



ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1 DE INGLÉS. CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2023

Comisión de Evaluación de la EOI de

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

Calificación	/10 puntos
Nº de respuestas correctas:	/25

Apellidos: _____
Nombre: _____
DNI/NIE: _____

LEA LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES

A continuación va a realizar una prueba que contiene **tresejercicios 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 con dichos textos. Las tareas o preguntas serán del siguiente tipo:

- **Opción múltiple: frases incompletas**, seguidas de una serie de frases que las completan. En este caso deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta**.

Ejemplo:

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	B	C
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Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C
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- **Pregunta de completar: Se presenta un texto con 12 huecos (numerados del 1 al 12) en los que faltan una frase. Se proporcionan las frases en un listado (de la A a la N) que incluye una frase más de las necesarias. Sólo hay una frase correcta para cada hueco. Deberá elegir la respuesta correcta rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la HOJA DE RESPUESTAS. Pregunta de relacionar.**

Ejemplo:

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	B	C	D	E
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Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	D	E
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- **Pregunta de Verdadero / Falso**. Se presentan una serie de preguntas y se deberá decidir si la información facilitada es verdadera o falsa.

Ejemplo:

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> TRUE	FALSE
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Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> TRUE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> FALSE
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En total, deberá contestar a **25 preguntas**. Cada una de ellas vale **0,4 puntos**. La calificación de la prueba se obtendrá de multiplicar el número de respuestas correctas por 0,4 expresando el resultado sin redondeo. Antes de responder a las preguntas, lea atentamente las instrucciones de cada ejercicio.

Dispone de **65 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: THE SURPRISING HISTORY OF HAWAI'I'S HULA TRADITION

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

1	A	B	C	
2	A	B	C	
3	A	B	C	
4	A	B	C	
5	A	B	C	
6	A	B	C	
7	A	B	C	
8	A	B	C	

EJERCICIO 2: LAB GROWN MEAT

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
10	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
11	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
12	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	

EJERCICIO 3: WHAT MUSIC REVEALS ABOUT OUR MINDS

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

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

EJERCICIO 1

THE SURPRISING HISTORY OF HAWAII'S HULA TRADITION

Adapted from www.nationalgeographic.com/travel

Read the following text about Hula tradition and, for questions 1 – 8, choose the correct option A, B, or C as in example 0.

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

With her flower crown and grass skirt, the hula girl has been synonymous with Hawaiian hospitality since cruise ships first docked in Honolulu in the 1920s. Even today, exoticized images of these traditional dancers headline on travel websites, at tiki-themed bars, and on wiggly dashboard tchotchkes.

Over the past two centuries, the cherished Hawaiian dance has moved from a sacred religious practice to a tourist attraction, along the way falling prey to cultural appropriation and near erasure.

For Hawaiians, hula is a living archive of their history and stories but now Hawaiian cultural organizations are reclaiming and safeguarding a more authentic version of hula.

Before Western contact in 1778, hula had been a part of Hawaiian life for hundreds of years.

Prior to the 1820s, there was no written language in Hawai'i, so hula was one way for residents to pass knowledge from generation to generation. But during the 19th century, the sacred dance was spurned as Christian missionary influence swept over the islands. Public performances of hula—deemed a vulgar pagan ritual—were outlawed. Hula went underground, though hālau hula (hula schools) continued to operate in rural villages.

A hula resurgence began in 1883 under King David Kalākaua, who hosted his extravagant coronation at the newly built 'Iolani Palace, and filled the two-week celebration—hula performances, music, and a lū'au. However, the revival was short lived. Hula was once again shunned after King Kalākaua's successor Queen Lili'uokalani was overthrown by American businessmen in 1893. The U.S. annexed Hawai'i in 1898; it became a U.S. territory two years later.

On the continent, many Americans learned about the Hawaiian culture at the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. It ignited a Hawaiian craze and the whitewashed version of hula that permeated Hollywood movies, tiki bars, and vaudeville shows. When ocean cruises became popular in the late 1920s, thousands of tourists from the U.S. mainland sailed to Honolulu. Hotels popped up along Waikīkī Beach's white sands.

