



Región de Murcia
Consejería de Educación y Cultura
Dirección General de Innovación Educativa
y Atención a la Diversidad

INGLÉS NIVEL C2

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES,

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS Y MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA

CONVOCATORIA SEPTIEMBRE 2021

(CORRECTOR)



NIVEL C2
COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES - CORRECTOR -

TASK 1. SUPERCARRIER NAMED AFTER BLACK SAILOR

A	C	E	G	J	K	L
	EL ORDEN ES INDIFERENTE					

TASK 2. GETTING MORE LATINX STORIES TO YOUNG READERS

0	literary agents
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2	craving
3	pitch
4	pitted against
5	immigrant roundups
6	cautiousness
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TASK 3. FIVE MINUTES WITH SIR TERRY WOGAN

0	T
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NIVEL C2

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS - CORRECTOR -

TEXT 1: STORIES BEHIND ABANDONED MANSIONS

STORY 0	STORY 1	STORY 2	STORY 3	STORY 4	STORY 5	STORY 6
A	J	K / N	B	F / L	D	G

TEXT 2: REMOTE EDUCATION THREATENS STUDENT PRIVACY

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TEXT 3: 5G CONSPIRACY THEORIES SKYROCKETED

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A	C	C	A	B	B	D	A	D	B	C

MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA - CORRECTOR -

RESPUESTA MODELO

Hi Sandra,

How are you doing? Here's what the leaflet about the check-up says.

Basically, they will apply a protocol starting with an interview to get information about your overall state of health and work life. You'll be asked questions about your personal and family records, allergies, habits, previous job positions, etc...

A complete physical exam will follow, including a blood pressure reading, control of your height and weight and touching or palpating.

Finally, considering the exam results and the medical opinion, they may add some other tests, like a blood and urine tests, sight and auditory tests or an electrocardiogram.

Once finished, you'll get a report stating whether you're physically apt for the job and the preventive measures that should be introduced, if any.

Hope it was helpful, regards,

Ana

(130 palabras)

CTO - TRANSCRIPTS

TASK 1. SUPERCARRIER NAMED AFTER BLACK SAILOR (TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

DAVID GREENE, HOST: **(A. EXAMPLE) Congress has voted to strip the names of Confederate generals from several Army bases. The president has vowed that won't happen.** The issue might not even be resolved before Election Day. Meanwhile, the Navy is charting a whole new course. Jay Price of member station WUNC reports.

JAY PRICE, BYLINE: **(C). Henry Kissinger called supercarriers 100,000 tons of diplomacy. That power is reflected in the Navy's conventions for naming them - the USS John F. Kennedy, the Reagan, the Lincoln.** But one supercarrier now on the drawing board breaks sharply with tradition - the USS Doris Miller.

REGINA AKERS: That is the first time that that ship of that class would be named after, one, an enlisted person and an African American.

PRICE: Regina Akers is a historian with the Naval History and Heritage Command. Doris "Dorie" Miller was one of the first American heroes of World War II. During the attack on Pearl Harbor, as his ship was sinking and captain dying, Miller jumped behind a machine gun and shot at Japanese planes until his ammunition was gone. Then he began rescuing sailors from the fiery waters of the harbor. **(E). As a Black sailor in 1941, he wasn't even supposed to fire a gun.**

AKERS: **One of the ways in which the Navy discriminated against African Americans was that they limited them to certain types of jobs. So for African Americans, not all, but many were messman or stewards.** Dorie Miller was a messman, which meant that he basically took care of an officer, laid out his clothes, shined his shoes and served meals.

PRICE: An official Navy commendation list of those whose actions during the attack stood out mentioned a Black sailor, **(G) but it didn't bother to name Miller, a 22-year-old sharecropper's son from Waco, Texas.. The Black press, though, discovered and published Miller's name.**

AKERS: And so the African American community just swells up with pride. But at the same time, they're mad at the Navy for not having formally shared what Dorie Miller did.

