

# INGLÉS

## CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C2

CONVOCATORIA MAYO 2023

### COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

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#### 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.

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3	TOTAL	CALIFICACIÓN
PUNTOS				/ 25	/ 10

**TASK ONE (8 X 1 mark = 8 marks)**

Read the following text and insert the missing sentences you will find at the end (A to J) into the most appropriate gap in the text. Each paragraph can only be used ONCE. There is one extra sentence you will not need to use. Sentence 0 is an example.

MARK

## ***CLIMATE CHANGE WON'T WAIT FOR FUTURE INNOVATION: WE NEED ACTION NOW***

*Governments must focus on solutions that are already working*

Reading national climate plans feels like perusing corporate advertising brochures. There is an ever-increasing focus on the promise of innovation: hydrogen fuel, new nuclear technologies and carbon capture and storage, the plans claim, will close the gap between what the world needs and what renewables can provide.

\_\_\_\_[0]\_\_\_\_. But let's not pretend they'll be here fast enough to cap temperature rise at 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. Politicians and researchers also need to do more with techniques that are already established — highly effective, publicly supported ways to cut energy use.

\_\_\_\_[1]\_\_\_\_. Measures to cut energy use can make citizens healthier and happier, and can ease the burden of the rising cost of energy. But they are neglected.

US President Joe Biden's Build Back Better plan heavily finances technologies to produce clean hydrogen and supergrids (which carry large amounts of electricity), with expectations of high economic returns. \_\_\_\_[2]\_\_\_\_. These plans acknowledge the crucial but boring role of reducing energy use, but do little to bring it about. On 28 February, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released a report on the impacts of climate change and how to mitigate them; I predict that responses will emphasize flashy innovation over familiar established strategies.

\_\_\_\_[3]\_\_\_\_. The official agenda featured technologies such as electric vehicles and new jet fuels. Cycling, walking and public transport were mentioned only when a bottom-up effort by 350 organizations squeezed one line into the official declaration. By then, it was too late to steer the conversation.

\_\_\_\_[4]\_\_\_\_. I study the intersection of power, politics and environmental decision-making, and that's the question I've focused on for more than a decade.

Of the hundreds of strategy plans I've analysed over the five years I've been studying energy, almost every single one ensures three things. First, that global citizens will still buy a lot of energy. Second, that control of energy resources will remain concentrated among a few industry players. Third, that energy-intensive companies and their shareholders will still make huge profits.

\_\_\_\_[5]\_\_\_\_. Less well-known is that this encourages politicians to produce climate strategies that prioritize high economic returns over absolute carbon reductions. There are examples from around the world of industry lobbying to weaken carbon targets, to block the phasing out of coal and even to label fossil-fuel-guzzling natural-gas plants as green investments.

Unglamorous solutions have few politically powerful advocates. \_\_\_\_[6]\_\_\_\_. For example, proposed programmes to retrofit homes in the United Kingdom and Spain to be more energy efficient are projected to create half a million jobs each, most of which would be in small or medium-sized enterprises. National savings as air pollution falls are realized in health and environment budgets, not growth projections.

\_\_\_\_[7]\_\_\_\_. Italy is offering tax deductions of 110% to finance home energy retrofits. Cities including Paris, Milan, Detroit and Montreal are scraping together money to fund cycle lanes and pedestrian spaces. But these small interventions are not enough. Few governments are making serious financial investments.

Here's where the research community can step up. One way to counter the fixation on profitable rather than proven climate solutions is for analysts and researchers assessing policy options to build in metrics of environmental sustainability, social connection, health and other indicators of well-being. There are a wealth of relevant measures which should be implemented and advanced widely.

\_\_\_\_[8]\_\_\_\_. We need more social-science research on how to encourage political support for policies that don't promote growth. Researchers must supply case studies, models and ways to craft policy around energy use that consider people as citizens, not simply consumers.