The Hawaiian identity continued to erode throughout territorial rule, and just after Hawai'i became a state in 1959. The Hawaiian language was not taught in schools, and children were often punished for speaking it. As a result, the language almost went extinct. With the loss of the language, hula, which is always paired with chants in Hawaiian, was at risk of becoming obsolete.

The mid 20th-century was a time of rapid change, with the Civil Rights Movement improving the lives of Black Americans in the 1960s and influencing the Hawaiian Renaissance of the 1970s. In 1978, the state constitution was amended to include Hawaiian as one of the two state languages and to mandate that public schools teach Hawaiian culture, language, and history, including dance.

Locals were reclaiming the hula, too. On the island of Hawai'i, the town of Hilo launched the Merrie Monarch Festival in 1964. Now, the annual spring festival draws the best hula groups from the

islands and the mainland U.S. Scoring tickets to this “Olympics of hula” can be difficult. Other showcases that are more accessible include Maui’s Hula O Nā Keiki.

When Thompson and his sister took over the lū’au in 2007, they changed its programming to focus on the stories, histories, and context of the dances. Their show highlights hula and traditional Hawaiian skills, such as poi pounding.

Although it seems improbable, large resorts—which once tokenized hula—are now investing in its cultural preservation. Many of them offer hula performances and lessons spearheaded by Hawaiian cultural ambassadors who oversee educational programming.

The Outrigger Reef Waikīkī Beach Resort recently unveiled its new A’o Cultural Center, which includes an exhibit of Hawaiian artwork, canoe history, and hula lessons. Besides, Wendy Tuivaioge started out at Four Seasons Resort Maui at Wailea as a concierge in 2011. She now oversees activities including lei making and hula dancing lessons.

EJERCICIO 2

LAB GROWN MEAT

Adapted from www.sciencefocus.com

Read the following text. TWELVE PHRASES have been removed. Choose the sentence (A – N) which best fits each gap as in example 0. There is ONE EXTRA PHRASE YOU DO NOT NEED TO USE. DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

How is artificial meat made?

Also known as cultured or cell-based meat, artificial meat is grown from animal cells in a laboratory. Start-up companies have grown artificial beef, pork, chicken, and even fish. (0) _____.

There are different ways to grow artificial meat, but most use adult stem cells from a live animal. For beef, a tiny muscle sample is taken from a cow, (1) _____. The muscle is chopped into smaller pieces, using enzymes to digest it and release the stem cells.

In a huge vat called a bioreactor, the stem cells are immersed in a broth containing salts, vitamins, sugars, and proteins, as well as growth factors. The oxygen-rich, temperature-controlled environment allows cells to multiply dramatically. The stem cells then differentiate into muscle fibres that bunch together, aided by scaffolding material. The meat is ready (2) _____.

Producing a thick piece of steak is still some way off, (3) _____. 3D printing is one possible option for creating a juicy steak layer by layer, but this technology is still in its infancy.

Will artificial meat ever taste as good as the real thing?

The first artificial beef burger was reported to be rather dry and dense, consisting solely of muscle fibres.

A good meat replacement needs to mimic smell, texture and taste, (4) _____. In an animal, muscle comprises organized fibres, blood vessels, nerves, connective tissues and fat cells. Thousands of flavour molecules contribute to real meat’s rich taste. It’s possible to add synthetic flavours to artificial meat, (5) _____.

Progress has been made since 2013 and a Dutch company called Meatable now claims to be able to reprogram stem cells collected from bovine umbilical cord blood, turning them into master cells that can differentiate into fat or muscle. In theory, cells from different species could be grown together to create completely new flavours.

Is artificial meat safe?

Artificial meat is touted as being as safe or safer than the real thing, produced in a highly controlled environment.

It is highly unlikely to become contaminated with harmful bacteria such as *E. Coli*. With whole animals, there's always a risk of meat becoming contaminated with bacteria after slaughter.

Having said that, (6) _____.

Some people have raised concerns over the growth factors added to stem cells, which include hormones. These hormones are naturally present in animals as well as in real meat. However, overexposure can have adverse health effects in humans.

Does artificial meat contain enough nutrition?