PRICE: Black leaders at the time were already pressuring President Franklin D. Roosevelt for more opportunities for African Americans in the booming war industry and in the military. Roosevelt barely averted a march on Washington at one point. Admiral Chester Nimitz, the commander of the Pacific fleet, wanted to take the bold step of awarding Miller the Navy Cross, then the third-highest honor for heroism. Again, Regina Akers.

AKERS: So in Nimitz's mind, the award would be good for the Navy and contradict the institutional racism that the Navy was known for.

PRICE: Roosevelt, eager to keep the nation united behind the war effort, agreed. Miller's heroism was all but ignored by white America. But in the Black community...

AKERS: Miller, I mean, in just, like, the flip of a switch becomes a celebrity. He becomes one of the first heroes - period - of the war but certainly one of the first African American heroes of the war. He was on recruitment posters. His image was everywhere.

PRICE: And in Miller, suddenly the Black newspapers had a weapon they'd been looking for.

MICHAEL PARRISH: He was a catalyst that gave them a lot of strength very early in the war, and they were determined to promote him publicly.

PRICE: Baylor University history professor Michael Parrish as co-author of "Doris Miller, Pearl Harbor, And The Birth Of The Civil Rights Movement." **(J) He says that in war after war, African Americans had fought for their country, hoping their service would be rewarded with more rights, then had their hopes dashed until Miller stepped behind that gun.**

PARRISH: Things came together at Pearl Harbor **(K) for Doris Miller and for the civil rights movement probably to maximum effect.. So World War II was really the turning point in that long struggle.**

PRICE: Even before he got the medal, the Navy began training Black sailors for jobs like gunner's mate, radioman, radar operator. Later, it began commissioning Black officers. Finally, in 1948, President Harry S. **(L) Truman ordered the military desegregated. All of that, Parrish says, can be traced to Dorie Miller.** The decision to name the new supercarrier for Miller was made by Thomas Modly, who was acting secretary of the Navy until April.

THOMAS MODLY: I think it was probably long overdue.

PRICE: Modly says it simply seemed like the right thing to do, given the U.S. Navy's diversity.

MODLY: The Navy is made up of every single element of our population. It's probably the most diverse representation of the country. We have about 340,000 active duty sailors, and they come from every part of the country, every skin color, every ethnicity.

PRICE: Miller didn't live to see the biggest effects of his heroics. He went back to sea in the Pacific, and in 1943, his ship was torpedoed and sank; 644 men died. Miller's body was never found. His name, though, still graces schools, roads and community centers around the country. And the Navy that at first wouldn't even share that name will soon give it equal footing with the names of presidents. For NPR News, I'm Jay Price in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Source: npr.org

TASK 2. GETTING MORE LATINX STORIES TO YOUNG READERS (TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

AILS CHANG, HOST: A small fraction of children's books that are published are written by or about Latinos, but several new groups of writers, editors and **0.EXAMPLE literary agents** are trying to change that. NPR's Mandalit del Barco reports.

MANDALIT DEL BARCO, BYLINE: Latinx-themed children's books that are published are mostly immigration stories or historical biographies. But here's one silly, **1. pun-filled** tale about a family of Latino zombies.

JAIME CAMIL: (Reading) Mo was a zombie with a deep, dark **2. craving**. It was dreadful, devious, absolutely despicable. Mo loved to eat vegetables.

DEL BARCO: That's actor Jaime Camil reading from "*Zombies Don't Eat Veggies*," also published in Spanish as "*Los Zombis No Comen Verduras*." Jorge Lacera illustrated and co-wrote the book with his wife Megan.

JORGE LACERA: We're goofy and silly, and we, like, wanted to write a book out there that represented that.

DEL BARCO: The Colombia-born, Miami-raised 38-year-old Lacera says publishers rejected the book at first.

LACERA: Some people asking us to take out the Spanish, some people wondering out loud why they had to be a Latinx family. And I think at that moment, it became clear some people get it and some people don't.

DEL BARCO: The Laceras did find an agent and editor who got it. They got a two-book deal and are now shopping around a film treatment to animate their zombie story. Jorge Lacera is also part of a team of authors helping others to break into the publishing industry. Just 5% of children's books are by or about Latinx people according to the Cooperative Children's Book Center. Two weeks ago, the group LatinxPitch hosted their first event for writers and illustrators to **3. pitch** their children's book ideas.

