



Castilla-La Mancha

Consejería de Educación,
Cultura y Deportes

PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

INGLÉS / B1

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

SESIÓN EXTRAORDINARIA 2023

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 text and choose the best title for each of the following paragraphs. There are **TWO** extra titles. Paragraph (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box. (1 item = 0.8).

THE BENEFITS OF CYCLING



Not convinced of the benefits of cycling? Here are 9 reasons to ride a bike, whether you want to improve your health, happiness, relationships or all three.

A. BEAT ILLNESS

0. Is cycling good for you? Moderate exercise makes immune cells more active, so they're ready to fight off infection.

1. Researchers from the University of Illinois found that a 5% improvement in cardio-respiratory fitness from cycling led to an improvement of up to 15% in mental tests. That's because cycling helps build new brain cells in the hippocampus – the region responsible for memory.

2. King's College London compared over 2,400 identical twins and found those who did the equivalent of just three 45-minute rides a week were nine years 'biologically younger' even after discounting other influences, such as smoking. Those who exercise regularly are at significantly lower risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, and obesity.

3. Twenty bicycles can be parked in the same space as one car. It takes around 5% of the materials and energy used to make a car to build a bike, and a bike produces zero pollution.

4. Studies from Purdue University in the US have shown that regular cycling can cut your risk of heart disease by 50%. And according to the British Heart Foundation, around 10,000 fatal heart attacks could be avoided each year if people kept themselves fitter.

5. Your superiors will appreciate what cycling does for your company. A study of 200 people carried out by the University of Bristol found that employees who exercised before work or at lunchtime improved their time, work, motivation and their ability to deal with stress.

6. Cycling is an activity the whole family can do together. Moreover, studies have found that, unsurprisingly, kids are influenced by their parents' exercise choices. Put simply, if your kids see you riding regularly, they think it's normal and will want to follow your example.

7. The social side of riding could be doing you as much good as the actual exercise and health benefits. Those with the most friends cut the risk of an early death by more than 60%. Not having close friends is as bad to your health as smoking or carrying extra weight.

8. It doesn't matter if your paces aren't perfectly matched, just slow down and enjoy each other's company. Many couples make one or two riding 'dates' every week. And it makes sense: exercise helps release feel-good hormones, so after a ride you'll have a warm feeling towards each other.

(Adapted from: bikeradar.com)

TITLES	
A.	BEAT ILLNESS
B.	DO A BETTER JOB
C.	DON'T GET OLD TOO FAST
D.	ELIMINATE YOUR STRESS
E.	GOOD FOR YOUR HEART
F.	IT'S EASY TO PARK
G.	LIKE PARENT, LIKE CHILD
H.	MAKE FRIENDS AND STAY HEALTHY
I.	MAYBE YOU WON'T FORGET THINGS
J.	SAVE THE PLANET
K.	SPEND QUALITY TIME WITH YOUR PARTNER

ANSWER BOX

PARAGRAPH	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TITLE	A								

Marks 1: _____/6.4

TASK 2

Read the text and complete each numbered space (9-16) with a sentence (A-K) from the Sentence Box. There are TWO extra sentences. Answer (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box (1 item = 0.8).

ELIZABETH II

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary was born in London, England, on April 21, 1926. **(0)** _____. Windsor is used as the family name, though the members of the family are known mostly by their given names. Elizabeth's father was the second son of King George V, who died in 1936. George V's oldest son reigned as King Edward VIII for only a short time. **(9)** _____. Elizabeth's father took over as King George VI. As a result, the 10-year-old Elizabeth became next in line for the throne. **(10)** _____. She also studied history, languages and music at home with her younger sister, Margaret Rose.



Elizabeth married Philip Mountbatten in 1947. Before the marriage, he gained several special titles, including Duke of Edinburgh. **(11)** _____. Their younger children were Princess Anne, born in 1950; Prince Andrew, born in 1960; and Prince Edward, born in 1964.

On February 6, 1952, King George VI died. Elizabeth became Queen Elizabeth II. Her coronation, or crowning ceremony, took place on June 2, 1953.

