



Castilla-La Mancha
Consejería de Educación,
Cultura y Deportes

PRUEBAS ESPECÍFICAS DE
CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL

INGLÉS / B1 4ºESO y 2º CFGM

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

2021

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN: 45 minutos.**
- **PUNTUACIÓN:** Será necesario superar todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua de las que constan las pruebas de certificación con una puntuación mínima del 50% en cada una de ellas y una calificación global final igual o superior al 50%.
- 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:	
CALIFICACIÓN:	

TASK 1

Read the text and find a paragraph (A-F) to answer the questions (1-9) in the Answer Box. **SOME PARAGRAPHS ARE USED MORE THAN ONCE.** Write your answers in the Answer Box. Question (0) is an example. (1 item = 0.8)



MALAHIDE CASTLE

Generations of the Talbot family have called Malahide Castle home. Hear their stories, explore the private rooms and collections, and discover the central part this castle played in Irish political and social life on a guided tour.

PARAGRAPH A

Just 10 minutes from Dublin Airport and 25 minutes from Dublin city centre. Open daily from 9.30am, there are lots of public transport options available to get you to Malahide Castle from Dublin city centre and plenty of free parking on-site if you bring the car. Take the bus or train from Dublin city to Malahide village. The castle is only a ten minute walk away.

Guided tours of Malahide Castle run daily from 9.30am until 4:30pm (3:30pm in winter). Tour tickets include entry to Malahide Gardens, the Fairy Trail and Butterfly House. Book Online & Save 10% on Day Admission.

PARAGRAPH B

Family friendly in every sense of the word. With fun sculptures, fairy houses and lots of other hidden gems to find, little visitors are invited to use the interactive booklet to solve clues and answer questions on their way around the trail.

PARAGRAPH C

Discover our range of primary school tour packages, secondary school educational experiences and meeting rooms spaces. Located just minutes from Dublin city centre and airport, we are easy to find and to reach.

PARAGRAPH D

It started life as a kitchen garden to cultivate fruit and vegetables over 200 years ago. Popular all year round, there's something new to discover and admire here every season. As you walk down stone paths, find Isobel Talbot's pond, the Rose Garden and the famous Victorian Conservatory

PARAGRAPH E

Step inside the Cambridge Glasshouse in the Walled Garden. Watch them fly among tropical plants. With over 20 species housed at Malahide, it's a paradise for both amateur enthusiasts and experienced lepidopterists! Remember to pick up a leaflet at the Admissions Desk to help you identify the various species. Your castle tour ticket includes entry to the Butterfly House . Gardens tickets, which include entry to the Butterfly House, are also available separately.

PARAGRAPH F

Offering cardholders unlimited access to Malahide Castle and Gardens (including the Butterfly House and Fairy Trail) and Newbridge House and Farm, our new Annual Membership Pass makes light work of great days out for all the family! Members can also enjoy a 10% discount on entry to other Shannon Heritage properties, 10% off in the Malahide and Newbridge gift shops, and much more...

(Adapted from: malahidecastleandgardens.ie)

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION: Which paragraph speaks about...	ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> 0. booking in advance?	A.
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. a butterfly sanctuary?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. closing times in the low season?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. fun activities for children?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. how to get to Malahide Castle?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. other popular destinations?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. parking facilities?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. school outings to the castle?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. separate tickets for specific areas at the castle?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 9. the information leaflets you can get?	

Marks 1: _____/7.2

TASK 2

Read the text and choose the correct option (A, B or C) to answer each question. Write your answers in the Answer Box. There is only ONE correct answer for each question. Question (0) is an example. (1 item = 0.8).

REMEMBRANCE DAY



Remembrance Day, or Poppy Day, is held in Commonwealth countries to remember members of the armed forces who have died in the line of duty, as well as all those who have been involved with and affected by war and conflict. Originally declared a special day in 1919 by King George V to remember the soldiers killed in the First World War, now we remember soldiers from all wars who have given their lives.

As the First World War was formally declared over "at the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month", we traditionally hold two minutes of silence throughout the Commonwealth on 11th November every year. In addition, the second Sunday of each November is known as

Remembrance Sunday, and church services remember our fallen soldiers while the Queen, members of the Royal Family, politicians and old soldiers lay poppy wreaths near the Houses of Parliament.

Leading up to Remembrance Day and Remembrance Sunday we buy small paper "poppies" to show that we are remembering the sacrifices of those who died, and also to raise money to support serving and ex-Service personnel and their families. People who have lost a loved one in service put small wooden crosses near war memorials around the country, and local branches of the Royal British Legion lay wreaths.

A Canadian doctor, John McCrae, wrote a poem in 1915 about the devastation he saw in the Flanders area of Belgium and in northern France during the First World War. The land lay destroyed by terrible battles, and many men were buried there. But despite the devastation of battle, the wild poppies survived. Dr McCrae's poem was published in Punch magazine, and the poppy became the symbol of remembrance.

In 1938, a legal holiday was established in the United States on 11th November, "dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be hereafter celebrated and known as 'Armistice Day'." In 1954, the name of the holiday was changed to Veterans Day, and it became a day to honour US veterans of all wars.

In recent years there has been a story which gives precise instructions for wearing your poppy with the leaf pointing to 11 o'clock. I spoke to the Royal British Legion to check this story after receiving complaints that our poppies' leaves were pointing in the wrong direction. I was assured that there is no "correct" way to wear a poppy except "with pride".

