



Junta de Andalucía

Consejería de Desarrollo Educativo y Formación Profesional

# Pruebas Específicas de Certificación

Guía de Corrección

NIVEL C2 | INGLÉS



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## 1. INTRODUCCIÓN

La presente Guía de Corrección ha sido confeccionada por la Consejería de Educación y Deporte y la Comisión Elaboradora de las Pruebas Específicas de Certificación (PEC) de Idiomas como documento de ayuda al profesorado de las Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas de Andalucía en la corrección y calificación de cada una de las tareas de las actividades de lengua para la presente convocatoria de las PEC.

Este documento se divide en cinco capítulos. En este primero se da una visión global del documento. En el siguiente, se especifica la puntuación por cada Prueba y Tarea, con indicaciones precisas para que se produzca la titulación de las personas candidatas, en su caso. En el tercer capítulo se ofrecen las soluciones para la Comprensión de Textos Escritos (COMTE) y Comprensión de Textos Orales (COMTO). En el cuarto, aparecen las transcripciones de las pruebas de Comprensión de Textos orales (COMTO). En el último capítulo, el quinto, se dan las directrices generales a tener en cuenta en la corrección y calificación de la Producción y Coproducción de Textos Escritos (PROCOTE), la Producción y Coproducción de Textos Orales (PROCOTO) y de la Mediación (tanto de Textos Orales como Escritos).

El profesorado-corrector cumplimentará en las portadas de las Pruebas que así lo especifiquen la Puntuación que se ha obtenido sobre el total de la misma, la correspondiente equivalencia en una escala sobre diez bajo el epígrafe Nota Final, y la Calificación resultante bien sea Apto/No Apto.

Dado su carácter sensible, esta Guía de Corrección es de uso exclusivo para el profesorado que administra las PEC y su distribución y acceso se regirá por lo dispuesto en la normativa vigente y el deber de confidencialidad.

La normativa de referencia para la evaluación del proceso de aprendizaje y las pruebas de certificación será:

- Real Decreto 1/2019, de 11 de enero, por el que se establecen los principios básicos comunes de evaluación aplicables a las pruebas de certificación oficial de los niveles Intermedio B1, Intermedio B2, Avanzado C1 y Avanzado C2 de las enseñanzas de régimen especial.
- Orden de 11 de noviembre de 2020, por la que se establece la ordenación de la evaluación del proceso de aprendizaje del alumnado y de las pruebas de certificación en las enseñanzas de idiomas de régimen especial en Andalucía.
- Resolución de 27 de febrero de 2024, de la Dirección General de Ordenación, Inclusión, Participación y Evaluación Educativa, por la que se convocan las pruebas específicas de certificación de las enseñanzas de idiomas de régimen especial para el curso 2023/2024 y se establecen determinados aspectos sobre su organización.

## 2. DESCRIPCIÓN Y PUNTUACIÓN

Este capítulo de la Guía de Corrección se especifica la puntuación en cada Prueba y Tarea.

De acuerdo al Real Decreto 1/2019, de 11 de enero y a la Orden de 25 de junio, es necesario recordar lo siguiente:

- Para certificar:
  - La nota global de la PEC debe ser igual o superior al 65%.
  - La nota global se obtiene realizando la media aritmética entre las 5 actividades de lengua, teniendo en cuenta la conversión a escala 10 de la puntuación y que cada actividad de lengua corresponde a un 20% del total de la prueba.
  - Debe superarse cada actividad de lengua con un mínimo del 50%.
  - Obtener una puntuación inferior al 50% en alguna de las actividades de lengua, supone la calificación de NO APTO en la PEC.

Para el Nivel C2 en este idioma se especifica la siguiente distribución de puntuación:

		Puntuación		Puntuación mínima para Superado (50%)
		Por Tarea	Total	
COMTE	Tarea 1	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>
	Tarea 2	<b>10</b>		
	Tarea 3	<b>10</b>		
COMTO	Tarea 1	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>
	Tarea 2	<b>10</b>		
	Tarea 3	<b>10</b>		
MED	Oral	<b>40</b> (20 por cada corrector/a)	<b>80</b>	<b>40</b>
	Escrita	<b>40</b> (20 por cada corrector/a)		
PROCOTE	Tarea 1	<b>80</b> (40 por cada corrector/a)	<b>160</b>	<b>80</b>
	Tarea 2	<b>80</b> (40 por cada corrector/a)		
PROCOTO	Tarea 1	<b>100</b> (50 por cada corrector/a)	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
	Tarea 2	<b>100</b> (50 por cada corrector/a)		



### 3. COMTE Y COMTO

#### 3.1. Criterios de corrección y baremo de puntuación

Este capítulo de la Guía de Corrección ofrece las soluciones para la COMTE y la COMTO así como las siguientes indicaciones para las Tareas en cada Prueba:

- Se marcará como correcta la respuesta que coincida con la incluida en esta Guía de Corrección (independientemente de si está en mayúsculas o minúsculas).
- Se marcará como incorrecta la respuesta que no permita una identificación clara de la opción marcada o escrita por la persona candidata (por ejemplo, por sobreescritura, tachones, etc.).
- Se otorgará **1 punto** por cada ítem bien contestado; **0 puntos** por cada ítem sin contestar o mal contestado. En ningún caso se otorgarán fracciones de puntos.
- No se penalizarán los errores ortográficos que permitan identificar la respuesta correcta.

