



INGLÉS

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1

CONVOCATORIA MAYO 2024

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

ALUMNO: OFICIAL LIBRE THAT'S ENGLISH

APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

DNI/NIE: _____ EOI: _____

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 75 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas.
- Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en rojo no se calificarán.
- No escriba en los recuadros sombreados.
- No está permitido el uso de diccionarios.

28. IN C1 24 OR CTE

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3	TOTAL
PUNTOS				/ 25

CALIFICACIÓN
/ 10

TASK ONE (7 X 1 mark = 7 marks)

Read the following text and insert the missing excerpts you will find at the end (A to I) into the most appropriate gap in the text. Each excerpt can only be used ONCE. There is ONE extra paragraph you will not need to use. Excerpt 0 is an example

MARK

HUSTLE CULTURE: IS THIS THE END OF RISE-AND-GRIND?

The relentless drive to work hard, constantly, and excessively has long endured—but some people think the #grindset mentality is losing its lustre.

Waking at 04:00, necking a bulletproof coffee and a green juice, hooking into a multi-screen desk set-up for back-to-back calls and strategy sessions.

0

The hustle-culture narrative, characterised by the relentless pursuit of success through long hours and sacrifice, promotes the idea that there's always something to strive for. It's a mindset fixated on achieving goals at all costs, characterized by the inability to switch off and step back.

1

Although not all entrepreneurs embrace these tropes, some experts say some people have still felt the pressure from the decades-long trickle-down effect of total immersion in work, often to the detriment of other facets of their lives.

Others point out this mindset stems largely from tech start-ups in Silicon Valley and is perpetuated on social media. As platforms like LinkedIn, Twitter, Instagram and Tik-Tok gained prominence, hustle culture narratives expanded, thriving on people's insecurities, and convincing them they needed to do more and be more.

2

And, subsequently, it may be losing its allure for many, especially among some employees from marginalised groups and backgrounds.

Experts say the entrepreneurial boom in the 1990s and early 2000s laid the foundation for the hustle-culture narrative. They note the rise of venture-capital financing helped build technology titans in Silicon Valley: companies including Google and Facebook, which rocketed to dominance.

3

It all legitimised the idea that to be successful and get anything meaningful done, you have to be doing long hours since the secret to success is to work hard, and when you think you've worked your hardest, push harder.

But is it time's up for glorification of the hustle? The onset of the Covid-19 pandemic brought about a shift in attitudes towards hustle culture. Pandemic lockdowns provided many workers the time and space to re-evaluate work-life balance.

4

A pulse survey of 2000 US workers conducted by the insurance company Prudential in 2022 showed 70% of respondents had begun prioritising their personal lives over their jobs and careers; 20% said they were willing to take pay cuts in exchange for a better work-life balance. More and more workers are quitting toxic workplaces, strengthening boundaries and carving more time for personal lives and hobbies.

In fact, data also shows employees are leaning out instead of going all in. After several years of trending upwards, employee engagement in the US has dropped from 36% to 32% over the last three years, signalling a shift in workplace dynamics.

5

Some experts further contend that some exposure of widespread inequality during the pandemic challenged the idea of hustle culture as a meritocracy – the idea that anyone, from any background, who grinds can succeed at scale with the resources they already have.

6	
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Homeworking played a pivotal role in changing the narrative by allowing employees greater control over their work hours and routines. People began to see the value of working shorter hours, taking breaks and spending time with their families.

7	
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By and large, experts have concluded that constant work and the pursuit of one-size-fits-all professional milestones have become less culturally aspirational for some people. So, there has been an evolution rather than an evaporation of hustle culture and nowadays, more and more people prioritize their well-being and search for meaning and community in their lives and work, making way for a more balanced and holistic approach altogether.

Adapted from ©: <https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20230417-hustle-culture-is-this-the-end-of-rise-and-grin>

- A. All this while you're hustling to build a mission-driven empire, and harness the #grindset, as part of your 'always on' work culture. Who needs sleep when you're going to make trillions of dollars?**
- B.** But the buzz surrounding this newly coined concept seems to have particularly struck a chord now. Why exactly is that – and what does its popularisation say about our broader cultural attitudes towards work and careers?
- C.** Nonetheless, the hustle culture hasn't entirely faded, as there are still examples of people who subscribe to and promote the rise-and-grind approach – including ones with large platforms.
- D.** On the other hand, experts also stress that overworking on purpose – and boasting about doing so on social networks– can have negative effects on workers' mental and physical health.
- E.** Overall, there was a growing recognition that individual effort alone couldn't overcome these entrenched inequalities and the pandemic served as a stark rejection of the idea that everyone had an equal opportunity for success throughout hard work alone.
- F.** Since then, people have started to reject hustle culture and pull back. For many, the hustle culture is no longer working as the key to becoming successful; they find it outdated and out of touch.
- G.** It's the 'never enough' and 'always more' approach, regardless of the toll it takes on our lives: more money to make, a bigger title or promotion to secure and a higher ceiling to smash.
- H.** The core principle of the culture of 24/7 work and hustling to win funding became an aspirational business model for many, not only because they're economically driven but simply because this is the way go-getters achieve what they want.
- I.** The dominance of slogans such as 'rise and grind' have given way to new buzzwords like 'quiet quitting' or 'soft life' and 'Bare Minimum Mondays' on social media as people have come to find hustle culture more draining than empowering.

GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PARAGRAPH	A							
	✓							

TASK TWO (9 x 1 marks = 9 marks)

You are going to read opinions about Picasso's art. Match each statement B-L to paragraphs 1-9. There are TWO statements you will not need. Statement A has been matched to paragraph 0, as an example.

MARK

'NOTORIOUSLY CRUEL': SHOULD WE CANCEL PICASSO?

Collectors, artists, critics and curators decide

0. ***Pablo Picasso was the 20th century's most influential artist – but he was also a monstrous misogynist. On the 50th anniversary of Picasso's death, we ask: is it time to preserve the master? Kanye West, a famous American singer and songwriter, who has made anti-Semitic statements, says in one of his songs: "I feel like Pablo when I see me on the news..." The reputation of Picasso – the Pablo in question – might not quite be as trashed as Kanye West's, but it has been seriously damaged, nonetheless.***
1. This summer, the Brooklyn Museum will mount an exhibition called *It's Pablo-matic* co-curated by an Australian comedian, Hannah Gadsby, whose 2018 standup special *Nanette* includes a comment on how much the Aussie comic hates Picasso. Yet, can Picasso's torrential output – 14,000 paintings and drawings; 100,000 prints; 24,000 book illustrations; 300 models and sculptures – really be cut down to size in this way? Do his offensive views outweigh masterpieces like *Guernica* and all the progress art has made after Picasso?
 2. According to a Guardian art critic, Adrian Searle, Picasso can be viewed as a monstrous, larger-than-life character in a novel that spans almost a century. His appeal is as a picaresque who left a trail of destruction in his wake: abandonments, betrayals, suicides. We have the vampire, the Andalusian macho, the charismatic manipulator, the sociopath, the narcissist. Then there's the minotaur who preyed on young girls and the cubist who wrecked the room and patched it back together again.
 3. One of the curators of *It's Pablo-matic*, Lisa Small, observes that Picasso's "influence is so solid across the entire culture that it would be a fool's game to say we're not going to talk about his work anymore. It's been interesting, in terms of the feminist artists who make up the largest part of this exhibition, to learn from their thinking around Picasso – and how he still has an effect on them, not necessarily negative. A work of art is an object that is apart from a person – it's out in the world, open to interpretation."
 4. Difficulty, as well as pleasure, is embedded in his art. For some, this can never be enough. He paid witness to the tumult of the 20th century. Picasso was a sentimental communist, both modern and superstitious. Born in Málaga in 1881, he was a child of 19th century provincial Spain, and he brought the upbringing with him. His indisputable awfulness as a human being is part of that complexity. There is no going back on the difficulties. You can't have Picasso without Picasso. The bond is always there, whether you like it or not.
 5. Aaron Curry, an artist himself, says that Picasso still inspires young artists, because he worked through so many styles. He's a textbook of freedom: "Hey, you can try all this stuff. Use your imagination – and push boundaries." Which is good because, at art school, a lot of things are taught through the lens of Duchamp: this idea that anything can be art as long as you, as an artist, say it is. Whereas Picasso wears his imagination on his sleeve. It's endless. You can see it in the work.
 6. Curry further says: "I got really interested in the works from 1915 to 1917. That's when he created assemblage: there's a piece of wood, hang it on the wall with another piece of wood, and is that sculpture or a painting? You don't have to take a stone and carve it or model something from clay. You can just pick up things around the studio and put them together. I don't feel there should be rules saying: "There's only a certain sort of material you're allowed to use." It's not what artists do. They are to use culture to create culture.
 7. Eliza Goodpasture, a critic, claims that Picasso's brand of greatness is characterised by loudness, scale, grit, originality, celebrity and overall shock-and-awe value. It is also distinguished by a macho, lusty masculinity. His notorious cruelty towards women is arguably as famous as his paintings. Picasso's life and art were made possible by the work of women: his wives and

mistresses who cared for him and organised his life, and of course the models and muses who fill his paintings.

8. Even as other "great artists" are beginning to be held to account, Picasso has clung on to his status as the most important, and most famous, artist of the 20th century in spite of his terrible treatment of women. It is impossible to escape the legacy of his enormous oeuvre. But we can escape the narrow definition of "great" that limits the history of art to men like Picasso. The canon is not fixed and unchangeable: it is constantly being re-evaluated. This means that we are free to judge art from our present-day perspective.
9. A gallerist and collector of Picasso's work, Helly Nahmad, observes that "in the pictures from the 1960s onwards, Picasso uses negative space a lot, that is to say unpainted canvas. He'll paint – very quickly – the space under the chin, jaw and neck, then the hair, then two blobs. And yet, you look at it and think: 'That's a portrait' The actual marks can be nothing really, more like abstract blobs. Yet, through them he gives you a portrait. It's shocking. It's awesome. A Picasso painting is a meditation so infinite you need years to discover it. All that in a work he made in 15 minutes."

