

PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL AVANZADO C2

INGLÉS

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS (CTE)

CUADERNILLO DE PREGUNTAS

Duración de la prueba: 60 minutos

INSTRUCCIONES

- No abra el cuadernillo de examen hasta que se lo indique su profesor.
- **Haga todas las tareas.** Al principio de cada tarea hay un ejemplo ilustrativo con el número cero.
- Al final de la prueba entregue dentro del cuadernillo todo el papel de borrador utilizado.
- Permanezca en su asiento hasta que el profesor indique el final de la prueba.

Task 1

You are going to read an extract from a newspaper article about reading and pubs. Six sentences have been removed from the text. From the sentences A - I below choose the one which fits each gap (1-6). There are two sentences you do not need. The exercise begins with an example (0).

(Marking 6 x 1 = 6 points)

WHY IS READING IN THE PUB SO ENJOYABLE? IN PRAISE OF A VERY BRITISH PASTIME

One of my favourite pastimes is reading in pubs. (0) E. It even transcends the seasons: you can get as much pleasure from a summery thriller raced through in a beer garden as you can from a cosy Victorian whodunit read by the fireplace as icy winds batter the pub door.

Reading in pubs should be difficult. (1) _____. So why does reading in pubs feel so naturally comfortable? The answer could be simple arithmetic. Reading is good. Social spaces are good. Drinking, in moderation of course, can be good. All three can offer respite and relief. But there's also the compelling case that reading in pubs is a British institution. The bond between literature and pubs is time-honoured. Countless books and pubs across the UK celebrate their common history. London, Dublin and Edinburgh have plenty of literary-themed pub crawls, and you just need to cast your eye over a list of your local pubs to appreciate how many book or writer-inspired names they've enthusiastically adopted. (2) _____. Some of these pubs share not only names with writers but physical history. London's The George Inn, owned and leased by The National Trust now and the last surviving London galleried pub, is one of the most remarkable examples. The George Inn was infamously frequented by Shakespeare and later Dickens, who not only refers to the inn in *Little Dorrit* but, allegedly, began patronising it because of its Shakespearean renown. (3) _____. This is literary heritage, but with added pints.

(4) _____. There are the classics; Ernest Hemingway's real-life Parisian bar The Dingo, also haunted by Zelda and F Scott Fitzgerald; The Six Jolly Fellowship Porters of Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*; Daphne du Maurier's eponymous Jamaica Inn; The Midnight Bell from Patrick Hamilton's *Twenty Thousand Streets Under The Sky*. George Orwell's 1946 essay, "The Moon Under Water", blurs the distinction between literature and reality, describing the author's perfect local boozer and how such an establishment must have uncompromisingly Victorian architecture. Graham Swift's Booker winning *Last Orders* used its pub *The Coach* to signify the lifelong friendships of ageing drinking pals. JK Rowling, so resourceful in transfiguring British quirks into magical unreality for *Harry Potter*, excelled in her pub-naming with The Three Broomsticks and The Leaky Cauldron.

My favourite novel in years, Eimear McBride's vaguely autobiographical 2016 work *The Lesser Bohemians*, initiates its intense central romance in a crowded Camden pub, where our protagonist Eilis approaches wearied actor Stephen about his reading Dostoevsky's *Demons*. (5) _____. Furthermore, the specificity of the setting and situation invokes the possibility of McBride drawing on her life experience. Reading this scene in your own crowded pub, you feel elusively connected to it.

Pleasingly, reading in pubs is proving to be a tradition that is still evolving. Hundreds of public libraries have closed down over the last decade, and while their stock is often sold off or donated to other community hubs, sometimes it ends up in pubs. The George & Dragon in Hudswell in Yorkshire even retains the library service – but many pubs adopt a magnanimous "take a book, leave a book" policy. (6) _____. Such trends not only reinforce the abstract bonds between literature and pubs but underline their fostering of community.

Source: *The Independent*

- A Additionally, over the past 15 years or so, the rise in the popularity of book clubs has meant that pubs are often now embraced as a neutral meeting spot
- B Graham Swift's Booker winning *Last Orders* used its pub *The Coach* to signify the lifelong friendships of ageing drinking pals
- C If you aren't within 10 miles of a "Shakespeare's *Something*", you're in France
- D Imagine how many aspiring writers have visited since in the hope of bottling some of its magic
- E ~~*It's as pleasant on a lively Friday as it is in Sunday morning solitude*~~

- F It's loud and kinetic, and there's the perpetual fear that someone six pints deep will stumble and stain your book with sticky stout
- G Pubs and literature are glorious bedfellows; reading a novel in a warm, cosy pub is one of life's great joys
- H The latter being a metaphor of the British tradition of having "one for the road"
- I This facilitates their relationship, while the pub itself, as well as a reliable watering hole, acts as a sentimental motif they return to

Task 2

Read the following text and fill the gaps with the ONE most suitable word.
Number 0 has been completed as an example.

(Marking 8 x 1 = 8 points)

BOOKSHOP MEMORIES BY GEORGE ORWELL

When I worked in a second-hand bookshop – so easily pictured, if you don't work in one, as a kind of paradise where charming old gentlemen browse eternally (0) among calf-bound folios – the thing that chiefly struck me was the rarity of really bookish people. Our shop had an exceptionally interesting stock, yet I doubt whether ten per cent of our customers knew a good book from a bad one. First edition snobs were much commoner than lovers of literature, but oriental students haggling over cheap textbooks were commoner (1) _____ and vague-minded women looking for birthday presents for their nephews were commonest of all.