LACERA: All these wonderful stories were pitched on Twitter, and they were then followed up on by editors and agents who were excited to see them because there was a sense in the publishing industry that they were having a hard time finding authors from these communities. You can't have that excuse anymore, right? Here we are.

DEL BARCO: Another group called *Las Musas* - The Muses - supports Latina writers with mentorships and webinars. They're planning their first online book festival in December. Writer and activist Aida Salazar is one of the founders of Las Musas.

AIDA SALAZAR: We decided to create this collective that would help amplify each other's work, and we didn't want to be **4. pitted against** each other. That happens in many publishing houses. They'll say, well, we've got that one Latina author, so therefore, we don't need another. We know that we have to build each other up. We know that there's plenty of room at the table and that, in some instances, we're ready to create our very own table if they don't want to invite us.

DEL BARCO: Salazar's second book "*Land of The Cranes*" debuted two weeks ago. It's a fictional account told in verse of a 9-year-old girl who writes poetry while being held in an immigration detention center. Salazar says she wrote the book to protest **5. immigrant roundups**, and she drew on her own family's experiences crossing the border, enduring ICE detention and getting deported.

SALAZAR: I was born in Mexico, and I was brought over when I was 9 months old. And I lived until I was 12 years old as an undocumented immigrant along with my family. And so this kind of terror that was instilled in the community was very reminiscent of the same kind of **6. cautiousness** and fear of la migra that we had growing up.

DEL BARCO: Contrast Salazar's book with "*American Dirt*," the bestselling novel about a Mexican family fleeing **7. narco violence** in Mexico. Writer Myriam Gurba and others called out non-Mexican author Jeanine Cummins for writing what they consider offensive, stereotypical portrayals. **8. Backlash** against "*American Dirt*" prompted writer Roberto Lovato to create the hashtag *#DignidadLiteraria* - literary dignity. Now *#DignidadLiteraria* is a movement for Latinx literature.

(SOUNDBITE OF ARCHIVED RECORDING)

DAVID BOWLES: This is a clear victory for nuestra gente.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON #1: Woo.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON #2: Yes.(APPLAUSE)

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON #3: Yes.

BOWLES: Your voices were heard.

DEL BARCO: In February children's book author David Bowles celebrated after he and other leaders of *#DignidadLiteraria* met with "*American Dirt*" publishers Flatiron and Macmillan. They demanded the company sign more Latinx writers and diversify their editorial staffs.

BOWLES: We spent two hours having some really, really difficult conversations. And by the end of it, they conceded that, yes, they did have a problem and that they were going to fix it.

DEL BARCO: Bowles, who lives on the Texas-Mexico border, says Macmillan now has a diversity and inclusion council. *#DignidadLiteraria* is working with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus to hold the big publishers **9. accountable**, starting with pressuring them to reveal employee demographics. This month, for the first time, Penguin Random House did. Seven percent of their **10. non-warehouse** workers are Latino, compared to 18.5% in the country. Mandalit Del Barco, NPR News

Source: <https://ondemand.npr.org>

TASK 3. FIVE MINUTES WITH SIR TERRY WOGAN (TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

Matt: Sir Terry Wogan great to see you.

Terry Wogan: Thank you Matt.

Matt: Before we start can I have this to Terry Wogan seal of approval on the clocks?

Terry Wogan: Of course! It's... **0T Example. it brings back memories of a free gift we used to give on Wake Up to Wogan** called the wood whack, the *Wake Up to Wogan* alarm clock.

Matt: This would certainly get you up in the morning, wouldn't it?

Terry Wogan: It certainly would, and I could do something like that because quite often the old alarm clock doesn't oblige.

Terry Wogan: I find myself dashing out of the house on the last minute... desperate.

Matt: Well, we've got to start, **1T. there's only one rule... it's actually no swearing.**

Terry: Oh! Okay well I'll go out now.

Matt: Right, here we go.