Unglamorous solutions are effective; critics can't say they are a bad idea. Instead, they argue that green innovation is the only way to mobilize the private capital and ingenuity needed to solve the climate crisis. But the evidence is clear: the planet needs us to do more to implement what's already working.

Adapted from © Nature, 2022

- A. An emerging research base suggests that governments can maintain logistical and social services even when economic output is static.
- B. Governments do sometimes prioritize broad benefits.
- C. It's no secret that energy industries are powerful political actors, or that governments overwhelmingly measure national progress by economic growth.
- D. One estimate suggests that steps such as increasing use of home insulation, public transport, appliance repair and animal-free protein could reduce emissions by 40–80% in the building, transport, industry and food sectors.
- E. The bad news? The computer models that analysts use to assess routes to achieve such goals are missing a crucial factor: politics.
- F. The UK Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution also targets innovations, from carbon capture to electric vehicles.
- G. Their economic benefits come more from reducing costs than from increasing growth, and tend to be spread across sectors and accrue to less-powerful interests.
- H. This dynamic was evident on Transport Day at the COP26 climate-change conference in Glasgow, UK, in 2021.
- I. Why do governments neglect proven practices to bet big on technological fixes unlikely to arrive on time?

~~J. —Yes, alternative energy sources and carbon removal will be crucial for decarbonization.~~

GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PHRASE	J								
	✓								

**TASK 2 (8 x 1 mark = 8 marks)**

**You are going to read an article about a walk around a town in England. For questions 9-16 choose the answer (a, b or c) that best matches the information you will read. Sentence 0 has been given as an example. ONLY ONE ANSWER IS CORRECT.**

<b>MARK</b>

## ***DISCOVERING BRITAIN: SANDWICH***

*A description of a walk around a historic town*

In the heart of the east Kent countryside, roughly halfway between Dover and Ramsgate, stands one of the county's most curious landmarks. A humble road sign attracts visitors from worldwide, including 300 contestants of a Japanese TV show. The reason? One of the limbs on this traditional white fingerpost bears the legend 'Ham Sandwich'. Ham is a quiet hamlet near Deal. Historic Sandwich meanwhile is a couple of miles north. The name isn't its only unusual quality.

Sandwich has been described as England's most complete medieval town. To Raymond Molony, author of this walk, 'it's a jewel set in South East England.' Colourful timber-framed houses line narrow winding streets. There are three medieval churches to explore, an impressive guildhall, and several rustic pubs. Secret alleyways dive out of sight and raised ramparts survey lush meadows. The town's tranquil appearance however belies a dramatic story. 'I was drawn to Sandwich because I've always been fascinated by how people make a living in changing environments,' says Molony, who is used to working in challenging places, including prolonged spells in the Arctic. Sandwich has faced more challenges than most. The town has survived plague, invasion, flooding, even earthquakes. The greatest setback of all though was a transformation in the landscape that deprived Sandwich of its livelihood.

The walk begins at a bridge overlooking the River Stour. To the right stands The Barbican, a cottage-like tollbooth spanning the road. On the left are marshy fields. The Stour below is a narrow, gentle meander lined with pleasure boats. The scene used to be very different. 'The Stour was once much wider,' Molony explains. 'By the eleventh century, Sandwich was England's fourth-largest port. In the 1400s there was a local fleet of 100 ships and many more visited from Europe.'

Sandwich thrived through its location. The town developed where the River Stour entered the Wantsum Channel. The Wantsum Channel was a 600-metre wide strait that separated the Isle of Thanet from mainland Kent. It also provided a shipping route into the Thames Estuary. Prevailing winds meant vessels could dock safely at Sandwich's natural harbour. The port became known as Sandwich Haven and the town grew very wealthy from seafaring trade. Fortune came with a price. For much of the medieval period, England was at war with France. Sandwich was a Cinque Port, a league of five English towns that supplied soldiers and ships during wartime. When the Cinque Ports became strategic targets, Sandwich was at the frontline. 'The Wantsum Channel made Sandwich accessible but vulnerable,' says Molony. 'French troops could sail right in. Sandwich was raided several times.' The worst attack came in 1457 when 4,000 French soldiers sacked the town and killed the mayor.

