



Junta de Andalucía

Consejería de Desarrollo Educativo y Formación Profesional

## Pruebas Específicas de Certificación 2023/2024

Comprensión de Textos Escritos

### Cuadernillo de respuestas

NIVEL C2 | INGLÉS

Apellidos: .....

Nombre: .....

☐ Alumno/a OFICIAL del grupo: .....

Indica el nombre de tu profesor/a-tutor/a: .....

☐ Alumno/a LIBRE.

#### INSTRUCCIONES

- Duración máxima: 75 minutos.
- Este prueba consta de tres tareas:
  - En la Tarea 1 tendrás que identificar las ideas generales del texto.
  - En la Tarea 2 tendrás que entender las ideas principales del texto.
  - En la Tarea 3 tendrás que comprender los detalles importantes de un texto.
- En cada tarea obtendrás: 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.
- Solo se admitirán respuestas escritas con bolígrafo azul o negro.
- Por favor, no escribas en los espacios sombreados destinados a la calificación de las tareas.

PUNTUACIÓN

/ 26

NOTA FINAL

/ 10

CALIFICACIÓN

☐ Superado

☐ No Superado



## TASK 1

### THE RISE OF THE FAR-RIGHT

Read the following opinion articles about the rise of far right political movements in Europe, and choose the appropriate statement which is directly related to the extract you read. Extract 0 is an example. There is one statement you do NOT need to use.

ANSWER

A. PREPARED TO IMPLEMENT, THOUGH OF DOUBTFUL ILLICITNESS.		
B. <i>BIRTHRIGHT CITIZENS TO BE BOOTED OUT.</i>	0	✓
C. THREAT TO IDENTITY IS AT THE ROOT OF THIS MINDSET.		
D. MISUSE OF TERMINOLOGY CONCEALS THE TRUTH.		
E. INVITATION TO BECOME A SERVILE MEGALOMANIAC.		
F. CITIZENS' RIGHTS GUARANTEED.		
G. LACK OF AN ALTERNATIVE IS TO BLAME.		
H. DOUBLE STANDARDS LEAD TO MANIPULATION.		

MARK / 6



## TASK 2

### MUSIC AND MOVIE REVIEWS

Read the Music and Movie reviews and choose one of the headings A-M as a title for each of the paragraphs 0-10. Item 0 is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

		ANSWER	
A.	Unorthodox Cinematic Approach		
B.	Anarchic Triumph in Pop Culture		
C.	Over-the-top Political Correctness		
D.	<i>Promising and Versatile Musical Talent</i>	0	✓
E.	Very Dynamic Musical Innovations		
F.	Defects of genre remain the same		
G.	Unconvincing take on human nature		
H.	Modern Rendition of Traditional Music		
I.	Balancing Poignancy and Realism		
J.	Relaxing and Evolving Music Style		
K.	Riveting Performance in a Personal Portrait		
MARK		/ 10	



## TASK 3

### THE WIDENING OF THE DEFINITION OF MENTAL HEALTH

Read the text about Mental Health Awareness, and choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence according to what you read. Write your answer in the box provided. Only one of the answers is correct. The first one (0) is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

	ANSWER	
<b>0. The psychiatrist Simon Wessely</b> A. is dumbfounded by awareness weeks B. is all up for awareness weeks C. organises awareness weeks D. balks at the mere thought of awareness weeks	D	✓
<b>1. Visits to mental health specialists</b> A. mean that less people have mental health issues than before. B. are increasing due to unknown factors. C. are increasing despite the rise in mental health awareness. D. are beginning to wane.		
<b>2. British people are</b> A. becoming more articulate on mental health issues. B. struggling with new terms to speak about mental health. C. as stoic as ever. D. oblivious to the new jargon.		
<b>3. People are</b> A. more reluctant to bring up issues. B. more reluctant now to pass judgement on mental health issues. C. caught up in being politically correct. D. not prepared to put themselves in others' shoes.		
<b>4. On the flipside, serious mental illnesses are</b> A. receiving more attention. B. on the increase. C. taking a back seat. D. less stigmatized.		
<b>5. People close to schizophrenics</b> A. can even be on the receiving end. B. help to bring the illness out into the open. C. receive support from mental health professionals. D. get bad vibes from mental health professionals.		
<b>6. Increasing empathy is</b> A. a double-edged sword. B. a win-win for everyone in all respects. C. still in progress. D. not detrimental to anyone.		
<b>7. Mental health diagnosis</b> A. can be advantageous for the sufferer. B. can be twisted to achieve unethical outcomes. C. have proven to be exploited by the sufferer. D. need to be respected.		



Apellidos y Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Psychosis is**

- A. only for the movies.
- B. overrepresented by the media.
- C. misrepresented by the media and cinema.
- D. is better understood thanks to Psychiatry.

