INGLÉS / C1

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

SESIÓN ORDINARIA 2021

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN: 55 minutos.**
- **PUNTUACIÓN:** Será necesario superar todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua de las que constan las pruebas de certificación con una puntuación mínima del 50% en cada una de ellas y una calificación global final igual o superior al 50%.
- Las respuestas erróneas no descontarán puntos.
- Esta parte consta de TRES tareas.
- Leer las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realizarla según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- **NO ESCRIBIR NADA EN LAS ÁREAS GRISES.**

DATOS DEL CANDIDATO

APELLIDOS:		
NOMBRE:	DNI:	
COMISIÓN:	OFICIAL ☐	LIBRE ☐
CALIFICACIÓN:		

TASK 1
Read the text and choose the correct heading (A-K) for each paragraph (1-8). <u>There are TWO extra headings</u>. Write your answers in the Answer Box. Paragraph (0) is an example. (1 item = 0.8)

HOW TO BE A BETTER PERSON AND A BETTER LEADER

Leadership has little to do with dominance and a great deal to do with understanding the problems and motivations of other people. Here are some concepts to help you along the way to becoming the best possible version of yourself.

K. Know yourself

0. Your journey to becoming a better person starts with understanding who you are at your core. This is about becoming more in tune with your deeper self, so you recognize what riles you up, what makes you happy or sad. How do you deal with your emotions? How do you react when life goes astray?

1. When we forgive we let go of anger and hostility that eats away at our happiness and clouds our mind. Forgiving someone who has hurt you empowers you to let go of the pain from the past. It doesn't mean you forget what happened; rather, it means you learn to release resentment and anger, which would otherwise be a burden on your mind and heart.

2. Stop blaming others when things don't go right. A key element in growing as an individual and becoming a better person is learning to accept personal responsibility for your actions, including your behaviors, emotions and failures -- everything you have control over.

3. When we apologize we show empathy for the wronged person. We acknowledge our mistakes. When we truly try to make amends, we show humility and compassion for those we have hurt. This has the ability to disarm those we mistreated and to heal their emotional wounds, but it can also help us heal.

4. Listening to others, and really hearing them out with an open mind, is one of the best things you can do for another person and for yourself. It shows the speaker that you value their opinion. It allows you to develop closer connections to others and hear perspectives you might otherwise dismiss.

5. Being polite is a small act of kindness we can do for everyone we come across. It is not a trivial thing. There is power behind saying "thank you" and "please," giving someone a warm greeting or taking time to make small talk. These little things instill positive feelings in those around you, especially when you first meet. Different situations will call for different levels of politeness and formality.

6. Goals give us focus and a way to measure our progress. Goals motivate us to stay on track. Start by writing your goals down. Those who write down their goals and dreams are more likely to actually achieve them.

7. Personal integrity is a cornerstone of who we are and what we stand for. Integrity is part of our moral foundation: the principles and ideas we value and hold dear. Integrity is your personal compass, and it will shape the kind of person you become over time.

8. Community can be a geographical location where people live, play and work, but it can also be a virtual space where people connect through shared ideas, values, beliefs and needs. However you define community, it's important that you find ways to be part of a larger group, and you may even be part of many different communities depending on your interests and background.

Remember, this is an ongoing journey. Our actions -- how we live, how we spend our time -- those things all add up. Recognize that not everything in life is linear. Sometimes we have to go backward to go
orward. Along the way, we have to learn to appreciate what we have, to have gratitude for all life has given us.

(Adapted from: entrepreneur.com)

HEADINGS	
A.	A bit of social etiquette goes a long way
B.	Be answerable for your acts
C.	Be open to what others have to say
D.	Be thankful for what life offers you
E.	Be true to yourself
F.	Don't be afraid to show your emotions
G.	Don't bear a grudge
H.	Expressing regret has its rewards
I.	Foster a sense of belonging
J.	Keep a record of your aims in life
~~K.~~	~~Know yourself~~

ANSWER BOX

PARAGRAPH	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	K								

Marks 1: _____/6.4

TASK 2
Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question. <u>There is only ONE answer for each question</u>. Example (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box.
(1 item = 0.8)

HOW ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WILL CHANGE THE WORLD

The implications of recent advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have spurred heated debate globally. As science fiction starts to become reality, AI products are slowly infiltrating homes and workplaces. This is raising concerns about the potential detrimental effects of AI on the job market, or even about the dangers of an AI singularity, where sentient robots take over the world and destroy humans.

