



Castilla-La Mancha

Consejería de Educación,
Cultura y Deportes

PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

INGLÉS / C2

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

SESIÓN EXTRAORDINARIA 2023

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN:** 60 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 answer (A, B or C) for the questions below. Write your answers in the ANSWER BOX. Answer 0 is an example. (1 item = 0.8)

MATTHEW CUTHBERT IS SURPRISED

Matthew enjoyed the drive after his own fashion, except during the moments when he met women and had to nod to them—for in Prince Edward Island you are supposed to nod to all and sundry you meet on the road whether you know them or not.

Matthew dreaded all women except Marilla and Mrs. Rachel; he had an uncomfortable feeling that the mysterious creatures were secretly laughing at him. He may have been quite right in thinking so, for he was an odd-looking personage, with an ungainly figure and long iron-gray hair that touched his stooping shoulders, and a full, soft brown beard which he had worn ever since he was twenty. In fact, he had looked at twenty very much as he looked at sixty, lacking a little of the grayness.

When he reached Bright River there was no sign of any train; he thought he was too early, so he tied his horse in the yard of the small Bright River hotel and went over to the station house. The long platform was almost deserted; the only living creature in sight being a girl who was sitting on a pile of shingles at the extreme end. Matthew, barely noting that it was a girl, sidled past her as quickly as possible without looking at her. Had he looked, he could hardly have failed to notice the tense rigidity and expectation of her attitude and expression. She was sitting there waiting for something or somebody and, since sitting and waiting was the only thing to do just then, she sat and waited with all her might and main.

Matthew encountered the stationmaster locking up the ticket office preparatory to going home for supper, and asked him if the five-thirty train would soon be along.

"The five-thirty train has been in and gone half an hour ago," answered that brisk official. "But there was a passenger dropped off for you—a little girl. She's sitting out there on the shingles. I asked her to go into the ladies' waiting room, but she informed me gravely that she preferred to stay outside. 'There was more scope for imagination,' she said. She's a case, I should say."

"I'm not expecting a girl," said Matthew blankly. "It's a boy I've come for. He should be here. Mrs. Alexander Spencer was to bring him over from Nova Scotia for me."

The stationmaster whistled.

"Guess there's some mistake," he said. "Mrs. Spencer came off the train with that girl and gave her into my charge. Said you and your sister were adopting her from an orphan asylum and that you would be along for her presently. That's all I know about it—and I haven't got any more orphans concealed hereabouts."

"I don't understand," said Matthew helplessly, wishing that Marilla was at hand to cope with the situation.

"Well, you'd better question the girl," said the station-master carelessly. He walked jauntily away, being hungry. Matthew groaned in spirit as he turned about and shuffled gently down the platform towards her.

She had been watching him ever since he had passed her and she had her eyes on him now. Matthew was not looking at her and would not have seen what she was really like if he had been, but an extraordinary observer might have seen that the chin was very pointed and pronounced; that the big eyes were full of spirit and vivacity; that the mouth was sweet-lipped and expressive; that the forehead was broad and full; in short, our discerning extraordinary observer might have concluded that no commonplace soul inhabited the body of this stray woman-child of whom shy Matthew Cuthbert was so ludicrously afraid.

"I suppose you are Mr. Matthew Cuthbert of Green Gables?" she said in a peculiarly clear, sweet voice. "I'm very glad to see you. I was beginning to be afraid you weren't coming for me and I was imagining all the things that might have happened to prevent you. I had made up my mind that if you didn't come for me to-night I'd go down the track to that big wild cherry-tree at the bend, and climb up into it to stay all night. I wouldn't be a bit afraid, and it would be lovely to sleep in a wild cherry-tree all white with bloom in the moonshine, don't you think? You could imagine you were dwelling in marble halls, couldn't you? And I was quite sure you would come for me in the morning, if you didn't to-night."