**9. A US Republican politician has**

- A. questioned the links between gun violence and mental health.
- B. used a red herring to curb the debate on gun control.
- C. put the blame for gun violence fair and square on Psychosis.
- D. proposed programmes on gun control.

**10. Awareness campaigns**

- A. help people with severe mental illnesses to feel normalized.
- B. pay a disservice to lesser mental health problems.
- C. are all very well, if neglectful.
- D. help mentally healthy people to come out with their issues.

MARK  / 10



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## TASK 1

### THE RISE OF THE FAR-RIGHT

0. The growing popularity of Germany's far-right "Alternative für Deutschland" party (AfD) has become an unpalatable feature of Europe's political landscape. On a virulently xenophobic platform, it now lies second in national polls. Concern has been compounded by renewed fears that the party represents a material threat to Germany's postwar constitution. In November, senior AfD figures joined with other prominent far-right extremists to discuss a plan for forced mass deportations of migrants. Those people discussed as problematic allegedly included German citizens with migrant roots, if it was judged they did "not adapt to the majority society".

*Source: The Guardian*

1. What is less obvious and yet just as damaging is the hyped coverage of the threat posed. The resurgence of reactionary politics is entirely predictable and has been traced for a long time. Yet every victory or rise is analysed as new and unexpected rather than part of a longer, wider process in which we are all implicated.

All serious research on the matter of "populism" points to the populist nature of these parties being secondary at best compared to their far-right qualities. Yet, whether in the media or academia, populism is generally used carelessly as a key defining feature.

Using "populist" instead of more accurate but also stigmatising terms such as "far-right" or "racist" acts as a key legitimiser of far-right politics. It lends these parties and politicians a veneer of democratic support through the etymological link to the people and erases their deeply elitist nature.

*Source: The Conversation*

2. What this points to is that the processes of mainstreaming and normalisation of far-right politics have much to do with the mainstream itself, if not more than with the far right. Indeed, there can be no mainstreaming without the mainstream accepting such ideas in its fold. In this case, the mainstreaming process has involved platforming, hyping and legitimising far-right ideas while seemingly opposing them and denying responsibility in the process. While it would be naive to believe that the mainstream media tell us what to think, it is equally naive to ignore that it plays a key role regarding what we think about.

*Source: The Conversation*

3. When we think about the rise of the far right, we tend to focus on the charismatic leaders who present themselves as the unique and indispensable saviour of the nation. ("I alone can fix it," says Donald Trump, speaking for all the authoritarian populists. "I am the chosen one.") Most people who are drawn into reactionary authoritarian movements have a complex and contradictory relationship with the idea of empowerment. They seek power through abjection. The paradoxical bargain offered by the far right is that on the one hand you must slavishly follow the leader, but on the other hand, if you do so loyally enough, you too can become a mini-tyrant.

*Source: The Irish Times*

4. For close to three decades, mainstream parties across the continent called the shots, undisturbed by serious opposition. But they were, if anything, too successful. Without the counterforces that once balanced Europe's unstable societies — such as the strong left-wing parties and unions that were defeated in the 1970s and '80s — European rulers lost discipline. Under their watch, inequality rose, economies malfunctioned, and public services began to wither. In this alarming setting, the far right gradually managed to position itself as the only credible challenger to the system. After gathering support on the sidelines, its time has come.

*Source: New York Times*

5. However, even if European far-right parties do not overturn democracy, they can pull political debate onto their turf. The most obvious trait they share is a powerful hostility towards immigration — particularly of Muslims — and a willingness to contemplate measures that have previously been dismissed as impractical, intolerable or illegal. The current surge in legal and illegal migration into Europe is a large part of the explanation for the support for far-right parties.

*Source: The Financial Times*

6. The lesson that center-right parties drew from the rise of right-wing populism was that they needed to adopt some of its rhetoric and policies. Conversely, some far-right parties have become more moderate, albeit in a selective way. The blurring of boundaries between the center right and the far right is not always as easy to spot as it is in the United States.

Yet today's far right speaks not only on behalf of the nation but also on behalf of Europe. It has a civilizational vision of a white, Christian Europe that is menaced by outsiders, especially Muslims. Such thinking is behind the hardening of migration policy. But it is also influencing Europe in a deeper way: The union has increasingly come to see itself as defending an imperiled European civilization, particularly in its foreign policy.

*Source: The New York Times*



## TASK 2

### MUSIC AND MOVIE REVIEWS

#### [ 0 ]

17 year old, Muireann Bradley, sings the traditional blues song *Candyman* with a light and frisky southern US accent. Her bright, limber vocals are clear and inviting, and when she leaps to higher intervals, there's a thrill in hearing her land back in lower registers with acrobatic effortlessness. When Bradley pushes her style and voice slightly further, her future looks like one where her voice and her style could branch out in interesting ways.