Matt: You can count us down, eh, Terry?

Terry Wogan: Good. here we go...two, one, zero.

Matt: So, Terry, you have been married forty-four years and very much still in love.

Terry Wogan: And who told you that? Because that's a [...] contemptible lie.

Matt: Hahahah

Terry Wogan: No, it's absolutely true. **2F. My wife in her time was known as the luckiest woman in Ireland.** And is now and has been for many years one of the luckiest women in Britain, and Europe.

Matt: Would she say the same thing?

Terry Wogan: Er... no she wouldn't. She'd probably take the other view.

Matt: Now, do people tend to address you as Sir?

Terry Wogan: No, I don't try and encourage that...er... people do...I mean, why not? The Queen was good enough to make me a Sir, so, I'm happy to be called one, but **3F. I tend to cleave to the Michael Caine edict, which is that he doesn't expect anybody to call him Sir,** but when anybody sends him a letter addressed to Mister Michael Cane, he throws it in the waste paper basket.

Matt: Now, you laugh a lot on your show, on your radio show.

Terry Wogan: That's the whole point, that's the only reason I get up in the morning. **4F. It isn't for the money** and it isn't because it's as black as your grandfather's outside in the winter particularly, **but it's because of the fun**, I mean I do come to work with the sun in my heart.

Matt: Have you ever completely lost it on the show?

Terry Wogan: uh... only when... on one occasion... well, and not completely. I lose it nearly every morning for long periods, but I mean, really lost it for a really long time, probably about half an hour, when... er... my former producer the great and lovely **5T. Paul Walters...he was a very dear friend, when he broke wind...on air! I'd never heard anything quite like it in my life. And all was silence for a while, and, and just sort of suppressed laughter and hysterical shouts all over the place.** And in fact, it became a little...a moment of great radio, great radio moment, because Chris Evans had heard this and recorded this and continued to play it for many years.

Matt: Which have you preferred television or radio?

Terry Wogan: There's no... **6F. they're completely different things.** I love doing television while I'm doing television, I love doing radio when I'm doing radio. Er...radio in a sense gives more satisfaction because you can do more with it, you know, **television just takes away the ability to think, takes away the imagination, it provides the pictures for you, so you don't have to think, you don't have to listen. Whereas radio... you have to concentrate a little bit on what's being said, though I don't think many people concentrate on what I'm saying.**

Matt: What do you think is the secret to getting the best out of an interviewee?

Terry Wogan: I think the secret of get the best out of an interview he is to probably ask the right kind of questions.

Matt: Am I right asking the right question kind of question?

Terry Wogan: No, you failed abjectly.

Matt: What are your hobbies?

Terry Wogan: Er... I sit around a lot.

Terry Wogan: I'm very sedentary and extremely lazy. **7T. People seem to think that I work very hard, but I don't. I haven't had a proper job since I left the bank, and I was about twelve,** just after the Peloponnesian War and so... I'm not qualified to talk about working for a living, because I don't ever feel as if I had, but that's because I'm lucky enough to be doing something I really love.

Matt: As you say, you started off life as a banker. Bankers have come in for a bit of state recently, do you feel any sympathy for them?

Terry Wogan: Not at all. There was a list made in one of the papers of the various people who are... who have made a mess of things in the bank and that...it just said what's the difference between all these people and Terry Wogan?

Terry Wogan was the only one with a banking qualification. I'm not saying I could have done any better, but **8T I certainly wouldn't loan money, you know, a hundred percent of money to people who haven't got any money themselves. That... that was the preposterous part of this.**

Matt: Can we talk Eurovision?

Terry Wogan: Er... no. haha Go on.

Matt: Where did you watch it this year?

Terry Wogan: I watched it in the bosom of my family for the very first time in thirty-five years or however long I've been doing it. I've watched it for the first time with Helen, my wife, it was extraordinary! **9F. I thought it was absolutely brilliant, I mean, I don't think, it's a bit like the Beijing Olympics, I think the Russian, the Moscow Eurovision, can never be excelled in terms of spectacle...** and sheer brilliance of production, it was magnificent.