Artificial meat is packed with protein (7) _____. The nutritional content can be controlled to a certain extent by adjusting fat levels and playing with the levels of saturated fatty acids and healthier polyunsaturated fatty acids.

Saturated fats can be replaced with other types of fats, (8) _____. It's also possible to add extra micronutrients such as vitamin B12 to artificial meats, as is routinely done to breads and breakfast cereals.

The fact remains that eating too much red meat is bad for our health, increasing the risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and some cancers. With its controlled fat levels, artificial meat may be slightly healthier, but it would still need to be eaten in moderation.

Plant-based meat alternatives (9) _____, with similar protein levels and lower levels of saturated fat compared to conventional meat burgers.

Could artificial meat save the planet?

The global food system is under huge pressure from climate change, (10) _____. As such, investors have poured vast sums into artificial meat start-ups in recent years. One estimate by US consultancy firm Kearney suggests that 35 per cent of all meat consumed globally will be cell-based by 2040.

Artificial meat can be produced faster and more efficiently than traditional meat, (11) _____. But it faces competition from insect-derived products and plant-based imitation meats, which consumers are already buying in increasing numbers.

Livestock produces a big proportion of global greenhouse gas emissions. Large numbers of people switching to artificial meat, could lead to big cuts in these gases, particularly methane. But a study at Oxford University has suggested that the CO2 emissions (12) _____ could be more damaging over the next 1,000 years.

EJERCICIO 3

WHAT MUSIC REVEALS ABOUT OUR MINDS

Adapted from <https://edition.cnn.com>

For questions 1 – 5, indicate if the statement provided is either *True* or *False* as in example 0. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

Music is a powerful tool to access information about ourselves. Two recent studies are offering new insight into how our favorite tunes are linked to memories and our personalities -- and how those connections can make lives better.

Hearing a favorite, familiar or "throwback" song can instantly transport you to another moment of your life, bringing back details in startling clarity. And it's not just a fanciful feeling -- there's science behind how our minds connect music with memory.

There has long been a beneficial association between music and patients with Alzheimer's or dementia. Listening to music with a special meaning stimulated neural pathways in the brain that helped them maintain higher levels of functioning, according to Michael Thaut, who was senior author of a study conducted by researchers at the University of Toronto.

These songs held unique significance, like music the people danced to at their wedding, and led to increased memory performance on tests. The findings could support the inclusion of music-based therapy in the treatment of cognitively impaired patients in the future.

Changes were most notable in the prefrontal cortex, known as the control center of the brain, where decision-making, social behavior moderation, personality expression, and the planning of complex mental behavior occur.

When the patients heard music that was personal to them, it powered up a musical neural network connecting different regions of the brain, based on MRIs taken of the patients before and after listening to the music. This differed from when they heard new, unfamiliar music, which only triggered a specific part of the brain tuned into listening.

There were only 14 participants in the study, including six musicians, and they listened to specially curated playlists for an hour a day over three weeks. But these participants are the same ones from an earlier study that identified the neural mechanisms for preserving music-related memories in those experiencing early cognitive decline.

The research also highlights another connection: music and our personalities. Music is related to our desire to communicate, tell stories, and share values with one another, and it has deep roots in early human cultures. So perhaps it's no surprise that as humans, we've forged connections and bonds with certain genres or musical styles as a way to express ourselves and broadcast our personalities.

A recent study spanning six continents showed that personality types are linked with certain musical preferences. During the study, people from more than 50 countries self-reported their enjoyment of 23 different music genres while also completing a personality questionnaire.

The music fell under five main style categories. "Mellow" is associated with soft rock, R&B and adult contemporary music, including romantic lyrics and slow beats, while "intense" is louder, more aggressive music like punk, classic rock, heavy metal, and power pop. The other categories included "contemporary" (upbeat electronica, rap, Latin, and Euro-pop), "sophisticated" (classical, opera, jazz), and "unpretentious" (relaxing or country music genres).

The findings revealed direct links between extroverts and contemporary music, conscientiousness and unpretentious music, agreeableness, and mellow or unpretentious music. Openness was connected with mellow, intense, sophisticated, and contemporary music.