#### [ 1 ]

Lankum have made their name retelling these old tales of woe with compassion and no little anger. For the band, ancient afflictions remain horrifyingly contemporary. Lankum also mount an assault on the senses. They have taken repetition, reverberation and incantatory harmonies as their tools. It feels as if the untraditional Irish musical tradition is safe in brave hands.

#### [ 2 ]

Bwa Kayiman: That forceful cornet entry signifies much of what is to come: compositions that build a certain comfortable mood before switching tack and upending expectations. It all works to jolt listeners to attention, keeping us poised for this sense of change and tension – the risk of uprising. His band invites us to enter a fidgety space of possibility. Its sudden ructions suggesting that revolution is always an option, and closer than we might think.

#### [ 3 ]

Kali Uchis: If you had to level a criticism at her last album, *Red Moon in Venus*, it might be that it seemed to prize the creation of a mood over songs: its fuzzy warmth was enveloping, but it could feel a little samey, tracks slipping pleasantly by without leaving an individual impression. Here, the mood is similarly dreamy, but there's more variety and the beats add urgency and propulsion.

Source: *The Guardian*

#### [ 4 ]

All of Us Strangers: This deeply personal portrait of newfound love and a traumatic past, starring Andrew Scott and Paul Mescal, is an emotionally wrenching masterpiece. There's a half smile that flickers over the face of Andrew Scott, an involuntary wince of a thing, with lips clamped shut and those dark, dark eyes glittering with unshed tears. It's technically a smile, but I can't recall seeing anyone look sadder. The actor has a rare gift for peeling back the skin of a character with a single glance, drawing us into decades of kaleidoscoping pain and loss.

Source: *The Guardian*

#### [ 5 ]

"Kneecap" is a riotous, drug-laced triumph in the name of freedom that bridges political substance and crowd-pleasing entertainment. With an anarchic tone that's sure to ruffle some feathers, "Kneecap" is charismatic in a rough-around-the-edges manner and the main characters do more than get obscenely high; they rap. The trio's catchy rap tunes move the fight from the days of extremism to the realm of influential pop culture soft power that can penetrate society without the casualties of the past.

Source: *Variety.com*

[ 6 ]

The Color Purple: There has been much chatter concerning the quality of modern screen musicals, specifically the lack of hummable hits in *Wonka* and *Mean Girls*. *The Color Purple*, similarly, lifts lovely leitmotifs from spirituals, gospel and blues without producing anything that sounds like a showstopper.

The Spielberg film casts a long shadow over the stage musical, which too often feels like a retread of that film interrupted by songs. The musical number as narrative speed bump is a flaw that carries over to the big screen.

Source: *The Irish Times*

[ 7 ]

Samsara: Film critics are always banging on about films you really “have to see on the big screen”. The profession has, however, never before demanded such attention for a film that will be largely unviewable for a good portion of its odd middle. That’s not quite right. Obviously one can watch the abstract transition at the heart of Lois Patiño’s spiritual odyssey. A message on the screen urges you to close your eyes until the soundtrack goes silent.

Source: *The Irish Times*

[ 8 ]

*Perfect Days* wants to be an invitingly human movie that homes in intensely on the little moments of a man’s life so as to unearth universal truths. It toes the line between poignant and maudlin, particularly for Wenders’s tendency to fetishize Hirayama as the poor man who knows his place. The film is like the cinematic equivalent of a wealthy artist telling a janitor that he’s lucky because he’s acquainted with real life. The notion of every life being wonderful is tempting as media opiates go, and several scenes do land. But for a slice-of-life film to work, there must be an illusion of randomness, and Wenders can’t escape his old, deliberate ways.

Source: *Slantmagazine.com*

[ 9 ]

Given that *Poor Things* relies nearly entirely on comedy with little real pathos, it makes all of the “furious jumping” (read: sex and masturbation) that Bella likes to indulge in and the film’s cutesy humanist riffing feel a little, if not insincere, then at least hard to fully believe. Without the sharp, unforgiving contrast of Bella having to experience the depravity and cruelty that truly impacts others, never mind herself, it makes the film’s sense of humanism, its belief that people are ultimately going to choose goodness, feel somewhat underboiled.

Source: *Slantmagazine.com*

[ 10 ]

*She Came to Me*’s humor proves rather unadventurous. Its take on the pretensions of the theater world also lacks punch, or even the sense of farcical acceleration that it’s aiming for. When dealing explicitly with issues of class, race, immigration, and gender, Miller’s screenplay throws comedy out the window in favor of a sincerity that borders on patronizing. In the end, the earnest, righteous goodness of Tereza and Julian actually makes them harder to root for: Turns out that sexually enlightened teens who are also goody-goody environmental activist-careerists are perhaps even more obnoxious than the stepfather, Trey, is repugnant.

