

# Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón

## Pruebas unificadas de idiomas

**INGLÉS  
NIVEL C1  
JUNIO 2014**

Rellenar por el candidato

<b>Apellidos</b>		
<b>Nombre</b>		
<b>DNI</b>		
<b>Nº de expediente</b>		
<b>Tipo de matrícula</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Oficial	
	Profesor:	
	Grupo/horario:	

Rellenar por el corrector

	Puntuación obtenida	¿Supera la prueba?	
<b>Comprensión de Lectura</b>	/20	SI	NO
<b>Comprensión Oral</b>	/20	SI	NO
<b>Expresión e Interacción Escrita</b>	/20	SI	NO
<b>Expresión e Interacción Oral</b>	/20	SI	NO

(Puntuación mínima para superar cada prueba: 12 puntos)

**APTO GLOBAL**

**NO APTO GLOBAL**



# INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LAS DISTINTAS PRUEBAS QUE COMPONEN EL EXAMEN

## Instrucciones comunes a todo el examen:

1. Siga las instrucciones correspondientes a cada una de las tareas.
2. Utilice bolígrafo azul o negro. No escriba en las zonas sombreadas.
3. Puntuación máxima de cada prueba: 20 puntos.
4. Puntuación mínima para superar cada prueba: 12 puntos.
5. Los candidatos podrán abandonar el examen cuando consideren que han terminado, pero siempre después de la realización de la Comprensión Oral.
6. Duración global del examen: 4 horas.

## Instrucciones para la Comprensión de Lectura

1. Esta prueba se compone de tres tareas.
2. Las respuestas erróneas no se penalizarán.
3. Duración de esta prueba: 75 minutos.

## Instrucciones para la Comprensión Oral

1. Esta prueba se compone de tres textos orales.
2. Cada texto se escuchará DOS VECES.
3. Dispone de 2 minutos al principio de cada tarea para leer las instrucciones y las preguntas. Después de escuchar un texto por primera vez dispondrá de 1 minuto para realizar la tarea. Tras escuchar el texto por segunda vez dispondrá de 1 minuto para completar la tarea.
4. Las respuestas erróneas no se penalizarán.
5. Duración de esta prueba: 45 minutos.

## Instrucciones para la Expresión e Interacción Escrita

1. Esta prueba se compone de dos tareas. Distribuya su tiempo para realizar ambas adecuadamente.
2. Debe ajustarse a los temas propuestos y respetar la extensión indicada.
3. Si desea escribir un borrador, se recomienda que sea de tipo esquemático, porque no habrá tiempo de copiar todo el texto a limpio. En todo caso, esas anotaciones no serán evaluadas.
4. Escriba con letra clara y respetando el uso de mayúsculas y minúsculas.
5. Duración de esta prueba: 120 minutos.

## COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA TASK 1 (1 x 7 = 7 marks)

Read this text and choose the best option (A, B or C) for each question. Write the letter in the corresponding box on the right. Question 0 has been completed as an example.

### The art of praising children – and knowing when not to

Some parents are blessed with a soul that lights up every time their little precious brings them a carefully crafted portrait or home-made greetings card. I am not one of those parents.

It is not that I don't love my kids, or that I don't appreciate the gesture. I rather like it when they come rushing up to me with a big \_\_\_\_\_ (0) squealing "Daddy, I made you a present!" But then I look down at the splodge of crayon and glue in my hand and suddenly I'm possessed by the sour spirit of Brian Sewell. Is this meant to be me? It is ... how can I put this ... it is rubbish. Really son, my legs do not grow straight out of the side of my oversized head. My eyes are roughly the same size as each other and last time I checked were smaller than my feet. My nose is not blue – and I have only one of them. No of course I won't \_\_\_\_\_ (1) it above my desk, that's where I sleep most afternoons, do you want to give me nightmares?