(12) _____. Instead, she served as a symbol of her country at ceremonies and public events in Britain and around the world. **(13)** _____. Among the many places she visited were India, South Africa, Australia, the United States, and various countries in South America, the Middle East, and the Caribbean. At home, she met regularly with the British Prime minister to discuss the political affairs of the country. She received visitors from around the world and presented honours to accomplished people. **(14)** _____.

In 2002, Elizabeth reached her Golden Jubilee, or 50 years as Queen. **(15)** _____ - George III in 1809 and Victoria in 1887. Ten years later the Queen celebrated her Diamond Jubilee, marking 60 years on the British throne.

In September 2015, Elizabeth reached another milestone. She passed Queen Victoria's record of 63 years, 7 months, and 1 day as Queen. **(16)** _____. In 2021, Elizabeth's husband, Prince Philip, died at the age of 99. The following year the Queen and the country celebrated her Platinum Jubilee, marking 70 years on the throne.

Queen Elizabeth died on September 8, 2022, at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. Her son Charles then became king of the United Kingdom.

(Adapted from: kids.britannica.com)

SENTENCE BOX

A.	As Queen, Elizabeth did not control the British government
B.	Because she was so young, she had a difficult time when she first started
C.	Elizabeth officially became the longest-reigning Queen in British history
D.	Only two other British monarchs had had a Golden Jubilee
E.	She also made appearances at many public events
F.	The Golden Jubilee was celebrated with events throughout London in June 2002
G.	The royal family belongs to the House of Windsor
H.	The young princess began training for her future duties
I.	Their first child, Prince Charles, was born in 1948
J.	Then he surprised the world by giving up the throne
K.	Throughout her reign, Queen Elizabeth travelled widely with her husband

ANSWER BOX

GAP	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SENTENCE	G								

Marks 2: _____/6.4

TASK 3

Read the text and complete the sentences with a **MAXIMUM of 3 WORDS** from the information given. Sentence (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box. (1 item = 0.8).

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

The Natural History Museum is at South Kensington, London. Our scientists are working hard to combat the biggest issues facing the natural world, while our museum team care for the collection which inspires millions of visitors worldwide to treasure and protect our planet.

OPENING TIMES

Open: Monday-Sunday
10.00-17.50 (last entry 17.30)
Closed 24-26 December

TICKETS

Book your free Museum entry ticket, or become a member for priority access. You will need to select a ticket for everyone in your group, including children of all ages.



BECOME A MEMBER

Enjoy guaranteed entry to the Museum, without the need to book in advance, as well as priority entry to every exhibition, a programme of exclusive events, and much more. Enjoy more as a member, starting from only £62.

SCHOOL VISITS

All schools are currently required to book their visits to our museum in advance. Please be aware that we are only accepting card payments. Please do speak to the contact centre when booking if you have any questions. To keep our visitors safe, school group numbers per day are limited. School visits are only available during term time.

There are two types of visits available:

- Self-guided (all key stages)
- Self-guided with a show or workshop (priced at £3 per pupil),
 - Super Stegosaurus workshop (featuring special guest Dippy) - for ages 5-7.
 - Ocean Life and Habitat show - for ages 6-11.
 - Dino Show - for ages 6-11.
 - Emergency! Earthquakes and Volcanoes show - for ages 7-11.
 - Dino dig workshop - for ages 7-11.
 - Evolution workshop - for Year Six (ages 10-11) only.
 - Mission to Mars workshop - for ages 7-11 and 11-14.

Entry and booking:

All visits, including self-guided visits, must be prebooked. To make a booking, please view the guidance on the Essential information for schools page.

