in their way. Short commands like "Make way for the Queen's Guard!" are permitted if the situation calls for it. Recent footage of a Queen's Guard - 1 - outside Windsor Castle shows that you really don't want to be in their line of sight - 2 -.

If someone is being particularly aggressive or they are perceived as a threat the guards will point their rifles at them as a warning.

### THOSE GUNS ARE PROBABLY NOT LOADED

During a Q&A on Reddit, a working guardsman, under the username "nibs123", revealed that most of the time the guns they carry aren't actually loaded. He said that the majority of the time police will take care of any tourists that might be taking things too far. However, this changes if there is a perceived threat in the area. "- 3 - if there is a high threat level that someone will attack," he said. "But I have never carried any."

But even if it isn't loaded, having a sharpened bayonet pointed at your face wouldn't be - 4 -.

### MONEY IS ON THE LINE IF THEY SMILE

People will do almost anything to get - 5 - to crack a smile, but what they don't realise is that doing so could cost them big time. If a Queen's Guard is caught by a superior smiling or laughing at a tourist's joke or - 6 -. The guardsman said they can be charged "a few days to a week's pay" if they are caught. According to the Reddit thread, it is usually around £200 if you are seen laughing or smiling.

### THEY HAVE TO FAINT A CERTAIN WAY

Standing outside in the sun for hours on end dressed in a fur hat and layers of thick clothing is not an easy task and even some of the most disciplined guards succumb to the heat.

But even when fainting, there is still protocol that has to be followed. If a guard starts to feel - 7 - they are trained to "faint to attention" meaning they have to keep their disciplined pose even when falling to the ground. This is why you often see pictures of - 8 - on their face.

### THE CREEPY REASON FOR THE HATS

Called Bearskin hats, they were originally designed to make the guards seem taller and more intimidating. In the case of an attack, soldiers would aim for their heads, so they would fasten - 9 - to avoid the hat "breaking our necks" when it got shot off, the guard said.

### THE EMBARRASSING REASON THEIR PANTS ARE BLACK

When a member of the Queen's Guard is on duty, there are very few circumstances under which he would be able to leave his post — and using the bathroom is not one of them. The Reddit user recalled one scenario when he was in a parade in front of a large crowd when one of these fellow guardsmen needed to - 10 -. "(He) couldn't hold it any longer. He was on the front row and left a huge obvious puddle where he was and some of the crowd noticed and started laughing."

The dark colour and thick woollen material of their pants are an attempt to make it less obvious if an accident should occur.

Source: <https://www.news.com.au/>

## TEXT 3. What really happened during the Salem Witch Trials

You've been accused of a crime you did not commit. It's impossible to prove your innocence. If you insist that you're innocent anyway, you'll likely be found **- 0 -** and executed. But if you confess, apologize, and implicate others for good measure, you'll go free. Do you give a false confession, or risk a public hanging?

This was the choice facing those accused of witchcraft in the village of Salem, Massachusetts, between February 1692 and May 1693. They were the victims of paranoia about the supernatural, misdirected religious **- 1 -** and a justice system that valued repentance over truth.

Salem was settled in 1626 by Puritans, a group of English protestants. Life was strict and isolated for the people of Salem. Battles with their Native American neighbors and groups of French settlers were commonplace. People feared **- 2 -** and disease, and relations between villagers were strained.

To make matters worse, 1692 brought one of the coldest winters on record. That winter, two cousins, 9-year-old Betty Parris and 11-year-old Abigail Williams started behaving very strangely. A physician found nothing physically wrong but diagnosed the girls as under "an evil hand." Puritans believed that the Devil **- 3 -** havoc in the world through human agents, or witches, who blighted nature, conjured fiendish apparitions, and tormented children.

As news swept through the village, the symptoms appeared to spread. Accounts describe 12 so-called "afflicted" girls contorting their bodies, having fits, and complaining of prickling skin. Four of the girls soon accused three local women of tormenting them. All three of the accused were considered outsiders **- 4 -**.

On February 29th, the authorities arrested Sarah Good, a poor pregnant mother of a young daughter, Sarah Osbourne, who had long been absent from church and was **- 5 -** the family of one of her accusers, and Tituba, an enslaved woman in Betty Parris's home known by her first name only. Tituba denied harming the girls at first. But then she confessed to practicing witchcraft on the Devil's orders, and charged Good and Osbourne with having forced her. Osbourne and Good both maintained their innocence. Osbourne died in prison, while Good's husband **- 6 -** her in court, testifying that she was a witch or would be one very quickly. Good's 4-year-old daughter was imprisoned and eventually gave testimony against her mother. Meanwhile, Good gave birth in jail. Her baby died, and she was convicted and hanged shortly thereafter. Tituba was held in custody until May, and then released.

These three victims were just the beginning. As accusations multiplied, others, like Tituba, made false **- 7 -** to save themselves. The authorities even reportedly told one accused witch that she would be hanged if she did not confess, and freed if she did. They were not particularly interested in **- 8 -** investigating the charges. In keeping with their Church's teachings, they preferred that the accused confessed, asked for forgiveness, and promised not to engage in more witchcraft. The court accepted all kinds of dubious evidence, including one in which the girls began raving when supposedly touched by invisible ghosts. Complicating matters further, many of the jurors in the trials were relatives of the accusers, compromising their objectivity.

Those who dared **- 9 -** out, such as Judge Nathaniel Saltonstall, came under suspicion. By the spring of 1693, over a hundred people had been imprisoned, and 14 women and 6 men had been executed. By this time, accusations were starting to spread beyond Salem to neighboring communities, and even the most powerful figures were targets. When his own wife was accused, the governor of Massachusetts colony suspended the trials.

Sentences were amended, prisoners released, and arrests stopped. Some have speculated that the girls were suffering from hallucinations caused by fungus or a condition that caused **- 10 -** of the brain. But ultimately, the reason for their behavior is unknown. What we do know is that adults accepted wild accusations by children as hard evidence.

Today, the Salem Witch Trials remain a cautionary tale of the dangers of groupthink and scapegoating, and the power of fear to manipulate human perception.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nvd8kuufBhM>