



**COGNOMS / APELLIDOS:** \_\_\_\_\_

**NOM / NOMBRE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DNI o PASSAPORT / DNI o PASAPORTE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**NIA:** \_\_\_\_\_

**LLOC D'EXAMEN / LUGAR DE EXAMEN:** EOI \_\_\_\_\_

PROVA PER A L'OBTENCIÓ DEL / PRUEBA PARA LA OBTENCIÓN DEL

**CERTIFICAT DE NIVELL C2 D'ANGLÉS**  
**CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL C2 DE INGLÉS**

DELS ENSENYAMENTS OFICIALS D'IDIOMES / DE LAS ENSEÑANZAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS

**1. READING COMPREHENSION**

**PUNTUACIÓ/PUNTUACIÓN TOTAL: 40**

**DURADA/  
DURACIÓN:**

**70 min**



**WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET**

**TASK 1: SLUMS IN DELHI (14 points)**

**You are going to read an article about the devastation and destruction of Delhi slums. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from paragraphs B-J the one which best fits each gap (1-7). There are two extra paragraphs that you do not need to use. Write your answers ON THE ANSWER SHEET provided. The first gap (0) is an example.**

**DEVASTATED AND DESTROYED:  
DELHI SLUMS STRUGGLE TO RECOVER FROM FREQUENT FIRES**

**(0) A**

All but a handful of the roughly 300 homes in the area – which lies in the shadows of an overground segment of Delhi's metro – were destroyed. "Everything got burned in one go," says Ruxana. "We could only save our kids and run for our lives."

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_

"We're trying to tell him that we're all with him. This has happened to all of us, not just him," says his brother Jai Singh. "The incident won't leave my heart. I cannot forget it."

The fire at Mansarovar Park was not unusual. Ten days earlier, 50 huts in a Rohingya refugee camp in the city burned to the ground. And the day after the Mansarovar Park blaze, a similar settlement in the area of Rohini saw many more homes destroyed. It's such a widespread problem that for some it's becoming suspicious. Slum dwellers across the city have every reason to believe the authorities want them to disappear, and some believe fires are often used against them.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Such evictions would not be necessarily direct state policies, but carried out through cooperation between those with vested land interests – slum lords, developers, local politicians and sometimes even the police.

Four months after the blaze residents still don't know what caused it. There has been no evidence of foul play, but local police would not confirm whether they have come to any conclusions about the fire's cause. Activists say investigations such as these are rarely thorough.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Over the past few months, he and other NGO workers have worked closely with the community in Mansarovar Park to help people rebuild their homes and lives.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Such tasks are tricky when identification documents have been lost in the fire – but groups like the CES have been operating in the area for years, and ensured many photocopies exist.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

But getting Mansarovar Park residents on board isn't so simple. While these ideas have received positive attention, they haven't yet been widely taken up.

In any case and despite the ongoing eviction case, Alkazi says the government's response to the Mansarovar Park rebuild has been fairly robust, with compensation, new electricity lines and re-enrolling pupils in school.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

That compassion also seems to be missing in Rohini, where an informal settlement was gutted by fire a day after Mansarovar Park. Only a handful of the burned-down homes there have been rebuilt. People cram into a few small tents at night, while others sleep unprotected on the ground outside.



7.

The residents of the Rohini settlement have not received the level of help those in Mansarovar Park have. They show me compensation cheques they received earlier this summer after the fire. Almost all have spelling or clerical errors, making them impossible to cash.

"Everyone should have proper cheques but we have nothing. How did they manage to mess up all the names?" shouts someone else.

PARAGRAPHS	
<b>A</b>	<b><i>"We lost everything... Our fans, TV, coolers. Whatever money we had saved, pots, pans, utensils," says Ruxana, a 30-year-old mother of three who lives in a slum in Mansarovar Park, eastern New Delhi, that was ravaged by fire earlier this summer.</i></b>
<b>B</b>	Still, such a positive response is not always the case. "If you have a court-ordered eviction of an area, then somehow the state is not sympathetic to that place," he says, referencing a slum in Amir Khusrao Park where a fire and demolition took place on the same day last year.
<b>C</b>	However, they also state that fires in informal settlements are not uncommon. "The way they're structured, there isn't space between the houses," says Armaan Alkazi of the Centre for Equity Studies (CES). "It's all very flammable material – they're like tinderboxes waiting to catch fire."
<b>D</b>	Before the Mansarovar Park fire, residents were already under threat of being dislodged, with a Delhi high court case on the issue ongoing since last year meaning any dispossessions were on hold until the case was decided.
<b>E</b>	Not everyone could even do that. A man nearby slumps to his knees on the scorched earth below and lets out a wail that reverberates around the settlement. His family tell me his young daughter Kalua was killed in the blaze. She was the only person to die.
<b>F</b>	Since the blaze, storms have created large pools of mosquito-attracting stagnant water, while hot weather is making life unbearable. Most of the community are garbage pickers, and waste is piling up around them. "We're staying in this heat, we're just existing," says Archala, a resident of the area. "There's no electricity. We keep asking but nobody is listening."
<b>G</b>	It is still on the path of development, as there is a large number of people living below the poverty line. These people usually live in slum areas connected to the city. According to Government sources, the Slum Population of India exceeds the population of Britain.
<b>H</b>	Others have been encouraging residents to rebuild with less flammable materials. Swati Janu, an architect and urban designer, has developed a model for informal housing that involves metal poles and galvanised iron sheets instead of bamboo and tarpaulin. Her design also looks to draw more sunlight into homes – and can be more easily moved if people are forced to relocate.
<b>I</b>	According to recent estimates, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh will have the largest share of slum population in India by 2019. These states are already home to a large number of slum populations which mostly lives in and around urban areas.
<b>J</b>	This has included helping them get government compensation – 25,000 rupees (£275) per family – and getting children enrolled in new schools.



**WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET**

**TASK 2: THE HISTORY OF TEN BUILDINGS (12 points)**

**You will read some texts about the history of ten buildings and the cities where they were built. Match statements 1-12 to texts B-J. Statement 0 is an example. Write your answers ON THE ANSWER SHEET provided. Remember that each text may be chosen more than once and that each statement corresponds to only one text.**

TEXTS	
<b>A</b>	<p><b>Galleries de Bois, Paris, France</b> The Galleries de Bois, at what is now Palais Royal, took their inspiration from the souks of Arabia and the forums of ancient Rome, and became the inspiration for the covered shopping passages and arcades that would spring up over Paris and Europe around the end of the 18th century. Created in the 1770s, they became the artistic, social and political centre of the French capital.</p>
<b>B</b>	<p><b>Citadel of Aleppo, Aleppo, Syria</b> In the oldest city in the world, Aleppo's historic citadel offers a poignant and ongoing narrative of the impact of conflict on a city's development, being the world's only ancient fortress that is back in action today. In the ruins of arsenals, dungeons and palaces from earlier centuries, are troops loyal to President Bashar al-Assad. Today, most of the buildings are already ruins; how much new damage the last three years of fighting have wrought on this historic urban landmark will not be known for some time.</p>
<b>C</b>	<p><b>Coricancha, Cusco, Peru</b> Built in the Andes, Cusco's temple was the centrepiece of an empire that revolutionised city planning in South America. Its location within the city was very important. Placed at the convergence of the four main highways and connected to the four districts of the empire, the temple cemented the symbolic importance of religion. Shadows cast by stones placed in the foothills could be seen from the temple, marking out the solstice and equinoxes observed by the Incan empire.</p>
<b>D</b>	<p><b>Purana Qila Fort, Delhi, India</b> Delhi's history is often spoken of in terms of its seven cities. These were fortified settlements, established by various rulers between the 11th and 17th centuries. The sixth Delhi is the Purana Qila, or Old Fort, a 16th-century stone fort near the eastern edge of the city. There are monuments in Delhi older than the Qila but it's unlikely there exists another place in the city where history runs as deep. Excavations in the fort show the area was inhabited reportedly back to 300 BC.</p>
<b>E</b>	<p><b>Djinguereber Mosque, Timbuktu, Mali</b> Constructed from the very earth on which it stands, Timbuktu's oldest mosque is at the heart of daily life in the ancient city, loyally maintained by the proud descendants of its original builders. Just as a public clock might establish the rhythm of some cities, the mosque has set the time for nearly 700 years. Only recent Jihadist occupation has disrupted the gentle routine built around five prayers a day and an annual "restoration week" that triggers a DIY frenzy in the city's homes built from the same bricks as the mosque.</p>
<b>F</b>	<p><b>Palace of Culture, Warsaw, Poland</b> Started in 1952, the Palace of Culture was a symbol of how strategically important Poland was to Moscow and to Stalin. During construction it was still surrounded by post-war buildings cut in half by bomb craters. Both loved and hated passionately, it stands as a reminder of Poland's past since public discussion about the country's shared history is hijacked by ritual wars between nationalist Catholics and liberals.</p>