Adapted from ©: <https://www.theguardian.com/film+tone/reviews>

Match the paragraphs above to the statements below:

Example: Paragraph 0-A (*Picasso's long-lasting fame is under scrutiny.*)

A.	<i>Picasso's long-lasting fame is under scrutiny.</i>
B.	A male artist imprisoned in his aesthetic process.
C.	A work of art can be made of anything.
D.	Feminism is still feeding on Picasso's work.
E.	Mind-boggling art was created in the wink of an eye.
F.	Picasso is a source of limitless creative power.
G.	Picasso is an evil destroyer and reconstructor.
H.	Picasso's controversial attitudes might not be a reason to ignore his art.
I.	Picasso should be reassessed open-mindedly.
J.	The artist and his work are intrinsically linked.
K.	Women themselves contributed to Picasso's misogynist art.
L.	Women view Picasso's work as abhorrent and offensive.

Paragraph Nr.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	[0]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]
HEADING	A									
	✓									

TASK THREE (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

Read the text and complete each gap with the most suitable word from the options provided. Please, write your answers in the boxes. Gap 0 is an example.

MARK

BUILDING IN ZERO-GRAVITY

The Race to Create Factories in Space

Tech companies see big benefits in making drugs, harvesting stem cells and growing crystals in 'off-Earth' conditions. So far, the public faces of the new space race have been billionaires like Jeff Bezos joyriding around in rockets, having maybe the most expensive _____ [0] _____ crises ever. But behind the scenes, big tech is thinking more seriously about the first non-Earth production lines.

For some _____ [17] _____, the most pressing questions in manufacturing right now are: how do you build computer parts or produce pharmaceuticals while in space? Some say it's already happening, at least at the research level. By the end of this decade, one expert says, we'll be using items that contain some element that was built _____ [18] _____ of Earth. Yet, why go through the trouble of "off-planet manufacturing"?

Jeff Bezos told CBS that heavy manufacturing and air-polluting industries could operate away from Earth. _____ [19] _____ say that certain conditions in space, including the lack of gravity, low temperatures and near-perfect vacuum, mean that certain ingredients can be made at a better quality than on land. Merck, for example, works with the International Space Station (ISS) to produce proteins in zero-gravity. Astronauts _____ [20] _____ experiments have found that crystals grown to produce its oncology drug Keytruda are smaller and more uniform than the ones grown on Earth.

In July, the California-based company Varda Space Industries launched a capsule into the Earth's orbit. It was intended to be a "space drugs factory", which autonomously grew crystals of the drug Ritonavir, used to treat HIV. Just as the capsule was due to land at a Utah airbase, Tech Crunch reported, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the US air force denied Varda's request to return to earth. A spokesperson for the FAA said that Varda had not _____ [21] _____ a re-entry license before rocketing its vehicle into space. "The FAA denied re-entry license application on Sept 6 because the company didn't demonstrate _____ [22] _____ with the regulatory requirements," the spokesperson added. Varda requested that the FAA reconsider its decision on 8 September; the request is pending.

This, though, is just the beginning. In 2031, the ISS will be decommissioned and _____ [23] _____ to a watery grave at the bottom of the Pacific. Then, Nasa will rent space on commercial space vehicles instead. It's a move the agency says will save \$1.3bn in 2031 alone. Companies that produce off-planet say that the number of products manufactured in space will _____ [24] _____ by the end of the decade, since they will no longer need to go solely through the ISS to get to space. The more privately owned shuttles in space, the larger the opportunities for off-earth factories.

With the _____ [25] _____ of commercial space stations, the price and cost of going to space will come down significantly," Sita Sonty, the CEO of Space Tango said. "The more trips we go [sic], the more we can deposit stem cells and drug samples to see what they do in orbit. Soon we will see applications that are commercially viable."

Adapted from © www.theguardian.com/science/2023/sep/25/space-manufacturing-zero-gravity

BUILDING IN ZERO-GRAVITY

The Race to Create Factories in Space

0. A) maturity **B) midlife** C) middleman D) seniority
17. A) purchasers B) startups C) tradesmen D) vendors
18. A) away B) beneath C) beyond D) off
19. A) Advocates B) Opponents C) Patrons D) Worshippers
20. A) compelling B) conducting C) driving D) steering
21. A) asserted B) attested C) locked D) secured
22. A) compliance B) consensus C) consent D) rapport
23. A) dipped B) plunged C) shattered D) soaked
24. A) enhance B) enlarge C) fade into D) ramp up
25. A) advent B) breakthrough C) entree D) withdrawal

GAP	<i>0</i>	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
LETTER	<i>B</i>									
	✓									

