

DEPARTAMENTO DE
INGLÉS INGELESA
DEPARTAMENTUA

Nivel Avanzado C1

READING COMPREHENSION

Este es un modelo que informa sobre el nivel de la prueba. Consta de 15 items. El examen real consta de 25 items, tal como se indica la Guía de Examen publicada en esta misma página.

PART ONE (5 x 1 mark = 5 marks)

Read the following reviews 1 – 5 and for each one of them choose the sentence A – G that best matches the review. Then write the corresponding letter in the appropriate white box provided on the next page. Two of these sentences are not to be used.

BOOK REVIEWS

1.- INCENDIARY - Chris Cleave

A massive terrorist attack on Arsenal's new stadium – a woman grieving for her husband and son – a unique, twisted powerhouse of a novel. Angry, funny, heart-rending and subversive, few first novels are as compelling as this one. From the first sentence of her open letter to Osama Bin Laden, Incendiary's unforgettable narrator won't let you go, and her cry of raw outrage at the murder of her family rapidly develops into something very unexpected. Part thriller, part satire, part memorial to a dead child, it shows us an East End woman trying every way she can to climb out of despair, and a society in the grip of fear and self-interest. It is a story in which everyone is compromised – where personal betrayals reflect national ones, and Britain's class system is a ticking bomb.

2.- AUTHOR, AUTHOR - David Lodge

Framed by a dramatic and moving account of Henry James's last illness, Author, Author begins in the early 1880's, describing James's friendship with the genial Punch artist, George Du Maurier, and his intimate but problematic relationship with fellow American novelist Constance Fenimore Woolson. At the end of the decade Henry, worried by the failure of his books to sell, resolves to achieve fame and fortune as a playwright while Du Maurier diversifies into writing novels. The consequences that ensue mingle comedy, irony, pathos and suspense. Thronged with vividly drawn characters, some of them with famous names, Author, Author presents a fascinating panorama of literary and theatrical life in late Victorian England. But at its heart is a portrait, rendered with remarkable empathy, of a writer who never achieved popular acclaim in his lifetime or resolved his sexual identity, yet wrote some of the greatest novels about love in the English language.

3.- 44 SCOTLAND STREET - Alexander McCall Smith.

The story revolves around the comings and goings at No. 44 Scotland Street, a fictitious building in a real street in Edinburgh. Immediately recognisable are the Edinburgh chartered surveyor, stalwart of the Conservative Association, who dreams of membership of Scotland's most exclusive golf club. We have the pushy Stockbridge mother, and her prodigiously talented five-year-old son, who is making good progress with the saxophone and with his Italian. Then there is Domenica MacDonald, who is that type of Edinburgh lady who sees herself as a citizen of a broader intellectual world. In McCall Smith's hands such characters retain charm and novelty, simultaneously arousing both mirth and empathy. 44 Scotland Street is



vintage McCall Smith, tackling issues of trust and honesty, snobbery and hypocrisy, love and loss, but all with great lightness of touch.

4.- MINARET - Leila Aboulela

In her Muslim hijab, with her down-turned gaze, Najwa is invisible to most eyes, especially to the rich families whose houses she cleans. Twenty years ago, Najwa, then at university in Khartoum, would never have imagined that one day she would be a maid. An upper class westernised Sudanese, her dreams were to marry well and raise a family. Then a coup forces the young woman and her family into political exile in London. The years that follow hold more trials for Najwa and the realization that she has come down in the world. But she finds solace – in her visits to the Regents Park Mosque, the companionship among the Muslims she meets there and strength in the hijab she adopts. Her dreams of love may have shattered but her awakening to Islam has given her a different peace. Then Najwa meets Tamer, the intense, lonely younger brother of her employer. They find a common bond in faith and slowly, silently, begin to fall in love...

5.- WONDER SPOT - Melissa Bank

Sophie is an outsider and an inventor of rules – she does not fit into any neat description of who she might be: she's Jewish but lacks religious feeling; a book-lover but a mediocre student; and a less-than-devoted employee. We follow her family, we follow her to school, through college, to her first job with terrible typing skills, through to the realisation that work isn't fulfilment, that your parents aren't quite what you thought and that Mr. Right is sometimes only all right...This is a sparkling book characterized, as always, by Melissa Bank's light touch, signature humour and her vast talent for capturing a moment, taking it to heart, and giving it back to her readers.

- A.- This novel deals with religious fanaticism.
- B.- This novel focuses on the distinct facets of success.
- C.- This novel portrays a character who has lost control of their destiny.
- D.- This novel portrays a character with contradictory behaviour.
- E.- This novel portrays a feminist.
- F.-This novel portrays a social climber.
- G - This novel takes the reader by

REVIEW	SENTENCE
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

PART TWO (5 x 1 mark = 5 marks)

Read the following text. For items 1 - 5 choose the option (a, b or c) which fits best according to the text. Then write it in the corresponding white box of the questionnaire provided on the next page.

