



Castilla-La Mancha

Consejería de Educación,
Cultura y Deportes

PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

INGLÉS / B1

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

SESIÓN ORDINARIA 2024

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN: 45 minutos.**
- **PUNTUACIÓN:** A efectos de **certificación**, será necesario superar todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua con una puntuación mínima del 50% en cada una de ellas y una calificación global final igual o superior al 65%. A efectos de **promoción**, será necesario obtener una puntuación mínima del 50% en todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua.
- 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 <input type="checkbox"/>	LIBRE <input type="checkbox"/>
CALIFICACIÓN:		

TASK 1

Read the following text and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question (1-8). Question (0) is an example. Write your answers in the ANSWER BOX (1 item = 0.8).

WALT DISNEY



Walter Elias Disney was born in Chicago, Illinois on December 5, 1901. When he was four years old his parents, Elias and Flora, moved the family to a farm in Marceline, Missouri. It was in Marceline that Walt first developed a love for drawing and art.

After four years in Marceline, the Disneys moved to Kansas City. Walt continued to draw and took art classes on the weekends. He even traded his drawings to the local barber for free haircuts. One summer Walt got a job working on a train. He walked back and forth on the train selling snacks and newspapers. Walt enjoyed his job and would be fascinated by trains for the rest of his life.

About the time Walt was entering high school, his family moved to the big city of Chicago. Walt took classes at the Chicago Art Institute and drew for the school newspaper. When he was sixteen, Walt decided he wanted to help fight in World War I. Since he was still too young to join the army, he dropped out of school and joined the Red Cross. He spent the next year driving ambulances for the Red Cross in France.

Disney returned from the war ready to begin his career as an artist. He worked at an art studio and then later at an advertising company. It was during this time that he met artist Ubbe Iwerks and learned about animation.

Walt wanted to make his own animation cartoons. He started his own company called Laugh-O-Gram. He hired some of his friends including Ubbe Iwerks. They created short animated cartoons. Although the cartoons were popular, the business didn't make enough money and Walt had to declare bankruptcy.

One failure was not going to stop Disney, however. In 1923, he moved to Hollywood, California and opened a new business with his brother Roy called Disney Brothers' Studio. They developed the popular character Oswald the Lucky Rabbit. The business was a success. However, Universal Studios gained control of the Oswald trademark and took all of Disney's animators except for Iwerks.

Once again, Walt had to start over. This time he created a new character named Mickey Mouse. He created the first animated film to have sound. It was called *Steamboat Willie* and starred Mickey and Minnie Mouse. Walt performed the voices for *Steamboat Willie* himself. The film was a great success.

In 1932, Disney decided he wanted to make a full-length animated film called Snow White. People thought he was crazy for trying to make a cartoon that long. They called the film "Disney's folly." However, Disney was sure the film would be a success. It took five years to complete the film which was finally released in 1937. The film was a huge box office success becoming the top film of 1938.

Disney used the money from Snow White to build a movie studio and to produce more animated movies. During World War II, Disney's movie production slowed down as he worked on training and propaganda films for the U.S. government. After the war, Disney began to produce live action films in addition to animated films. His first big live action film was *Treasure Island*.

Always coming up with new ideas, Disney had the idea to create a theme park with rides and entertainment based on his movies. Disneyland opened in 1955. It cost \$17 million to build. The park is still one of the most popular vacation destinations in the world. Disney would later have the idea to build an even larger park in Florida called Walt Disney World. He worked on the plans, but died before the park opened in 1971. Disney died on December 15, 1966. His legacy lives on to this day.

Adapted from: ducksters.com

0. **Walt Disney’s passion for art started...**
 - A. after he moved to Kansas City.
 - B. when he was in Chicago.
 - C. while living on a farm.
1. **While in Kansas City, Walt Disney started earning money by...**
 - A. giving weekend art classes.
 - B. selling food to passengers.
 - C. trading his drawings.
2. **At 16, Walt...**
 - A. moved to a different country.
 - B. signed up for the army.
 - C. worked for a famous paper.
3. **Disney met Ubbe Iwerks while working...**
 - A. at an art studio.
 - B. during the war.
 - C. for an advert agency.
4. **Disney’s first company wasn’t a success because...**
 - A. he didn’t have enough workers.
 - B. it had financial difficulties.
 - C. people didn’t like the drawings.
5. **Disney’s first popular cartoon character was a...**
 - A. mouse.
 - B. rabbit.
 - C. steamboat.
6. **People called Snow White “Disney’s Folly” because it was...**
 - A. a silly idea.
 - B. a success.
 - C. expensive.
7. **With the money he earned from Snow White, Disney...**
 - A. constructed a new place to work.
 - B. made live action films.
 - C. produced films for the army.
8. **In the last paragraph, we learn that...**
 - A. both theme parks were opened by Walt Disney.
 - B. plans for Disney World were made after Walt died.
 - C. the first theme park isn’t as big as Disney World.