So it was with some relief this week that I read a paper from the forthcoming edition of Psychological Science, which reports an experiment showing that adults who \_\_\_\_\_ (2) extravagant praise on children may often be doing more harm than good. Where a child already has low self-esteem, due perhaps to having a dad like me, the more inflated the praise offered to their hamfisted paintings or bad sums, the less likely they are to be motivated to do it again. The kids' reasoning, quite understandably, seems to be to \_\_\_\_\_ (3) while they're ahead. Children with high self-esteem, needless to say, suck it up and throw themselves into the next challenge with puppylike enthusiasm. God I hate those kids.

The same researchers reported last year that praise, far from being a universal motivator, is very much context-dependent. Those with low self-esteem will benefit from praise for their efforts and application, but not praise for their personality or essential qualities. It is more effective to say "oh, look what a clever thing you've done", than "oh, look how clever you are". This is a useful application of what social psychologists call attribution theory. The same principles decree that you will get better results disciplining your \_\_\_\_\_ (4) by telling him/her that she or he has done a bad thing than that she or he is a naughty child. It is more important for children to learn that we are what we do, than vice versa.

A few years ago, other psychologists found that adults with low self-esteem were not helped by repeating \_\_\_\_\_ (5) mantras such as "I can do it" or "I will succeed". In fact it made them feel worse. So despite what the self-help industry and inspirational Facebook memes would have you believe, telling everyone they are wonderful is not always very profitable – unless you work for Hallmark.

For all that, the pursuit of praise remains a powerful human motivator. One 2011 study found that many young adults would rather receive boosts to their self-esteem than \_\_\_\_\_ (6) in sexual activity, drink their favourite booze, eat their favourite food, receive a paycheque or see their best friend. It may be the pursuit of praise, above all, that drives some to risk ridicule, mockery and abuse by singing or dancing on national TV talent shows and others to risk the same by writing articles on national newspaper sites.

This is the narcissistic age, when even a banal description of a breakfast can be measured in a count of likes and favourites. Against that context, perhaps it would be no bad thing to \_\_\_\_\_ (7) the temptation to snow future generations with extravagant compliments. Sometimes a brief nod and a grudging "aye, that's not too bad" is the kindest response we can offer.

0. **Example:**

- A **frown**
- B **grasp**
- C **grin**

C	
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4.

- A brood
- B kin
- C offspring

--	--

1.

- A corner
- B crumple
- C pin

--	--

5.

- A empowering
- B endowing
- C entitling

--	--

2.

- A issue
- B lavish
- C squander

--	--

6.

- A engage
- B mate
- C perform

--	--

3.

- A carry on
- B quit
- C waive

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7.

- A let loose
- B rein in
- C succumb to

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## COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA TASK 2 (1 x 7 = 7 marks)

Read the following text carefully. For questions 1 - 7, choose the option (A, B or C) which best expresses the information in the text and write the letter in the corresponding box on the right. Question 0 has been completed as an example.

### A parting

Once Peter had brought her suitcase on board the train he seemed eager to get himself out of the way. But not to leave. He explained to her that he was just uneasy that the train should start to move. Out on the platform looking up at their window, he stood waving. Smiling, waving. The smile for Katy was wide open, sunny, without a doubt in the world, as if he believed that she would continue to be a marvel to him, and he to her, forever. The smile for his wife seemed hopeful and trusting, with some sort of determination about it. Something that could not easily be put into words and indeed might never be. If Greta had mentioned such a thing he would have said, Don't be ridiculous. And she would have agreed with him, thinking that it was unnatural for people who saw each other daily, constantly, to have to go through explanations of any kind.

When Peter was a baby, his mother had carried him across some mountains whose name Greta kept forgetting, in order to get out of Soviet Czechoslovakia into Western Europe. There were other people of course. Peter's father had intended to be with them but he had been sent to a sanatorium just before the date for the secret departure. He was to follow them when he could, but he died instead.

"I've read stories like that," Greta said, when Peter first told her about this. She explained how in the stories the baby would start to cry and invariably had to be smothered or strangled so that the noise did not endanger the whole illegal party.

Peter said he had never heard such a story and would not say what his mother would have done in such circumstances.