Matthew had taken the scrawny little hand awkwardly in his; then and there he decided what to do. He could not tell this child with the glowing eyes that there had been a mistake; he would take her home and let Marilla do that. She couldn't be left at Bright River anyhow, no matter what mistake had been made, so all questions and explanations might as well be deferred until he was safely back at Green Gables.

(Adapted from: gutenber.org)

0. **Matthew found his journey enjoyable particularly because...**
A. it was a nice day.
B. of the local customs.
C. **the experience was unique.**
1. **The author uses the description of Matthew to show...**
A. how insecure he was with his appearance.
B. he hadn't changed much over the years.
C. why he might be made fun of by some.
2. **Regarding the girl at Bright River, Matthew observed the...**
A. anxious look on her face.
B. fact that she was alone.
C. tension in her posture.
3. **The stationmaster was...**
A. eager to get home.
B. fed up with the little girl.
C. shocked at the mix up.
4. **From the stationmaster's encounter, the impression given of the girl is that she is...**
A. difficult to please.
B. fairly contrary.
C. feeling depressed.
5. **To an extraordinary observer, the child...**
A. appeared older than she was.
B. had a uniqueness about her.
C. was particularly striking.
6. **Upon seeing Matthew, the girl stated that she had been...**
A. concerned about why there was a delay.
B. frightened that no one would pick her up.
C. worried about where she would stay.
7. **During her introduction to Matthew, the girl appears to be...**
A. irritatingly chatty.
B. nervous to meet him.
C. particularly self-reliant.
8. **Matthew didn't tell the girl about the mistake because he...**
A. didn't have the heart to do it.
B. thought it wasn't his responsibility.
C. was annoyed by the situation.

ANSWER BOX

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

Marks: ____/6.4

TASK 2

Read the text and choose the best sentence (A-L) for each gap (9-16). There are **THREE** extra sentences that you will not need. (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box.
(1 item = 0.8)

STOCKHOLM BRIDGE ROW EXPOSES INEQUALITIES FRACTURING SWEDISH SOCIETY

The construction of a bridge that will connect one of Stockholm's poorest districts to a wealthier neighbourhood has sparked fierce debate and forced Sweden's deepening socioeconomic divisions further into the spotlight. _____. (0)

Sweden's far-right claims the project will see criminality and delinquency spread across the city. _____. (9)

"It's going to make it easier for buses, and for the people who work and live in the area. They'll no longer have to make long detours," said Mustafa Andic, who grew up in Rinkeby but now lives in Sundbyberg.



Fatal offences in Sweden have increased by almost 40% in one year. _____. (10)

"I don't want to go to another funeral. I'm tired of it! Too many of our kids are being buried," said Clarissa Seidou, a community police officer.

To curb the issue, and to secure the support of the far-right Sweden Democrats party, the Swedish government vowed to tighten migration policy and increase deportations.

"Today 20% of the Swedish population were born abroad. They come from low-income countries and have low education," he said. "_____. (11)" Martin Kinnunen, a Sweden Democrat MP told Euronews.

Kinnunen also claims that Sweden's mass immigration policy over the last 30 years accounts for the "troublesome situation in schools, organised crime and high unemployment rates." But Clarissa Seidou, says the problems lies elsewhere.

"_____. (12) They're Swedish. Where will they send them back to?" she points out.

Sundbyberg resident Mustafa Andic thinks employment is key. He told Euronews that if those immigrants who arrived in Sweden had been given jobs and had been taught Swedish, they would have been able to better integrate into society.

He added that politicians should focus on the root cause of gang violence rather than bicker about a bridge, which he sees as one way to end segregation.

"_____. (13) You must mix people for the system to work and to prevent prejudice," he explained.

Award-winning journalist Andreas Cervenka, described how the so-called "folkhemmet" (the people's house) became a "paradise for the super-rich", in his book '*Greedy Sweden*'.

"There are more dollar billionaires in Sweden than in most countries in the world, aside from a few small tax havens like Monaco", he told Euronews' Valerie Gauriat.

