



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 2015

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:

- **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 para cada hueco.**

Ejemplo:

1      A      B      **C**      D      E      F      G      H      I

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

1      **A**      B      ~~E~~      D      E      F      G      H      I

- **Preguntas o frases incompletas,** seguidas de una serie de respuestas posibles o de frases que las completan. 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 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.** Ver ejemplos anteriores.

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**.

**Espera a que le indiquen que PUEDE EMPEZAR.**

## HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

### EJERCICIO 1: THE BENEFITS OF READING

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 2: OBESITY IN THE USA

1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C

### EJERCICIO 3: SURPRISING FACTS ABOUT VULTURES

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
8	A	B	C	D

## EJERCICIO 1

### THE BENEFITS OF READING

*Adapted from www.huffingtonpost.com*

**You are going to read part of an article about the benefits of reading. 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.**

In a world of omnipresent screens, it can be easy to forget the simple pleasure of curling up with a good book. In fact, a recent poll of 1,000 U.S. adults found that 28 percent hadn't read one at all in the past year.

But the truth is that reading books can 1. A study released earlier this month suggests that enjoying literature might help strengthen your "mind-reading" abilities. The research, published in the journal *Science*, showed that reading literary works (though, interestingly, not popular fiction) cultivates a skill known as "theory of mind," which is described as the "ability to 'read' the thoughts and feelings of others."

And that's hardly the only way being a bookworm can 2 and well-being.

Stressed out? Pick up a paperback. Research conducted in 2009 at Mindlab International at the University of Sussex showed that reading was the most effective way to 3, beating out old favorites such as listening to music, enjoying a cup of tea or coffee and even taking a walk. It took the study participants just six minutes to 4. "It really doesn't matter what book you read, by losing yourself in a thoroughly engrossing book you can escape from the worries and stresses of the everyday world and spend a while exploring the domain of the author's imagination," study researcher Dr. David Lewis told The Telegraph.

A lifetime of reading might just help 5 when you reach old age, according to research published earlier this year in the online issue of the journal *Neurology*. The study, which included 294 participants who died at an average age of 89, found that those who engaged in mentally stimulating activities (such as reading) experienced slower memory decline compared to those who didn't.

According to research published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* in 2001, adults who engage in hobbies that involve the brain, like reading or puzzles, are less likely to 6. "The brain is an organ just like every other organ in the body. It ages in regard to how it is used," lead author Dr. Robert P. Friedland told *USA Today*. "Just as physical activity strengthens the heart, muscles and bones, intellectual activity strengthens the brain against disease."

Reading may also help you sleep better. Many sleep experts recommend establishing a regular de-stressing routine before bed to calm your mind and cue your body up for shut-eye — and reading can 7 (just as long as the book isn't a page-turner that'll keep you up all night). Bright lights, including those from electronic devices, signal to the brain that it's time to wake up, meaning reading your book (under a dim light) is a better bedside bet than a laptop.

<b>A</b>	be a great way to do so
<b>B</b>	be more than entertainment
<b>C</b>	boost your mind
<b>D</b>	change over the course of one week
<b>E</b>	have Alzheimer's disease
<b>F</b>	keep your brain in shape
<b>G</b>	lose yourself in a work of fiction
<b>H</b>	overcome stress
<b>I</b>	relax once they started turning pages

## EJERCICIO 2

### OBESITY IN THE USA

*Adapted from www.nytimes.com*

**You are going to read an article about obesity in the USA. For questions 1 - 5 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.**

Last Tuesday federal health authorities reported a 43 percent drop in the obesity rate among 2- to 5-year-old children over the past decade. The drop emerged from a major federal health survey that experts say is the gold standard for evidence on what Americans weigh. The trend came as a welcome surprise to researchers.

New evidence has shown that obesity takes hold young: children who are overweight or obese at 3 to 5 years old are five times as likely to be overweight or obese as adults. This is the first broad decline in an epidemic that often leads to lifelong struggles with weight and higher risks for cancer, heart disease and stroke.

A smattering of states have reported modest progress in reducing childhood obesity in recent years, and last year the federal authorities noted a slight decline in the obesity rate among low-income children. But the figures on Tuesday showed a sharp fall in obesity rates among all 2- to 5-year-olds, offering the first clear evidence that America's youngest children have turned a corner in the obesity epidemic. There was little consensus on why the decline might be happening, but many theories.