Matt: Any regrets giving it up?

Terry Wogan: No. Well, I suppose, yeah. I was lovely to do and I had great fun doing it. I think Graham did a great job and I don't mean that [...], I thought he did a great job and good luck to...er...dear Lloyd Webber because, you know, he stuck his neck out and came fifth... and that's fine. I'm pleased to say I delivered myself of ...of ...of a speech to the EBU in Lucerne on the week before.

Matt: The EBU being?

Terry Wogan: The European Broadcasting Union.

Matt: Just so everyone knows...

Terry Wogan: Exactly, and they...em...always time.

Matt: It's chiming.... there's no more time...

Terry Wogan: So...um... **10F. I said but what I thought was wrong, but they didn't change it because of me, but at least they changed the voting and it's made the whole thing...** they've thrown, it's thrown it open wide.

Matt: Can we talk about golf before we finish?

Terry Wogan: Yes

Matt: You're a bit of a star, aren't you?

Terry Wogan: I am indeed. I thank the longest part ever seen on television. I think subsequently somebody called Tiger Woods has beaten me.

Matt: British and Irish Lions can they win?

Terry Wogan: Yes.

Matt: It's all over, Terry, so Terry...it's all over. Terry Wogan: Thank you Matt. Great pleasure.

Matt: Great to see you.

CTE TEXTS

TEXT 1: STORIES BEHIND ABANDONED MANSIONS

0. Dundas Castle — Roscoe, New York (EXAMPLE)

Sometimes called the Craig-E-Claire Castle, this eventual mansion was first a small lodge structure built by Bradford Lee Gilbert around 1880. In 1915, **A. EXAMPLE new owner Ralph Wurts-Dundas decided to construct a more castle-like structure, though he passed away only a year shy of its completion.** His wife, Josephine Wurst-Dundas, was shortly thereafter committed to a mental institution against her will, also never living in the completed castle. Their daughter Muriel became the owner, but her due inheritance was said to be stripped and stolen from her by greedy castle care-takers. Sometime after, the daughter was married and left the property to be sold a few times before landing in the hands of a local Masonic chapter. Now, while still under Masonic-ownership, the castle is abandoned and falling apart. The lore implies that the ghost of Josephine still haunts the structure.

1. Minxiong Ghost House — Minxiong, Taiwan

Ranked as the spookiest haunted house in 2019, the Minxiong Ghost House naturally lives up to its reputation. The stories surrounding this mansion run the gauntlet from affairs to suicide to simple relocation, but whatever you believe, this mansion definitely fits the creepy bill. Built in 1929 by Liu Rongyu, this baroque rival style mansion (sometimes called the Old Liu House) is hidden between overgrown greenery, like these 20 other abandoned buildings overrun by nature. **J. One of the most popular tales states that a housemaid had an affair with the homeowner, leading to the wrath of the wife and eventual death of the maid by jumping down a nearby well.** If the maid story was not enough, another story claims a soldier committed suicide in the home after hearing strange voices.

2. Odd Fellows Home — Liberty, Missouri

This mansion was built for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, founded in 1819, as a central hub for the organization in Missouri. The fraternal organization resembled the Masons with the goals of promoting brotherhood, loyalty, and community outreach. The IOOF was also known for "secret rituals," many of which were performed in the Odd Fellow Home throughout the 19th century. That is, of course, when they weren't taking care of the at-risk members of their community at their 200+ acre complex with a school, nursing home, hospital, and orphanage, according to Atlas Obscura. **N. While the complex fell to disrepair (aside from one building that now holds a functioning winery), K. the Odd Fellows left a skeleton of one of their members behind, "George,"** which was said to be used in the strange initiation rituals.

3. Villa de Vecchi — Cortenova, Italy

This beautiful mansion sits among the trees in the mountains of Cortenova, beside Lake Como. Known by many nicknames, including the "Red House, Ghost Mansion, and Casa Delle Streghe (The House of Witches)," this mansion touts a tragic history. In the late 19th century, Count Felix De Vecchi commissioned architect Alessandro Sidoli to build this Baroque-style behemoth. Unfortunately for the Count, Sidoli died a year before the top-of-the-line villa was completed.