#### 3.2. Clave de respuestas para COMTE

Tarea 1: HOMEOWNERS FACE...	Tarea 2: OBITUARIES	Tarea 3: GENERATION Z
A. 4 B. 0 (Example) C. 5 D. – E. 6 F. 1 G. 3 H. 2	A. 6 B. 5 C. 2 D. 0 (Example) E. – F. 10 G. 8 H. – I. 7 J. 4 K. 9 L. 1 M. 3	1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. D

#### 3.3. Clave de respuestas para COMTO

Tarea 1: THIS CREATIVE LIFE	Tarea 2: EU ASYLUM AND...	Tarea 3: THE PERILS OF...
A. 2 B. 5 C. 0 (Example) D. – E. 6 F. 1 G. – H. 3 I. 4	1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C	1. WITHSTAND 2. SAFEGUARD 3. THE BLUE 4. CARRYING AROUND 5. ANGLE 6. HIP 7. CLOSE FITTING/ CLOSE-FITTING/ CLOSE FIT 8. HUNCHED/HUNCH 9. LIGHTBULB/LIGHT BULB 10. NIP OUT

## 4. TRANSCRIPCIÓN DE LAS TAREAS DE COMTO

### TAREA 1: THIS CREATIVE LIFE

#### EXTRACT 0

There is that Robert Frost poem, The Road Not Taken. So if, do you ever think, if you had taken that road, if you'd gone to art college, what you would be doing now if you hadn't started acting? Yeah, I think it's more about my personality slightly.

I was, the reason I started speech and drama was more for the speech element. I had a real lisp when I was a kid. I had this really strong lisp and I had to go to these kind of elocution lessons and I used to have to say she sells seashells on the seashore and eventually that disappeared like it does for a lot of children.

But then the drama element I really got into and suddenly when I was getting up to do these improvisations or these poems, I was very happy and **it just brought something out of me and...**

#### EXTRACT 1

I thought, never start your books at the beginning. Always start with something going on and I tried to do that. Like in Unnatural Death, Scarpetta's on her way out of the building.

You know all hell has broken loose and she's flying out the door and I was like, whoa, whoa, whoa, what's happening?

Is that the way that you write? Are you setting a scene and asking yourself what's happening?

Oh, I do that all the time. I have her find things and I don't know why she found them then I've got to figure out what it means.

**So you don't lay out the plot in advance before you start writing?**

**I don't. I start thinking about it but I get surprised. Now, I'm supposed to figure out what it means.**

I think that's not fair. You know and I don't.

**So you're retrofitting the crime to the evidence.**

Well, then I figured out what she was looking for. What somebody was looking for. Not her, somebody. I don't want to give a spoiler but there was a reason.

#### EXTRACT 2

In fact, what was your education like?

My education was probably spoilt by my behaviour. **I wasn't a particularly compliant kid because at home my dad ruled the roost. You know, what my dad said went.**

So the minute I left the house no one was going to tell me what to do. So I had a bad attitude towards authority and I wore it proudly and I was always getting in trouble at school because I guess, you know, a lot of teachers in the 70s didn't really like kids. You know, when your parents sent you to school to



learn they didn't really get involved in your education. They didn't have time. Cooking for six kids, washing clothes. There wasn't time to...

**And you say your dad ruled the roost at home. He was a tough dad.** He wasn't like... He was a builder, wasn't he?

He was a builder.

I mean, he wasn't one thing but he was definitely prone to, you know, explosions.

#### EXTRACT 3

When it happens **I don't think that you can do it so consciously because it would feel much more constructed as well. But I think there's an intuitive**, a guess... It's a word that I'm using a lot but it's kind of true. It seems like you're trying to get away from answering too specifically. **I just try to allow myself to understand it not intellectually** and see how it feels.

And, when I feel that there are more possibilities of how you perceive the image or the sound or the dialogue or the story that's where I feel more comfortable. Like there's the opportunity and the space for people to enter this world and experience it in their own terms.

#### EXTRACT 4

But I think part of the reason why we were successful in America is because we were so British.

Did you get any advice as to how to deal with the limelight and that sudden superstar level of fame?

Well, everybody thinks they're an expert on fame. Everybody thinks they know what you should do and what you shouldn't do. But basically, **at the beginning you're just thrown in front of the headlights. There's no real preparation.** And when you're 20, you're not going to listen to someone giving you advice about how to be famous. You're just like, oh, shut up.

So it was really not until quite later that I was like, oh, there's another way of looking at life. You know, growing up and **the beginning of fame, it was a crash course.** No one helped me at all.

#### EXTRACT 5

Well, I avoid sitting through the premieres, too, nowadays. Like the first, yeah, the first few films I did sit through the premieres. Now I can't do it anymore.

Oh, really? But you never go back and sort of check on what you did in *The Lobster*, or?

Maybe like many years, many years later. Like the first couple of films, I think I've kind of watched parts of. And it's funny, like it's different to what you remember. Sometimes it's even better to what you remember. Sometimes you're too harsh, you know, on yourself when it's fresh. **But when you look back like 10 years later, you might appreciate certain things that you failed to appreciate when you just made them.**



## EXTRACT 6

Well, when I was young, when I started, I thought like everybody else that the aim was to become mainly, **everyone's main vanity was to be marvellous and to be famous. Totally fallen away by now.** I have had no contact at all with what's called the art world. I live a quite amazingly restrictive life. And I just go on in this very quiet way. If I hadn't been forced by this interview to make these presumptuous and pretentious statements, I would have been innocently sloshing away in the room next door and carrying on with my work. And that's all it is. I mean, there is a sense of hoping still to be, in some sense, I think I've finished something. But that is the pleasure of the success and **nothing to do with the outside world at all.**

## TAREA 2: EU ASYLUM AND MIGRATION PACT

So we heard about this decision made at Cabinet yesterday that Ireland will join the EU's Asylum and Migration Pact. Now the full details aren't yet agreed, but we do know that the pact aims to deliver more efficient returns for unsuccessful applicants, accelerated processing for those from safe countries and those with false documents, and there'll be a new solidarity mechanism to support countries which take a disproportionate share of asylum applicants. So what does all that mean? How will it work in practice? Well, I'm joined now by immigration lawyer, Cathal Malone.