_____. (14) "We abolished a lot of taxes in Sweden, starting in the nineties with the wealth tax, then the real estate tax, the gift tax, the inheritance tax. And also, we privatised a lot of our welfare services, like schools and health care. Sweden is the only country in the world where you can become a billionaire by running schools that depend on taxpayers' money in fact." he explains.

"Sweden has actually become one of the most unequal countries in the world. We have a small but very, very rich elite, and then we have quite a large group that is economically vulnerable. And that group is actually larger than ever in Sweden, almost 15% of the population."

_____. (15)

Worsened by the crisis and inflation, precariousness is affecting more and more Swedes, says Jonas Wahlstrand, the head of Sweden's main charity, Stadsmissionen,

"_____. (16) It's a new situation that the civil society needs to take responsibility to feed people." says Wahlstrand. "We don't want to see this accelerate, and that's the politicians' responsibility," he concluded.

(Adapted from: euronews.com)

SENTENCE BANK

A.	A situation that has recently been confirmed by a recent Oxfam's latest Global Equality index, showing that Sweden had dropped last among Nordic countries at fighting inequalities.
B.	Although the disparity between the classes is shrinking, economic differences still remain a problem.
C.	But residents say the bridge will make commuting easier while also curbing segregation.
D.	For example, in Rinkeby alone police have reported more than 50 burglaries in the past month putting residents there on edge.
E.	Most of the young suspects were born in Sweden.
F.	Organisations such as ours are trying to link people with proper jobs in order to help them get back on their feet.
G.	Rinkeby is one of the country's hotbeds for gang violence.
H.	The bridge, which is set to be completed later this year, will join the underprivileged district of Rinkeby, in the north of Stockholm, with the more affluent area of Sundbyberg.
I.	The number of help seekers has risen drastically this year.
J.	The result of a process that started in the nineties.
K.	This has greatly increased income inequality in Sweden.
L.	When you house all immigrants in one area, this is what happens.

ANSWER BOX

GAP	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANSWER	H								

TASK 3

Read the following text about laziness. Match the information in questions (17-25) to the section (A-E) where it is mentioned. Each section may be used more than once. (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box. (1 item = 0.8)

'ON LAZINESS' BY CHRISOPHER MORLEY

- A. To-day we rather intended to write an essay on Laziness, but were too indolent to do so. The sort of thing we had in mind to write would have been exceedingly persuasive. We intended to discourse a little in favour of a greater appreciation of Indolence as a benign factor in human affairs. It is our observation that every time we get into trouble it is due to not having been lazy enough. Unhappily, we were born with a certain fund of energy. We have been hustling about for a number of years now, and it doesn't seem to get us anything but tribulation. Henceforward, we are going to make a determined effort to be more languid and demure. It is the bustling man who always gets put on committees, who is asked to solve the problems of other people and neglect his own.
- B. The man who is really, thoroughly, and philosophically slothful is the only thoroughly happy man. It is the happy man who benefits the world. The conclusion is inescapable. O. Henry said once that one should be careful to distinguish laziness from dignified repose. Alas, that was a mere quibble. Laziness is always dignified; it is always reposeful. Philosophical laziness, we mean. The kind of laziness that is based upon a carefully reasoned analysis of experience. Acquired laziness. We have no respect for those who were born lazy; it is like being born a millionaire: they cannot appreciate their bliss. It is the man who has hammered his laziness out of the stubborn material of life for whom we chant praise and alleluia.
- C. The laziest man we know—we do not like to mention his name, as the brutal world does not yet recognize sloth at its community value—is one of the greatest poets in this country; one of the keenest satirists; one of the most rectilinear thinkers. He began life in the customary hustling way. He was always too busy to enjoy himself. He became surrounded by eager people who came to him to solve their problems. "It's a queer thing," he said sadly; "no one ever comes to me asking for help in solving my problems." Finally, the light broke upon him. He stopped answering letters, buying lunches for casual friends and visitors from out of town, he stopped lending money to old college pals and frittering his time away on all the useless minor matters that pester the good-natured. He sat down in a secluded café with his cheek against a seidel of dark beer and began to caress the universe with his intellect.
- D. The most damning argument against the Germans is that they were not lazy enough. In the middle of Europe, a thoroughly disillusioned, indolent and delightful old continent, the Germans were a dangerous mass of energy and bumptious push. If the Germans had been as lazy, as indifferent, and as righteously laissez-fairish as their neighbours, the world would have been spared a great deal. People respect laziness. If you once get a reputation for complete, immovable, and reckless indolence the world will leave you to your own thoughts, which are generally rather interesting.
- E. The lazy man does not stand in the way of progress. When he sees progress roaring down upon him, he steps nimbly out of the way. The lazy man doesn't (in the vulgar phrase) pass the buck. He lets the buck pass him. We have always secretly envied our lazy friends. Now we are going to join them. We have burned our boats or our bridges or whatever it is that one burns on the eve of a momentous decision. Writing on this congenial topic has roused us up to quite a pitch of enthusiasm and energy.



