



ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL AVANZADO C2 DE INGLÉS CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2023

Comisión de Evaluación de la EOI de	
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COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

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:

- **Texto incompleto.** Se presentan una serie de **proposiciones** que deberá relacionar con su **respuesta** correspondiente de entre las proporcionadas. En este caso deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Se proporcionan más proposiciones de las necesarias y sólo hay una combinación correcta entre pregunta y respuesta.**

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"/> X	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	D	E
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- **Frases incompletas.** Se presentan una serie de **proposiciones** que deberá relacionar con su **respuesta** correspondiente de entre las proporcionadas. En este caso deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Se proporcionan más proposiciones de las necesarias y sólo hay una combinación correcta entre pregunta y respuesta.**

Ejemplo:

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	B	C	D	E
---	------------------------------------	---	---	---	---

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

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> X	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	D	E
---	------------------------------------	---	------------------------------------	---	---

- **Pregunta de Verdadero / Falso.** Se presentan una serie de proposiciones y se deberá decidir si la información facilitada es verdadera o falsa.

Ejemplo:

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> 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 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 **70 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: EGYPT QUEEN'S TOMB LAY UNTOUCHED

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

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

EJERCICIO 2: THE RISE OF THE STAY-AT-HOME DAD

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

10	A	B	C	D	
11	A	B	C	D	
12	A	B	C	D	
13	A	B	C	D	
14	A	B	C	D	
15	A	B	C	D	
16	A	B	C	D	
17	A	B	C	D	
18	A	B	C	D	
19	A	B	C	D	
20	A	B	C	D	

EJERCICIO 3: THE EIDETIC MEMORY: A REAL SUPERPOWER

Espacio reservado para la persona correctora

21	TRUE	FALSE	
22	TRUE	FALSE	
23	TRUE	FALSE	
24	TRUE	FALSE	
25	TRUE	FALSE	

EJERCICIO 1**EGYPT QUEEN'S TOMB LAY UNTOUCHED***Adapted from www.nationalgeographic.com*

Read this article. **NINE SENTENCES** have been removed. Choose the sentence (A- L) which best fits each gap as in example 0. Only **ONE** answer is possible. There are two extra sentences you do not need to use. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**

Howard Carter's sensational 1922 discovery of King Tutankhamun's treasure-filled tomb sparked a fascination with all things ancient Egyptian across Europe and the United States. **(0)****F**..... A spirit of intense rivalry marked relations among this group of largely Western scholars, who all jockeyed for the most promising sites while jealously monitoring their competitors' progress.

From the early 1900s, the Giza plateau, site of Egypt's three iconic pyramids, was being systematically excavated by an international group of scholars. A part of this vast terrain fell to the American archaeologist George Reisner. In 1925, Reisner's photographer, M. Ibrahim, was working near the Great Pyramid, erected by Pharaoh Khufu in the mid-third millennium B.C. Ibrahim looked down and noticed his tripod was resting on a white layer of plaster, possibly **(1)**.....

The boss had to be informed, but Reisner was, at that moment in Boston, performing his duties as professor of Egyptology at Harvard University. His team started digging in his absence and found an irregularly cut, narrow shaft that went down 85 feet. It was filled with rubble. **(2)**..... —but since Giza had been extensively looted over thousands of years, the chances of an intact burial were extremely low.

On March 7th, as Reisner was preparing his lecture, thousands of miles away his team finally excavated the full shaft and were awestruck by what they found. The rock surface on the south fell away at an angle, and immediately afterwards the top of the door to a chamber was revealed. One limestone block was loosened and removed to see in. A large chamber was visible extending up a little to east and west of the door. **(3)** upon which are several staves or maces with gilded tops. A good deal of gilding appears on other objects upon the ground. It is certain that the burial is intact.

For the excavators, it was their moment of triumph, but later that week, Reisner sent a telegraph from Boston ordering that the work halt in Egypt. **(4)** His decision to close the intact tomb was based on several factors, including his belief that he was the only person sufficiently competent to undertake the full excavation.