Ministers who justify state snooping might now learn that the biters can be bit.

Every journalist knows that breaking the law is inexcusable - except, of course, where there is an excuse. As a general rule, what I write, however obtained, is in the public interest. What you write is money-grubbing prurience. Now what was that juicy story you told me the other day?

The News of the World scandal is in danger of submerging the body politic in a wave of hypocrisy. The paper did what some newspapers have long done, which is scrape the dustbin of gossip in which lurks the fame of all public figures. Aided by electronic surveillance, journalists use private detectives, hackers, oddballs and dodgy policemen to dig the dirt on behalf of their readers and shareholders. They usually pay money, even if this is not allowed.

Sometimes, as with the Daily Telegraph on MPs' expenses, we are served copper-bottomed sensation. Although the scoop was allegedly based on payments for theft, the world cheered the "public interest". Other times, as with the (Princess) Dianagate tapes, salacious material is uncovered with no shred of public interest but which no amount of self-restraint could keep from the public eye. In the case of the News of the World, the ease with which mobile phones can be eavesdropped on supplied a mountain of celebrity gossip.

Human Rights law may offer "a right to respect for private and family life, home and conversation", but this is merely a pious hope. When a cloud of secret range-finders can hover over the mobile phones of the stars, policing is near impossible. Hackers can squat in caravans or attics, equipped from any backstreet store. The News of the World gained access to thousands of phone messages. These could as easily have been posted on the web.

Although the police have decided to take no further action, the case raises intriguing but tangential issues. It is implausible for the former News of the World editor, Andy Coulson, to plead that he did not know what was going on. No editor would be left in the dark about the costly source of such scoops. Even a remark that "I would rather not know" admits responsibility.

When a member of the paper's staff, Clive Goodman, went to jail in 2007 for a hacking offence, a parliamentary committee was told that he was a "rotten apple" and an isolated case. We now learn that Coulson's staff had access to thousands of mobile phone records, all illegally obtained and currently in the hands of the police.

The paper then lavishly paid off some of its victims on condition of confidentiality, while the police (and Crown Prosecution Service) agreed to turn a blind eye. They neither pursued other offences by News of the World reporters nor informed those whose private lives they knew to have been compromised. The police appeared to collude in a massive breach of privacy.

The much-vaunted framework of parliamentary oversight and media self-regulation was also left looking idiotic. We have been told for 18 years that the presence of working editors on the voluntary Press Complaints Commission brings a weight of expertise and judgement to its decisions. This is self-serving rubbish,

trotted out by successive PCC chairmen who enjoy cavorting with the barons of media power.

The case for non-statutory regulation of the press remains strong, but depends heavily on that regulation being scrupulous and outspoken, as it largely was under the old Press Council with its vigorous chairmen. The present Press Complaints Commission claims to work its magic "behind the scenes". It works no magic. It is dead.

None of this impinges on the central issue of the News of the World case, that chaos now surrounds the confidentiality of electronic data in Britain. That law-breaking now depends wholly on the "robustness" of an excuse is hopeless. Most people accepted that the Telegraph was justified in using stolen information to reveal details of MPs' expenses. But the argument was tested neither in the courts nor before the PCC. It was granted by acclamation.

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1.-According to the author, the News of the World scandal shows that

journalists draw a fine line between public and private lives.

- a) journalists' priorities lie with news of celebrities.
- b) journalists using devious means to get compromising information is not new.

2.-The author expresses his concern about the fact that

- a) electronic information can be highly vulnerable.
- b) Human Rights Law can affect anyone at any time.
- c) there is confusion between human rights and private lives.

3.- According to the author, the business surrounding Clive Goodman's imprisonment shows that

- a) an irresponsible individual can compromise an entire newspaper.
- b) journalists pay huge amounts to get exclusives.
- c) newspapers are usually aware of their employees' unethical practices.

4.-The author is critical of the PCC because it is

- a) a voluntary initiative.
- b) ineffective.
- c) manipulated by the media bosses.

5.- According to the author, the ethical problems in the Telegraph case focus on

- a) politicians misuse of public money.
- b) the highly intrusive nature of the press.
- c) the influence of popular approval on how news is gathered.



PART THREE (1 x 5 marks = 5 marks)

Read the following article and choose a sentence from the list provided to complete the text. Write your answers in the space provided. There are two sentences you do not need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

A woman escaped from prison at 20 and led a law-abiding life for the next 32 years. Should she be required to serve out her sentence?

When U.S. marshals knocked on Marie Walsh's door last April and asked if her name was really Susan LeFevre, she said no. She was lying – sort of.