B. The Vecchi family spent very little time in the villa before tragedy struck—the Count's wife was murdered and daughter kidnapped. After a number of search attempts, the Count himself succumbed to suicide. After passing hands around the Vecchi family for a few decades, the house fell to disrepair, nature intrusion, and vandalism. Still, the mansion lives on in lore to this day. Alongside the rumors of occult activities and sacrifices, locals still say the long-ago smashed piano still floats music outside of the house and down the countryside.

4. Bannerman Castle — Pollepel Island, New York

This castle doesn't have a morbid history so much as a historically interesting one. According to Jane Bannerman, granddaughter-in-law of the builder Frank Bannerman VI, the mansion was built on Pollepel Island in the Hudson River as a place to store arms for sale. **F. A bit of folklore from the Native American tribes of the island survives,** including the legend of naming the island after the story of a girl named Pell who was rescued and swept to safety on the island by her heroic sweetheart. **L. The American Revolution saw the island and its surrounding waters outfitted with booby traps called "chevaux de frise" to block British ships.**

In 1900, once the Bannermans owned the island, they built the Scottish-style mansion (or armory!) and even allowed various charity groups to visit the beautiful island in the summer. Frank Bannerman's wife maintained beautiful grounds on the island, some of which still exist even after the famous 1969 fire. Today, The Bannerman Castle Trust works to restore the building, promote tourism, and preserve the history of the island and structure.

5. Lynnewood Hall — Elkins Park, Pennsylvania

Built in the late 19th century, Lynnewood Hall is a Neo-classical, Gilded Age mansion with a regretful past. The unfathomably rich art collector and tycoon Peter A.B. Widener commissioned the 110 room mansion with 55 bedrooms from famous architect Horace Trumbauer. This lavish, limestone mansion was built shortly after the death of Widener's wife and filled with famous pieces and paintings (some by El Greco, Rembrandt, and Donatello). **D. Tragically, the eldest son meant to inherit the property was on the Titanic's maiden voyage. George Widener and his son lost their lives** while his wife, Eleanor, survived on a lifeboat. Ironically, the Wideners were a large investor in the RMS Titanic. The younger son, Joseph, managed the property until his death in 1943 left the house unclaimed, abandoned, and stripped of its valuable decor.

6. The Craig House Hospital — Beacon, New York

This odd, gothic "mansion" was originally built as a part of the Tioronda Estate by Frederick Clarke Withers in 1859 for Joseph Howland. After Howland's death, Dr. Clarence Slocum converted the mansion into one of the first licensed private psychiatric hospitals in 1915. **G. The hospital treated big names in private, extreme luxury for a pretty penny, including Rosemary Kennedy, Zelda Fitzgerald, and Jackie Gleason.** However, toward the turn of the century, the reputation of the once highly-regarded Craig House Hospital became clouded by untimely deaths and suicides, a series of fires, and general disrepair to close completely in 1999. Once abandoned, the Craig House Estate (and the surrounding property) is now planning to be made into a luxury hotel and spa.

Source: Extracts from <https://www.wyza.com.au>

TEXT 2: REMOTE EDUCATION THREATENS STUDENT PRIVACY

An online “proctor” who can survey a student’s home and manipulate the mouse on their computer as the student takes an exam. A remote-learning platform that takes face scans and voiceprints of students. Virtual classrooms where strangers can pop up out of the blue and see who’s in class.

- 0 – (EXAMPLE) These three unnerving scenarios are not hypothetical. Rather, they stand as stark, real-life examples of how remote learning during the pandemic – both at the K-12 and college level – has become riddled with threats to students’ privacy.

As a scholar of privacy, I believe all the electronic eyes watching students these days have created privacy concerns that merit more attention.

Which is why, increasingly, you will see aggrieved students, parents and digital privacy advocates seeking to hold schools and technology platforms accountable for running afoul of student privacy law.