You're very welcome, Cathal. Thanks for coming in. What do we know about this new pact? What's interesting, Clare, is maybe a little bit less than we might expect.

This is something that's been negotiated within the European Union for the last number of years. There was political agreement reached across all the heads of government in Europe in December to proceed. Now interestingly, **Ireland and Denmark actually have to opt into this measure, and Cabinet has decided to do that this week, but there are still technical negotiations going on around the exact text.**

What we do know is that, for example, there's going to be a mandatory three-month processing time for international protection or asylum applicants in certain categories, crucially not just, as you said, safe countries, **but people who have got no papers or false papers on arrival, which on the most recent figures is 85% of people arriving in Dublin Airport would be in that process.** Now, it's interesting to know how that's going to work because currently, as we all know, the processing times for applicants in general are over a year, and we now have 13,500 people, and it seems like **in excess of 90% of those will now be subject to a mandatory three-month processing time** and a further three months thereafter to be deported.

So you're asking how is this going to work in practice?

Before the pandemic, we had an average of about 3,500 people per year claiming asylum in this country. Since the end of COVID, it's been 13,500, a 10,000 person per annum jump. Now, given that level of a jump, the State at the moment cannot, as we see, accommodate them, but also there's very real issues with, for example, delays in scheduling interviews, **usually lack of civil servants**, there's a lack of office



space in Mount Street, and crucially, there's a lack of immigration lawyers in this country to represent people. Now, there's currently a shortage to represent these people if the process takes 12 months, and I'm really unsure how these people will have any effective access to legal advice if they cut that by.

**We have heard an analysis from a range of politicians, economists, other commentators, which is that the asylum system is being used as a backdoor by those who might be more accurately described as economic migrants. And as a result of that, you have genuine asylum seekers who are stuck in this system that you have described to us.** What do you make of that charge?

Well, the first thing I'd say is that if you look at the numbers, at first instance last year, **40% of applications were granted on appeal, between a quarter and a third of the negative decisions were then overturned.**

**So we're not looking at a situation here where 5% or 10% of people are genuine. Even on the Minister for Justice's own figures, it's roughly 50-50.** But actually, if we look at talking about people languishing in the system for longer when they're genuine, that's exactly what they're proposing to do with the new Asylum and Migration Pact.

Because it was always understood that you would speed up the processing, historically, of people whose applications were more likely to be genuine, let's say your Afghan or your Syrian, so that these people were not languishing in direct provision for longer than they needed to, if they could get on with their lives and get status. **But under the new Asylum and Migration Pact, the only people who are going to get done in three months are those who are unlikely to qualify, which logically means that the people who are likely to qualify, your Afghans and your Syrians, are going to spend much longer in the process waiting behind the people who are not meritorious.** And that seems to me to be turning things on its head.

We also have this Solidarity Clause, which I mentioned at the beginning. So you would imagine that countries in Europe's southern and eastern borders, so Greece, Italy, others too, that they're getting a disproportionate number of migrants and that we will either have to accept more of those people or pay under this Solidarity Clause to help the countries that are accepting them. Is that how you see that working?

Well, that's how it's supposed to work.

So on current figures, **if we're taking our fair share based** on population GDP and the number of migrants already here, it's about 650 more per annum than we're currently taking. **So not a huge number.** Although it does go to show that even with the current supposed crisis, we are below what we should be taking to average things across Europe.

And if we don't take those 650, then it's a €20,000 per head amount that we pay, which is supposed to go to be used by countries like Italy and Greece to support these people in those countries. And they're much poorer than we are.

What do you think when you hear people saying unvetted people are coming into this country?

Well, the first thing to say is that **people are vetted insofar as we can.**

So when you claim international protection, you're fingerprinted. That's run through Interpol, Europol and a database called EuroDAC, which is across all EU countries, which checks if you've applied for a visa or asylum in any of those countries. And obviously also as part of your international protection claim, there's a very detailed form to be filled out.

There's a personal interview lasting hours and **everything that you say will be checked insofar as it can** against documentary records. But **the reality is, and I think rather thankfully, every person on earth is not in some sort of centralized database** with their fingerprints and all the details about them.

### TAREA 3: THE PERILS OF HEAVY HANDBAGS AND BULGING BAGS

So it's basically **slouching**, essentially. So if you pull that shoulder blade back and engage the muscles between the two shoulder blades, that's your base of support for anything that's heavy that you're having to maintain using your arm.

So if you keep those shoulder muscles in position and you don't let the shoulder drop forward you've got a much more stable base of support from the shoulder blade right down through the arm, because anything that you have to do or push or lift with your arm, the actual strength comes from the shoulder blade muscles.

Would you prefer that people weren't carrying things around all day?

I would prefer that if they carry them around, that they have them in a backpack. Yeah.