(Adapted from: essays.quotidiana.org)

IDENTIFY THE SECTION THAT MENTIONS...

0.	a consequence of being an overly active person.
17.	a failure to exhibit laziness.
18.	a minor complaint.
19.	an unfortunate circumstance that prevents laziness.
20.	avoidance of certain situations.
21.	having a lack of motivation to do something.
22.	honoring acquired inactivity.
23.	isolated contemplation.
24.	people who are unable to recognize their happiness.
25.	positive results from being less productive.

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ANSWER	A									

Marks 3: _____/7.2

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARKS
			_____/20

TASK 1
MATTHEW CUTHBERT IS SURPRISED

ANSWER BOX

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

TEXT

Matthew **enjoyed the drive after his own fashion (0)**, except during the moments when he met women and had to nod to them—for in Prince Edward Island you are supposed to nod to all and sundry you meet on the road whether you know them or not.

Matthew dreaded all women except Marilla and Mrs. Rachel; **he had an uncomfortable feeling that the mysterious creatures were secretly laughing at him. He may have been quite right in thinking so (1)**, for he was an odd-looking personage, with an ungainly figure and long iron-gray hair that touched his stooping shoulders, and a full, soft brown beard which he had worn ever since he was twenty. In fact, he had looked at twenty very much as he looked at sixty, lacking a little of the grayness.

When he reached Bright River there was no sign of any train; he thought he was too early, so he tied his horse in the yard of the small Bright River hotel and went over to the station house. The long platform was almost deserted; **the only living creature in sight being a girl who was sitting on a pile of shingles at the extreme end. Matthew, barely noting that it was a girl (2)**, sidled past her as quickly as possible without looking at her. Had he looked, he could hardly have failed to notice the tense rigidity and expectation of her attitude and expression. She was sitting there waiting for something or somebody and, since sitting and waiting was the only thing to do just then, she sat and waited with all her might and main.

Matthew encountered the **stationmaster locking up the ticket office preparatory to going home for supper, and asked him if the five-thirty train would soon be along (3)**.

"The five-thirty train has been in and gone half an hour ago," **answered that brisk official (3)**. "But there was a passenger dropped off for you—a little girl. She's sitting out there on the shingles. **I asked her to go into the ladies' waiting room, but she informed me gravely that she preferred to stay outside (4)**. 'There was more scope for imagination,' she said. She's a case, I should say."

