



ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B1 DE INGLÉS CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2024

Comisión de Evaluación de la EOI de

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

Table with 2 columns: Calificación /10 puntos, N.º de respuestas correctas /25

Apellidos:
Nombre:
DNI/NIE:

LEA LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES

A continuación va a realizar una prueba que contiene tres ejercicios de comprensión de textos escritos. Los ejercicios tienen la siguiente estructura: se presentan unos textos y se especifican unas tareas que deberá realizar en relación a dichos textos. Las tareas o preguntas serán del siguiente tipo:

- Pregunta de verdadero/falso. Se presentan una serie de proposiciones que deberá indicar si son verdaderas o falsas. En este caso deberá elegir la respuesta correcta rodeando con un círculo la opción correcta en la HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.

Ejemplo: 1 TRUE FALSE

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1 TRUE FALSE

- Pregunta de relacionar. Se presentan una serie de preguntas que deberá relacionar con su respuesta correspondiente de entre las proporcionadas. En este caso deberá elegir la respuesta correcta y escribir la letra de su opción en la HOJA DE RESPUESTAS. Sólo hay una combinación correcta entre pregunta y respuesta.

Ejemplo: 2 A B C D E F G

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

2 X B C D E F G

- Pregunta de completar. Se presenta un texto con huecos. Se proporcionan opciones para completar cada hueco del texto. Deberá elegir la opción correcta rodeando con un círculo la letra de su elección en la HOJA DE RESPUESTAS. Sólo una de las tres opciones es correcta.

Ejemplo: 3 A B C

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

3 X B C

En total, deberá contestar a 25 preguntas. Cada una de ellas vale 0,4 puntos sobre un total de 10. La calificación se obtendrá al multiplicar el número de respuestas correctas por 0,4 expresando el resultado con un decimal. Antes de responder a las preguntas, lea atentamente las instrucciones de cada ejercicio.

Dispone de 50 minutos para responder todas las preguntas de los ejercicios que componen la prueba. Utilice únicamente bolígrafo azul o negro y asegúrese de que su teléfono móvil y dispositivos electrónicos estén desconectados durante toda la prueba.

Trabaje concentradamente, no hable ni se levante de la silla. Si tiene alguna duda, levante la mano y espere en silencio a que el/la profesor/a se acerque a su mesa. Espere a que le indiquen que PUEDE EMPEZAR.

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: A SHORT STORY OF THE CROSSWALK

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

1	TRUE	FALSE	
2	TRUE	FALSE	
3	TRUE	FALSE	
4	TRUE	FALSE	
5	TRUE	FALSE	

EJERCICIO 2: BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
10	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
11	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
12	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
13	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
14	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
15	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	

EJERCICIO 1: WHY PRINTED BOOKS MAY NEVER BECOME OBSOLETE

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

16	A	B	C	
17	A	B	C	
18	A	B	C	
19	A	B	C	
20	A	B	C	
21	A	B	C	
22	A	B	C	
23	A	B	C	
24	A	B	C	
25	A	B	C	

EJERCICIO 1

A SHORT STORY OF THE CROSSWALK

Adapted from <https://www.smithsonianmag.com>

Read the text and decide if the statements 1-5 are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) as in example 0. DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

In 1951, the world’s first crosswalk was officially installed in Slough, England. There, because of its stripes, it was — and still is — known as a zebra crossing.

The zebra crossing quickly became popular, and was only in its teen years when the Beatles made their trip across Abbey Road for the cover of their album of the same name. The zebra crossing was a remarkable improvement in road safety, but it was neither the first nor the last innovation designed to help pedestrians cross the road. It wasn't even the last animal-named innovation.

In both England and the United States, attempts to control traffic so pedestrians could cross safely date back to the 1930s—about 30 years after a pedestrian was killed when crossing a street in 1899. That death was not the last, and officials across nations were trying to insert some order.

In Britain, according to *Historic England*, pedestrian crossings also dated back to the 1930s. Originally, pedestrian crossings were marked by metal studs in the road and vertical sticks on the side. Over time, however, the government experimented with different painted markings to help improve safety. Eventually, the easily recognized black and white stripes were first installed in 1951. It is estimated that the zebra crossing at Abbey Road was installed in the late 1950s, around a decade before the Beatles shot their album cover there.

The zebra crossing, which took its name because the design looked like a zebra, was just the first animal-named crosswalk type in Britain. Just a few years later, in 1962, a pedestrian crossing known as a “panda crossing” was introduced in Britain. However, it did not last long because it was confusing to drivers. In other countries there are different types, for example, Australia has wombat crossings and Tucson, AZ, has HAWKS.

