

INGLÉS

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C2

CONVOCATORIA EXTRAORDINARIA 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.

IN C2 21 EX CTE

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

TASK ONE (7 X 1 mark = 7 marks)

Read the text below and fill in gaps 1-7 with the correct sentence of the list A-K. There are three sentences you do not need to use. Gap 0 is an example.

MARK***THE FLYING CAR IS HERE***

The futuristic dream of trading highways for skyways is closer than you think

The original *Blade Runner* film took place in an imagined Los Angeles of 2019, a futuristic city where acid rain fell from skies crowded with "skimmers": flying cars that zipped along aerial highways.

0

In fact, flying cars are real – and they could shape how we commute, work and live in the coming decades. Advances in battery energy density, materials and computer simulation have spurred the development of a range of personal flying vehicles (and the navigation systems that will allow them to run), from electric gliders to fixed-wing craft and quadcopter drones.

1

At the moment, the autonomous urban aircraft market is still a bit of a Wild West. Dozens of start-up companies are competing to develop commercial jetpacks, flying motorbikes and personal air taxis. Venture capitalists, auto and aviation corporations (even rideshare company Uber, with its ambitious Uber Elevate) are staking claims on the burgeoning industry, which may be worth as much as \$1.5tn (£1.1tn) by 2040. Germany-based Volocopter, for instance, has marketed its VoloCity craft as the first commercially licensed electrically powered air taxi, a vehicle which will eventually run without a pilot.

2

That will mean a higher cost per ride at first, but Volocopter hopes to build consumer confidence before transitioning to a full-autonomy model: an electric, wingless craft powered by nine batteries, which will transport passengers throughout a planned network of vertiports – airports for planes that take off and land vertically – across major cities. VoloCity's first commercial flights are scheduled to take place in 2022. These first flights will cost €300 (\$350/£270) per ticket.

3

"We don't want this to be a toy for the wealthy, but part of a well-integrated journey for anyone in an urban area," he says. "Everyone should have the option to walk, be driven, cycle, or fly." Other companies have partnered with existing car manufacturers to create models they plan to develop for eventual commercial use. Japanese start-up SkyDrive, for example, recently teamed up with Toyota to conduct a test flight of its all-electric air taxi, said to be the world's smallest electric vehicle that can take off and land from a vertical position. This summer, the company successfully flew its SD-03 craft for several minutes around an airfield with a pilot at the helm.

4

The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) has already created a set of technical specifications for VTOLS, though the agency hasn't quite decided how to certify them. These regulations aim to address the unique characteristics of flying cars, and detail airworthiness standards like emergency exits, lightning protection, landing gear systems and pressurised cabins. "Despite having design characteristics of aeroplanes, rotorcraft or both," EASA's statement reads, "in most cases EASA was not able to classify these new vehicles as being either a conventional aeroplane or a rotorcraft."

5

Reimagining human flight also requires vehicles that are “road legal” and safe to fly, and a public willing to fly in them. Industry leaders need to convince riders that VTOLs aren’t compelling simply because the technology is possible, but because it is preferable to other modes of transport – and safe. “You cannot offer commercial services without extremely vigorous testing regimes,” says Nestmann.

6

The sheer number of objects in the sky – buildings, birds, delivery drones and airplanes – will require pilots (at least, while VTOLs are piloted) to practise a new kind of dynamic obstacle avoidance. Additionally, manufacturers and operators will have to show that no harm will come either to passengers or to people on the ground below.

7

But if successful, VTOLs will have vast implications for the future of transport, work-life, consumption, urban design, even healthcare and ecology.

Adapted from: © www.bbc.com

- A. But eventually, says Nestmann, vice-president of public affairs at Volocopter, the company’s goal is to make the cost competitive with, say, an Uber Black.
- B. Clearly, the efficient operation of VTOLs will require coordinated efforts across sectors, including government, technology, transportation, urban planning and public outreach.
- C. Conversely, global trends like the rise of e-commerce, climate change, the gig economy and an integrated supply chain have accelerated the interest in personal air travel in the form of VTOL (vertical take-off and landing) aircrafts.
- D. Fully automated vertical transport with a proven track record may put the public at ease, but a vast network of flying objects creates a host of new challenges.
- E. Initially, the VoloCity will only have room for a single passenger.
- F. In other words, EASA seems undecided about what, exactly, separates VTOLs from fixed-wing commercial jets or helicopters.
- G. Not the only obstacle for VTOLs to proliferate, security is also a threat to its implementation.
- H. Not to mention that problems must be resolved before aerial ridesharing at scale can become a reality.
- I. ***Since the film’s 1982 debut, technology has advanced in ways that Hollywood might never have predicted – selfie sticks, murder drones, hashtag politics – yet hovercraft taxis still seem a far-off fantasy, reserved for science-fiction novels and theme park rides.***
- J. These aircraft may not look exactly like *Blade Runner’s* imaginings. But they aren’t all that far off. Far smaller than a commercial plane, most are designed with rotors instead of wings, which allow for vertical take-off and landing – that is why they are now widely known as VTOLs.
- K. While companies race to present the best VTOLs designs, aviation authorities hash out the policies and safety standards that will govern this new realm of transport.

GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PARAGRAPH	<i>I</i>							
	✓							

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

You are going to read part of an article about environmental problems. Match statements 8-15 to the paragraphs B-J. There is one extra paragraph you will not need to use. Statement 0 (matched with paragraph A) has been given as an example. This example cannot be chosen again.

'WE'VE HAD SO MANY WINS'

Why the green movement can overcome climate crisis

A. Leaflets printed on "rather grotty" blue paper. That is how Janet Alty will always remember one of the most successful environment campaigns of modern times: the movement to ban lead in petrol. There were the leaflets she wrote to warn parents at school gates of the dangers, leaflets to persuade politicians, leaflets to drown out the industry voices saying—falsely—there was nothing to worry about.

B. In the late 1970s, the UK was still poisoning the air with lead, despite clear scientific evidence that breathing in lead-tainted air from car exhausts had an effect on development and intelligence. Why was the British government still subjecting children to clear harm? Robin Russell-Jones asked the same question. A junior doctor, he quickly grasped the nature of the problem, moving his family out of London. His fellow campaigner, Robert Stephens, amassed a trove of scientific papers, which he kept in his garage when his office burned down—he suspected foul play.

C. Faced with multiplying environmental crises in the 2020s—the climate emergency, the sixth extinction stalking the natural world, the plastic scourge in our oceans, the polluted air of teeming metropolises—it is easy to feel overwhelmed. Lockdown offered a tantalising glimpse of a cleaner world, but also revealed a starker truth: that the global economy is not set up to prioritise wellbeing, climate and nature. What can we do, in the face of these devastating odds?

D. It is easy to forget that environmentalism is arguably the most successful citizens' mass movement. Working sometimes globally, at other times staying intensely local, activists have transformed the modern world in ways we now take for granted. The ozone hole has shrunk. Whales, if not saved, at least enjoy a moratorium on hunting. Acid rain is no longer the scourge of forests and lakes. Rivers thick with pollution in the 1960s teem with fish. Who remembers that less than 30 years ago nuclear tests were taking place in the Pacific?

E. Acid rain took decades to address. The first murmurings of concern came about after the second world war and there were concerted efforts to solve it in the 1960s. But it is the campaign that Nat Keohane, a former lecturer at Yale, points to when he wants to invoke the success of the global environmental movement. "The reason I talk about acid rain is that it's one of the instances where we solved the problem". However, its scars can still be seen in parts of the US and northern Europe, where acid has etched limestone building facades, and faces have dissolved from statues.

F. Getting businesses onside was a different matter. In the US, that was achieved through a novel mechanism that offered financial incentives from rivals, rather than the public purse. US power plant operators were issued with a limited number of allowances for how much sulphur and nitrogen oxides they could emit. They could buy and sell these among themselves, meaning the dirtiest companies had to buy them from those who cleaned up fastest, while the number of allowances available was gradually reduced.

G. One of the most striking aspects of successful environmental campaigns of the past is how they straddled the left-right political divide. Key green legislation and decisions were put forward by leaders from across the political spectrum. This may be partly because world leaders in the past were more willing to listen to scientists than today. "Thatcher got it on the ozone layer – she was a chemist. She read all the scientific papers herself," says Zaelke. "Reagan got it because he'd had skin cancer."

H. But a changing political discourse in many countries, driven by a rightwing populism that has forsaken reality in favour of stoking imagined grievances, has created a harsher political environment, according to Bledsoe. "Its opponents have learned that in a culture where people get their news from politically dominated outlets, they can get away with lying about anything." But he says there is one bright spot: "Younger people are rejecting these lies about climate change."

I. In building consensus that can transcend political divisions, Keohane believes green campaigners must focus on the outcome rather than the process and bring forward constructive ideas. "People get used to thinking about the fight, not the winning," he says. "We have to remind ourselves that we have done it and we can do it again."