French forces weren't the only threat. The winds and tides that carried ships into Sandwich also carried sediment along the Kent coast. Sediment deposits formed the Deal Spit, which gradually grew northwards across the mouth of the Wantsum Channel. At the same time, monks drained surrounding salt marshes for farmland. By the end of the sixteenth century, these processes of deposition and drainage had combined to devastating effect. The Stour had all but silted up. The Wantsum Channel eventually met the same fate. The former Sandwich Haven is now two miles inland. Clues of the town's seafaring past endure in roads such as Strand Street. 'Strand' is Old English for 'bank' or 'shore' and the road once formed the quayside. The houses along Strand Street are said to be England's longest stretch of timberframed buildings. These days double decker buses rather than Genoese boats squeeze their way past.

In 1560, Elizabeth I invited Dutch Protestants to live in Sandwich to escape religious persecution in their homeland. 'They arrived at just the right time,' says Molony. 'Sandwich Haven was declining and the Dutch introduced new ways of making a living, like weaving and new farming techniques.' The Strangers' presence remains in features such as the gable walls and ornamental brickwork that they added to their homes. Dutch migrants also rebuilt the tower of St Peter's Church. Sandwich's trio of historic churches symbolise medieval prosperity while also highlighting a geographical advantage. Sandwich has long provided a spiritual as well as physical haven. Later generations who found shelter in the town included 17<sup>th</sup>-century Huguenots and Jewish refugees during the Second World War.

These days Sandwich has three world-class golf courses—Royal St George’s, Royal Cinque Ports, and Prince’s. All three grew where Sandwich Haven shrank. The courses developed on sandy land created by centuries of tidal deposition. ‘Geography is never static,’ Molony reminds me. From shifting sand banks to swinging sand wedges, Sandwich’s story has plenty of twists. Perhaps the most enduring is the town’s name; it has nothing to do with food. ‘Sandwich’ is thought to derive from the Saxon for ‘sandy place’. Before it relocated to higher ground in the tenth century, the original settlement was on a riverside sandbank. The foodstuff of the same name is often linked to the 18<sup>th</sup>-century statesman John Montagu, the fourth Earl of the town. Legends claim he was a keen gambler and often skipped meals to continue playing cards. His snack of choice became known by his title. As Molony says, ‘There’s much more to Sandwich than sliced bread.’

Adapted from © <https://geographical.co.uk>

**0. An unusual sight in the county of Kent**

- a) attracts the winners of a foreign game show.
- b) marks a curious coincidence.**
- c) points to a place named after a snack.

**9. The town of Sandwich has**

- a) an unexpectedly eventful past.
- b) lost all evidence of its military history.
- c) more historic buildings than any other small town.

**10. Molony is interested in Sandwich because**

- a) he’s a well-known specialist in the field of natural disasters.
- b) he’s intrigued by the human capacity to adapt and survive.
- c) he sees no similarity to the Arctic landscape.

**11. At the outset of the walk, the rambler can contemplate**

- a) a bustling waterway full of vessels.
- b) an unchanged timeless landscape.
- c) the effects of a geographical transformation.

**12. Sandwich’s privileged position**

- a) brought nothing but prosperity to the area.
- b) meant special protection in times of war.
- c) resulted in certain vulnerability.

**13. A change in Sandwich’s position**

- a) has resulted in curious signage.
- b) was instigated by human activity.
- c) was solely down to environmental change.

**14. An influx due to 16<sup>th</sup>-century religious strife**

- a) compounded economic decline.
- b) led to new places of worship.
- c) set a precedent for the future.

**15. According to the writer, Sandwich’s golf courses**

- a) are doomed due to geographical change.
- b) are famous for the preponderance of sand.
- c) exemplify curious transformation.