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	C								

Marks 1: _____/6.4

TASK 2

Read the text and complete each numbered space (9-17) with the sentence (A-L) that fits best from the sentence bank. There are TWO extra sentences. Answer (0) is an example. Write your answers in the ANSWER BOX (1 item = 0.8).

BATS

Bats are the only mammals that can truly fly. (0) H. But bats are more closely related to other mammals—including humans—than they are to birds. And bats do not have feathers.

There are about 900 species, or types, of bat. (9) _____, especially in the tropics. They usually rest in dark places such as caves, hollow trees, or attics. (10) _____.

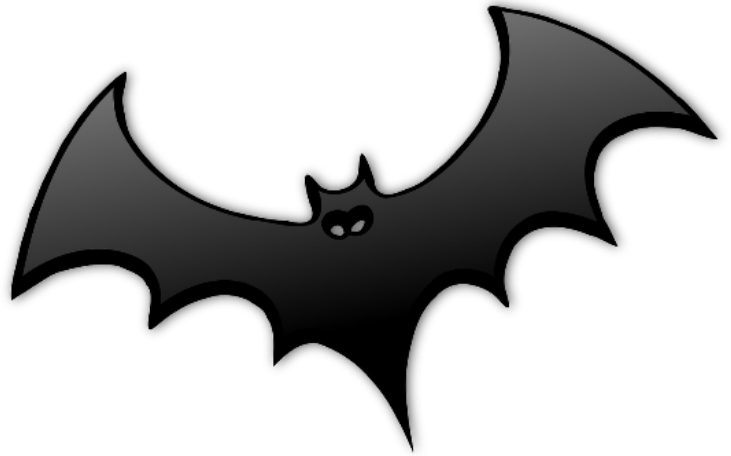
Bats have fur that is usually gray, tan, brown, or black. (11) _____. Their wings can measure from 6 inches (15 centimeters) to 5 feet (1.5 meters) across when spread open. (12) _____ and are usually very large.

The wings consist of thin layers of bare skin. (13) _____. This thin skin also joins the long fingers together.

Most kinds of bat live in large groups. (14) _____. They hang upside down by their feet while sleeping.

Most bats eat flying insects. (15) _____ such as birds, frogs, mice, and fish. (16) _____. The vampire bats of South and Central America feed on the blood of mammals and large birds.

While flying, most bats send out a cry. This cry is so high-pitched that people cannot hear it. The sounds bounce off objects and echo back to the bat. (17) _____ based on the returning sounds. Bats use this information to avoid flying into objects in their paths and also to find insects to eat.



(Adapted from: britannica.com)

SENTENCE BANK

A.	Although they are famous for this, they rarely bite humans
B.	Bats are found worldwide
C.	But some bats rest on trees or rocks
D.	However, they don't particularly like the water
E.	Nearly all bats rest during the day
F.	Other kinds eat fruit or the pollen and nectar from flowers
G.	Some kinds eat small animals
H.	Sometimes people mistake bats for birds
I.	The bat can figure out the distance and size of the objects
J.	Their ears point forward
K.	They stretch from the long arms down to the legs
L.	They vary greatly in size, depending on the species

ANSWER BOX

GAP	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SENTENCE	H									

Marks 2: _____ /7.2

TASK 3

Read the text and match the recommendations (A-K) to each person's situation (18-25). There are **TWO** extra recommendations that you will not use. Person (0) is an example. Write your answers in the **ANSWER BOX** (1 item = 0.8).

IMPROVING YOUR EATING HABITS

~~A. When it comes to eating, many of us have developed habits. Some are good and some are not so good. Even if you've had the same eating pattern for years, it's not too late to make improvements.~~

B. Making sudden changes, such as eating nothing but cabbage soup, can lead to short term weight loss. However, such changes are neither healthy nor a good idea and won't be successful in the long run.

C. Keep a food and beverage diary for a few days. Write down everything you eat and drink, including sugary drinks and alcohol. This will help you uncover your habits.