(Adapted from: activityvillage.co.uk)

***Poppy:** flower with large red petals and black centre; artificial poppy worn for Remembrance Day.

0. Remembrance Day is celebrated:

- A. In many countries.
- B. Mainly in the UK.
- C. Only in the USA and the UK.

10. Remembrance Day celebrates the memory of:

- A. Everyone who died in the First World War.
- B. Soldiers who died in the Second World War.
- C. Soldiers who have died in any war.

11. People keep 2 minutes' silence on 11th November because:

- A. It was the day when most soldiers were killed.
- B. It was the day the war ended.
- C. It was the day the war started.

12. Remembrance Sunday is always:

- A. The second Sunday in November.
- B. The Sunday after the 11th of November.
- C. The Sunday closest to the 11th of November

13. On Remembrance Sunday:

- A. Politicians meet the Queen in Parliament.
- B. There is an official ceremony with the Queen.
- C. The Queen goes to a church service.

14. People buy paper poppies:

- A. In memory of soldiers and civilians killed in wars.
- B. To raise money to buy flowers for dead soldiers.
- C. To show respect for the Queen and the Commonwealth.

15. Poppies are used because:

- A. They appeared in a famous poem about the destruction of war.
- B. They are a common flower in Belgium and France.
- C. They represent the numbers of men who died in battle.

16. In the United States there is a holiday:

- A. On the same day but with a different name.
- B. With a different name and date.
- C. With the same name as in the Commonwealth.

17. The last paragraph seems to say that:

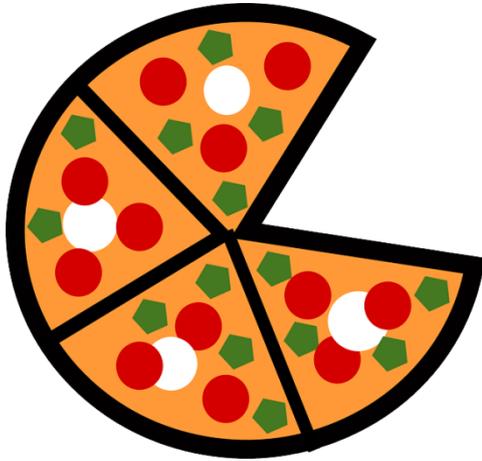
- A. There is only one way to wear the poppy correctly.
- B. The Royal British Legion wear the poppy a certain way.
- C. Wearing a poppy is an honour.

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ANSWER	A								

TASK 3

Read the following gapped text and choose the correct extract for each space to complete the text. There are TWO extra extracts. Write your answers in the Answer Box. Extract (I) is for example (0). (1 item = 0.8).



WHO INVENTED PIZZA?

Mmmm... can you smell that? Fresh out of the oven. Your senses are overtaken by the aroma of hot bread, melted cheese, and tomato sauce. Are you ready to dig into that favourite of all foods? What are we talking about? Pizza, of course!

Some kids like meat, and others don't. Some kids like vegetables, and others (0) _____. Some kids love seafood, while others think fish should stay in the sea. But one thing most kids can agree on is this: pizza is awesome!

Where did this much-loved food come from? We often associate pizza (18) _____. But do the Italians get the credit? Or did someone else make the very first pizza? There's not an easy answer. Different historians have different ideas. A lot depends on how you define 'pizza'. Do you think of pizza as a flatbread cooked in an oven? If so, its roots go back to ancient times in the Middle East. The ancient Babylonians, Israelites, and Egyptians all ate flat bread (19) _____.

Do you think a pizza has to have toppings? In that case, it dates back to the ancient Greeks and Romans. They both ate baked flatbreads (20) _____. Today, we call this dish focaccia bread.

What about the pizza most are familiar with? You know, the kind with tomato sauce, cheese, and toppings? That did start in Italy. Specifically, baker Raffaele Esposito from Naples is often given credit for (21) _____. Historians note, however, that street vendors in Naples sold flatbreads with toppings for many years before then.

Legend has it that Italian King Umberto I and Queen Margherita visited Naples in 1889. There, Esposito was asked to make them a pizza. He topped the pizza with fresh tomatoes, mozzarella cheese, and basil. That pizza is still known (22) _____ today.

Italian immigrants brought pizza with them to Spain, France, England, and the United States it didn't gain popularity until (23) _____. That's when returning soldiers looked for the food they had grown to love while fighting overseas.

The first United States pizzeria — G. Lombardi's — opened in 1905. The owner was Gennaro Lombardi. He opened his restaurant at 53 1/3 Spring Street in New York City. It is still open today using its original oven, (24) _____ location.

Today, pizza is one of the most popular foods in the United States and around the world. Do you like pizza? What are (25) _____? Do you think toppings like pineapple belong on pizza? Everyone has their own preferences!

(Adapted from: wonderpolis.org)

EXTRACTS	
A.	after World War II
B.	although it has changed
C.	as Pizza Margherita
D.	baked in ovens
E.	cooked bread on hot stones
F.	making the first pizza
G.	popular bread with tomato
H.	topped with olive oil and spices
I.	try not to eat them
J.	with Italian food
K.	your favourite toppings

ANSWER BOX									
EXTRACT	0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ANSWER	I								

Marks 3: _____/6.4

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARKS
			_____/20