J. Reaching out across divisions to foster a broad sense of community is essential. Alty may have spent seemingly endless hours printing and handing out leaflets, but "I never felt lonely, not once," she says, and the many positive responses from people she encountered kept her going. "It was very labour-intensive, it was like rolling a heavy boulder up a very steep hill". For Watson, the emphasis on what people have in common, despite surface divisions, is at the core of the green movement. "The environmental movement crosses all barriers. The environment is not something separate from us – we are all in the environment. It is where we live."

Adapted from: © The Guardian 2020

Match the paragraphs above with the statements below

~~**0. Trying to spread a hidden truth by means of the printed word**~~

- 8. A tiresome but fulfilling collective endeavour
- 9. An enlightening but ephemeral turn amidst havoc
- 10. Going to extreme lengths
- 11. Some don't buy it anymore
- 12. Still a victory, regardless of the lingering consequences
- 13. Tackling a thorny issue from a new angle
- 14. The old school knew better
- 15. Unnoticed yet far-reaching changes

STATEMENT	0	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PARAGRAPH	A								
	✓								

TASK THREE (10 x 1 mark = 10 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

UK BUSINESSES PLEAD FOR FURTHER SUPPORT IN RUN-UP TO BUDGET

Britain suffering worst economic damage since Covid crisis began, analysis shows

Rishi Sunak is preparing to deliver next week's budget with the British economy at a pivotal [0] moment before lockdown is relaxed, with businesses and workers still under severe strain, according to a Guardian analysis.

After the prime minister set out the government's roadmap for _____ [16] Covid restrictions over four key stages this spring, the chancellor is expected to use his 15th major tax and spending announcement in less than a year on Wednesday to pledge further financial support to _____ [17] the economy towards recovery.

Writing in the Guardian, the leader of Britain's foremost business lobby group warned the task of protecting the economy from Covid remained unfinished. "Business support measures have been second to none, but now is not the time to bring them to a _____ [18] halt, particularly for those sectors that still have a way to go," he said.

"The chancellor must finish what he started: doing whatever it takes to back UK business. The more businesses – the more jobs – that we can see through the crisis, the faster we can _____ [19] the economy back into shape." The chancellor is being urged to spend £100bn at the budget in a mix of short-term economic support and long-term investment to bolster Britain's recovery.

Since the _____ [20] of the pandemic, the Guardian has chosen eight economic indicators, as well as the level of the FTSE 100, to track the impact of coronavirus on jobs and growth, and the measures used to contain it. Faced with the deepest global recession since the Great Depression, the Covid crisis watch also monitors how the UK is _____ [21] compared with other countries.

Official figures confirmed this month that Britain suffered among the worst economic downturns in the western world last year, with a 9.9% drop in gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020 – the biggest annual _____ [22] since 1709.

However, a double-dip recession has been avoided after companies adapted to the second lockdown and took advantage of looser Covid restrictions in the run-up to Christmas before the third national shutdown was imposed.

Average household savings have risen during lockdown as many people cut back on spending on travel, shopping and eating out while working from home. According to Andy Haldane, the chief economist at the Bank of England, the savings glut means the economy is about to turn "a decisive corner with enormous amounts of pent-up financial energy waiting to be released, like a _____ [23] spring".

However, there is uncertainty over how much will be spent as the economy reopens and confidence takes time to recover amid the risk of new Covid variants, a new wave of infections and international

travel controls. Savings have also been concentrated among higher-income households as poorer workers bear the _____ **[24]** of the economic damage.

Younger workers, the self-employed and those in more precarious hospitality and retail jobs _____ **[25]** out of work has also driven up unemployment to 5.1% in the three months to the end of December. With about 4.5 million people furloughed during the latest lockdown, business leaders, unions and Labour are calling for Sunak to extend the support, warning of a tidal wave of job losses without action.

Adapted from: ©The Guardian, 2021

0. A) *axonal* **B) *pivotal*** C) *primal* D) *tensional*
16. A) debunking B) deploying C) dismantling D) dispelling
17. A) bind B) chair C) marshal D) steer
18. A) shuddering B) sputtering C) stammering D) stuttering
19. A) raft B) rock C) snap D) sway
20. A) onset B) start-up C) summit D) vertex
21. A) faring B) hampering C) handling D) tackling
22. A) glide B) plunge C) surge D) upheaval
23. A) coiled B) forthcoming C) hunched D) wrinkled
24. A) bluff B) blur C) brunt D) bunk
25. A) dropping B) falling C) laying D) sacking

GAP	0	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
LETTER	<i>B</i>										
	✓										