(Adapted from: nhm.ac.uk)

ANSWER BOX

<input type="checkbox"/> 0.	The Natural History Museum is in <u>LONDON</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/> 17.	Through their collection, the museum encourages people to care for the _____ _____.
<input type="checkbox"/> 18.	You can't access the museum after _____.
<input type="checkbox"/> 19.	An advantage for members is that their entry is _____ _____.
<input type="checkbox"/> 20.	Members are given _____ to events as well as several other things.
<input type="checkbox"/> 21.	For school visits to the museum, a reservation must be made _____ _____.
<input type="checkbox"/> 22.	Schools can only pay by _____.
<input type="checkbox"/> 23.	There is a limited number of _____ every day.
<input type="checkbox"/> 24.	The cost to participate in the Dino dig workshop is _____ _____.
<input type="checkbox"/> 25.	If you're a teenager, you can attend the _____ _____ workshop.

Marks 3: _____ /7.2

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARK
			_____/20

TASK 1
THE BENEFITS OF CYCLING

ANSWER BOX

PARAGRAPH	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TITLE	A	I	C	J	E	B	G	H	K

TEXT

Not convinced of the benefits of cycling? Here are 9 reasons to ride a bike, whether you want to improve your health, happiness, relationships or all three.

A. BEAT ILLNESS

0. Is cycling good for you? Moderate exercise makes immune cells more active, so they're ready to fight off infection.

I. MAYBE YOU WON'T FORGET THINGS

1. Researchers from the University of Illinois found that a 5% improvement in cardio-respiratory fitness from cycling led to an improvement of up to 15% in mental tests. That's because cycling helps build new brain cells in the hippocampus – the region responsible for memory.

C. DON'T GET OLD TOO FAST

2. King's College London compared over 2,400 identical twins and found those who did the equivalent of just three 45-minute rides a week were nine years 'biologically younger' even after discounting other influences, such as smoking. Those who exercise regularly are at significantly lower risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, and obesity.

J. SAVE THE PLANET

3. Twenty bicycles can be parked in the same space as one car. It takes around 5% of the materials and energy used to make a car to build a bike, and a bike produces zero pollution.

E. GOOD FOR YOUR HEART

4. Studies from Purdue University in the US have shown that regular cycling can cut your risk of heart disease by 50%. And according to the British Heart Foundation, around 10,000 fatal heart attacks could be avoided each year if people kept themselves fitter.

B. DO A BETTER JOB

5. Your superiors will appreciate what cycling does for your company. A study of 200 people carried out by the University of Bristol found that employees who exercised before work or at lunchtime improved their time, work, motivation and their ability to deal with stress.

G. LIKE PARENT, LIKE CHILD

6. Cycling is an activity the whole family can do together. Moreover, studies have found that, unsurprisingly, kids are influenced by their parents' exercise choices. Put simply, if your kids see you riding regularly, they think it's normal and will want to follow your example.

H. MAKE FRIENDS AND STAY HEALTHY

7. The social side of riding could be doing you as much good as the actual exercise and health benefits. Those with the most friends cut the risk of an early death by more than 60%. Not having close friends is as bad to your health as smoking or carrying extra weight.

K. SPEND QUALITY TIME WITH YOUR PARTNER

8. It doesn't matter if your paces aren't perfectly matched, just slow down and enjoy each other's company. Many couples make one or two riding 'dates' every week. And it makes sense: exercise helps release feel-good hormones, so after a ride you'll have a warm feeling towards each other.

TASK 2
ELIZABETH II

ANSWER BOX

GAP	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SENTENCE	G	J	H	I	A	K	E	D	C

DISTRACTORS: B and F

TEXT

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary was born in London, England, on April 21, 1926. **The royal family belongs to the House of Windsor (0)**. Windsor is used as the family name, though the members of the family are known mostly by their given names. Elizabeth's father was the second son of King George V, who died in 1936. George V's oldest son reigned as King Edward VIII for only a short time. **Then he surprised the world by giving up the throne (9)**. Elizabeth's father took over as King George VI. As a result, the 10-year-old Elizabeth became next in line for the throne. **The young princess began training for her future duties (10)**. She also studied history, languages, and music at home with her younger sister, Margaret Rose.