By delaying the dig until he could travel to Egypt, Reisner could also control the narrative. Media relations were a key part of that process. Leaks from Reisner's own team led to revelations in the London press of a major new find. Speculation swirled that **(5)** From Boston, Reisner countered by asserting his belief that it belonged to a royal woman.

Reisner's duties in the U.S. delayed the reopening of the tomb until 1926. **(6)**and Reisner discovered that the gold-cased furniture inside was damaged by water and in such poor condition that he feared it would crumble. The delicate work to retrieve the fragments of wood and inlay was painstaking.

In addition to a canopy and bed, an armchair and an elaborate carrying chair were recovered. The tomb's owner was inscribed on the carrying chair, and it confirmed Reisner's notion that the

tomb belonged to a woman: “Hetepetheres,” who was the mother of Khufu, the second king of the 4th dynasty and builder of the Great Pyramid. (7)

(8) Historians still debate what might have happened to them. Reisner suggested Hetepepheres was originally buried near her husband, Snefru, at Dahshur; Khufu then created the new burial site at Giza, but the remains of his mother were never transferred there. Others propose she was buried in the small pyramid G1a, at the foot of the Great Pyramid.

(9) Gilded chairs, a bed, and a canopy that could be disassembled had been severely damaged by water filtering into the tomb, but they were not beyond repair. Meticulous restoration allowed many of the pieces to be returned to their royal splendor

Following the excavation, the armchair was restored and is now displayed at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. After Reisner’s death in 1942, renewed interest in the retrieved fragments from the tomb spurred the mammoth task of reconstructing the elaborate carrying chair, in all its golden splendor. It is housed today at the Harvard Museum of the Ancient Near East in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

EJERCICIO 2

THE RISE OF THE STAY-AT-HOME DAD

Adapted from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jackkelly>

Read the article below. For questions 10-20, choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to fill in the gaps. Question 0 has been made as an example. Only **ONE** word in each gap is possible. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

There is a big societal shift in attitudes toward gender roles and parenting taking place, as more dads are staying at home and tending to childcare. According to the Pew Research Center, an estimated 2.1 million fathers were stay-at-home dads in 2021—up 8% since 1989. The increase is attributed, in large part, to women 0. out-earning their male partners.

As more college-educated and advanced-degreed women enter the workforce, there has also been a surge in dual-income families. With the rise of remote and flexible work models, it is becoming more common for fathers to work from home and take care of the children, while still contributing to the family income. Some have 10. _____ their careers to focus on child-rearing and maintaining the daily household chores. Others take on gig assignments and contract work to supplement income.

As women increasingly earn more money than men, they become the sole breadwinners in some households. Since the 1990s, women have surpassed men in receiving a bachelor's degree each year. The number of women pursuing higher education continually increased over the last 40 years. The numbers 11. _____ men in both college enrollment and graduation.

Caregiving costs have dramatically escalated, making it less financially 12. _____ to have both parents working outside the home. When you factor in the costs of hiring a nanny, sending your children to daycare and elderly care with the expenses of commuting back and forth to an office, it makes sense for one parent to opt out of the workforce and stay home.

Over the last 50 years, fathers have become more active parents. In 2016, fathers self-reported spending about eight hours a week on childcare. This amount of time was roughly three times what a dad spent with their children in 1965. Dads reported engaging in around 10 hours a week on household chores, an uptick of four hours compared to 1965. Mothers in 2016 spent an average of 14 hours a week on childcare and around 18 hours per week on housework.

Fathers are doing more at home for several reasons, including women's steadily increasing advancement at work and in education that doesn't leave time to do many chores, rapid shifts in economic trends that include a more tech, digital and service-based job market and the erosion of male-dominated manufacturing jobs in the U.S **13.**_____ to automation and globalization. The Great Recession caused large-scale unemployment due to the financial crisis, leading to 2.2 million U.S. fathers becoming stay-at-home dads. Once they lost their jobs, it was hard for many people to get back into the corporate world.

Similar to the financial-crisis era, many men left the workforce during the pandemic and have not returned. **14.**_____ of last month, over 7 million men between the ages of 25 and 54 are not working or looking for work.

The economy and job market have changed. Few jobs are available in once-considered male-oriented industries, such as manufacturing, factory work and construction. Consequently, with **15.**_____ options and the inability to find suitable work in their field, they elect to leave the job market.