On both shoulders.

And also that they've made themselves strong enough to be able to **withstand** that load.

That's it.

Absolutely. So we're back to that kind of World Health Organization recommendation of two strengthening sessions per week for people under the age of 65 and three over the age of 65. So having that strength in your muscles to be able to tolerate something that you have to do outside of your normal comfort zone of movement that helps **safeguard** against these niggles.

Is carrying the backpack or the handbag, though, not resistance training in itself? It depends. It depends on that accumulation and how you're doing it. So if you're strong enough to begin with and you're managing that load so that you're not carrying it for maybe two hours at a time, it's all about if you can tolerate it for short periods of time and you build up your tolerance, then you get strong for it.

But if you're not strong enough and then you suddenly have to do it out of **the blue** for two or three hours, that's where the problem comes. Because your body is not able to tolerate that and it has to adjust and make those adaptations. And they then accumulate stress in your system that if you don't watch out for, it builds over time and you get this development of a kind of a niggly seems to come out of the blue type.

And I think people would be surprised if they thought that that niggle that they have in some part of their back is coming from what they're **carrying around**.

That's it. Absolutely.

So when we see people come into the clinic and they come in with a huge big bag and they're complaining about pain in the neck and the shoulder, that's the first thing we talk about. What's in that bag? How often are you carrying it around? And in fact, a lot of people, they get into their car, into the driver's seat with a big heavy bag. Then they put the heavy bag onto the passenger seat or they put it in behind them.

And then when they're getting back out, they reach behind and lift a heavy bag at that awkward **angle** back into the front of the car and get out. And that can cause pain in the shoulder as well. Even just that was a shoulder injury.

Guilty

So little, they're really basic things, but you wouldn't notice them necessarily in day to day life. It's only that we've seen these patterns develop that we know to warn people about them.

So we did the crossover strap.

You're a little bit happier with that in terms of distributing the weight.

Yes.

But does that affect the **hip** then? Because the tendency with those straps is that because they're longer, that weight might be supported by your hip.

So again, it depends. Again, we're looking at the fit of that. So if something is kind of hanging outside of your body, then that's not as good.

If it's close into your body, it's closer to your centre of mass, which is basically how your weight is being pulled down by gravity. So if you have to accommodate for something that's wider out, if you think about the baby car seats, they're very awkward to carry because they're so wide. It's away from your body's centre of mass. So you have to kind of strain to hold it out there. Whereas if you have something that's closer to the centre of your body, it's easier to carry that for a longer period.

That's why the **closefitting** backpack tends to work.

That's it. Exactly.

Can we go back to the type of problems then that you can develop as a result of this? You explained the trapezius, the large muscle that sometimes gets into a bit of bother, does it?

Yeah, that's it.

So that comes from the very base of your skull right out to your shoulder, and then it comes down into the middle part of the spine. It's a big triangular muscle.

So, you could even get a headache from this because you've little nerves that pass through the muscle up at the top of the neck there. You can get pain in the actual kind of belly of the muscle itself, which is just between the neck and the shoulder. That's where you see a lot of people kind of pressing in during the day if they've had a busy day or a long commute.

And it can even manifest in the upper part of the spine as well. The muscle spans a large enough area. But then, of course, that's not the only muscle working there.

You have lots of other muscles that are all working in conjunction with that. So it's about that distribution of load in that position. Do you get used to that **hunched** position? And gradually over time, that becomes your default.

Every time you lift your bag, you stick the shoulder up like it's like it's a little hook holding the bag on. So again, we're looking at that. You know, we talked about posture before and there's no one good posture, but it's about allowing your body to change position regularly so you're not in that position for a long period of time with that heavy weight hanging over.

So if you have that problem, if you've developed it and now you have a **light bulb** moment because you realize that's probably because of the bag I'm carrying, how can you address it?

How can you fix it? So prune your stuff. That's the first thing. Look at the type of bag that you're using. Can you get a more supportive bag? Can you make sure that it fits you? Can you look at how you go about your day? And are there times when you bring the bag that you maybe don't need to bring that bag? Are there times when you maybe **nip out** for lunch and you could even have like a little small bag and work that you just run out with your keys and your phone in rather than bringing everything with you every single time you go? So it's about just sort of a little bit of planning, looking at your day and thinking, right, how do I minimize how much load I'm carrying at a particular time? Being sensible, in other words. Yeah, sort of common sense stuff. But you know, it's, it's so easy that we forget about it.

## 5. MEDIACION, PROCOTE Y PROCOTO

Para la corrección de estas Pruebas, se aplicarán los Criterios de Evaluación y se usarán las Hojas de Observación que figuran en ORDEN.

Las Hojas de Observación se fotocopiarán y deberán ser cumplimentadas obligatoriamente por el profesorado-corrector de la Prueba, observando escrupulosamente las pautas indicadas en la Guía del Profesorado.

En el caso de la MEDTE y la PROCOTE, se comprobará que la persona candidata ha tenido en cuenta el número de palabras mínimo y máximo estipulado para cada Tarea:

- Producción de Textos Escritos: entre 175 Y 200 palabras.
- Coproducción de Textos Escritos y Mediación de Textos Escritos: entre 150 y 175 palabras.