In the United States, crosswalk design is still changing. Finding the correct type of crosswalk for the type of road is important, architect Cindy Zerger told Bill Lindeke writing for *Minn Post*. As well, thinking about who should get priority on the road has changed from the 1950s, when cars were given priority, writes Lindeke.

<p>0. <u>Zebra crossings took their name because of their stripes.</u> TRUE</p>
<p>1. Before zebra crossings there weren't any other methods to help people cross the roads.</p>
<p>2. After the death of a pedestrian, it took authorities at least 30 years to plan a safe way for people to cross the road.</p>
<p>3. The marking of pedestrian crossings has evolved since its origins</p>
<p>4. Panda crossings were unsafe for pedestrians.</p>
<p>5. The idea whether pedestrian or drivers have priority on the road has changed over the years.</p>

EJERCICIO 2

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

Adapted from <https://www.littlepassports.com/>

Read the article below. For questions 6-15 choose from the paragraphs (A-G) as in example 0. The paragraphs may be chosen more than once. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

- A.** In **Japan**, not every birthday is celebrated. Children participate in the 7-5-3 celebration (*Shichi-go-san*), held on November 15. The name refers to the ages of the children celebrated: Any child who reaches age three, boys who reach age five, and girls who reach age seven. They put on elegant clothes and visit a temple to give thanks for their health and a new year of life
- B.** **Brazil**. Family, friends, and even strangers will pull at the ears of the birthday kid, one tug for each year old. The idea behind the custom is to wish that the child live so long that their ears touch the ground. The celebrations include brigadeiro, Brazil's famous, simple and delicious truffles.
- C.** **Jamaica**. A tradition that started out decades ago as a school day prank has become a huge birthday tradition. As the birthday boy or girl goes through the day, there's a party, cake, music, and games—and at least one good surprise dusting of flour from head to toe. Sometimes the birthday child is “floured” several times in a day
- D.** **Nepal**. It's considered good luck for the birthday girl or boy to have brightly colored rice yogurt spread on their forehead. There may be cake, there may be gifts, but there is almost always yogurt—colorful, delicious, sticky yogurt.
- E.** **China**. The biggest birthday gala for a Chinese child happens at age one. Relatives and friends bring lots of small treasures to spread near the baby, like a pen, coins, flowers, a book, and so on. Whatever the baby grabs first is supposed to mark what he or she will do later in life.
- F.** **Denmark**. The Danish flag is flown outside the birthday child's house. Parents and family members enter the child's room quietly when they are asleep, placing gifts all around the child's bed. The Danish birthday child also gets a special birthday cake—a cake man or a cake lady—and the proper way to eat this is to cut off the head first and eat that.
- G.** **Egypt**. Family and friends are invited to a birthday party, or *haffa*, that includes singing and dancing. Decorations can be elaborate, usually a mix of flowers and fruit, which are symbols of growth and new life.

EJERCICIO 2

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

0. This tradition started as a silly joke
6. The birthday decorations are symbolic
7. The birthday cake resembles a human being
8. The birthday celebration includes a religious aspect
9. The birthday boy or birthday girl is left with a dirty body
10. Ending up with a messy face is part of the birthday ritual
11. The birthday boy or girl wakes up surrounded by presents
12. Not every birthday is celebrated on a child's actual date of birth
13. Expect some pain in your earlobes if you are the birthday person
14. A symbol outdoors will let people know there is a birthday celebration
15. The presents the birthday boy or girl takes first will determine their future

EJERCICIO 3

WHY PRINTED BOOKS MAY NEVER BECOME OBSOLETE

Adapted from: <https://www.nextbigfuture.com/>

Read an extract from an article. For questions 16-25, choose the right option (A, B, C) as in example 0. Only ONE answer is correct. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

Slow growth. 0. **though** eBooks are becoming more popular, the rate of growth isn't as fast as you might think – right now, only 30 percent of Americans read eBooks regularly. After decades of advancements in digital reading, most adults still 16. _____ printed books.

Advantages of physical pages. There are several advantages that physical books own that digital books 17. _____. For example, research shows that people are much more likely to remember details they read in a physical book 18. _____ a digital one – and most readers find it much easier to flip through the pages of a physical book.

Nostalgia and physical feelings. Some people will never want to abandon physical books because of the feelings they get when holding one, or because of nostalgia. 19. _____ books is a comforting activity that no digital format can physically replace.