Children now consume fewer calories from sugary beverages than they did in 1999. More women are breast-feeding, which can lead to a healthier range of weight gain for young children. Federal researchers have also chronicled a drop in overall calories for children in the past decade, down by 7 percent for boys and 4 percent for girls, but health experts said those declines were too small to make much difference.

Barry M. Popkin, a researcher at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill who has tracked American food purchases in a large data project, said families with children had been buying lower-calorie foods over the past decade, a pattern he said was unrelated to the economic downturn.

He credited those habits, and changes in the federally funded Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, for the decline in obesity among young children. The program, which subsidizes food for low-income women, reduced funding for fruit juices, cheese and eggs and increased it for whole fruits and vegetables.

Another possible explanation is that some combination of state, local and federal policies aimed at reducing obesity is starting to make a difference. Michelle Obama, the first lady, has led a push to change young children's eating and exercise habits and 10,000 child care centers across the country have signed on. The news announcement from the C.D.C. included a remark from Mrs. Obama: "I am thrilled at the progress we've made over the last few years in obesity rates among our youngest Americans."

**1 The survey the article refers to ...**

- A is a highly respected one
- B confirmed the researchers' expectations
- C analyses last year's obesity rates among American young kids

**2 According to the article, ...**

- A child cancer cases are often related to obesity
- B most heart disease sufferers were obese children
- C obese children tend to remain obese when they grow up

**3 The results released last Tuesday show ...**

- A a clear change of tendency
- B progress in the obesity rate of poorer children
- C a small reduction in the obesity rate of young children

**4 Barry M. Popkin finds no relation between the improvement in obesity rates and ...**

- A federal policies
- B the financial crisis
- C the low cost of cheese and eggs

**5 Michelle Obama feels ..... about the news.**

- A excited
- B cautious
- C astonished

### EJERCICIO 3

## SURPRISING FACTS ABOUT VULTURES

*Adapted from www.bbc.co.uk/nature*

You are going to read part of an article about vultures. For gaps 1 - 8 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.**

**Bald, ugly birds with a taste for gore or charismatic creatures that do an essential but thankless job in the ecosystem?**

However we perceive them, one thing is clear about vultures - they are in trouble. In India, Nepal and Pakistan populations have plummeted by 95% in the last decade 1 the pattern is being mirrored across Africa.

The birds are being poisoned through the carcasses they clear up. 2 some of this is the result of medication in livestock, other cases suggest intentional foul play by poachers that target the birds so they don't alert wardens to dead rhinos and elephants.

Conservationists 3 Simon Thomsett are working to raise awareness of the birds' plight and change attitudes towards them by highlighting their unique adaptations.

Vultures can fly higher than any other bird. The highest bird flight 4 recorded was by a Ruppell's vulture which impacted an aircraft at 37,000ft over the Ivory Coast in 1973. This is well above the height of Everest (29,029 ft) and the lack of oxygen would kill most other birds.

"5 studies on this vulture have revealed a number of features in their haemoglobin and a number of cardio-vascular adaptations that allow breathing in rarefied atmosphere," explains Mr Thomsett.

Vultures routinely soar high in the air, using thermals to get a wide view of the plains 6 they can find food.

They can 7 fly considerable distances for a meal; one Ruppell's vulture was recently recorded travelling north from its nest in Tanzania, across Kenya to a region in Sudan and Ethiopia.

This border-crossing behaviour has landed the birds in bother, notably when a griffon vulture discovered in Saudi Arabia was accused by local media of being an Israeli spy.

The bird had been tagged by a team at Tel Aviv University 8 part of a study into their movements and officials reportedly resolved the misunderstanding.

1	A	although	B	and	C	but	D	despite
2	A	As well as	B	Definitely	C	In spite	D	While
3	A	apart from	B	as	C	for example	D	such as
4	A	always	B	ever	C	never	D	until now
5	A	After	B	Even	C	From then	D	Since then
6	A	for	B	in order to	C	so	D	therefore
7	A	also	B	however	C	nevertheless	D	too
8	A	as	B	in	C	into	D	like