## TAREAS DE MEDIACIÓN.

En las tareas de Mediación (Oral y Escrita), la persona candidata deberá incluir, al menos, los siguientes elementos:

### ESPECIFICACIONES PARA LA CORRECCIÓN DE LA TAREA DE MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA

#### 1. CUMPLIMIENTO DE LA TAREA

Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe dar la información teniendo en cuenta la situación comunicativa que se plantea. Además, deberá resumir las condiciones principales para solicitar fondos para la renovación o reconstrucción de los edificios en cuestión:

Subsidio obtenible: 50. 000 euros, o en su caso 70. 000 euros para edificios abandonados, no habitables e inseguros y que consten en el Registro de la Propiedad como tal.

Renovación de edificios vacíos desde hace dos años y contruidos hasta el año 2007 para convertirse en vivienda habitual o para vivienda en régimen de alquiler a largo plazo figurando en el Registro de Viviendas en Alquiler a nombre propio, no a nombre de empresas o constructores.

Edificios hasta la fecha no considerados como viviendas pendientes de aprobación de licencia de obras para su transformación en viviendas.

Obras que no sean estimadas de coste excesivo por la autoridad local.

Los fondos se desembolsan una vez terminadas las obras y tras inspección por la autoridad local de los gastos documentados de la obra, además de documentación oficial de ser propiedad de la persona solicitante.

Prohibido dejar una vivienda vacía durante dos años con el fin de solicitar los fondos.

Si da EXCESIVA información de las otras opciones se puede penalizar el descriptor de SELECCIÓN de información adecuada.

NOTA: Si cualquier otra opción aparte de la prevista se explica lógicamente puede darse por válida a juicio del examinador/a.

Para una calificación superior, se valorará positivamente que explique reformulando y sintetizando claramente y con concisión todos los requisitos para obtener los fondos en cuestión utilizando sus propias palabras dónde sea posible además de expresarse con estructuras y léxico avanzados.

#### 2. ESTRATEGIAS DE MEDIACIÓN

Se valorará la mayor o menor capacidad del/de la candidata/a para SINTETIZAR, RESUMIR y PARAFRASEAR la información relevante del texto de acuerdo con la situación comunicativa que se plantea en la tarea y comunicarla de forma efectiva, utilizando estructuras variadas y efectivas y vocabulario adecuado utilizando, dónde se pueda, sinónimos del texto fuente.

## ESPECIFICACIONES PARA LA CORRECCIÓN DE LAS TAREAS DE MEDIACIÓN ORAL

<p><b>TAREA 1: HARMLESS VAPING?</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u></b></p> <p>Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe explicar la ironía de la viñeta dónde se da más importancia a las muertes causadas por la práctica del Vaping que de las causadas por las armas de guerra. Si menciona la polémica actual sobre los peligros del vaping (título de la tarea) y si la explicación e interpretación de la persona candidata muestra un dominio avanzado de estructuras y vocabulario avanzados se otorgará una nota más alta.</p> <p>Si no menciona las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".</p>
<p><b>TAREA 2 GAGA GERONTOCRACY</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u></b></p> <p>Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe explicar e interpretar la ironía de la viñeta sobre la dudosa capacidad intelectual de muchos líderes políticos o figuras emblemáticas internacionales mayores para liderar. Si la explicación de la persona candidata incluye referencias a la polémica actual en Estados Unidos, Rusia y otros países y muestra un dominio avanzado de estructuras y vocabulario avanzados se le otorgará una nota más alta.</p> <p>Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".</p>
<p><b>TAREA 3 GREENWASHING</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u></b></p> <p>Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe explicar la ironía expresada en la viñeta sobre la hipocresía de las empresas acerca de la protección del medioambiente además de explicar el término "greenwashing". Si muestra un dominio avanzado de estructuras y vocabulario avanzados se le otorgará una nota más alta.</p> <p>Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes se penalizará en el apartado "Selección de la información".</p>
<p><b>TAREA 4 GYM ANALYSIS</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u></b></p> <p>Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe explicar la ironía expresada en la viñeta sobre la adicción al ejercicio en la sociedad actual y las visitas al psicólogo para solucionar la obsesión. Si la explicación de la persona candidata incluye referencias al juego de palabras de Gym Analysis vs. Psychoanalysis y explica la ironía de la cita "How much could your Mother bench?" mostrando un dominio de estructuras y vocabulario avanzados se le otorgará una nota más alta.</p> <p>Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".</p>

<p><b>TAREA 5</b> <b>THE HAVES AND THE HAVE NOTS</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u></b></p> <p>Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata deberá explicar la ironía expresada en la viñeta sobre la desigualdad entre el mundo rico (los turistas) y los migrantes. Si la persona candidata describe claramente los detalles de la viñeta y hace referencia al problema actual mundial de la migración utilizando estructuras y vocabulario avanzados, se le otorgará una nota más alta.</p> <p>Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes se deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".</p>
<p><b>TAREA 6</b> <b>LAT COUPLES</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u></b></p> <p>Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata deberá resumir y parafrasear las ideas principales de la infografía con sus propias palabras. Si utiliza estructuras y vocabulario avanzados que incluya expresiones para describir gráficos y se interpreta la tendencia de las LAT Couples sin expresar opiniones personales, se le otorgará una nota más alta.</p> <p>Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".</p>
<p><b>TAREA 7</b> <b>PUBLIC DISSERVICE</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u></b></p> <p>Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata deberá explicar la ironía expresada en la viñeta sobre la creencia común sobre las personas funcionarias. Si describe detalladamente la viñeta y su texto con sus propias palabras y utilizando estructuras y vocabulario avanzados, se le otorgará una nota más alta.</p> <p>Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".</p>
<p><b>TAREA 8</b> <b>A ROOF OVER YOUR HEAD</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u></b></p> <p>Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata deberá explicar la ironía expresada en la viñeta sobre la crisis de la vivienda y la desastrosa gestión de la misma por la administración. Si describe detalladamente la viñeta utilizando estructuras y vocabulario avanzados, se le otorgará una nota más alta.</p> <p>Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".</p>



