

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C2

IDIOMA: INGLÉS

CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA - 2024

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

CUMPLIMENTE LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS:

APELLIDOS: _____

NOMBRE: _____

ASPIRANTE: Libre ☐

Escolarizado ☐

Grupo: _____

(Marque con una X la respuesta que corresponda)

INSTRUCCIONES PARA REALIZAR ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 80 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas. Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Sólo se admitirán respuestas en tinta negra o azul, las tareas escritas a lápiz no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- El uso de cualquier dispositivo electrónico queda prohibido durante toda la prueba. El móvil tendrá que permanecer apagado y guardado.
- **Atención:** No escriba en los recuadros sombreados; son espacios reservados para la calificación de las tareas.

PUNTUACIÓN: / 10



APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

TASK 1 (6 x 0.4 marks = 2.4 marks)

Read these news extracts and match each extract (1-6) to the most appropriate heading (A-J). There are THREE headings you do NOT need. Write your answers in the table provided. Extract 0 is an example.

News extracts

EXTRACT 0

Humans are a highly social species. We rely on ever-changing cooperation dynamics and interpersonal relations to survive and thrive. Words have a big role to play in these relations, as they are tools used to understand interpersonal behaviour. As such, words can hurt, but we know little about how the impact of words comes about as someone processes an insult.

EXTRACT 1

Both Democrats and Republicans in US elections are more likely to be emotionally moved or angered by political advertising produced by the party to which they identify. This suggests that most ads today do little to sway the other side, but rather help motivate a party's faithful to support a candidate through actions such as making a campaign donation or showing up at the ballot box.

EXTRACT 2

'True believers' who exhibit extreme behaviour are driven by the degree to which their identity is fused with a cause or belief, finds a new study. The results suggest that an effective strategy for de-radicalization could be to bring true believers to believe in new avenues of thought rather than to force them to renounce their ideas.

EXTRACT 3

A new study has found that teenagers have a hard time discerning between fake and true health messages. Only 48% of the participants trusted accurate health messages more than fake ones. Meanwhile, 41% considered fake and true neutral messages equally trustworthy and 11% considered true neutral health messages less trustworthy than fake health messages. The results highlight a need for better training of teenagers to navigate a world where fake health news is so widespread.

EXTRACT 4

The absence of fans at European elite football games offered researchers a rare glimpse into the psychological pressure a full house of fans puts on referees. They found that officials were more likely to issue yellow cards for fouls against home-team players, with a concurrent drop in wins at home and an increase in victories by visitors. The scientists suggest that technological tools like virtual reality could help retrain referees against these unconscious biases.



APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

EXTRACT 5

Potential Paralympian athletes face a significantly greater challenge in being spotted versus athletes who do not have disability. Researchers identified issues such as poor representation among women athletes and a lack of resources among high-performance trainers that mean many potential medal winners can easily fall through the cracks. A PhD research program has examined Paralympic systems to develop a deeper understanding of the myriad of variables that impact athlete selection and development in Paralympic sport.

EXTRACT 6

Political candidates with a disability have historically been underrepresented. A new study has found for the first time that voters do not apply certain stereotypes associated with disability to such candidates. Voters see them as honest, hard-working, and concerned with social welfare issues. The results show that the cause of under-representation may not lay with voters' perceptions, but with a lack of support from governments and political parties.

Source: www.blog.frontiersin.org

	Headings
A	Accuracy promotes understanding
B	Not yet well understood
C	Reframing mindsets
D	Strengthened allegiance
E	Targeting swing voters
F	Telling the difference
G	Unbounded scope
H	Unknowingly coerced
I	Unseen by those in power
J	Untapped talent

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS TO TASK 1 HERE:							
Extract	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Heading	B						
	✓						
						MARK	



APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

TASK 2 (9 x 0.4 marks = 3.6 marks)

Read this text about cancel culture. Fill in each gap (1-9) with the most suitable word from the WORD BANK provided. There are FOUR extra words you do NOT need. Write your answers in the table provided. Item 0 is an example.

The atavism of cancel culture

“Cancel culture” has become a reliable way to achieve upward mobility, establish social connection, and identify allies and enemies by 0 people who have violated ideological rules about race or gender. The phrase itself is suggestive: we can cancel Netflix subscriptions or smartphone services, so why not cancel human beings through reputation destruction and social exile? “Cancelling” has become an entertaining hobby—an indulgent, dopamine-feeding activity practiced on social media until its cruel 1, ultimately bored, follow the algorithms elsewhere.

