



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN, CULTURA Y DEPORTE

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL AVANZADO DE INGLÉS JUNIO 2014

Comisión de Evaluación de la EOI de

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

Puntuación total

/20

Calificación

Apellidos: _____
Nombre: _____
DNI/NIE: _____

LEA LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES

A continuación va a realizar una prueba que contiene **tres ejercicios de comprensión de lectura**.

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:

- **Preguntas o frases incompletas**, seguidas de una serie de respuestas posibles o 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. A B C

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

1. A B C

- **Pregunta de completar**. Se presenta un texto en el que faltan algunas frases. Se proporcionan las frases en un listado que incluye más frases que huecos hay en el texto. 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. A B C D E F G

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

1. A B C D E F G

- **Pregunta de completar**. Se presenta un texto con huecos en los que faltan algunas palabras. Para cada hueco se presentan 4 palabras. 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. A B C D

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

1. A B C D

En total, deberá contestar **20 preguntas** para completar esta prueba. Antes de responder a las preguntas, lea atentamente las instrucciones de cada ejercicio.

Dispone de **50 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: HAVE WE TAKEN EXAM SECURITY TOO FAR?

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C |
| 2. | A | B | C |
| 3. | A | B | C |
| 4. | A | B | C |
| 5. | A | B | C |
| 6. | A | B | C |

EJERCICIO 2: HOW TO STAY FIT, HAPPY AND HEALTHY

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 4. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 6. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| 7. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |

EJERCICIO 3: BETTER HEARING THROUGH BLUETOOTH

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D |
| 2. | A | B | C | D |
| 3. | A | B | C | D |
| 4. | A | B | C | D |
| 5. | A | B | C | D |
| 6. | A | B | C | D |
| 7. | A | B | C | D |

EJERCICIO 1

HAVE WE TAKEN EXAM SECURITY TOO FAR?

Adapted from The Chronicle of Higher Education. Richard Gunderman

You are going to read an article about exam security. For questions 1-6 choose the correct answer A, B or C. Only ONE answer is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

What's the difference between a medical student and a convict? The answer: A convict doesn't pay \$50,000 a year for the privilege of being fingerprinted and patted down.

I am referring, of course, to the increasingly stringent security measures that have come to characterize modern educational testing. As student-evaluation techniques have migrated from face-to-face assessment to computer-based exams administered in dedicated testing centers, evaluators have become less and less likely to know examinees, leading to heightened precautions around exam security.

I recently interviewed a group of fourth-year medical students who had just taken Step 2 of the United States Medical Licensing Clinical Knowledge Examination at test-administration centers. Each of the students had paid \$560 for the privilege, and had devoted nine hours to the single-day exam, which consists of eight sections of 40 to 45 questions each. Over the day, they received a total break time of 45 minutes. Students must pass the exam to obtain a medical license, and scoring well is an important factor in gaining admission to competitive medical specialties. So anxiety tends to run high.

This inevitable anxiety is compounded by Checkpoint Charlie-esque security measures. IDs are checked. Each student wears a unique number on his or her shoulder throughout the day. Students are fingerprinted each time they enter and exit the testing room (up to 16 times). They are patted down and asked to roll up their pants legs and pull their pockets inside-out. If they wear a jacket or sweater into the exam room, they cannot take it off. They are warned that they will be under constant camera surveillance.

One of the students, a former U.S. marine, said he had found the entire atmosphere of the exam eerily familiar. He had served in Iraq, helping to preside over the return of inhabitants to Fallujah after the city's recapture by U.S. forces. "It was weird," he said. "They were using many of the exact same procedures and equipment we used in Fallujah. It took so long for them to verify identities that you almost didn't dare leave the room, for fear you couldn't get back in time. I finally had to show one of the examiners how to do it properly."

Of course, these techniques are not merely for medical students. Aspiring accountants and architects, students sitting for the GRE, and prospective employees of Silicon Valley companies are all subjected to these medieval measures.

Some might say that a high-security approach to testing students is not only necessary but laudable. In the case of medical testing, the health of the nation is a vital resource, and we cannot afford to place it in the hands of physicians who might have succeeded through academic dishonesty. Who would want a loved one to be cared for by a physician who had cheated on the medical-licensing exam? As public policy, exam hawks argue, we should demand the very highest security in all such testing.

But perhaps we have gone overboard. After all, the core of the patient-physician relationship is trust. The Hippocratic Oath, which has shaped the ethics of medicine for many centuries, enjoins the physician to respect patients' privacy and dignity and to always put each patient's interests first. We entrust to our physicians all sorts of matters we would not share with anyone else—private details of our health and personal relationships, access to intimate parts of our bodies, sometimes even our lives. We want to trust our physicians. No one is arguing that security is unnecessary, but perhaps we haven't quite yet found the sweet spot.

