



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN

Dirección General de Ordenación, Evaluación y Equidad Educativa

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2 DE INGLÉS. CONVOCATORIA 2021

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

MODELO DE CORRECCIÓN

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1:

| THE BUY NOTHING MOVEMENT | | | | Espacio reservado para la persona correctora |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| 1 | <u>A</u> | B | C | |
| 2 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 3 | <u>A</u> | B | C | |
| 4 | <u>A</u> | B | C | |
| 5 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 6 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 7 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 8 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 9 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 10 | <u>A</u> | B | C | |

EJERCICIO 2:

| A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE? | | | | Espacio reservado para la persona correctora |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| 1 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 2 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 3 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 4 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 5 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 6 | <u>A</u> | B | C | |
| 7 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 8 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 9 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 10 | <u>A</u> | B | C | |

EJERCICIO 3:

| DIRTY BRITAIN | | | Espacio reservado para la persona correctora |
|---------------|------|-------|--|
| 1 | TRUE | FALSE | |
| 2 | TRUE | FALSE | |
| 3 | TRUE | FALSE | |
| 4 | TRUE | FALSE | |
| 5 | TRUE | FALSE | |

EJERCICIO 1

THE BUY NOTHING MOVEMENT

From learnenglish.britishcouncil.org

Read this article. For questions 1-10, choose the correct option A-C as in the example 0. Only ONE answer is possible. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET**

(0) Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy (C), and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. (1) Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy (A) without thinking, (2) while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items (B) – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more (3) worrying trends for society and for the environment (A). First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. (4) British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies (A). That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year.

(5) People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem (B) because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; (6) people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up in landfill sites (C), and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. (7) On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests (B) and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. (8) Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy (C) anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. (9) If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive (B). But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, (10) you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need (A). Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

EJERCICIO 2

A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE?

From www.nglife.com

Read this article. For questions 1-10, choose the correct option A-C as in the example 0. Only **ONE** answer is possible. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET**

(0) A baby born today could live to be not only 100, but even 120 years old **(B)**. Hard to believe? Apparently, there could be a gene for not only long life, but long and healthy life.

Even today, there are many, (1) many people who have passed the landmark age of 100 – an age that seemed an impossible achievement only a few decades ago (C). In fact, there are now so many healthy, elderly people that a new term has been coined: the *welllderly*. (2) These are people over the age of 80 who have no chronic diseases (B) such as high blood pressure, coronary disease or diabetes and who have never taken medication for these conditions.

There have been quite a few scientific studies of communities where a healthy old age is typical. These include places like Calabria in southern Italy and the island of Okinawa in Japan.

The small village of Molochio in Calabria numbers about 2,000 inhabitants. And of these, there are at least eight centenarians. When researchers ask people like these what the secret of their long life is, the answer is invariably to do with diet and is almost always the same: (3) 'I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.' 'A little bit, but of everything.' 'No smoking, no drinking.' (C)

(4) But such evidence is now regarded as unreliable and these days scientists are looking beyond diet and lifestyle to genetic factors (C). Eric Topol is one researcher who questions the received wisdom, saying, (5) 'There must be genes that explain why some individuals are protected from the harmful genes that affect the aging process.' (C)

New research into long life, looking at groups of people who have a genetic connection, has taken scientists to Ecuador. In one small region there are a number of people with a genetic condition called (6) Laron syndrome. The main effect of this condition is to restrict the individual's growth to little more than a metre (A), but it also seems to protect them against both cancer and diabetes. Ultimately, those with Laron's syndrome live longer than the rest of their families. Meanwhile, on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, there's a completely separate group of Japanese-American men who are particularly long-lived. And it turns out that they have a variant of the same gene as the Laron syndrome group.

Back in Calabria, scientists have been trying to work out exactly how much of the local longevity is due to genetics and how much to environmental factors. By checking public records going back to the 19th century, (7) researchers have reconstructed the family trees of 202 nonagenarians and centenarians (C). (8) They concluded (B) that there were genetic factors which seemed to benefit the men more than the women – (9) a surprising result (C) because (10) generally in Europe, women centenarians outnumber men by about five to one (A).

So what really makes people live longer? It seems likely that it is an interaction of genes, the environment and ultimately a third factor beyond our control – luck.

EJERCICIO 3**DIRTY BRITAIN**

www.usingenglish.com

Read the following text. For questions 1-5 choose the correct option (TRUE or FALSE) as in example 0. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET**

(0) Before the grass has thickened on the roadside verges (**FALSE**) and leaves have started growing on the trees is a perfect time to look around and see just how dirty Britain has become. (1) The pavements are stained with chewing gum that has been spat out and the gutters are full of discarded fast food cartons (TRUE). Years ago, I remember travelling abroad and being saddened by the plastic bags, discarded bottles and soiled nappies at the edge of every road. Nowadays, Britain seems to look at least as bad. What has gone wrong?