I arrived as an undergrad at Yale in August of 2015, the year that Erika Christakis, lecturer and associate master of one of Yale’s residential colleges, was targeted by student protesters for writing an email to her students, shortly before Halloween, questioning the administration’s costume guidelines. She encouraged students to speak with each other if they found someone’s costume distasteful or offensive. The reaction against Christakis and her husband Nicholas—a Yale sociologist—was 2. Students claimed that Christakis defended “cultural appropriation” and that her email was an emblem of systemic racism within the university. Hundreds of students marched in protests and demanded that she 3 terminated. They claimed that Christakis violated the “safe space” of the residential college and that her presence posed a threat to their mental health. Students succeeded in turning her into a pariah on campus. Eventually, she withdrew from her positions. She was cancelled.

As we saw with the mob that surrounded Nicholas Christakis at Yale, cancel culture is not a solitary activity. People enjoy coming together against a perpetrator. While reciprocity can increase the status of one’s group and bring members closer together, it also leads to the possibility of failure. Instead, people search for the 4 of others because it offers status and social cohesion at little cost. Even if the group is unsuccessful at cancelling someone, the failure presents additional opportunities for both status and bonding: What or who is preventing you from taking your target down? The group can 5 around this question.

Cancel culture allows people to identify who is loyal to their movement. Highlighting the supposed wrongdoings of others forces people to respond. Targets of cancel culture usually commit acts suddenly 6 out of fashion. This is perfect for social coordination because it creates disagreement about whether the person should be exiled. If everyone agreed that the target should be denigrated, then there’s no way to identify friend from 7. But if some agree while others disagree, committed group members can be distinguished from adversaries. Those who ask for evidence of the alleged wrongdoing, question the severity of the transgression, or debate the propriety of cancel culture risk revealing themselves as unfaithful to the cause. Performing a



APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

morally ambiguous transgression and seeing how people react permits recruitment of assenters and targeting of dissenters.

Cancel culture is thus likely here to stay. The social rewards are immediate and gratifying and the dangers too distant and abstract. “You could be next” does not register for most people because it’s just a set of words. But the social rewards of status and in-group camaraderie instantly resonate. The desire for instant social rewards over distant and uncertain disaster is not a 8 of any particular group—it’s common to all of us.

The term “cancel culture” may be new, then, but the human impulses propelling it are old. When you see groups target an individual for exile, you’re witnessing a foundational ritual. Without understanding such atavistic impulses, we are more, not less, likely to 9 them without consideration.

Source: www.city-journal.org

WORD BANK				
be	crowd	current	deemed	enact
fierce	foe	<i>isolating</i>	misdeeds	practitioners
quirk	rally	withdrawn	was	

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS TO TASK 2 HERE:					
0. <i>isolating</i>	✓				
1.		2.		3.	
4.		5.		6.	
7.		8.		9.	
				MARK	



APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

TASK 3 (10 x 0.4 marks = 4 marks)

Read this text about the use of screens and decide which of these sentences (1-10) are true or false according to the text. Write T (TRUE) or F (FALSE) in the table provided. Sentence 0 is an example.

Investigating screen time's impact on the attention span

As a working mom to a 1- and 6-year-old, keeping screen time in check during the early stages of the pandemic could feel futile. My older child's kindergarten class was entirely virtual, and after the school day his sole cartoon viewing multiplied as I struggled to get my work done. My husband and I also found ourselves addicted to our screens. After entire days spent on our laptops, we would unwind in the evenings by watching endless episodes of *House Hunters International* while scrolling through social media. We were all in survival mode, disregarding the possibility of long-term damage.

Luckily, things have improved this year. My son is back in school and playing sports. My toddler hits the playground frequently again and spends ample hours causing a media-free raucous at grandma's house. Screens are still a crutch but we're doing our best to get things back in check: spending less time on tablets, skipping TV, and trimming our time on Instagram and Twitter. We're doing the best we can because we assume, on a broader level, that too much screen gazing isn't good for our children's development — or for our adult brains.

But what does research really say? Do the brief TikTok clips and the flashy video games we've grown to love make it impossible for our brains to focus? And does the immediate reward of "likes" on social media and the seemingly endless supply of mind-numbing reality TV make it harder to process trickier tasks? According to experts, there's growing cause for concern.

Electronics allow for repeated stimulation and immediate gratification every few seconds. And when we become accustomed to such rapid and frequent stimulation, it can be hard to focus when things in the real world aren't as mesmerizing. "Screen time makes the regular world seem rather dull, like watching a plant grow," says Michael Manos, psychologist at the Cleveland Clinic.