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"I suppose you are Mr. Matthew Cuthbert of Green Gables?" she said in a peculiarly clear, sweet voice. "I'm very glad to see you. **I was beginning to be afraid you weren't coming for me and I was imagining all the things that might have happened to prevent you (6)**. I had made up my mind that if you didn't come for me to-night I'd go down the track to that big wild cherry-tree at the bend, and climb up into it to stay all night. **I wouldn't be a bit afraid, and it would be lovely to sleep in a wild cherry-tree all white with bloom in the moonshine, don't you think? (7)** You could imagine you were dwelling in marble halls, couldn't you? And I was quite sure you would come for me in the morning, if you didn't to-night."

Matthew had taken the scrawny little hand awkwardly in his; then and there he decided what to do. **He could not tell this child with the glowing eyes that there had been a mistake (8)**; he would take her home and let Marilla do that. She couldn't be left at Bright River anyhow, no matter what mistake had been made, so all questions and explanations might as well be deferred until he was safely back at Green Gables.

(Adapted from: gutenberg.org/cache/epub/45/pg45-images.html, 899 words)

TASK 2

STOCKHOLM BRIDGE ROW EXPOSES INEQUALITIES FRACTURING SWEDISH SOCIETY

ANSWER BOX

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

Distractors: B, D, F

TEXT

The construction of a bridge that will connect one of Stockholm's poorest districts to a wealthier neighbourhood has sparked fierce debate and forced Sweden's deepening socioeconomic divisions further into the spotlight. **The bridge, which is set to be completed later this year, will join the underprivileged district of Rinkeby, in the north of Stockholm, with the more affluent area of Sundbyberg. (0)**

Sweden's far-right claims the project will see criminality and delinquency spread across the city. **But residents say the bridge will make commuting easier while also curbing segregation. (9)**

"It's going to make it easier for buses, and for the people who work and live in the area. They'll no longer have to make long detours," said Mustafa Andic, who grew up in Rinkeby but now lives in Sundbyberg.

Fatal offences in Sweden have increased by almost 40% in one year. **Rinkeby is one of the country's hotbeds for gang violence. (10)**

"I don't want to go to another funeral. I'm tired of it! Too many of our kids are being buried," said Clarissa Seidou, a community police officer.

To curb the issue, and to secure the support of the far-right Sweden Democrats party, the Swedish government vowed to tighten migration policy and increase deportations.

"Today 20% of the Swedish population were born abroad. They come from low-income countries and have low education," he said. **"This has greatly increased income inequality in Sweden." (11)** Martin Kinnunen, a Sweden Democrat MP told Euronews.

Kinnunen also claims that Sweden's mass immigration policy over the last 30 years accounts for the "troublesome situation in schools, organised crime and high unemployment rates."

But Clarissa Seidou, says the problems lies elsewhere.

"Most of the young suspects were born in Sweden. (12) They're Swedish. Where will they send them back to?" she points out.

Sundbyberg resident Mustafa Andic thinks employment is key. He told Euronews that if those immigrants who arrived in Sweden had been given jobs and had been taught Swedish, they would have been able to better integrate into society.

He added that politicians should focus on the root cause of gang violence rather than bicker about a bridge, which he sees as one way to end segregation.

"When you house all immigrants in one area, this is what happens. (13) You must mix people for the system to work and to prevent prejudice," he explained.

Award-winning journalist Andreas Cervenka, described how the so-called "folkhemmet" (the people's house) became a "paradise for the super-rich", in his book *'Greedy Sweden'*.

"There are more dollar billionaires in Sweden than in most countries in the world, aside from a few small tax havens like Monaco", he told Euronews' Valerie Gauriat.

The result of a process that started in the nineties. (14) "We abolished a lot of taxes in Sweden, starting in the nineties with the wealth tax, then the real estate tax, the gift tax, the inheritance tax. And also, we privatised a lot of our welfare services, like schools and health care. Sweden is the only country in the world where you can become a billionaire by running schools that depend on taxpayers' money in fact." he explains.

"Sweden has actually become one of the most unequal countries in the world. We have a small but very, very rich elite, and then we have quite a large group that is economically vulnerable. And that group is actually larger than ever in Sweden, almost 15% of the population."