- 1 – D. Students are taking measures to force universities to stop the use of invasive software such as proctoring apps, which some schools and colleges use to make sure students don’t cheat on exams

They have filed numerous petitions asking administrators and teachers to end the use of these apps. In a letter to the California Supreme Court, the Electronic Frontier Foundation, an international nonprofit that defends digital rights, wrote that the use of remote-proctoring technologies is basically the same as spying.

- 2 – F. A series of security breaches serves to illustrate why students and privacy advocates are fighting against online proctor apps.

In July 2020, online proctoring service ProctorU suffered a cyberbreach in which sensitive personal information for 444,000 students – including their names, email address, home addresses, phone numbers and passwords – was leaked.

This data then became available in online hacker forums. Cybercriminals may use such information to launch phishing attacks to steal people’s identities and falsely obtain loans using their names.

Some online proctoring companies have engaged in activities that violate students’ privacy. The online proctoring software Proctorio’s CEO, for example, violated a student’s privacy by posting the student’s chats on the social news forum Reddit.

- 3 – H. To use online proctoring apps, students are required to provide full access to their devices including all personal files. They are also asked to turn on their computer’s video camera and microphone.

Some national advocacy groups of parents, teachers and community members argue that requiring students to turn on their cameras with rooms in the background during virtual classes or exams for a stranger to watch would violate their civil rights.

Fair information practices, a set of principles established by the International Association of Privacy Professionals, require that information be collected by fair means. Online proctoring apps use methods that can cause anxiety and stress among many students and are thus unfair.

- 4 – B. When students are forced to disclose sensitive information against their wishes, it can harm them psychologically. Some students also experience physical symptoms due to stress and anxiety. One student literally vomited due to the stress from a statistics exam. She did so at her desk at home because no bathroom breaks were permitted.

These privacy-invasive proctoring tools rely on artificial intelligence, which affect certain groups more adversely.

- 5 – E. For instance, these programs may flag body-focused repetitive behaviors such as trichotillomania, chronic tic disorder and other health disorders, as cheating.

Artificial intelligence also performs poorly in identifying the faces of students who are ethnic minorities or darker-skinned individuals. In some cases, such students go through extra hassles. They may also need to contact the technical support team to resolve the problem and hence get less than allotted time to complete the exam.

One student who experienced this snafu blamed the situation on “racist technology.”

Providers of remote learning and technology solutions and schools are facing several lawsuits and regulatory actions.

- 6 – J. Such is the case of an Illinois parent who has sued Google. He alleged that Google’s G Suite for Education apps illegally collected children’s biometric data, such as facial scans and voiceprints, which are a human voice’s measurable characteristics that identify an individual. Such practices violate the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act.

In some cases, officials have taken action to reduce the adverse privacy effects posed by remote learning

and technology solutions that had weak security. With this in mind, New York's Department of Education banned video communications app Zoom due to privacy and other concerns. Many instances were reported in which Zoom's weak cybersecurity failed to prevent a form of harassment known as "Zoombombing," in which intruders could gain access to virtual classrooms.

In such situations, schools face two major problems. First, video, audio and chat sessions in Zoom recordings have personally identifiable information such as faces, voices and names. These education records are thus subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, which is meant to protect the privacy of student education records.

- 7 – G. Such information should not be accessed by anyone who is not in the class. When teachers cannot prevent unintended participants from joining a virtual class, there is a violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.

The increasing scrutiny of and criticism for privacy-invasive software, which resembles spyware, may require schools and universities to reconsider their use. One option could be to go for open-note, open-book exams that do not require proctoring.

- 8 – C. In general, artificial intelligence is not developed well. For instance, in order to ensure that artificial intelligence algorithms can accurately predict cheating in exams, they may need to be trained with millions of pictures and videos of student cheating.

This has not yet happened in most areas including remote learning. The artificial intelligence industry has been described as being at an infant stage of development. Even simpler algorithms such as facial recognition applications have been mainly trained to identify white males and, consequently, misidentify ethnic minorities. Thus, I don't believe this technology is currently appropriate for remote proctoring.