1 Exam security has become stricter because ...

- A most exams are done on computers
- B evaluators don't often know the examinees' identities
- C evaluators prefer not to know who the examinees are

2 The examination ...

- A is a privilege to take
- B is unnecessarily long
- C puts students under great pressure

3 When they are taking the exam, students ...

- A are watched all the time
- B must remain in total silence
- C must ask for permission to take their sweaters off

4 According to the ex-marine, ...

- A the staff were not competent enough
- B identification processes are always time consuming
- C it was advisable not to leave the exam room till the end

5 According to the writer, the security measures described are ...

- A peculiar
- B outrageous
- C far too strict

6 The writer concludes that ...

- A security is not necessary
- B a midpoint should be reached
- C it's getting difficult to rely on our GPs

EJERCICIO 2 HOW TO STAY FIT, HAPPY AND HEALTHY

Adapted from <http://primacare.com>

You are going to read part of an article about how to keep fit, happy and healthy. Seven sentences are incomplete. For gaps 1-7 choose the phrase (A-I) which best fits each gap. Only **ONE** answer is correct, and there are **TWO** phrases you **DO NOT NEED** to use. **DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

If you've been listening to the news you already know about our national obesity levels rising by the day. It has never been more important _____1_____ and to get an adequate amount of exercise and sleep to keep yourself fit and healthy. Though it may feel like really hard work at first, once you adopt an exercise routine and start _____2_____, you'll forget you ever did things differently.

Here are just four of the top adjustments to make:

1. Get more sleep!

Sleep is huge and almost a third of the US population doesn't get near enough to staying physically and mentally healthy. If you are sleep deprived, try changing your habits in order _____3_____.

2. Strive for a better diet

Look at your diet and what you're eating now and make changes where you see fit. If you are susceptible to snacking, keep a piece of fruit or a few nuts at hand. The key is to eat small meals throughout the day. Reduce portion sizes, take out white bread and replace with whole grains and make sure each meal contains at least one portion of fruit and – or vegetables. Healthy food doesn't have _____4_____, and you can get an abundance of low priced fruit and veggies, like apples, bananas, potatoes and peas.

3. Stop all those bad habits

Take a look at your current lifestyle and make a small list of everything you do that is not good for your health. This could be anything, from eating too much junk food or drinking too much caffeine, to smoking or drinking. Start the process of breaking these habits one by one. Some will be easy, while others may take months or maybe years _____5_____, but the sooner you start fighting, the better.

Some addictions (like smoking, drugs or alcohol) are incredibly bad not only to your health, but also to your pocketbook. If you smoke and – or drink, start by cutting back on how many drinks you have, or cigarettes you smoke, in a day, and if necessary, seek medical advice and assistance _____6_____.

4. Exercise, exercise, exercise

We all should be doing at least 30 minutes of exercise, 3 to 4 or more times a week, _____7_____. This can be pretty much anything that is physical, like walking, cycling, running, swimming to weightlifting, etc. This too does not have to be expensive, and you can get a great work out without joining any costly gyms. Most of these exercises are inexpensive, and just doing a cardiovascular exercise, like walking, jogging, or walking on a treadmill a few times a week will do your body (and heart) good.

- A to adapt to a new situation
- B to reduce your protein intake
- C to watch what you are eating
- D to change your sleep patterns
- E to be expensive in the least bit
- F to get a full eight hours every night
- G to maintain good health and keep fit
- H to make further steps towards stopping completely
- I to get rid of and eradicate completely from your life

EJERCICIO 3

BETTER HEARING THROUGH BLUETOOTH

Adapted from The New York Times

You are going to read part of an article about a new kind of hearing aid. For gaps 1-7 choose the answer (A-D) which best fits each gap. Only ONE answer is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

Like many men of his generation, Larry Faust, 61, of Seattle, went to a lot of rock concerts in his youth. And like many men of his generation, his hearing isn't what it used to be.

"My wife has been bugging me for several years to do something about my hearing," said Mr. Faust. "I spent part of the summer of 1969 at Woodstock Festival and that probably didn't help."

_____1_____ of going the traditional route — buying hearing aids through an audiologist or licensed hearing aid dispenser — Mr. Faust purchased a device that is classified as a personal sound amplifier product, or P.S.A.P., _____2_____ is designed to amplify sounds in a recreational environment.

_____3_____ hearing aids, P.S.A.P.'s are exempt from *Food and Drug Administration* supervision and can be sold as electronic devices directly to consumers, with no need to see a physician before buying one. They come with a range of features and vary widely in price.

And _____4_____ some hearing professionals have long cautioned against the devices, citing their unreliability and poor quality, many _____5_____ say that a new generation of P.S.A.P.s that utilize the latest wireless technology are offering promising alternatives for some people with hearing loss.

The device Mr. Faust bought, the CS10 from a Chicago-based company called *Sound World Solutions*, cost \$299.99, thousands of dollars cheaper than most digital hearing aids. While it has many of the same features that high-end hearing aids have, it has one capability that hearing aids and other devices on the market _____6_____ don't have. It comes with software that enables consumers to program it themselves, a feature made possible in part by the adoption of the widely available Bluetooth wireless technology. _____7_____ having to visit an audiologist to program the device, something that hearing aid users must do, CS10 customers can program it themselves by downloading the app to an Android phone or a computer (an iPhone version is under development). This self-programming feature may make the CS10 especially useful for consumers in developing countries, where there is no formal distributional model for hearing aids and "no audiologists," said Stavros Basseas, the company's co-founder.

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|----|-----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. Despite | B. Except | C. Instead | D. While |
| 2. | A. that | B. what | C. which | D. who |
| 3. | A. Although | B. As | C. Like | D. Unlike |
| 4. | A. as | B. since | C. when | D. while |
| 5. | A. also | B. as well | C. however | D. too |
| 6. | A. consequently | B. currently | C. lately | D. recently |
| 7. | A. After | B. Before | C. Instead | D. Rather than |