Source: *Slantmagazine.com*

## TASK 3

### THE WIDENING OF THE DEFINITION OF MENTAL HEALTH

*By Martha Gill. The Guardian.*

The psychiatrist Simon Wessely once said his spirits sank every time there was a mental health awareness week. "We don't need people to be more aware. We can't deal with the ones who already are aware," he said.

Yet awareness spreads and propagates, even as queues outside psychiatrist offices trail around the block. This year's big week, run by the Mental Health Foundation, starts on Monday. Its theme is anxiety, a disorder affecting a quarter of adults, according to the foundation – a statistic that sounds unbelievably large until you read its description of the condition, which seems almost broad enough to take in the full sweep of human experience.

"Lots of things can lead to feelings of anxiety, including exam pressures, relationships, starting a new job (or losing one) or other big life events. We can also get anxious when it comes to things to do with money and not being able to meet our basic needs, like heating our home or buying food."

Britain is certainly more aware than it used to be. Diagnoses have broadened – more of us see grief and stress as mental illnesses than we did a decade ago. Therapy-speak infuses the language: triggering, boundaries, projection, self-care – stiff-upper-lipped Brits have expanded their vocabularies.

This slow medicalisation of our lives has attracted criticism but surveys show it seems to have had a positive effect: discrimination and negative reactions to mental illness are increasingly taboo. People feel able to seek the help they need without risking their jobs, relationships or social lives. Britain's Time to Change campaign that ran for 14 years to 2021 was shown to have caused a "significant" drop in stigma. But behind this good news story is something more important. Mental health awareness has its limits. While attitudes towards milder and more common mental health conditions such as anxiety, low mood, stress or burnout have improved, more serious disorders such as schizophrenia and psychosis trail far behind. In fact, when it comes to schizophrenia, we seem to be getting less enlightened. A study of 10,000 people spanning the three decades to 2020 found that by nearly all measures, stigma towards the disorder had worsened. People were less likely to want someone with schizophrenia as a housemate or co-worker than in 1990. They felt more fear and less desire to help.

Other research backs this up. Some 88% of people with severe mental illness say they experience stigma. Few people would recommend someone living with schizophrenia for a job, and even mental health professionals hold negative attitudes towards them. A study last month, meanwhile, found that one in three people living with sufferers of severe mental illness were themselves discriminated against.

Why this hierarchy? These two-track attitudes are everywhere. While nearly all employers acknowledge they have a responsibility towards their staff's wellbeing, and promote mental health awareness, some 15% of employees still face dismissal or demotion after they reveal their mental health problem. There are also troubling reports that some mental illnesses are being weaponised. The army makes much of its "resilience" training and mental health resources. Yet a report in January alleged that female members of the armed forces who accused their colleagues of rape were being "misdiagnosed" with personality disorders in order to discredit their accounts.

Media coverage does not help the cause of those with psychosis or other severe mental health issues: where they pop up in the news it is most frequently associated with (rare) violent incidents. And though psychology and psychiatry have for the last decade gripped the film industry – the traumatic backstory is a staple – psychosis still gets a bad press: it is the stuff of horror films and murder stories. In the United States, meanwhile, a narrative linking mental illness to gun violence is being pushed by some politicians. Following a mass shooting in a mall in Texas this month, Greg Abbott, the Republican governor, deflected pressure for gun control by calling for more mental health resources, defining these problems as the "root cause".

These narratives are skewed: the connection between violence and mental illness is weak at best. A recent scientific review into the link concluded that, even if psychotic and mood disorders were eliminated, "96% of violent acts would still occur". But the stigma persists.

Severe mental health disorders are therefore more in need of destigmatisation campaigns but get fewer of them. The theme of last year's mental health awareness week was loneliness. Previous years have covered nature and mental health, kindness and body image. ITV's Britain Get Talking campaign last year, Public Health England's Every Mind Matters, and the NHS Help! campaign all focused on milder conditions, such as low mood and sleep problems, urging people to talk to those around them.

These awareness campaigns seem to work by stretching the concept of mental illness into the realm of common experience – linking anxious feelings to anxiety, or relating depression to the stresses of everyday life. Researchers speculate the recorded improvement in attitudes is due to the less severe images that come to mind when answering survey questions: if everyone has experienced depression, the stigma goes.

But there's a problem here. It might be that campaigners have not "normalised" mental illness so much as broadened the definition to the point that it includes the mentally well.

If the method of lessening stigma is to consider mental health disorders relatable and "sane", reactions to a stressful environment, illnesses out of the realm of common experience, such as schizophrenia, are left out. And with so many new anxiety and burnout sufferers, there's a risk that the severely ill are crowded out of the conversation altogether.

*SOURCE: The Guardian.*