What she did do was get to British Columbia where she improved her English and got a job teaching what was then called Business Practice to high school students. She brought up Peter on her own and sent him to college, and now he was an engineer. When she came to their apartment, and later to their house, she always sat in the front room, never coming into the kitchen unless Greta invited her. That was her way. She carried not noticing to an extreme. Not noticing, not intruding, not suggesting, though in every single household skill or art she left her daughter-in-law far behind.

Also, she got rid of the apartment where Peter had been brought up and moved into a smaller one with no bedroom, just room for a foldout couch. So Peter can't go home to Mother? Greta teased her, but she seemed startled. Jokes pained her. Maybe it was a problem of language. But English was her usual language now and indeed the only language Peter knew. He had learned Business Practice— though not from his mother— when Greta was learning Paradise Lost. She avoided anything useful like the plague. It seemed he did the opposite.

With the glass between them, and Katy never allowing the waving to slow down, they indulged in looks of comic or indeed insane goodwill. She thought how nice-looking he was, and how he seemed to be so unaware of it. He wore a brush cut, in the style of the time— particularly if you were anything like an engineer— and his light-colored skin was never flushed like hers, never blotchy from the sun, but evenly tanned whatever the season.

His opinions were something like his complexion. When they went to see a movie, he never wanted to talk about it afterwards. He would say that it was good, or pretty good, or okay. He didn't see the point in going further. He watched television, he read a book in somewhat the

same way. He had patience with such things. The people who put them together were probably doing the best they could. Greta used to argue, rashly asking whether he would say the same thing about a bridge. The people who did it did their best but their best was not good enough so it fell down.

Instead of arguing, he just laughed.

It was not the same thing, he said.

<b>PUNTUACIÓN</b>	<b>/ 7</b>
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**Example;**

0. Peter had ...

- A different attitudes toward Greta and Kate.
- B no reason to feel uncomfortable.
- C some misgivings about his wife.

A	
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1. When Peter and his mother left their home country, his father ...

- A decided to wait until a later date.
- B was prevented from joining them.
- C wouldn't join them.

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2. According to Greta's stories about such crossings ...

- A difficult choices had to be made for the common good.
- B it was more dangerous to cross the border in those days.
- C life wasn't worth much in those days.

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3. In her dealings with her daughter-in-law, Peter's mother was inclined to be ...

- A absent minded.
- B a busibody.
- C self-effacing.

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4. Peter's mother lived in a small apartment ...

- A although she needed more space.
- B so as to maintain her independence.
- C which seemed to preclude visitors.

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5. Apparently, Peter's mother ...

- A couldn't understand irony.
- B had her own sense of humour.
- C was easily upset.

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6. It seems that Peter was rather ...

- A conceited.
- B handsome.
- C vain.

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7. Peter tended to be ... about the arts.

- A condescending
- B dispassionate
- C scornful

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## COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA TASK 3 (0.5 x 12 = 6 marks)

Read the following text. Then choose the word (A to P) which best fits in gaps 1 to 12 and write the correct letter in the corresponding box on the right. Three of the words are not needed. Gap 0 has been completed as an example.

### Ronnie Biggs (1929-2013)

In the criminal \_\_\_\_\_ (0) of the early 1960s, Ronnie Biggs was a nobody, a foot soldier at best. In and out of trouble since his teens, he'd served time for stealing pencils from Littlewoods and \_\_\_\_\_ (1) a car. Yet he was recruited – despite the objections of several members of the 16-strong gang – to take part in one of the most audacious crimes of the 20th century: The Great Train Robbery. His role in the £2.6m crime was a minor one (“I was the tea boy,” he would say) yet he would become the most infamous of the robbers, owing to his \_\_\_\_\_ (2) escape from Wandsworth jail, and 40 years on the run from British justice.

