

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN Y JUVENTUD

# INGLÉS

# CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C2

# CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA 2021

# **COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS**

APELLIDOS: \_\_\_\_\_\_ NOMBRE: \_\_\_\_\_

DNI/NIE: \_\_\_\_\_\_ EOI: \_\_\_\_\_

## **INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE:**

DURACIÓN: 75 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas.
- Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en rojo no se calificarán. •
- No escriba en los recuadros sombreados. •
- No está permitido el uso de diccionarios. •

or cte		TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3	TOTAL	CALIFICACIÓN
IN <b>C2</b> 21	PUNTOS				/ 25	/ 10

TASK ONE (8 X 1 mark = 8 marks)

Read the following text and insert the missing sections (A-K) into the most appropriate gap in the text. Each section can only be used ONCE. There are TWO extra sections you will not need to use. Section 0 is an example.

## *VELÁZQUEZ'S* LAS MENINAS: A DETAIL THAT DECODES A MASTERPIECE

A small clay pot could hold the key to unlocking the mysterious 17<sup>th</sup>-century painting.

Sometimes a vase is just a vase. Sometimes it's a portal to another plane of perception. In Diego Velázquez's 17th-Century masterpiece *Las Meninas*, a ricochet of shadows and mirrors that never ceases to intrigue, a small and underappreciated clay jug at the centre of the canvas

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To appreciate fully how the seemingly incidental presence of a ceramic folk craft from Latin America becomes a visionary lens through which we glimpse the world anew, we must first remind ourselves of the cultural context from which the painting emerged and what it purports to portray.

1

By then he had witnessed the gradual diminishment of the king's dominion. Palette in hand on the left side of the painting, Velázquez's life-size selfie stares our way as if we, the spectators, were the very subject that he is busy capturing on an enormous canvas that rises in front of him – a painting-within-a-painting whose imaginary surface we cannot see.

2

In the centre foreground of the picture, to Velázquez's left, we see the five-year-old Infanta Margaret Theresa, daughter of King Philip IV of Spain and Mariana of Austria, flanked by a pair of female attendants – the eponymous 'ladies in waiting'. On the right side of the painting, a mastiff endures the taunting toes of a playful young dwarf, beside whom an older female dwarf gazes out at us,

3

Behind the two dwarves, the Infanta's chaperone quietly confides to a bodyguard, whose thoughts appear to be drifting. Through an open door in the back, the queen's chamberlain is departing the realm of the painting. To the left of that doorway, a mirror reflects the wraith-like faces of the king and queen, whose physical whereabouts in the world of the work are otherwise unaccounted for. Their absent presence, along with the crossfire of optical and psychological perspectives that entangle this puzzle of a picture,

4

The vibrant otherworldly red at the heart of the work that thrums in the unassuming shape of small earthenware vase – polished into pertinence by Velázquez's virtuoso brush – can be easily overlooked among such crossfire of optical, psychological, as well as philosophical perspectives. It is reasonable to believe that it is precisely an object what might offer a material clue to the intended effect of Velázquez's trippy work of art on our consciousness.

5

It was among the many covetable crafts brought back to the Old World by Spanish explorers from the New World in the 16th and 17th Centuries. The vessel's distinct glossiness and bright red hue would mark it out as a product of Guadalajara, Mexico. The *búcaro* was known to have served another more surprising function beyond inflecting water with an addictively fragrant flavour. It became something of a fad in Spanish aristocratic circles for young women to nibble at the rims of these porous clay vases and slowly to devour them entirely.

MARK

6

7

This provided proof of affluence and that one's livelihood was not reliant on labour performed in harsh skin-darkening sunlight – a strong cultural motivation for many. However bizarre it may seem, consuming *búcaro* clay was less dangerous than some contemporary alternatives to skin lightening, such as smearing one's face with Venetian ceruse (a topical paste made from lead, vinegar and water) which resulted in blood poisoning, hair loss, and death.

According to the well-known autobiography of a contemporary female painter and mystic, Estefanía de la Encarnación, an addiction to snacking on *búcaros* resulted not only in a death-in-lifeless of pallor but heightened spiritual awareness. Though she laments that it took her "a full year" to "rid me of this vice", the narcotic effect nevertheless unleashed visions that enabled her "to see God more clearly". When we map the physiological and psychotropic effects of *búcaro* dependency on to the perennial puzzle of Las Meninas, the painting takes on a new and perhaps even eerier complexion.

8

Is he signalling the key that unlocks the interpretation of this masterpiece? Suddenly, we see *Las Meninas* for what it is – not just a snapshot of a moment in time, but a soulful meditation on the evanescence of the material world and the inevitable evaporation of self. The crumbly *búcaro* is the perfect symbol of the letting go of the mirage of now.

Adapted from © https://www.bbc.com/culture, 2020

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GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SECTION	Ι								
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TASK 2 ( $8 \times 1 \text{ mark} = 8 \text{ marks}$ )

MARK

You are going to read part of an article. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (a, b or c) that best matches the information you will read. Statement 0 has been given as an example.