"We were surprised at just how much these patterns between music and personality replicated across the globe," said study author David Greenberg. "People may be divided by geography, language, and culture, but if an introvert in one part of the world likes the same music as introverts elsewhere, that suggests that music could be a very powerful bridge. Music helps people to understand one another and find common ground."

These were all positive associations, but they also found a negative connection between conscientiousness and intense music.

"We thought that neuroticism would have likely gone one of two ways, either preferring sad music to express their loneliness or preferring upbeat music to shift their mood. Actually, on average, they seem to prefer more intense musical styles, which perhaps reflects inner angst and frustration," Greenberg said.

"That was surprising but people use music in different ways -- some might use it for catharsis, others to change their mood. We'll be looking into that in more detail."

The researchers acknowledge that musical taste isn't set in stone and can change. But the study provides a foundation for understanding how music can cross other social divisions and bring people together, Greenberg said.

EJERCICIO 1

THE SURPRISING HISTORY OF HAWAI'I'S HULA TRADITION

- 0 Images of Hula dancers can be found ...**
- A** at the docks to welcome tourists
 - B** in all the bars in the islands of the South Pacific Ocean
 - C** in the front of a number of cars just as a decorative object
- 1 This Hawaiian dance is a custom which ...**
- A** has even been at risk of obliteration
 - B** has been preserved for commercial reasons
 - C** has been adopted elsewhere for cultural reasons

2 With the arrival of Christianity, the dance ...

- A was made illegal
- B was looked on with disdain
- C was only seen in special ceremonies

3 Once Hawaii became an American territory ...

- A many people were attracted to the island
- B the number of hotels dwindled rapidly in the island
- C both the Hawaiian language and the dance died out

4 In the 1970s Hawaiian ...

- A was the one language spoken in the island
- B was officially included in education programmes
- C constitution was impaired so that Hawaiian matters rose in importance

5 One of the most important festivals in Hawaii ...

- A has readily available tickets
- B attracts participants worldwide
- C came forth over fifty years ago

6 A lū'au is ...

- A a party or celebration
- B a place of entertainment
- C a historical account of Hawaiian traditions

7 Big Hawaiian resorts ...

- A used to think of the hula as a way to make profit
- B are actively contributing to the maintenance of the hula
- C are taking on professionals to supervise educational activities about the hula

8 Wendy Tuivaioge ...

- A set up the Four Seasons Resort Maui in 2011
- B was the go-to person for guests and staff at the Four Seasons Resort Maui
- C makes sure visitors are welcomed by Hula dancers wearing a garland around their necks

EJERCICIO 2

LAB GROWN MEAT

QUESTIONS		REMOVED SENTENCES (Remember: one sentence is not needed)
0 <u> A </u>		A However, none is commercially available yet
1 _____		B with minced meat far easier to replicate
2 _____		C but balancing and distributing them is tricky
3 _____		D and newer versions also contain fat
4 _____		E a growing population and increasing demand for animal products
5 _____		F under local anaesthesia
6 _____		G it is cultivated in labs through the culture process
7 _____		H such as omega-3s, found naturally in fish or flaxseed oil
8 _____		I which is no mean feat
9 _____		J requiring a tiny fraction of the land
10 _____		K artificial meat producers do need to take extra care to keep everything sterile.
11 _____		L from powering artificial meat production facilities
12 _____		M for processing or cooking in a matter of weeks
		N may be the healthiest option

EJERCICIO 3

WHAT MUSIC REVEALS ABOUT OUR MINDS

0	Thanks to recent research we can now understand better how music can enhance our lives.	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE
1	A special song may work as a conscious retrieval of the past.	TRUE	FALSE
2	Intellectually disabled people may eventually heal thanks to research into the worth of music, carried out at the University of Toronto.	TRUE	FALSE
3	The pieces of music the participants listened to for the study at that University were uncompiled.	TRUE	FALSE
4	Another recent study about personality and music reveals that painstaking people would rather listen to unpretentious music.	TRUE	FALSE
5	According to the above-mentioned study, people with some kind of mental illness are more fond of intense music when they need to release their strong emotions.	TRUE	FALSE

DL: AS-00310-2023