**16. The conclusion to the article**

- a) explains the dual reason for the town’s name.
- b) paraphrases a saying to make a point.
- c) states there is no connection between town and snack.

QUESTION	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANSWER	B								
	✓								

**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

***THE INVISIBLE MAN***

*A mysterious man arrives at a local inn owned by Mr. and Mrs. Hall  
of the English village of Iping, West Sussex*

The stranger came early in February, one wintry [0] day, through a biting wind and a driving snow, the last snowfall of the year, over the down, walking from Bramblehurst railway station, and carrying a little black portmanteau in his thickly gloved hand. He was wrapped up from head to foot, and the \_\_\_\_\_ [17] \_\_\_\_\_ of his soft felt hat hid every inch of his face but the shiny tip of his nose; the snow had piled itself against his shoulders and chest, and added a white crest to the \_\_\_\_\_ [18] \_\_\_\_\_ he carried. He staggered into the "Coach and Horses" more dead than alive, and flung his portmanteau down. "A fire," he cried, "in the name of human charity! A room and a fire!" He stamped and shook the snow from off himself in the bar, and followed Mrs. Hall into her guest parlour to \_\_\_\_\_ [19] \_\_\_\_\_ his bargain. And with that much introduction, that and a couple of sovereigns flung upon the table, he took up his quarters in the inn.

Mrs. Hall lit the fire and left him there while she went to prepare him a meal with her own hands. A guest to stop at Iping in the wintertime was an unheard-of piece of luck, let alone a guest who was no haggler, and she was \_\_\_\_\_ [20] \_\_\_\_\_ to show herself worthy of her good fortune. As soon as the bacon was well under way, and Millie, her lymphatic maid, had been brisked up a bit by a few deftly chosen expressions of \_\_\_\_\_ [21] \_\_\_\_\_, she carried the cloth, plates, and glasses into the parlour and began to lay them with the utmost *éclat*. Although the fire was burning up \_\_\_\_\_ [22] \_\_\_\_\_, she was surprised to see that her visitor still wore his hat and coat, standing with his back to her and staring out of the window at the falling snow in the yard. His gloved hands were \_\_\_\_\_ [23] \_\_\_\_\_ behind him, and he seemed to be lost in thought. She noticed that the melting snow that still \_\_\_\_\_ [24] \_\_\_\_\_ his shoulders dripped upon her carpet. "Can I take your hat and coat, sir?" she said, "and give them a good dry in the kitchen?"

"No," he said without turning.

She was not sure she had heard him, and was about to repeat her question. He turned his head and looked at her over his shoulder. "I prefer to keep them on," he said with emphasis, and she noticed that he wore big blue spectacles with sidelights, and had a bush of \_\_\_\_\_ [25] \_\_\_\_\_ over his coat-collar that completely hid his cheeks and face.

Adapted from © *The Invisible Man*. H. G. Wells, 1897.

## ***THE INVISIBLE MAN***

0. A) SCALDING    B) SHRILLING    C) SULTRY    D) **WINTRY**
17. A) BRIM    B) FLAP    C) TRIM    D) WING
18. A) BURDEN    B) PAYLOAD    C) STRAIN    D) SURCHARGE
19. A) NAIL    B) PINCH    C) SPOT    D) STRIKE
20. A) BENT    B) INTENDED    C) PURPOSEFUL    D) RESOLVED
21. A) BLISS    B) CONTEMPT    C) MOCKERY    D) WOE
22. A) BELATEDLY    B) BRISKLY    C) RECKLESSLY    D) SPARSELY
23. A) CLASPED    B) CLUSTERED    C) CRAMMED    D) PACKED
24. A) SCATTERED    B) SEASONED    C) SHOWERED    D) SPRINKLED
25. A) FRINGE    B) GOATEE    C) SIDE-WHISKERS    D) WARTS

GAP	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
LETTER	<b><i>D</i></b>									
	✓									