## ELON MUSK, ONCE A WASHINGTON OUTSIDER, COURTS MILITARY BUSINESS

The entrepreneur's SpaceX company has amassed billions of dollars in orders, becoming a threat to Boeing and Lockheed Martin.

Elon Musk's SpaceX was dismissed by Pentagon brass during its early years. But now, the billionaire entrepreneur and his company are enjoying more success than ever in snaring Pentagon business. In recent months Mr. Musk's team has secured deals for everything from launching some of the nation's premier national-security satellites to improving weather forecasting for the military to building a new generation of small spacecraft intended to track hostile missiles.

Southern California-based Space Exploration Technologies Corp., the official name of the closely held company, also has worked with the Air Force and the Army to demonstrate communication links. And weeks ago, it signed a Pentagon agreement to study the feasibility of using SpaceX's proposed deep-space Starship transport, a giant capsule with built-in rocket engines, eventually to whisk cargo around the globe. Company engineers envision moving 80 tons between continents in minutes.

From the beginning, Mr. Musk has said his ultimate goal was colonizing Mars to provide humans a safe escape from Earth if necessary. But in the process, SpaceX amassed an order book of civilian launch contracts estimated to total about \$5 billion. It also has won contracts to supply the military with rocket launches and satellite prototypes eventually worth an estimated \$6 billion and roughly \$9 billion more in past and future National Aeronautics and Space Administration awards, primarily to ferry cargo.

Those totals are still dwarfed by the leading military suppliers. Boeing Co. reported some \$26 billion in revenue last year from its defense and space segments, while Lockheed Martin Corp., the country's largest defense contractor, reported about \$21 billion from its space and missile operations. Both companies also serve as prime contractors for major NASA programs amounting to tens of billions of additional dollars over the years.

Many of SpaceX's contracts rely on nascent technology, depend on future Pentagon decisions and offer limited initial revenue. But as Congress and the Pentagon increasingly pump money into an array of space programs—with classified projects growing the fastest—industry officials said in the next decade or so SpaceX will be positioned for a multibillion-dollar boost. Total defense appropriations could decline if a different party takes control of the White House and pushes new spending priorities. But the emphasis on enhanced space capabilities would likely remain in a new administration because it is part of long-term military funding plans and strategies already backed by Congress.

Space X's pivot toward national-security programs is intended to piggyback on rockets and satellites the company already is building for U.S. civilian and commercial customers. NASA remains its top customer. But the company's evolving strategy, according to analysts and industry officials, is to adapt some of its current systems to new missions such as tracking space debris, helping defend against superfast missiles and providing secure communication links for U.S. warfighters world-wide. SpaceX's leaders "were persistent, did their homework and did everything they needed to do" to gain the military's trust, according to veteran industry consultant Roger Rusch. "That persistence has paid off."

Marketing to generals, though, is very different from negotiating commercial contracts, in which SpaceX often has significant leverage because it charges so much less than rivals. Consultant Keith Volkert, who represents major satellite operators contracting with SpaceX, said Mr. Musk's team relishes telling his corporate clients they are, quite literally, just along for the ride. "We're not actually selling you a rocket," he recalls company representatives often saying. "We're selling you a bus, and you don't get to kick the tires." By offering lower prices than traditional industry leaders, SpaceX became the country's top commercial and civilian launch provider. But that approach won't work with demanding military customers who give priority to reliability and strict oversight rather than cost, Mr. Volkert said.

Mr. Musk has lured private investors with plans to deploy thousands of small satellites as part of his Starlink venture, a commercial broadband project that industry and military officials say could eventually serve as a backbone for various global military applications including surveillance. Since getting humans to Mars requires developing and testing novel technology likely to cost at least \$30 billion by Mr. Musk's public estimates, industry officials said SpaceX is increasingly looking to Pentagon revenue to help satisfy those escalating cash needs.

Buoyed partly by its overall record so far of 100 successful launches and expanding defense prospects, some Wall Street analysts peg SpaceX's valuation close to the approximately \$103 billion market capitalization of Lockheed Martin. Some consultants and analysts, however, worry that greater military emphasis could prove a distraction from the company's civilian and commercial pursuits.

Adapted from: ©https://www.wsj.com, 2020

#### 0. Elon Musk

a) has outsold Boeing and Lockheed Martin.

#### b) has risen from the ashes.

c) has worsened his relationship with the Pentagon.

#### 9. Elon Musk's company

- a) has made promising attempts to make Mars inhabitable.
- b) has successfully moved goods to other continents in minutes.
- c) will soon get to prove the perks its transportation technology offers.

#### **10. Elon Musk has earned**

- a) a fortune by conveying goods.
- b) a reputation by supplying NASA with high-quality rockets.

c) billions by organizing launches mainly for NASA.