<b>G</b>	<p><b>Writers' Building, Kolkata, India</b></p> <p>Right in the heart of the city, the Writers' Building has stood witness to the growth of Kolkata since 1780. The building has a deep connection with all three ruling entities the city has had. Early in its life, it housed clerks of the East India Company. Then, in the 19th century it served as the secretariat of Bengal state. Later, the building experienced flashes of the Indian independence movement when a British official was assassinated under its roof.</p>
<b>H</b>	<p><b>Amazon Theatre, Manaus, Brazil</b></p> <p>Manaus had been founded as a fort built by Portuguese colonists, primarily to fend off attacks from Dutch invaders from the north. The location was strategic, but the dense rainforest in the area was difficult to cultivate, leaving the city isolated. Eventually, the city found a reason to grow: rubber. Quickly, members of the provincial legislature envisioned a monumental theatre that would elevate the status of Manaus from rural outpost to regional centre of performing arts</p>
<b>I</b>	<p><b>Old Stock Exchange, Beijing, China</b></p> <p>Indicative of the growing foreign influence and capitalism, the Old Stock Exchange is a break from traditional Chinese architecture with a facade and an interior marked by both Chinese and western styles. While a sense of the building's grandeur remains today, the interior is rundown, and housing structures fill the floor of the gallery. Although largely forgotten, given the building's central location and the city's relentless growth, the exchange remains to tell a story of Beijing's transformation.</p>
<b>J</b>	<p><b>Holiday Inn, Beirut, Lebanon</b></p> <p>Though Lebanon has been swept by a development rush, some older monuments still stand tall. A good example of this is the towering building of the Holiday Inn, bullet-riddled and rocket-pierced. The once-plush hotel, which opened for business just two years before the Lebanese civil war broke out in 1975, has remained in Beirut's collective memory as a symbol of war.</p>

<b>STATEMENTS</b>	
<b>0.</b>	<b><i>An early prototype of the modern shopping centre</i></b>
<b>1.</b>	Not well-known but a telling illustration of the city development
<b>2.</b>	Once a point of defence for settlers
<b>3.</b>	Artillery damage is still visible in the building today
<b>4.</b>	A divisive controversial landmark
<b>5.</b>	How rundown is yet to be found out
<b>6.</b>	Built on the ruins of an ancient civilization
<b>7.</b>	A building constructed in mud brick
<b>8.</b>	A blend of religious belief and clever positioning
<b>9.</b>	Its method of construction requires regular maintenance
<b>10.</b>	The building bore witness to a personal tragedy
<b>11.</b>	It turned a village into city of culture for the region
<b>12.</b>	An ancient site still in the front line

**WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET**

**TASK 3: SPORT (14 points)**

**Read the following article about sport and decide which word best fits each gap (1-7). Use only ONE word (i.e. one single item) in each gap (1-7). Gap (0) is provided as an example. Write your answers ON THE ANSWER SHEET in CAPITAL LETTERS.**

**SPORT**

This is the time of year when trainers are mined **(0) FROM** their beds and gym kits are disinterred from the bottom drawer. Google searches relating to physical fitness peak in January. Many people even trawl the web to find out about “desk exercises” and “workouts **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ the go” in case they are too busy to use their new gym memberships.

Our relationship with exercise is complicated. Reports from the UK and the US show it is something we persistently struggle with. Why do we want to exercise? We all know we are supposed to be exercising, but hundreds of millions of us can't face actually doing it. It is just possible the problem lies at the **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ of the idea of exercise **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise is movement of the muscles and limbs for a specific outcome, usually to enhance physical fitness. As such, for most of us, it is an optional addition to the working day – yet another item on a long list of responsibilities alongside the fulfilment of parental duties or earning money to put food on the table. But because the principal beneficiary of exercise is ourselves, it is one of the easiest chores to shirk. At the end of the working day, millions of us prefer to indulge in sedentary leisure activities instead of **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ we all think is good for us: a workout.

Fitness crazes are like diets: if any of them worked, there wouldn't be so many. CrossFit, the intensely physical, communal workout incorporating free weights, squats, pull-ups and **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ forth, is still less than 20 years old. Spin classes have only been **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ for about 30. Aerobics was a craze about a decade before that, etc. These fads even came with their own particular fashions – legwarmers, leotards, Lycra. So is our obsession with fitness doomed to be the stuff of embarrassing passing “phases”?

It is not news that we are becoming more sedentary as **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ species. The problem has been creeping up on us for generations. As industry and technology solved the physical demands of manual labour, they created new challenges for the human body.



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2019-20

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**NIVELL C2 ANGLÉS / NIVEL C2 INGLÉS**  
**COMPRESIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS / COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS**  
**SOLUCIONARI / SOLUCIONARIO**

**TASK 1: SLUMS IN DELHI (7 x 2 = 14 points)**

GAP	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
PARAGRAPH	A	E	D	C	J	H	B	F

**TASK 2: THE HISTORY OF TEN BUILDINGS (12 x 1 = 12 points)**

STATEMENT	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
TEXT	A	I	H	J	F	B	D	E	C	E	G	H	B

**TASK 3: SPORT (7 x 2 = 14 points)**

GAP	WORD
0.	FROM
1.	ON
2.	HEART/CORE/BOTTOM/CENTRE
3.	ITSELF/THOUGH
4.	WHAT/SOMETHING
5.	SO
6.	AROUND/GOING/HERE/ FASHIONABLE/DONE
7.	A

**SOURCES:**

**TASK 1:** <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/sep/05/devastated-destroyed-delhi-slums-recover-fires>

**TASK 2:** <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/ng-interactive/2015/jun/05/history-cities-50-buildings-interactive>

**TASK 3:** <https://www.theguardian.com/news/2019/jan/03/why-exercise-alone-wont-save-us>