Marie Walsh hadn't been Susan LeFevre since 1976, the year she escaped from a Michigan prison. At age 19, she'd been arrested after selling three grams of heroin to an undercover cop. She'd served just over a year of a 10- to 20-year sentence when, one morning, she climbed over a barbed wire fence, ran to a nearby street where her grandfather waited in a car, and drove away. 0_____That's where she'd been ever since, going by her middle name, Marie, and using a Social Security number she says she made up. She married waste-industry executive Alan Walsh and raised three children, lived in an \$800,000 house in San Diego, drove a Lexus SUV, and volunteered with several charities. She was a fugitive, yes. _____1_____That is, until an anonymous tipster led federal agents to her door.

When the marshal showed LeFevre, 53, fingerprint evidence (and reminded her she could get into even more trouble for lying), she came clean about her true identity. Then she asked him, "Are you sure you have to take me?" He was. Not only was she required to serve the remainder of her sentence (she wouldn't be eligible for parole until 2013); she also faced five more years in prison for the escape. She was held in a San Diego jail for three weeks, and then transferred back to Michigan, 2,000 miles from her husband and children, who, she says, didn't know about her past until she was arrested.

But Susan LeFevre did not go quietly. After her rearrest, she told her version of the story to the press – a different version from the one that emerged in 1975. Back then, authorities described LeFevre as a dealer who made \$2,000 a week. _____2_____She said that since the offense was her first, her attorney had advised her to plead guilty, betting that the judge would be lenient. The plan backfired, and the judge sentenced her to 10 to 20 years.

More than three decades later, in July 2008, LeFevre's new lawyer, William Swor, asked a Saginaw County circuit judge to throw out the 1975 sentence. _____3_____ "It appears to us that there was a policy in Saginaw County that anyone involved in a heroin transaction got 10 to 20 years, regardless of their background," Swor says. The county prosecutor, Mike Thomas, opposed the request: "If she were to be let out now," he wrote in a court filing, "what does that say to the 51,000 people serving a sentence in the state? You don't have to serve your sentence if you escape?"

Meanwhile, friends, relatives, and strangers from around the country sent hundreds of letters to Michigan governor Jennifer Granholm's office pleading for clemency for LeFevre. Their argument: Why should taxpayers spend \$33,000 a year to lock up a woman who seems to have rehabilitated herself? 4_____ "Her case

tapped into some fundamental questions," says Lawrence Hinman, a University of San Diego philosophy professor and ethicist. "What does it take to set things right?"

The Verdict

Five months after Susan LeFevre's rearrest, a judge showed mercy, giving her two years' probation for the escape charge. 5 _____ Should LeFevre remain in prison for the drug offense? The judge punted the decision to the ten-member Michigan parole board. On January 28, the board voted unanimously to set her free, though she has to stay behind bars on good behaviour until May 19. "She effectively did what we want our offenders to do – live a crime-free life once they leave us," says John Cordell of the Michigan Department of Corrections. "Of course, she did commit a crime in order to live that crime-free life."

- A. But for almost two thirds of her life, she'd also been a law-abiding soccer mom.
- B. He argued that Michigan law (and federal law) required that most sentences be tailored to the offender and the crime.
- C. Lefevre has not lived a lawful life if she never served the lawful sentence she was given.
- D. Now she claimed she was a recreational user who sold drugs only a few times.
- E. Others insisted she had to pay her debt to society.
- F. She broke the law, she was issued a sentence, and she did not complete it. She had to be law-abiding after her escape.
- G. That still left the issue of the original sentence
- H. **Weeks later, she bummed a ride to California.**

GAP	SENTENCE
0	H
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

KEY
BOOK REVIEWS

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- E.**- This novel portrays a feminist.
- F.**- This novel portrays a social climber.
- G.**-This novel takes the reader by surprise.

REVIEW	SENTENCE
1	G
2	B
3	F
4	C
5	D

KEY

Ministers who justify state snooping might now learn that the biters can be bit.

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- a) journalists draw a fine line between public and private lives.
- b) journalists' priorities lie with news of celebrities.
- c) journalists using devious means to get compromising information is not new.

c

2.-The author expresses his concern about the fact that

- a) electronic information can be highly vulnerable.
- b) Human Rights Law can affect anyone at any time.
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a

3.-According to the author, the business surrounding Clive Goodman's imprisonment shows that

- a) an irresponsible individual can compromise an entire newspaper.
- b) journalists pay huge amounts to get exclusives.
- c) newspapers are usually aware of their employees' unethical practices.

c

4.-The author is critical of the PCC because it is

- a) a voluntary initiative.
- b) ineffective.
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b

5.-According to the author, the ethical problems in the Telegraph case focus on

- a) politicians misuse of public money.
- b) the highly intrusive nature of the press.
- c) the influence of popular approval on how news is gathered.

c

Answer Key

C1 Exam – Listening & Reading comprehension answers

LISTENING COMP

Part One

1. A /J
2. B/F
3. D/G
4. H/K

Part Two

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A

READING COMP

Part One

1. G
2. B
3. F
4. C
5. D

Part Two

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C

Part Three

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. E
5. G