While these are all valid discussions, I believe that the focus of AI should not be just on cool home gadgets or on process optimization and automation. Instead, AI can be used to fundamentally rethink how we solve the world's problems. AI has the potential to greatly improve things like healthcare, education, poverty and security. AI machines can do some very beneficial things already today that humans will simply never be able to. If we leverage that to augment what humans do well, AI could positively impact society, business, and culture on the order of magnitude of the internet itself. I call this using AI to scale the human mind, not replace it. The human brain is the most elegant computer in existence. But it only contains about 300 million pattern processors that are responsible for human thought. What if we could complement all of our amazing ideas with not just more data, but also orders of magnitude for more data processing capability?

AI is driving the adoption and implementation of precision medicine: an emerging approach for disease treatment and prevention that takes into account individual variability in genes, environment, and lifestyle for each person. Think of it as a type of medical personalization. For example, around 25,000 people in the US are diagnosed with brain tumors every year. Traditionally, they might all be given the same course of treatment to see what might work in a one-size-fits-all approach. Precision medicine will allow doctors and researchers to predict more accurately which treatment and prevention strategies for a particular disease will work in which groups of people. Many of the answers lie in the vast amount of medical data already collected. *Ayasdi* uses AI algorithms like deep learning to enable doctors and hospitals to better analyze their data. Through their work, medical practitioners have been able to identify previously unknown diabetes sub-types that could lead to better understanding of therapies that could work better for certain types of patients.

There were around 707 million cybersecurity breaches in 2015, and 554 million in just the first half of 2016. The impact of just a few of these attacks, such as foreign governments potentially biasing US presidential elections, is truly scary. Security teams struggle today to work through the increasing number of alerts generated by traditional tools. The self-learning and automation capabilities enabled by AI can increase effectiveness and reduce costs, keeping us much safer from terrorism or even smaller scale identity theft. AI-based solutions already in the market can be more proactive and can preempt attacks in the pre-execution state by identifying patterns and anomalies associated with malicious content. *Secureworks* uses the predictive capabilities of AI for advanced threat detection on a global scale.

The world's population is expected to increase significantly over the next three decades, but our capacity for food production will struggle to keep pace. AI is driving efficiency in our current farming methods to increase production and reduce wastage without adversely affecting the environment. Systems such as John Deere's *AutoTrac* enable huge machines to plant crops in a far more uniform and accurate way and can reduce overlap in agricultural processes such as tilling, planting and fertilizing, which in turn reduces the use of chemicals and increases productivity. *Cainthus*, a machine vision company, has another approach. Using deep learning, it has created a facial recognition system than can identify individual cows by their facial features in just six seconds, enabling huge herds to be monitored with minimal human involvement. Soon, they will be able to detect early signs of lameness in a cow based on its body shape, and alert the farmer accordingly.

AI can be applied to many more problems and markets. In fact, it should be thought of as a fundamentally new approach to every problem. Those decisions will be made by humans who want to change and improve the world, and who now can scale their minds to address ever-expanding frontiers.

(Adapted from: weforum.org)

0. One of the growing fears of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is that:
- **A.** It will take away our privacy.
- **B.** <u>**Machines will replace humans**</u>.
- **C.** Society is growing too dependent on it.

9. The writer says that AI is the future because:
- **A.** It will develop automation even further.
- **B.** It will make us evaluate how we do things.
- **C.** It will provide us with useful devices.

10. He advocates its use to:
- **A.** Do things that humans will never be able to do.
- **B.** Enhance what the human brain can do.
- **C.** Produce new ideas at a great speed.

11. Its use in the field of medicine will allow doctors to:
- **A.** Apply new therapies with less risk for patients.
- **B.** Find cures for life-threatening illnesses.
- **C.** Treat patients according to their individual needs.

12. For example, the use of AI algorithms has led to:
- **A.** Hospitals being run more efficiently by doctors.
- **B.** Patients being more willing to try new therapies.
- **C.** The discovery of new variants of certain illnesses.

13. AI will make cybersecurity more effective because:
- **A.** Cyberattacks will be neutralized before they happen.
- **B.** Networks will have the tools to fight against foreign states.
- **C.** Personal data will be kept safe from terrorists.

14. AI is already being used in agriculture to:
- **A.** Grow different crops on the same land.
- **B.** Minimize the negative effects of farming.
- **C.** Prevent farmland from being left to waste.