Collectors and historians. Even 20. _____ much of the population is comfortable reading digital books, rather than physical ones, there are still going to be collectors and historians fascinated with printed materials. Just as music consumers are still buying vinyl records, there may always be some people 21. _____ want to buy physical copies of printed books.

Inexpensive printing and publishing. Book printing has got much 22. _____ and more accessible over the years. Thanks to better printing technology and a more connected internet, publishing books is easier than 23. _____ before.

People who hate change. Even if you could prove that digital books are better in every possible way, some people 24. _____ still be resistant to technological change. They will insist on reading physical books simply because that's 25. _____ they know.

0.	A. even	B. however	C. <u>though</u>
16.	A. care	B. dislike	C. prefer
17.	A. do	B. don't	C. have
18.	A. as	B. than	C. that
19.	A. read	B. reading	C. to read
20.	A. if	B. however	C. unless
21.	A. what	B. which	C. who
22.	A. affordable	B. cheaper	C. inexpensive
23.	A. ever	B. never	C. rather
24.	A. must	B. have to	C. would
25.	A. that	B. what	C. why

DL: AS-00143-2024



Principado de
Asturias

Consejería
de Educación

Dirección General de Ordenación, Evaluación y Equidad Educativa

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**PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE
CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL
INTERMEDIO B1 DE INGLÉS.
CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2024**

**COMPRENSIÓN DE
TEXTOS ESCRITOS**

**MODELO DE
CORRECCIÓN**

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: A SHORT STORY OF THE CROSSWALK

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

1	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>	
2	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	
3	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	
4	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>	
5	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	

EJERCICIO 2: BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

6	A	B	C	D	E	F	<u>G</u>	
7	A	B	C	D	E	<u>F</u>	G	
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11	A	B	C	D	E	<u>F</u>	G	
12	<u>A</u>	B	C	D	E	F	G	
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EJERCICIO 1: WHY PRINTED BOOKS MAY NEVER BECOME OBSOLETE

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

16	A	B	<u>C</u>	
17	A	<u>B</u>	C	
18	A	<u>B</u>	C	
19	A	<u>B</u>	C	
20	<u>A</u>	B	C	
21	A	B	<u>C</u>	
22	A	<u>B</u>	C	
23	<u>A</u>	B	C	
24	A	B	<u>C</u>	
25	A	<u>B</u>	C	

EJERCICIO 1

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In 1951, the world’s first crosswalk was officially installed in Slough, England. There, **because of its stripes, it was — and still is — known as a zebra crossing. (0)**

The zebra crossing quickly became popular and was only in its teen years when the Beatles made their trip across Abbey Road for the cover of their album of the same name. The zebra crossing was a remarkable improvement in road safety, **but it was neither the first nor the last innovation designed to help pedestrians cross the road.(1)** It wasn't even the last animal-named innovation.

In both England and the United States, **attempts to control traffic so pedestrians could cross safely date back to the 1930s—about 30 years after a pedestrian was killed when crossing a street in 1899 (2).** That death was not the last, and officials across nations were trying to insert some order.

In Britain, according to *Historic England*, pedestrian crossings also dated back to the 1930s. **Originally, pedestrian crossings were marked by metal studs in the road and vertical sticks on the side. Over time, however, the government experimented with different painted markings to help improve safety. Eventually, the easily recognized black and white stripes were first installed (3)** in 1951. It is estimated that the zebra crossing at Abbey Road was installed in the late 1950s, around a decade before the Beatles shot their album cover there.

The zebra crossing, which took its name because the design looked like a zebra, was just the first animal-named crosswalk type in Britain. Just a few years later, in 1962, a pedestrian crossing known as a **“panda crossing”** was introduced in Britain. However, it did not last long because it **was confusing to drivers (4)**. In other countries there are different types, for example, Australia has wombat crossings and Tucson, AZ, has HAWKS.

In the United States, crosswalk design is still changing. Finding the correct type of crosswalk for the type of road is important, architect Cindy Zerger told Bill Lindeke writing for *Minn Post*. As well, **thinking about who should get priority on the road has changed from the 1950s, when cars were given priority (5)**, writes Lindeke.