Many of the people who came to us (2) _____ of the kind who would be a nuisance anywhere but have special opportunities in a bookshop. For example, the dear old lady who 'wants a book for an invalid' (a very common demand, that), and the other dear old lady who read such a nice book in 1897 and wonders whether you can find her a copy. Unfortunately, she doesn't remember the title or the author's name or what the book was about, but she does remember that it had a red cover. But apart from these there are two well-known types of pest by (3) _____ every second-hand bookshop is haunted. One is the decayed person smelling of old breadcrusts who comes every day, sometimes several times a day, and tries to sell you worthless books. The other is the person who orders large quantities of books for which he has not the smallest intention of paying. In our shop we sold nothing on credit, but we would put books (4) _____, or order them if necessary, for people who arranged to fetch them away later. Scarcely half the people who ordered books from us (5) _____ came back. It used to puzzle me at first. What made them do it? They would come in and demand some rare and expensive book, would make us promise over and over again to keep it for them, and then would vanish (6) _____ to return. But many of them, of course, were unmistakable paranoiacs. They used to talk in a grandiose manner about themselves and tell the most ingenious stories to explain how they had happened to come out of doors without any money – stories which, in many cases, I am sure they themselves believed. In a town like London there are always plenty of not quite certifiable lunatics walking the streets, and they tend to gravitate towards bookshops, because a bookshop is one of the few places where you can hang about for a long time without spending any money. In the end one gets to know these people almost (7) _____ a glance. For all their big talk there is something moth-eaten and aimless about them. Very often, when we were dealing with an obvious paranoiac, we would hide the books he asked for and then put them back on the shelves the moment he had gone. (8) _____ of them, I noticed, ever attempted to take books away without paying for them; merely to order them was enough – it gave them, I suppose, the illusion that they were spending real money.

Task 3

Read the following text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Number 0 has been completed as an example.

(Marking: 11 x 1 = 11 points)

TOXIC ENVIRONMENT

As the UK prepares to fight for its post-Brexit fishing rights, a (0) **C** by a UN agency makes it clear that the fish in the English Channel and other major global shipping (1) _____ are under growing threat from deadly toxins. Ironically, the toxic chemicals are being poured into the sea as a result of a (2) _____ in tighter regulations on airborne pollution.

At the start of 2020, the London-based International Maritime Organization (IMO) introduced new regulations to substantially reduce the sulphur content of ships' fuel oil so that sulphur oxide emissions into the air would be reduced. The new rules aim to help cut levels of chronic illness, including lung cancer, asthma and cardiovascular disease, particularly in coastal communities. Cutting sulphur emissions from global shipping will also help prevent acid rain, which will (3) _____ less harm to crops and forests.

To meet these new regulations, the ship owners can choose to buy a more expensive refined oil containing less sulphur. But to shift some of the regulatory (4) _____ off the oil refining industry, oil companies successfully lobbied for another compliance route – that shipowners be allowed to (5) _____ their ships with exhaust gas cleaning systems, also known as scrubbers.

These allow the ships to continue running on cheap dirty fuel oil, since the sulphur in the exhaust is removed by the scrubbers. The most popular and cheapest versions are "open-loop" scrubbers, which (6) _____ the sulphurous waste straight into the sea. As well as sulphuric acid, the wastewater also includes nitrates and PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), contaminants that can build up in the aquatic food chain and ultimately affect human health. These pollutants are heavily regulated on land because they are linked to skin, liver, lung and bladder cancers.

The shipping industry claims that studies have shown the impact of scrubber waste on water quality is minimal. However, when the IMO commissioned an expert report to gather all academic research available on this type of toxic waste and its possible effects on aquatic life and human health, the report stated that there is insufficient data to properly assess the risk to humans. The report (7) _____ the validity of the data that's already available: "In a number of reports, no basic information was provided either on the (8) _____ techniques, or on the quality assurance and control of the analytical methods used... Lack of all this information put a great uncertainty on a number of presented results and the quality of the provided data could not be fully judged and trusted."

Later this month, meanwhile, the IMO will debate setting new efficiency targets on global shipping in a (9) _____ to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The industry emits almost a billion tonnes of CO₂ a year. This will be a chance for the UK government to demonstrate its leadership credentials on climate change ahead of hosting the global summit on climate change in Glasgow this November. As the then foreign secretary Boris Johnson tweeted in 2018: "As an island nation with a proud (10) _____ history it is only right that the UK calls for an ambitious and credible agreement to make the shipping sector cleaner & greener." Will he now push his government to live (11) _____ those words?

Source: *Private Eye*, Issue 1517

	A	B	C	D
0	<i>campaign</i>	<i>poll</i>	<i>review</i>	<i>survey</i>
1	<i>courses</i>	<i>lanes</i>	<i>paths</i>	<i>ways</i>
2	<i>cleavage</i>	<i>crack</i>	<i>loophole</i>	<i>space</i>
3	<i>ensue</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>provoke</i>	<i>spur</i>
4	<i>burden</i>	<i>charge</i>	<i>draught</i>	<i>weight</i>
5	<i>empower</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>install</i>	<i>provide</i>
6	<i>deploy</i>	<i>flush</i>	<i>hurl</i>	<i>swirl</i>
7	<i>addressed</i>	<i>enquired</i>	<i>petitioned</i>	<i>queried</i>
8	<i>averaging</i>	<i>gathering</i>	<i>sampling</i>	<i>trailing</i>
9	<i>bid</i>	<i>pretence</i>	<i>search</i>	<i>try</i>
10	<i>seafaring</i>	<i>seagoing</i>	<i>seamanship</i>	<i>seaworthy</i>
11	<i>in for</i>	<i>on to</i>	<i>out for</i>	<i>up to</i>