15. *Cainthus* has invented a system using AI to:
- **A.** Help farmers keep their cows together.
- **B.** Help farmers tell one cow from another.
- **C.** Identify cows by their size.

16. In conclusion, AI will allow people:
- **A.** Ever evolving solutions to problems.
- **B.** To evolve into more intelligent beings.
- **C.** To find solutions to all our problems.

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

Marks 2: _____/6.4

TASK 3
Read the text and complete each numbered space with a phrase from the Phrases Box. <u>There are THREE extra phrases</u>. Space (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box. (1 item = 0.8)

HOW WILD WAS THE WILD WEST?

Anyone who has ever watched a Western knows all about how "wild" life was back then. Damsels in distress were tied to railroads, cowboys' cattle were rustled and the sheriff was **(0) _____** what little law existed. In short, you risked getting lassoed into a gunfight every time you went to the saloon. Well, at least that's moviemakers' take on it. But what do the historians have to say?

In reality, the West was a lot tamer than it's often portrayed in popular culture, but certain areas **(17) _____**, experts told *Live Science. "*The Wild West encompassed a vast area stretching from the Rocky Mountain states like Montana all the way down to Texas and then across to the West Coast," said Terry Anderson, professor emeritus of economics at Montana State University and co-author of *The Not So Wild, Wild West: Property Rights on the Frontier*. As far as a time period goes, we're talking about the 1850s, or pre-Civil War, all the way to 1900. "It was when **(18) _____** anywhere." Anderson said.

Importantly, much of this vast expanse of terrain was pre-statehood at the time, which meant there wasn't much federal oversight. This lack of a centralized government is partly responsible for our collective imagining of the Wild West as a rowdy and fierce place to live, Anderson explained. "It's depicted almost as a state of anarchy where **(19) _____**, and then along came the Europeans to join in," he said. While battles worthy of John Wayne's portrayals did happen (for instance, three people died in the 1881 Gunfight at the O.K. Corral in Arizona Territory), there were **(20) _____** the settlers to figure out society's rules in a makeshift kind of a way.

"The Hollywood version shows anyone and everyone fighting over water rights and land, but what we discovered is that, in reality, people understood the negative consequences of fighting and **(21) _____,"** Anderson said. For example, cattle owners often divided up extensive plots of land and formed associations to document and assign range rights. "Property rights were secure enough, and there was a market for it. The system worked pretty well, unless you were from an Indian tribe, of course," Anderson said.

Throughout this time, the land under **(22) _____** and their freedoms with it. Congress passed the Indian Appropriations Act in 1851, which enabled the creation of the first reservations where American Indians were forcibly relocated and prevented from leaving without permission. Meanwhile, the Wild West wasn't **(23) _____**— and there's data to prove it. Mathieu Couttenier, a political economist at the University of Lyon in France, delved into the crime statistics of the frontier in the 1800s in a 2017 study in the Journal of the European Economic Association. Parts of the Wild West **(24) _____**, especially in places where gold and other minerals were discovered, Couttenier and his colleagues found. For example, murder and physical assault weren't uncommon.

In other words, when the resource in question was plentiful — such as land for cattle grazing — people were more likely to come to some sort of nonviolent arrangement. But if the resource was rarer and more valuable, such as a precious metal, people **(25) _____** their way. "We're talking about a 3 to 4% increase in crime in counties with minerals and no federal control compared to those with no minerals and which were incorporated into the United States," Couttenier said. "I think that's a pretty sizable jump." So, how wild was the Wild West? Probably a lot tamer than you imagined, but at times, it was certainly no picnic.

(Adapted from: livescience.com)

PHRASES BOX	
A.	also periods of peace that lasted long enough for
B.	American Indian control progressively shrank
C.	by far the most exciting period for gold-diggers

D.	demonstrably more violent than the Eastern states
E.	did have dangerous undercurrents of violence
F.	European settlers who claimed the land as theirs
G.	instead found civil ways to resolve their disputes
H.	were more prone to throw punches (or worse) to get
I.	some sort of small government utopia for the white settlers
J.	the range was open and cattle could just graze
K.	the violence that erupted between cattle ranchers could
L.	there was fighting amongst the Indian tribes
M.	~~usually a slacker with scant interest in enforcing~~

ANSWER BOX

SPACE	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ANSWER	M									

Marks 3: _____/7.2

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARKS
			_____/20