D. Highlight the habits on your list that may be leading you to overeat. Common eating habits that can lead to weight gain are: always cleaning your plate, eating while standing up or always eating dessert and skipping meals.

E. Look at the unhealthy eating habits you've highlighted. Identify a few you'd like to work on improving first.

F. Don't forget to pat yourself on the back for the things you're doing right. Maybe you usually eat fruit for dessert, or you drink low-fat or fat-free milk. These are good habits! Recognizing your successes will help encourage you to make more changes.

G. Eat more slowly, eat only when you're truly hungry.

H. Often an environmental "cue", or a particular emotional state, is what encourages eating for non-hunger reasons.










I. Plan meals ahead of time to ensure that you eat a healthy well-balanced meal.

J. Ask yourself these questions: Is there anything I can do to avoid the situation? For things I can't avoid, can I do something differently that would be healthier?

K. When you do find yourself engaging in an unhealthy habit, stop as quickly as possible and ask yourself: Why do I do this? Be careful not to think that one mistake "blows" a whole day's worth of healthy habits. You can do it! It just takes one day at a time!



(Adapted from: cdc.gov)

0.	 Albert	has been eating the same way for years and feels he's too old to change his habits.	22.	 Joan	heard that eating only pineapple is a great way to lose weight. She can't wait to try it.
18.	 Ben	has to work many hours. Although there's a vegetarian restaurant on his street, he usually stops at a fast-food restaurant after work.	23.	 Mike	often gets up late and either doesn't eat breakfast or eats something while walking to the office.
19.	 Donna	started changing her eating habits a week ago, but is frustrated because she hasn't seen any results.	24.	 Sally	loves chocolate ice cream and typically eats a lot of it when she's stressed or feeling sad.
20.	 Ellen	never remembers what she has eaten or how much.	25.	 Stan	feels he has too many bad habits and is trying to stop all of them at once.
21.	 Jim	always eats at 12:00 even if he's just had breakfast at 11. It usually takes him only 5 minutes to finish any meal.			

ANSWER BOX

PERSON	0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
RECOMMENDATION	A								

Marks 3: ____/6.4

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARK
			_____/20

TASK 1
WALT DISNEY

ANSWER BOX

QUESTIONS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWERS	C	B	A	C	B	B	A	A	C

TEXT

Walter Elias Disney was born in Chicago, Illinois on December 5, 1901. **When he was four years old his parents, Elias and Flora, moved the family to a farm in Marceline, Missouri. It was in Marceline that Walt first developed a love for drawing and art (0).**

After four years in Marceline, the Disneys moved to Kansas City. Walt continued to draw and took art classes on the weekends. He even traded his drawings to the local barber for free haircuts. **One summer Walt got a job working on a train. He walked back and forth on the train selling snacks and newspapers (1).** Walt enjoyed his job and would be fascinated by trains for the rest of his life.

About the time Walt was entering high school, his family moved to the big city of Chicago. Walt took classes at the Chicago Art Institute and drew for the school newspaper. When he was sixteen, Walt decided he wanted to help fight in World War I. Since he was still too young to join the army, he dropped out of school and joined the Red Cross. **He spent the next year driving ambulances for the Red Cross in France (2).**

Disney returned from the war ready to begin his career as an artist. He worked at an art studio and **then later at an advertising company. It was during this time that he met artist Ubbe Iwerks and learned about animation (3).**

Walt wanted to make his own animation cartoons. He started his own company called Laugh-O-Gram. He hired some of his friends including Ubbe Iwerks. They created short animated cartoons. Although the cartoons were popular, **the business didn't make enough money and Walt had to declare bankruptcy (4).**

One failure was not going to stop Disney, however. In 1923, he moved to Hollywood, California and opened a new business with his brother Roy called Disney Brothers' Studio. **They developed the popular character Oswald the Lucky Rabbit (5).** The business was a success. However, Universal Studios gained control of the Oswald trademark and took all of Disney's animators except for Iwerks.

Once again, Walt had to start over. This time he created a new character named Mickey Mouse. He created the first animated film to have sound. It was called *Steamboat Willie* and starred Mickey and Minnie Mouse. Walt performed the voices for *Steamboat Willie* himself. The film was a great success.

In 1932, Disney decided he wanted to make a full-length animated film called Snow White. **People thought he was crazy for trying to make a cartoon that long. They called the film "Disney's folly" (6).** However, Disney was sure the film would be a success. It took five years to complete the film which was finally released in 1937. The film was a huge box office success becoming the top film of 1938.