A major challenge or barrier in the job market that men are confronting is discrimination **16.**_____ lack of formal education. For example, men who do not have a college degree may face difficulties obtaining well-paying, white-collar jobs. Feeling discouraged, some men opt out of the job market rather than accept low-paying, unstable work.

According to the *Wall Street Journal*, over the last five years, men have been dropping out of school at an alarming rate, accounting for the 71% enrollment decline at colleges and universities. Left unaddressed, this trend could have lasting repercussions for men. Education, degrees and credentials are valued in the future workforce, as educational **17.**_____ correlates with more positive employment outcomes.

The decline in labor force participation among middle-aged men runs across all racial groups and is heavily concentrated among men who lack a four-year college degree. Economists partly cite the slow or lacking return of men to the labor force to the war on crime in the 1980s and 1990s, which caused more men to hold criminal records, making it harder for them to get a job. Opioid addiction across America has resulted in people **18.**_____ from the labor force. As video games dramatically improved in quality and streaming services were brought to market, it has become too easy and comfortable to stay at home. The 1950s notion of the nuclear family with the man as the head of the household is no **19.**_____.

Men of a certain age who were **20.**_____ during the financial crisis, then lost their jobs again 10 years later during the pandemic and are now downsized in today's uncertain environment find themselves undesirable by companies. It's harder when companies in nearly all sectors are announcing cutbacks, hiring freezes and withdrawing offers. Some men complain that they are victims of ageism. When they have a chance to hire, businesses that are cutting costs prefer to offer the role to a younger person who will be compensated substantially less than a 40-plus-year-old man.

EJERCICIO 3

THE EIDETIC MEMORY: A REAL SUPERPOWER?

Adapted from <https://www.slidecamp.io/>

Read this article below. For questions 21-25, decide if they are TRUE or FALSE. Question 0 has been made as an example. **DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

From Tesla to Mr. T, many have claimed to have an eidetic memory. But doctors and scientists alike say it's a fluke – suggesting that perhaps they have a better memory than most for remembering some things, but not everything, and therefore a perfect memory cannot exist in an extreme.

An eidetic memory is about as close to the superpower of total memory recall as humans can go. It can go by other names such as a photographic memory or an enhanced memory, but it is challenging for scientists and supporters of eidetic memory to develop a guideline to suit all.

Essentially, an eidetic memory is a mind which can recall large bits of information in a very short space of time. This may mean remembering with little effort Pi to 10'000 digits, an entire play of Shakespeare after just one viewing, or an entire skyline of a city after just one short helicopter ride.

An eidetic memory can consist of incredible memory skills for numbers, words, and visuals. In fact, sketching out entire skylines from memory is exactly what artist Stephen Wiltshire does for a living. The British artist has commissions all over the world for drawing cities after short helicopter rides, and then re-creating the cityscape from memory in incredible detail, even going so far as to remember the exact number of windows on skyscrapers. But despite his perfect memory for recalling even the number of windows on skyscrapers in sketches, he still manages to get lost in cities he's drawn and walk 45 minutes in completely the opposite direction to where he is trying to reach.

Alan Searleman, co-author of *Memory from a Broader Perspective* explains the difference between an eidetic memory and other types of memory paths. An eidetic memory is one in which a person can see a picture, and recall in great detail the picture once it has been removed as if it was still there. Very often, these people will speak of the picture in the present tense, and can zoom in and out of the picture if need be to recall intricate details.

But the eidetic memory is distinctly different to other forms of memory recall, for example *afterimages*. *Afterimages* is a memory skill where individuals can remember details of a picture after it has been removed. But only if they are looking at the same spot and not moving their eyes around, otherwise the detail is lost.

Searleman also draws attention to the difference in children, highlighting that many young children are able to have eidetic memory like features. Arguably, this is because they don't try to verbalise what they see, which has some evidence to interfere with the brain's ability to remember images in great detail.