A situation that has recently been confirmed by a recent Oxfam's latest Global Equality index, showing that Sweden had dropped last among Nordic countries at fighting inequalities. (15)

Worsened by the crisis and inflation, precariousness is affecting more and more Swedes, says Jonas Wahlstrand, the head of Sweden's main charity, Stadsmissionen,

"The number of help seekers has risen drastically this year. (16) It's a new situation that the civil society needs to take responsibility to feed people." says Wahlstrand. "We don't want to see this accelerate, and that's the politicians' responsibility," he concluded.

(Adapted from: euronews.com/2023/01/26/stockholm-bridge-row-exposes-the-bitter-divisions-fracturing-swedish-society, 671 words)

**TASK 3
ON LAZINESS BY CHRISOPHER MORLEY**

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ANSWER	A	D	B	A	E	A	B	C	B	D

A. To-day we rather intended to write an essay on Laziness, but were too indolent to do so. (21) The sort of thing we had in mind to write would have been exceedingly persuasive. We intended to discourse a little in favour of a greater appreciation of Indolence as a benign factor in human affairs. It is our observation that every time we get into trouble it is due to not having been lazy enough. **Unhappily, we were born with a certain fund of energy. (19)** We have been hustling about for a number of years now, and it doesn't seem to get us anything but tribulation. Henceforward, we are going to make a

- determined effort to be more languid and demure. **It is the bustling man who always gets put on committees, who is asked to solve the problems of other people and neglect his own. (0)**
- B. The man who is really, thoroughly, and philosophically slothful is the only thoroughly happy man. It is the happy man who benefits the world. The conclusion is inescapable. O. Henry said once that one should be careful to distinguish laziness from dignified repose. **Alas, that was a mere quibble. (18)** Laziness is always dignified; it is always reposeful. Philosophical laziness, we mean. The kind of laziness that is based upon a carefully reasoned analysis of experience. Acquired laziness. We have no respect for those who were born lazy; it is like being born a millionaire: **they cannot appreciate their bliss. (24)** **It is the man who has hammered his laziness out of the stubborn material of life for whom we chant praise and alleluia. (22)**
- C. The laziest man we know—we do not like to mention his name, as the brutal world does not yet recognize sloth at its community value—is one of the greatest poets in this country; one of the keenest satirists; one of the most rectilinear thinkers. He began life in the customary hustling way. He was always too busy to enjoy himself. He became surrounded by eager people who came to him to solve their problems. “It’s a queer thing,” he said sadly; “no one ever comes to me asking for help in solving my problems.” Finally, the light broke upon him. He stopped answering letters, buying lunches for casual friends and visitors from out of town, he stopped lending money to old college pals and frittering his time away on all the useless minor matters that pester the good-natured. **He sat down in a secluded café with his cheek against a seidel of dark beer and began to caress the universe with his intellect. (23)**
- D. **The most damning argument against the Germans is that they were not lazy enough. (17)** In the middle of Europe, a thoroughly disillusioned, indolent and delightful old continent, the Germans were a dangerous mass of energy and bumptious push. **If the Germans had been as lazy, as indifferent, and as righteously laissez-fairish as their neighbours, the world would have been spared a great deal. (25)** People respect laziness. If you once get a reputation for complete, immovable, and reckless indolence **the world will leave you to your own thoughts (25)**, which are generally rather interesting.
- E. The lazy man does not stand in the way of progress. **When he sees progress roaring down upon him, he steps nimbly out of the way. (20)** The lazy man doesn’t (in the vulgar phrase) pass the buck. He lets the buck pass him. We have always secretly envied our lazy friends. Now we are going to join them. We have burned our boats or our bridges or whatever it is that one burns on the eve of a momentous decision. Writing on this congenial topic has roused us up to quite a pitch of enthusiasm and energy.

(Adapted from: essays.quotidiana.org/morley/laziness/, 620 words)