Source: adapted from <https://theconversation.com>

TEXT 3: 5G CONSPIRACY THEORIES SKYROCKETED

The advent of 5G has raised many concerns among people, to the **- 0A –extent EXAMPLE** that anti-5G movements have emerged in various countries in recent months.

The false news concerning 5G spread at lightning speed on social networks, relayed by influencers and celebrities and reinforcing the fears of people who were already suspicious of 5G's potential health effects.

These conspiracy theories argue, for example, that the spread of the virus from the epicentre of the pandemic in Wuhan, China, is linked to the large number of 5G towers in the city. In reality, a 5G network is not even fully **- 1C – deployed** there. Other theories falsely claim that the waves emitted by the 5G infrastructure would **- 2C – weaken** our immune system. The World Health Organization (WHO) has had to warn that the networks do not spread COVID-19 and that viruses do not circulate over radio waves or mobile networks.

A revolutionary technology?

The fifth generation of wireless communication technologies, 5G is expected to better cope with the explosion of global data traffic predicted in the coming years. Among its impacts, 5G will accelerate the automation of industries, the introduction of autonomous vehicles, the development of smart cities, telehealth and remote surgery. All this will be made possible by three main factors: increased connection speeds through improved use of high frequency bands, reduced latency and the use of next generation infrastructure such as small directional antennas. These antennae with signal relay devices can be integrated into street **- 3A – fixtures**, buildings, transport and utilities to support targeted signal distribution.

Taking into account the potential and real risks and effects on human health, what is the social cost of these new ultra-connected devices?

Deployment in Canada

- 4B – Regarded by the Information and Communications Technology Council of Canada (ICTC) as "the last beachfront property," the deployment of 5G in Canada is in the pre-commercialization phase. It will take several more months before Canadians can truly benefit from the innovative services and uses associated with this technology.

Since the end of 2019, major telecommunications companies have announced the construction of their networks and the selection of their equipment manufacturers. Rogers has teamed up with Swedish giant Ericsson, Vidéotron with South Korea's Samsung,

Bell has chosen Finland's Nokia, and Telus has **– 5B – entered into** a partnership with China's Huawei. It should be noted that the federal government has still not authorized Canadian suppliers to use Huawei's equipment. This is a sensitive issue, given the allegations of espionage against Huawei, which is suspected of having ties with the Chinese government.

In addition, delays can be expected in the **– 6D – allocation** of frequencies and the establishment of 5G networks due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The latest Ericsson Mobility Report estimates that the 5G market will not really take off until 2021, and forecasts more than one billion subscriptions worldwide by 2023.

No danger to human health

Several scientists are concerned about the possible effects of exposure to electromagnetic fields generated by devices connected to the 5G network.

Some studies report symptoms observed in “electrosensitive” people such as stress, headaches, heart problems and **– 7A – impaired** cognitive functions (memory, attention, co-ordination) in children. Nevertheless, there is no scientifically proven diagnosis and no causal link can be established today between these symptoms, which remain inexplicable, and exposure to electromagnetic fields.

Research validated by the WHO and health authorities in several countries — including Canada — conclude at this time that 5G does not **– 8D – pose** a danger to human health, given national and international standards that limit exposure to radio frequencies. It is already an established fact that electromagnetic waves are not powerful enough to reach the cells of the human body and affect our immune system.

The object of all fears

The use of 5G has become a controversial issue, crystallizing society's concerns. It is not the first time (and won't be the last) that technological progress has been challenged by irrational fear generated by uncertainty about the risks of a technology perceived as invasive.

However, the overwhelming enthusiasm of technophiles and other “early adopters” of technological innovations should not lead us into the “technological solutionism” that would present 5G as the new life-saving technology. **– 9B – Conversely**, the skepticism of technophobes and the opposition of anti-5G activists and conspiracy seekers must not lead us into collective paranoia.

Between these two extremes — and in the current context of a paradigm shift — we recommend a third way: reinventing society's relationship with technology in a rational way. It is possible to embrace the promises of the digital transformation without neglecting to take the necessary precautions for health and the environment. We must not fall into technological determinism and believe that we have no power **– 10C – over** these technologies

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