Elizabeth married Philip Mountbatten in 1947. Before the marriage he gained several special titles, including duke of Edinburgh. **Their first child, Prince Charles, was born in 1948 (11)**. Their younger children were Princess Anne, born in 1950; Prince Andrew, born in 1960; and Prince Edward, born in 1964.

On February 6, 1952, King George VI died. Elizabeth became Queen Elizabeth II. Her coronation, or crowning ceremony, took place on June 2, 1953.

As Queen, Elizabeth did not control the British government (12). Instead, she served as a symbol of her country at ceremonies and public events in Britain and around the world. **Throughout her reign, Queen Elizabeth travelled widely with her husband (13)**. Among the many places she visited were India, South Africa, Australia, the United States, and various countries in South America, the Middle East, and the Caribbean. At home, she met regularly with the British Prime minister to discuss the political affairs of the country. She received visitors from around the world and presented honours to accomplished people. **She also made appearances at many public events (14)**.

In 2002, Elizabeth reached her Golden Jubilee, or 50 years as Queen. **Only two other British monarchs had had a Golden Jubilee (15)** - George III in 1809 and Victoria in 1887. Ten years later the Queen celebrated her Diamond Jubilee, marking 60 years on the British throne.

In September 2015, Elizabeth reached another milestone. She passed Queen Victoria's record of 63 years, 7 months, and 1 day as Queen. **Elizabeth officially became the longest-reigning Queen in British history (16)**. In 2021, Elizabeth's husband, Prince Philip, died at the age of 99. The following year the Queen and the country celebrated her Platinum Jubilee, marking 70 years on the throne.

Queen Elizabeth died on September 8, 2022, at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. Her son Charles then became king of the United Kingdom.

(Adapted from: kids.britannica.com, 06/10/22, 440 words)

TASK 3
THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ANSWER BOX

0.	The Natural History Museum is in <u>LONDON</u> .
17.	Through their collection, the museum encourages people to care for the <u>PLANET</u> .
18.	You can't access the museum after <u>17:30</u> .
19.	An advantage for members is that their entry is <u>GUARANTEED</u> .
20.	Members are given <u>PRIORITY ENTRANCE / ENTRY / ACCESS</u> to events as well as several other things.
21.	For school visits to the museum, a reservation must be made <u>IN ADVANCE</u> .
22.	Schools can only pay by <u>CARD</u> .
23.	There is a limited number of <u>SCHOOL GROUPS</u> every day.
24.	The cost to participate in the Dino dig workshop is <u>3 POUNDS / £3 / THREE POUNDS</u> .
25.	If you're a teenager, you can attend the <u>MISSION TO MARS</u> workshop.

TEXT

The Natural History Museum is at South Kensington, **London (0)**. Our scientists are working hard to combat the biggest issues facing the natural world, while our museum team care for the collection which inspires millions of visitors worldwide to treasure and protect our **planet (17)**.

OPENING TIMES

Open: Monday-Sunday
10.00-17.50 (last entry **17.30 (18)**)
Closed 24-26 December

TICKETS

Book your free Museum entry ticket, or become a member for priority access. You will need to select a ticket for everyone in your group, including children of all ages.

BECOME A MEMBER

Enjoy **guaranteed (19)** entry to the Museum, without the need to book in advance, as well as **priority entry (20)** to every exhibition, a programme of exclusive events, and much more. Enjoy more as a member, starting from only £62.

SCHOOL VISITS

All schools are currently required to book their visits to our museum **in advance (21)**. Please be aware that we are only accepting **card (22)** payments. Please do speak to the contact centre when booking if you

have any questions. To keep our visitors safe, **school group (23)** numbers per day are limited. School visits are only available during term time.

There are two types of visits available:

- Self-guided (all key stages)
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 - Dino dig workshop - for ages 7-11.
 - Evolution workshop - for Year Six (ages 10-11) only.
 - Mission to Mars workshop - for ages 7-11 and 11-14 **(25)**.

Entry and booking:

All visits, including self-guided visits, must be prebooked. To make a booking, please view the guidance on the Essential information for schools page.

(Adapted from: nhm.ac.uk, 10/10/22, 343 words)