(2) The problem is that the rubbish created by our (TRUE) increasingly mobile lives lasts a lot longer than before. If it is not cleared up and properly thrown away, it stays in the undergrowth for years; a semi-permanent reminder of what a tatty little country we have now.

Firstly, it is estimated that 10 billion plastic bags have been given to shoppers. (3) These will take anything from 100 to 1,000 years to rot (FALSE). However, it is not as if there is no solution to this. A few years ago, the Irish government introduced a tax on non-recyclable carrier bags and in three months reduced their use by 90%. When he was a minister, Michael Meacher attempted to introduce a similar arrangement in Britain. The plastics industry protested, of course. However, they need not have bothered; (4) the idea was killed before it could draw breath, leaving supermarkets free to give away plastic bags (FALSE).

(5) What is clearly necessary right now is some sort of combined initiative, both individual and collective (FALSE), before it is too late. The alternative is to continue sliding downhill until we have a country that looks like a vast municipal rubbish tip. We may well be at the tipping point. Yet we know that people respond to their environment. If things around them are clean and tidy, people behave cleanly and tidily. If they are surrounded by squalor, they behave squalidly. Now, much of Britain looks pretty squalid. What will it look like in five years?

EJERCICIO 1**THE BUY NOTHING MOVEMENT**

0 In the first paragraph, it is suggested that we are ... by the number of things we can buy.

A delighted

B surprised

C overwhelmed

1 Shopping online ...

A encourages buyers to spend more

B deters leading companies from lowering their prices

C makes it more difficult to get rid of disposable clothes

2 From the article, we learn that the ...

A the more money you have, the more you spend

B the cheaper the clothes, the easier they are thrown away

C online shopping means customers have to make wise buying decisions

3 The amount of clothes we buy is ...

A unsettling

B harmless

C a boost to the economy

4 According to the text, most British buyers are ...

A in debt

B solvent

C on a tight budget

5 The writer believes that consumers are ... the clothing problem

A conscious of

B unaware of

C indifferent to

6 Garments that cannot be reused end up in...

A flea markets

B charity shops

C disposal areas

- 7 On Buy Nothing Day, advocates of the initiative ...**
A exchange items they own
B protest against consumerism
C return their credit cards to the bank
- 8 Some social media influencers are now...**
A sharing more posts than ever
B creating their own make-up brands
C asking their followers to reduce consumerism
- 9 The Canadian experiment proved that ...**
A you cannot live without petrol
B individual actions can make a difference
C going without some luxuries is not worth it
- 10 The Buy Nothing movement is asking its followers to ...**
A cut down on consumption
B reject all purchases
C spam the big companies

EJERCICIO 2

A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE?

- 0 Nowadays, for a child to live to be 120 years old is ...**
A unlikely
B possible
C impossible
- 1 According to the writer, some decades ago reaching the age of 100 was ...**
A feasible and possible
B a goal for many people
C an unthinkable accomplishment
- 2 The term “wellderly” was invented to refer to people older than 80 who ...**
A have never been ill
B are free of longlife diseases
C have never taken any medication

3 When asked, centenarians in Calabria attribute their longevity to ...

- A their family genes
- B the little food they eat
- C leading a healthy lifestyle**

4 Proof that a healthy old age is related to food is ...

- A conclusive
- B documented
- C inconclusive**

5 In paragraph 5, we learn that Eric Topol ...

- A believes more research should be done
- B subscribes to the theory given by centenarians in Calabria
- C believes some people are protected from disease associated genes**

6 The Laron syndrome prevents people from ...

- A growing**
- B getting ill
- C having children

7 Research into longevity in Calabria has been conducted on

- A all families
- B families with male centenarians
- C families with members older than 90**

8 Scientific research on the inhabitants of Calabria ...

- A is irrefutable
- B has shown results**
- C is not ground-breaking

9 The conclusions reached by scientists are ...

- A disturbing
- B predictable
- C astonishing**

10 In most European countries...

- A women live longer than men**
- B men live longer than women
- C longevity does not depend on gender

EJERCICIO 3**DIRTY BRITAIN**

| | | | |
|----------|--|-------------|------------------|
| 0 | The side of the roads are well kept in Britain | TRUE | FALSE |
| 1 | The text denounces uncivil actions | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE |
| 2 | It is implied that cleaner environments can only be achieved with social changes | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE |
| 3 | Plastic bags take up to a century to decompose | TRUE | <u>FALSE</u> |
| 4 | In Britain, the number of non-recyclable bags given to customers has decreased thanks to Michael Meacher | TRUE | <u>FALSE</u> |
| 5 | The only way to stop this trend will be to appeal to the citizens' respect for the environment | TRUE | <u>FALSE</u> |

DL: AS – 00189-2021