The youngest of five children, Ronald Biggs was born in south London. His criminal career began during the War, \_\_\_\_\_ (3) bomb-damaged shops; he then progressed to burglaries, sometimes aided by his soon-to-be wife Charmian. Yet Biggs was going straight, supporting his family by working as a carpenter, when, in 1963, he approached Bruce Reynolds, whom he had met in prison, to ask for a loan. Instead, Reynolds invited him to take part in a plan to hold up the Glasgow to London mail train. Biggs agreed at once. The robbery proved far more profitable than expected. But those who attach a “specious” glamour to its masked perpetrators should note that these were violent men: during the \_\_\_\_\_ (4), the train's driver, Jack Mills, was beaten over the head with an iron bar, causing him injuries from which he never recovered.

The gang disappeared into the night – but they made some fatal errors. Their farmhouse hideout was not burnt down, as had been planned, and when police found it, they also found fingerprints, including Biggs's (on a Monopoly board). He was arrested, charged with armed robbery and sentenced to 30 years in jail. The sentence was harsh, reflecting, perhaps, the injuries \_\_\_\_\_ (5) by Mills – but also the embarrassment the crime had caused the Conservative government. Biggs was sent to Wandsworth, but he didn't stay long. In 1965, Charmian organised his escape, which involved scaling up a wall on a rope ladder, and jumping down onto a waiting furniture van. A few months later, having \_\_\_\_\_ (6) painful plastic surgery in France, he arrived in Australia, where he was joined by his wife and children.

In Australia, Biggs hoped to begin a new life with a new identity. But interest in the robbery didn't \_\_\_\_\_ (7) down, and he was soon recognised. So the ever resourceful Charmian sold her story, and paid for him to flee to Brazil. There he remained – despite attempts to kidnap him, and the efforts of Inspector Jack Slipper to bring him to justice. Slipper got close in 1974, but by then, Biggs's mistress, Raimunda, was pregnant with his son. The authorities declined to extradite him (and Charmian divorced him).

In Brazil, Biggs enjoyed the sunshine, smoked dope, and made a living by selling T-shirts \_\_\_\_\_ (8) the slogan “Rio: a great place to escape to”, and charging tourists £40 a head for a barbecue at his house. He often thought about giving himself up. In 1971, he nearly \_\_\_\_\_ (9) himself in, after his ten-year-old son Nicky – who'd stayed in Australia with Charmian – was killed in a car crash. But it wasn't until 2001, by which time he had had several strokes and was in need of healthcare, that he finally hoisted the white flag. He flew back to London on a private plane (paid for by The Sun); it was met by 60 police officers. Biggs, a \_\_\_\_\_ (10) figure in a wheelchair, was then transferred to Belmarsh jail.



Biggs's health declined further in jail but his son Michael's \_\_\_\_\_ (11) for him to be released fell on deaf ears. He was finally released in 2009, by which time he could barely walk or talk. He spent his last years in a London care home. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ (12) for keeping him in jail had been that he was "unrepentant" of his crimes; in fact, Biggs said he regretted the attack on Mills – but not the hold-up. "I am proud to have been one of the gang," he wrote, "to have worked with such eminent fellow thieves and good company."

<b>A</b>	<b>AIMS</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>LOOTING</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>BEARING</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>NICKING</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>BURN</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>PLEAS</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>DARING</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>SELF-SERVING</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>DIE</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>SORRY-LOOKING</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>GROUNDS</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>SUSTAINED</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>HANDED</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>UNDERGONE</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>HEIST</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>UNDERWORLD</b>

<b>PUNTUACIÓN</b>	<b>/ 6</b>
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<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>P</b>												

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CONSTABULARY**

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**£10,000 REWARD**

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**ROBBERY**

About 3 a.m. 8th August, 1963  
from the Glasgow-Euston  
mail train

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**REGISTERED PACKETS**

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The above reward will be paid by the Postmaster General to the first person giving such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons responsible for this robbery.

Information to be given to the Chief Constable, Buckinghamshire Constabulary, Aylesbury (Tel.: AYLESBURY 5010), or at any Police Station.

Printed by the Stationer for the Metropolitan Police Station, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1. 1102/13/66