Disney used the money from Snow White to build a movie studio (7) and to produce more animated movies. During World War II, Disney's movie production slowed down as he worked on training and propaganda films for the U.S. government. After the war, Disney began to produce live action films in addition to animated films. His first big live action film was *Treasure Island*.

Always coming up with new ideas, Disney had the idea to create a theme park with rides and entertainment based on his movies. Disneyland opened in 1955. It cost \$17 million to build. The park is still one of the most popular vacation destinations in the world. **Disney would later have the idea to build an even larger park in Florida called Walt Disney World (8).** He worked on the plans, but died before the park opened in 1971. Disney died on December 15, 1966. His legacy lives on to this day.

(Adapted from: ducksters.com/biography/entrepreneurs/walt_disney.php, 621 words)

TASK 2
BATS

ANSWER BOX

GAP	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SENTENCE	H	B	C	L	J	K	E	G	F	I

DISTRACTORS: A, D

TEXT

Bats are the only mammals that can truly fly. **Sometimes people mistake bats for birds (0)**. But bats are more closely related to other mammals—including humans—than they are to birds. And bats do not have feathers.

There are about 900 species, or types, of bat. **Bats are found worldwide (9)**, especially in the tropics. They usually rest in dark places such as caves, hollow trees, or attics. **But some bats rest on trees or rocks (10)**.

Bats have fur that is usually gray, tan, brown, or black. **They vary greatly in size, depending on the species (11)**. Their wings can measure from 6 inches (15 centimeters) to 5 feet (1.5 meters) across when spread open. **Their ears point forward (12)** and are usually very large.

The wings consist of thin layers of bare skin. **They stretch from the long arms down to the legs (13)**. This thin skin also joins the long fingers together.

Most kinds of bat live in large groups. **Nearly all bats rest during the day (14)**. They hang upside down by their feet while sleeping.

Most bats eat flying insects. **Some kinds eat small animals (15)** such as birds, frogs, mice, and fish. **Other kinds eat fruit or the pollen and nectar from flowers (16)**. The vampire bats of South and Central America feed on the blood of mammals and large birds.

While flying, most bats send out a cry. This cry is so high-pitched that people cannot hear it. The sounds bounce off objects and echo back to the bat. **The bat can figure out the distance and size of the objects (17)** based on the returning sounds. Bats use this information to avoid flying into objects in their paths and also to find insects to eat.

(Adapted from: kids.britannica.com/kids/article/bat/352835, 284 words)

TASK 3
IMPROVING YOUR EATING HABITS

ANSWER BOX

PERSON	0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
RECOMMENDATION	A	J	F	C	G	B	D	H	E

DISTRACTORS: I, K

TEXT

A. When it comes to eating, many of us have developed habits. Some are good and some are not so good. Even if you've had the same eating pattern for years, **it's not too late to make improvements (0)**.

- B. Making sudden changes, such as eating nothing but cabbage soup (22)**, can lead to short term weight loss. However, such changes are neither healthy nor a good idea and won't be successful in the long run.
- C. Keep a food and beverage diary for a few days. Write down everything you eat and drink, including sugary drinks and alcohol (20).** This will help you uncover your habits.
- D. Highlight the habits on your list that may be leading you to overeat. Common eating habits that can lead to weight gain are:** always cleaning your plate, **eating while standing up** or always eating dessert and **skipping meals (23).**
- E. Look at the unhealthy eating habits you've highlighted. Identify a few you'd like to work on improving first (25).**
- F. Don't forget to pat yourself on the back for the things you're doing right. Maybe you usually eat fruit for dessert, or you drink low-fat or fat-free milk. These are good habits! Recognizing your successes will help encourage you to make more changes (19)**
- G. Eat more slowly, eat only when you're truly hungry (21).**
- H. Often an environmental "cue", or a particular emotional state, is what encourages eating for non-hunger reasons (24).**
- I. Plan meals ahead of time to ensure that you eat a healthy well-balanced meal.**
- J. Ask yourself these questions: Is there anything I can do to avoid the situation? For things I can't avoid, can I do something differently that would be healthier? (18)**
- K. When you do find yourself engaging in an unhealthy habit, stop as quickly as possible and ask yourself: Why do I do this? Be careful not to think that one mistake "blows" a whole day's worth of healthy habits. You can do it! It just takes one day at a time!**

(Adapted from: [cdc.gov/healthyweight/losing_weight/eating_habits.html](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/losing_weight/eating_habits.html), 330 words)