## 6. SOLUCIONES EN LOS TEXTOS DE LAS TAREAS DE COMTE

### TAREA 1: HOMEOWNERS FACE A \$25trn BILL FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

0. In the long run there is a good chance that both physical and transition risks will land with governments. Carolyn Kousky, of the Environmental Defense Fund, a pressure group, imagines a scenario in which multiple natural disasters strike different parts of America at the same time. That could lead to a sudden increase in insurance prices across much of the country and a slide in property values. Homeowners unwilling to pay a fortune to keep living in a disaster zone **might simply hand the keys to their houses back to their mortgage-providers**, which could in turn face losses owing to the fall in prices.
1. Climate change is doing vast damage to property all around the world, and not always in the places or the ways that people imagine. Hurricanes, wildfires and floods are becoming more common and more severe—but so are more mundane banes. In London, for instance, the drying of the clay on which most of the city stands during summer heatwaves is causing **unexpected subsidence**, landing homeowners with big bills. A similar problem afflicts Amsterdam, where many older buildings are built on wooden piles inserted into the boggy soil in lieu of conventional foundations. Extended dry spells in summer are lowering the water table, drying out the piles and exposing them to the air. This allows the piles to rot, **prompting the buildings above to sag**.
2. To make matters even worse, physical risks are not the only peril climate change presents to property-owners. There is also “transition risk”, which refers to the possibility that governments may oblige homeowners to renovate in ways that reduce the carbon footprint of their properties. Such policies can lead to substantial costs. Germany’s coalition government, for example, had planned to ban new gas boilers from the beginning of this year, which would have landed lots of homeowners with costs of €15,000 or more, even after subsidies. **The policy caused such an uproar that the changes were watered down and delayed last year.**
3. In theory, house and insurance prices should provide a clear market signal about the risks of climate-related harm to any given property. But even in places obviously in harm’s way, such as Miami, the signal is often distorted. For one thing, it was only in March that Florida’s legislature approved a bill requiring those selling a property to disclose if it had previously flooded. Worse, there is good reason to think that home insurance in Florida is underpriced. Most Floridians would gasp at such a notion: according to Insurify, an insurance company, **the average annual premium for a typical single-**



**family home in the state is likely to hit \$11,759** this year. **Yet even with such swingeing rates, several private home insurers** have gone bust or withdrawn from Florida in recent years.

4. Two-fifths of London's housing stock, 1.8m homes, will be susceptible to subsidence by 2030, according to the British Geological Survey. Other nearby cities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, are also at risk. Remediation, often by installing concrete underpinning, typically **costs around £10,000 (\$12,500) but can be much more**. PWC, a consultancy, estimates that British home insurers will be paying out £1.9bn a year on subsidence claims by 2030. **"To be honest the insurance companies would do themselves a good service by making people aware,"** says Mr Brooker.
5. **The state government**, however, **shields homeowners from the market through a state-owned insurer** of last resort, which provides policies to homes that private insurers will not cover. *Citizens Property Insurance Corporation* has become Florida's largest home insurer. Its exposure is now \$423bn, much more than the state's public debt—and all on houses that, by definition, other insurers deem too risky to cover. **This suggests that Citizens has been providing a big subsidy to homeowners from taxpayers. Flood insurance underwritten by the federal government** suffers from similar flaws. *First Street Foundation*, which aims to track the threats to American property from climate change, calculates that home values in West Palm Beach, a glitzy city up the coast from Miami, would fall by 40% **if owners had to pay the true cost** of insuring against hurricanes and floods.
6. In democracies where lots of voters own their homes, politicians have an incentive to shield homeowners from the bill from climate change for as long as possible. Even in Germany, which still has a large rented sector, the row over gas boilers is considered a cautionary tale. Procrastination is also a reflection of the global logic of climate change: even if a government introduces stringent measures to cut emissions in its own country, that does not necessarily reduce global emissions and therefore physical risks. No amount of investment in energy efficiency in German homes, for instance, would have prevented the floods in 2021 that caused more than \$40bn of damage. **Yet the longer governments protect homeowners from the risks the larger they become. Vulnerable places like Miami grow even as climate change intensifies**, with new arrivals assuming that taxpayers will defray the ballooning future costs. At some point, that assumption will become untenable, with unpredictable consequences. Climate change is often cast as something happening to other people, in faraway places and in desperate circumstances. But for much of the rich world, the results are already palpable.

*Source: The Economist*

## TAREA 2: OBITUARIES

### [0] GLENDA JACKSON

Praise didn't interest her, and nor did awards. She won an Oscar for "Women in Love", another for "A Touch of Class", nominations for "Sunday Bloody Sunday" and "Hedda". She won Emmys, Baftas and a Tony. **Thank you kindly, she said, while inwardly muttering, Come off it! The Oscars went to her mother for bookends** and her mother, being a cleaner, soon polished all the guilt off.

### [1] ALEXEI NAVALNY

His speeches weren't full of literary quotes or references to history. Instead he liked to sit down with people and talk about what worried them: health care, schools, the price of bread. He was no philosopher, just a jobbing lawyer, turned obsessive blogger, turned leading opponent of Vladimir Putin and his regime of crooks and thieves. He resisted everything they stood for: cronyism, greed, moral rot.