#### **11.** Regarding Space X and its competitors, we can claim that

a) Boeing Co. amasses more defense contracts than its competitors.

b) NASA appears to show more interest in Space X's competitors.

c) Space X seems to be selling as much as Boeing Co. and Lockheed Martin Corp.

#### 12. In the next 10 years, Space X's income

a) is likely to soar due to an increase in classified projects.

- b) will entirely depend on the administration in charge.
- c) will surely be affected by the government's spending priorities.



#### 13. Space X's current strategy

- a) aims to run NASA missions.
- b) implies saving money to build rockets and satellites.
- c) seems to be targeting military uses.

#### 14. Consultant Volkert hints at the fact that

- a) Elon Musk's clients fully trust the company.
- b) Space X prioritizes price and quality.
- c) Space X's modest prices may not be enough to stand out.

#### 15. At present

- a) Elon Musk has turned to Pentagon for a 30-million-dollar fund.
- b) Space X's projects seem to require further investment.
- c) the *Starlink* project is being used to conduct military surveillance.

#### 16. Some analysts consider

- a) Space X is about to outperform Lockheed Martin.
- b) Space X's record of launches will make it the leading company.
- c) the company is straying from its original goal.

#### WRITE YOUR ANSWERS HERE:

QUESTION	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANSWER	В								
TEACHER'S CORRECTION									

TASK THREE (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks) Read the text and complete each gap with the most suitable word from the options provided. Please, write your answers in the boxes. Gap 0 is an example.

MARK

## WOMEN CAMPAIGNED FOR PROHIBITION—THEN MANY CHANGED THEIR MINDS

Flush with the accomplishment of winning the vote, some women focused on their newfound political power on reversing the Constitutional ban on alcohol.

In late October of 1931, some 18,000 laborers, fraternal organization members, and veterans  $\boldsymbol{0}_{\_\_\_\_}$  the streets of Newark, New Jersey. Their cause, stated simply on the signs they carried, was clear: "We want beer."

Flag-**17**\_\_\_\_\_ men with their starched-collared shirts and irreverent signboards became the iconic image of the anti-Prohibition movement. Yet the people who led this march were not men in ties and long coats. They were some of the very same women who had supported Prohibition in the first place—and who had won the right to vote the same year it was **18**\_\_\_\_\_.

Anti-alcoholism had long been seen as a woman's cause. A century before the 18th Amendment became law in 1920, women had begun joining church groups to preach the **19**\_\_\_\_\_\_ of alcohol. Alcoholism was widespread throughout the 19th and early-20th century, especially among men, and women paid the price. Barkeepers would cash men's checks, allowing them to **20**\_\_\_\_\_\_ their savings on alcohol and sometimes forcing their families to go hungry. Alcoholism also contributed to widespread domestic violence.

However, it would be a massive understatement to say that the 18th Amendment had unintended consequences. Rather than erasing widespread drunkenness, Prohibition **21**\_\_\_\_\_\_a rise in crime and corruption. Saloons were supplanted by speakeasies, complete with secret passwords and off-the-menu hooch. Deadly organized crime ran **22**\_\_\_\_\_\_ in cities and small towns as moonshine developed into a lucrative underground industry. The Great Depression only made things worse. The federal government spent a fortune trying in vain to enforce Prohibition, while simultaneously losing the potential revenue from taxing alcohol.

In 1929, New Yorker Pauline Morton Sabin decided she had had enough. Like many wealthy, white mothers, she had initially supported Prohibition because she thought it would be good for her sons. But the opposite **23**\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be true: unregulated speakeasies freely serving alcohol to young people. To combat the problem, Sabin formed the bipartisan Women's Organization on National Prohibition Reform.

Fellow New Yorker M. Louise Gross—working class, college educated, and single—took a more radical approach. In 1922, Gross created an all-women repeal club named **24**\_\_\_\_\_ Molly Pitcher, a Revolutionary War hero who, as the legend goes, stepped in for her husband on the battlefield when he could no longer fight. "Gross and the Molly Pitchers were much more likely to argue on their face for the right of women (and others) to drink alcohol," says Staudinger. "They also made arguments connected to ideas of personal liberty [and] constitutional rights."

On December 5, 1933, Prohibition was **25**\_\_\_\_\_\_. Breweries immediately sprang back to life (with beer readied for sale). Bars became neighborhood fixtures once again. And women across the country raised a glass to their accomplishment.

Adapted from ©https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history, 2020

0	A) took aback	B) took along	C) took in	D) took to
17	A) beckoning	B) hoisting	C) waggling	D) waving
18	A) enacted	B) outlawed	C) pleaded	D) withheld
19	A) antics	B) gospel	C) ills	D) message
20	A) deplete	B) endow	C) splash	D) squirrel
21	A) curbed	B) hampered	C) infused	D) sparked
22	A) boisterous	B) exuberant	C) rampant	D) unclogged
23	A) ensued	B) proved	C) resulted	D) turned
24	A) after	B) by	C) from	D) through
25	A) barred	B) prescribed	C) overstated	D) overturned

GAP	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
LETTER	D									
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