But what if we could remember every single detail of every single day? Although an eidetic memory has never been proven to be perfect for all areas of memory, being able to remember every small detail would it make it pretty difficult to get on with our lives. This might be part of the explanation as to why true eidetic memories do not exist across the spectrum of information memory, but instead we can diagnose different forms of enhanced memories.

An exaggerated form of autobiographical memory is hyperthymesia, a memory condition in which a person can remember every day of their life, in complete clarity. There is a recent hyperthymesia case documented with the pseudonym 'AJ'. The condition allows her to remember every detail around her life, from what happened on the TV shows she watched, to current events. However, rather than feeling like she has a superior mind, she feels that she is cursed. Remembering every mistake she's ever made and every small comment made by others to her in excruciating detail. She is jealous of others who can forget negative experiences rather than having to relive them in full pain again and again.

People with a diagnosis of savant syndrome share particular features. Savants are individuals who in addition to severe mental disabilities have one ability which is considered exceptional. Much like the character of Dustin Hoffman in Rain Man – Raymond, Savant syndrome can give an individual extraordinary abilities in one area. Whether that be musical, numerical, lexical or otherwise. The most common of all savants are individuals who act like human calendars -people who have the ability to instantly work out if the 25th January 3682 will be a Sunday or a Monday.

As abilities from birth – Eidetic, Savant and Hyperthymesia memories cannot be taught. They are a state in which brains exist, and are difficult to switch off on demand. However, there are memory techniques which can help individuals to come as close as they can to a perfect memory. Through understanding certain steps you can learn to use tricks to memorize large parts of information you may have thought impossible before. Along with the added benefit of being able to switch your skill on and off, and not remember so clearly negative experiences.

EJERCICIO 1: EGYPTIAN QUEEN’S TOMB LAY UNTOUCHED

gaps	statements
0. _H_	A. the tomb would be resealed.
1. ____	B. it was the top of a structure hidden below.
2. ____	C. Reisner realized the power of public relations
3. ____	D. the tomb was that of 4th-dynasty pharaoh Snefru
4. ____	E. they entered the chamber containing the sarcophagus
5. ____	F. it was possible to see a sarcophagus in the foreground
6. ____	G. Reisner’s stunning found of Hetepheres’s burial was crucial
7. ____	H. hopes were high that more exciting discoveries were coming
8. ____	I. this sign was a strong indication that they had discovered a tomb
9. ____	J. the tomb had lain hidden in the shadow of that monument for over four millennia.
	K. Hetepheres’s alabaster sarcophagus was opened but it contained no human remains.
	L. upon opening the tomb of Hetepheres, archaeologists were struck by the golden funerary furniture they found

EJERCICIO 2: THE RISE OF THE STAY-AT-HOME DAD

0	A. hastening	B. hindering	C. out-earning	D. stalling
10	A. claimed	B. forsaken	C. held	D. reverted
11	A. forgo	B. outcome	C. outpace	D. spring
12	A. bootless	B. feckless	C. unavailing	D. worthwhile
13	A. attributable	B. consistent	C. preparatory	D. resultant
14	A. as	B. concerning	C. regarding	D. similarly
15	A. hardly	B. myriad	C. fewer	D. sundry
16	A. about	B. as	C. against	D. for
17	A. attainment	B. forfeit	C. bungle	D. blessing
18	A. offsetting	B. withdrawing	C. atoning	D. abiding
19	A. alive	B. living	C. existent	D. more
20	A. enlisted	B. laid off	C. bailed	D. retained

EJERCICIO 3: THE EIDETIC MEMORY. A REAL SUPERPOWER?

0	According to some experts, the idea of having a comprehensive memory is a stroke of chance	TRUE	FALSE
21	Researchers and eidetic memory holders alike find it unseemly to come up with one rule that works for everyone	TRUE	FALSE
22	A person with an eidetic memory in one area is not ineluctably provided with exceptional memory in other fields	TRUE	FALSE
23	Eidetic memory and afterimages are skills that vary in terms of how people retain information.	TRUE	FALSE
24	Describing detailed visuals may hamper the ability to recall precise images	TRUE	FALSE
25	Eidetic memories are believed to be flimsy since people with various types of improved memories, such as hyperthymesia and savant syndrome, have amazing talents.	TRUE	FALSE

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