For that he knew he would be endlessly harassed, imprisoned and silenced. Killed, possibly. **But Alexei Navalny was not afraid of death. He often talked as if he had died already, and got over it.**

### [2] SINÉAD O'CONNOR

Paradoxically, she felt almost nothing for Ireland. The whole place was a church in which people, women especially, did not dare raise their voices. The best day of her life was in 1983 when she left. Divorce and homosexuality were still illegal then. The unmarked graves of the Magdalen mothers had still to be uncovered. As a bad-lot teenager, she had spent time in such a place herself. She knew girls who had become suicidal when their babies were taken away. But one of the nuns bought her a guitar, which became her life. She was just a **troubled soul** who needed to scream into mikes now and then. Her models were Bob Dylan and Bob Marley, protest singers who made people hear the truths that no one talked about.

### [3] MILAN KUNDERA

Because truth was mysterious. And novels were a wide-open territory of play and hypotheses where he could question the world as a whole: digressively like Sterne in "Tristram Shandy", or adventurously, like Cervantes's Don Quixote. No answers, questions only; answers (in advance) were what kitsch provided. **He played with philosophical musings**, psychological analysis, investigations of misunderstood words, irony, eroticism and dreams. It could make a mish-mash for readers, especially Anglophone ones, and no other novel did as well as "Unbearable Lightness". The Nobel talk came to nothing, and he was glad, **because he preferred reclusive delving to any sort of fame.**

### [4] ROSE DUGDALE

At home, Rose **was expected to dress for dinner, curtsy to guests and hunt both deer and a husband. And above all she had to do "the season"**, that "upper-class version of a puberty rite" as the writer

Jessica Mitford called it, when four hundred girls in pearls curtsied before the queen. Or, as Princess Margaret put it, when “every tart in London” did. Rose **was repelled**: it was no more than a pornographic marriage market.

#### [5] SILVIO BERLUSCONI

He had always taught his salespeople that they should “carry the sun in their pocket”, and he himself always radiated positivity and optimism. But what the Great Recession revealed was that he was almost physically incapable of communicating bad news. On the contrary, **he told Italians the crisis would not affect them**. And as their economy crumbled the next year, even many of his most devoted followers realised—like that pension-fund chief at the start of it all—that **they too had been duped** by the great seducer.

#### [6] TINA TURNER

The album “Private Dancer” featured her biggest hit, “What’s Love Got to do With it?” It was a cynical song she didn’t like, and a strong-woman anthem like Gloria Gaynor’s “I Will Survive”, but she didn’t put herself in that category. **She didn’t necessarily want to be** a strong person, or **part of any women’s movement**. She was just Tina, who had come into this lifetime with a particular job to finish and intended to get it done. Her ex-husband Ike’s abuse was bad karma that trapped her in negative energy, but she overcame it.

#### [7] MARTIN AMIS

His own smaller efforts were symptomatic of **Britain’s decline**: its aura of filthy pub carpets, its morbidly obese children, phone booths “slobberingly coated with thick red paint”, London “like the insides of an old plug”. Purpose had been lost along with the empire, and under Thatcher, that old witch, **civility and civilisation had fallen apart**. Nothing but weak left-liberalism remained to confront the ruins; that, and **the scathing onslaught of his prose**.

#### [8] QUEEN ELISABETH II

Tirelessly, the small and somewhat dumpy figure, with a large handbag and a taste for spring-bright coats, travelled the country and overseas. She was the target of much gentle mockery for her social chat (“Have you come far?”), her sempiternal gloves and hats and her high, clipped diction, all from another age. With that ribbing went **an instinct to protect her, though it was clear, from the level stare and the flashes of dry wit in her speeches, that this was quite unnecessary, thank you**. Outrage swept the British press when heedless foreign leaders touched her, Michelle Obama even stroking her back, but she would calmly ignore it.

#### [9] MADELEINE ALBRIGHT

**When she accused Fidel Castro's operatives of having no *cojones***, or called Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia a murderer, people were more startled than if a man had said it. **A streak of aggression in a woman went a long way. So did sheer pizzazz.** When she was nominated as secretary of state by President Bill Clinton in 1996 she wore a bright red outfit and a pearl necklace with an eagle pendant, both of which advertised her pride and joy far better than boring black could.

### [10] BERNARD HAITINK

When he did speak, it was often to put himself down. Terribly, cripplingly shy as he was, this was a way of closing down a subject. It also helped keep his feet on the ground, as critics increasingly marvelled at the beauty, pace and clarity of his work. There was no better guide, they said, to the architecture of a Mahler symphony or the spiritual complexities of Bruckner, no better painter of the sea-and-sky colours of Debussy; some of his interpretations approached the supernatural. How was it done? He did not know. As he saw it, he could always be better.

**On the podium he did nothing showy:** a lift of a finger, a meaningful glance, a vestige of a smile. **His musical personality, he thought, said everything necessary**, and orchestras round Europe and America—especially the Amsterdam Royal Concertgebouw, where he was chief conductor for 27 years, and the London Philharmonic, where he stayed for 12—learned to read it perfectly, mood for mood.

### TAREA 3: GENERATION Z

In 1935 *Harper's* magazine published a sorrowful article about young Americans. The authors, journalists George Leighton and Richard Hellman, **argued that a generation was "rotting before our eyes"**. Apathy and disenchantment were taking hold, together with criminality. Even high-school students were packing guns and were "out for what they can get". Leighton and Hellman blamed mass unemployment for this tragedy. Some of their contemporaries pointed at marijuana.