0. <u>Zebra crossings took their name because of their stripes. TRUE</u>
1. Before zebra crossings there weren't any other methods to help people cross the roads. F
2. After the death of a pedestrian, it took authorities at least 30 years to plan a safe way for people to cross the road. T
3. The marking of pedestrian crossings has evolved since their origins T
4. Panda crossings were unsafe for pedestrians. F
5. The idea whether pedestrian or drivers have priority on the road has changed over the years. T

EJERCICIO 2

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

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- A. In **Japan**, (12) not every birthday is celebrated. Children participate in the 7-5-3 celebration (Shichi-go-san), held on November 15. The name refers to the ages of the children celebrated: Any child who reaches age three, boys who reach age five, and girls who reach age seven. They put on elegant clothes and visit a temple to give thanks for their health and a new year of life. (8)
- B. **Brazil.** Family, friends, and even strangers will pull at the ears of the birthday kid, one tug for each year old (13). The idea behind the custom is to wish that the child live so long that their ears touch the ground. The celebrations include brigadeiro, Brazil's famous, simple and delicious truffles.
- C. **Jamaica.** A tradition that started out decades ago as a school day prank(0) has become a huge birthday tradition. As the birthday boy or girl goes through the day, there's a party, cake, music, and games—and at least one good surprise dusting of flour from head to toe (9). Sometimes the birthday child is "floured" several times in a day.
- D. **Nepal.** It's considered good luck for the birthday girl or boy to have brightly colored rice yogurt spread on their forehead (10). There may be cake, there may be gifts, but there is almost always yogurt—colorful, delicious, sticky yogurt.
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- F. **Denmark.** The Danish flag is flown outside the birthday child's house (14). Parents and family members enter the child's room quietly when they are asleep, placing gifts all around the child's bed (11). The Danish birthday child also gets a special birthday cake—a cake man or a cake lady(7)—and the proper way to eat this is to cut off the head first and eat that.
- G. **Egypt.** Family and friends are invited to a birthday party, or *hafla*, that includes singing and dancing. Decorations can be elaborate, usually a mix of flowers and fruit, which are symbols of growth and new life(6).

EJERCICIO 2**BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD**

0. This tradition started as a silly joke (C)
6. The birthday decorations are symbolic (G)
7. The birthday cake resembles a human being (F)
8. The birthday celebration includes a religious aspect (A)
9. The birthday boy or birthday girl is left with a dirty body (C)
10. Ending up with a messy face is part of the birthday ritual (D)
11. The birthday boy or girl wakes up surrounded by presents (F)
12. Not every birthday is celebrated on a child's actual date of birth (A)
13. Expect some pain in your earlobes if you are the birthday person (B)
14. A symbol outdoors will let people know there is a birthday celebration (F)
15. The presents the birthday boy or girl takes first will determine their future (E)

EJERCICIO 3

WHY PRINTED BOOKS MAY NEVER BECOME OBSOLETE

Adapted from: <https://www.nextbigfuture.com/>

Read an extract from an article. For questions 16-25, choose the right option (A, B, C) as in example 0. Only ONE answer is correct.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

Slow growth. **0.** though eBooks are becoming more popular, the rate of growth isn't as fast as you might think – right now, only 30 percent of Americans read eBooks regularly. After decades of advancements in digital reading, most adults still **16.** PREFER printed books.

Advantages of physical pages. There are several advantages that physical books own that digital books **17.** DON'T. For example, research shows that people are much more likely to remember details they read in a physical book **18.** THAN a digital one – and most readers find it much easier to flip through the pages of a physical book.

Nostalgia and physical feelings. Some people will never want to abandon physical books because of the feelings they get when holding one, or because of nostalgia. **19.** READING books is a comforting activity that no digital format can physically replace.

Collectors and historians. Even **20.** IF much of the population is comfortable reading digital books, rather than physical ones, there are still going to be collectors and historians fascinated with printed materials. Just as music consumers are still buying vinyl records, there may always be some people **21.** WHO want to buy physical copies of printed books.

Inexpensive printing and publishing. Book printing has got much **22.** CHEAPER and more accessible over the years. Thanks to better printing technology and a more connected internet, publishing books is easier than **23.** EVER before.

People who hate change. Even if you could prove that digital books are better in every possible way, some people **24.** WOULD still be resistant to technological change. They will insist on reading physical books simply because that's **25.** WHAT they know.

0.	A. even	B. however	C. <u>though</u>
16.	A. care	B. dislike	C. <u>prefer</u>
17.	A. do	B. <u>don't</u>	C. have
18.	A. as	B. <u>than</u>	C. that
19.	A. read	B. <u>reading</u>	C. to read
20.	A. <u>if</u>	B. however	C. unless
21.	A. what	B. which	C. <u>who</u>
22.	A. affordable	B. <u>cheaper</u>	C. inexpensive
23.	A. <u>ever</u>	B. never	C. rather
24.	A. must	B. have to	C. <u>would</u>
25.	A. that	B. <u>what</u>	C. why

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