This is largely due to the fact that the brain operates with two kinds of attention: automatic and directed. Automatic attention is associated with the brain's default mode network, Manos explains. We typically use it when interacting with something that's easily engaging, such as social media, video games and television. Directed attention is associated with the task-positive network, which we utilize when we're concentrating on tedious (and sometimes boring) tasks like studying, reading a book and folding laundry. Activities that are more laborious require significant directed attention, Manos says.

"When a child spends too much time on screens being constantly rewarded, it can become hard to exercise directed attention doing the tasks that aren't as fun but are necessary in life," he says.



APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

Research can't yet indicate how a highly digital generation will be affected as adults because this level of screen time is historically unprecedented. But it does suggest that young people are more likely to be diagnosed with ADHD: Overall instances of ADHD are up 4 percent from two decades ago, according to a 2018 JAMA Network Open study. That's a worrying increase, according to experts. But scientists have not yet ascertained whether heightened screen time actually causes ADHD, or if it's simply a correlation.

Beyond altering one's ability to focus on tedious tasks, spending too many hours with technology changes the brain in a number of ways that we're just beginning to understand, says John Hutton, a clinical researcher at Cincinnati Children's Hospital.

Hutton has investigated technology-based learning. His research analyzed brain images sourced from children reading animated stories on screens versus traditional picture books. "We found that in children who read animated books, brain scans showed a huge drop-off in the language networks of the brain while the visual portions were hyper focused," Hutton says.

This work showed that hyper-engagement of the visual networks can come at the expense of internally generated imagination, Hutton says. For example, traditional story books prompt children to look at the picture as they hear a few accompanying words — these steps allow their imagination to fill the gaps. But this isn't the case with screen-based animated stories. And we're learning that when these portions of the brain aren't sufficiently utilized they may not develop appropriately into adulthood, he adds.

While it isn't clear what this means for both children and adults who spend an inordinate amount of time in the digital world, the concern is that the brain hasn't evolved to handle an onslaught of visual cues and immediate gratification. Perhaps as a result, research has shown that adults who devote more than six hours daily to screens are also significantly more likely to suffer from depression.

Screen time, Hutton says, is a "complicated beast" that comes with plenty of positives such as access to wide troves of information and various opportunities for social connection. But growing brains need other kinds of engagement, like rolling in the muck and playing with blocks. Adults' mental health can also benefit from playing outside. "We really need both for our kids and for us to prosper," he says.

Source: www.discovermagazine.com



APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

Sentences	
0	<i>The author's kids were given extra screen time during the pandemic.</i>
1	The author was oblivious to the likely outcomes of her actions.
2	The author's kid tends to throw a tantrum at grandma's.
3	The author and her family are striving to manage their screen time better.
4	Electronics lag behind reality in terms of gratification frequency.
5	Strenuous activities are typically linked with automatic attention.
6	Screen time exposure outcomes have been thoroughly documented.
7	Studies have ruled out screen time as a possible cause of ADHD.
8	Children's brain development may be hampered by increased exposure to images.
9	Restraints in screen use heighten the risk of depression in adults.
10	Hutton concludes that humans thrive without the use of screens.

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS TO TASK 3 HERE:											
Sentence	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
T/F	<i>T</i>										
	✓										
									MARK		

NIVEL AVANZADO C2 DE INGLÉS
COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS - CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA 2024

CLAVE DE RESPUESTAS

TASK 1 (6 x 0.4 marks = 2.4 marks)

Read these news extracts and match each extract (1-6) to the most appropriate heading (A-J). There are **THREE** headings you do **NOT** need. Write your answers in the table provided. Extract 0 is an example.

Extract	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Heading	B	D	C	F	H	J	I
Corrección	✓						

N.º respuestas correctas	1	2	3	4	5	6
Puntuación	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2	2.4

TASK 2 (9 x 0.4 marks = 3.6 marks)

Read this text about cancel culture. Fill in each gap (1-9) with the most suitable word from the **WORD BANK** provided. There are **FOUR** extra words you do **NOT** need. Write your answers in the table provided. Item 0 is an example.

0. <i>isolating</i>	✓								
1. practitioners			2. fierce			3. be			
4. misdeeds			5. rally			6. deemed			
7. foe			8. quirk			9. enact			

N.º respuestas correctas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Puntuación	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6

TASK 3 (10 x 0.4 marks = 4 marks)

Read this text about the use of screens and decide which of these sentences (1-10) are true or false according to the text. Write **T (TRUE)** or **F (FALSE)** in the table provided. Sentence 0 is an example.

Sentence	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
T/F	T	T	F	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F
Corrección	✓										

N.º respuestas correctas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Puntuación	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4