Around 50 years after that article—and 40 years after the supposedly rotten generation had saved the world from fascism—older people again complained that the young were going awry. In a book, "The Disappearance of Childhood" (1982), Neil Postman, an educational theorist, argued that teenagers were adopting adult vices such as heavy drinking and crime, and having far too much sex. The chief culprit, he explained, was television.

Two more books have now been published about the troubles and flaws of young people. They say almost nothing about unemployment, marijuana or TV; indeed, they do not agree with each other about why the young are in such a mess. The causes change, the measurements change. **What does not change is the absolute certainty with which older adults hold forth on the problems of youth.**

**"The Anxious Generation"** describes a cohort suffering from unprecedented levels of mental ill-health. One-fifth of American students were diagnosed with or treated for depression in 2019, up from one-tenth a decade earlier. Jonathan Haidt, a social psychologist at New York University, argues this is not just a sign of increased frankness. Suicides are rising too, more than doubling among American 10- to 14-year-old girls since 2010.

**Smartphones and social media are the chief villains.** Instead of small, stable real-world communities, young people join virtual ones, where they experience "a daily tornado of memes, fads and ephemeral micro-dramas, played out among a rotating cast of millions of bit players". Smartphones are so alluring that they reduce interest in all other activities. Reversing Postman's complaint about teenagers in the 1980s, Mr Haidt says that modern ones are slow to date and to have sex.

Mr Haidt rehearsed some of these arguments in an earlier book, "The Coddling of the American Mind", which explained why university students have become so sensitive. **"The Anxious Generation"** posits that the problems begin much earlier, with an **over-protective style of child-raising**. The book argues for banning phones during school hours, preventing pre-teens from accessing social media and letting children run wild more often. All the suggestions sound sensible. Some even sound fun.

**"Bad Therapy"** agrees that young people are deeply troubled, but disagrees about the cause. To Abigail Shrier, **the culprit is not technology but what she calls the "mental-health industry"**. Almost two-fifths of young Americans say they have received help from a mental-health professional, and **it has done them great harm**, she argues. They can "never ignore any pain, no matter how trivial". Therapists and counsellors have sapped them of agency. A boy who has been pronounced learning-disabled and neurodivergent "no longer has the option to stop being lazy".

Ms Shrier, who has previously written about the perils of transgender treatment, also has sharp words for modern parents, although her criticism differs slightly from Mr Haidt's. Parents' desire to be loved by their children, and to see them always happy, leads them to stifle and coddle, she thinks. The result is a crop of "far more self-involved, undisciplined and unlikeable children" than any before. Because children grow up without clear rules, they are confused and aggressive. When their behaviour becomes troubling, the therapists are summoned.

**"The Anxious Generation" is the better book. It deals seriously with counter-arguments and gaps in the evidence;** although it might sound like faint praise, the endnotes are well worth reading. And Mr Haidt's assured tone is pleasantly interrupted by personal admissions. He, too, has struggled with severe anxiety. He gave his son a smartphone at a startlingly young age and used it to track his movements.

**"Bad Therapy"** admits no nuance. Ms Shrier has spoken to many therapists, but she declares that she trusts only those who assert that therapy can harm young patients. When assessing arguments that she

dislikes, such as the notion that childhood trauma often produces damaged adults, **she rightly insists on rigorous evidence.** By contrast, **some of her own arguments are based on conversations with friends and on a Facebook group where liberal parents complain about their children.**

Both authors would have benefited from more travel. Mr Haidt hangs out in New York, Ms Shrier in west Los Angeles. **They generalise from those privileged, sometimes nutty places to the rest of America and the world. Their limited perspectives lead them into trouble.** Mr Haidt—in the course of saying that fierce competition for university places cannot explain why young Americans are so miserable—argues that applying to university is “far less fraught” in Britain. That will come as a nice surprise to British readers.

“Everyone goes” to university, writes Ms Shrier in a typically sweeping aside. They do not. And young people who do not attend university, who live far from the most privileged corners of America, are often the ones to worry about. The youth suicide rate is much higher in states like Alaska and South Dakota than it is in California or New York; in Britain, it is high in Northern Ireland. It seems unlikely that teenagers in such places are afflicted by a peculiarly large number of smartphones, therapists or permissive parents.

Many young people are certainly anxious, unhappy or lonely. But the conviction that their mental state matters above all is contemporary. Previous generations of adults cared less about young people’s minds than about their deviant and unruly behaviour. By such yardsticks, the rising generation is angelic. **Fighting, juvenile crime, drug use and teenage pregnancy** are all retreating in America.

Generation Z improves on earlier cohorts in other ways. **It is intolerant of prejudice:** members of Generation X might care to recall how much of their youthful repertoire of insults questioned other people’s sexuality or pointed to mental and physical disabilities. To describe Gen Z as hopelessly self-involved, as Ms Shrier does, ignores recent history. Children and teenagers submitted to extraordinary, painful restraints in 2020 in order to save older people from Covid.

The generation that is now young will eventually grow up, get jobs, form relationships and have children. If the past is any guide, **its members will proceed to write articles and books that find fault with young people.** In the 1930s the young were seen as threats to public order; in the 1980s they were growing up too fast. Today they are growing up too slowly and are miserable. What judgement awaits a generation not yet born?