

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO (B1) DE INGLÉS

CONVOCATORIA DE 208 PARA POBLACIÓN ESCOLAR

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

CUMPLIMENTE LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS:

APELLIDOS: _____

NOMBRE: _____

INSTRUCCIONES PARA REALIZAR ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: **55 minutos**

- Esta parte consta de dos tareas. Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícelas según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en tinta roja no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- El uso del teléfono móvil queda prohibido durante toda la prueba y tendrá que permanecer apagado y guardado.
- **Atención:** No escriba en los recuadros sombreados; son espacios reservados para la calificación de las tareas.

PUNTUACIÓN: **/ 10**



TASKS

Please, write your answers in the answer sheet. The answers written elsewhere won't be marked.

TASK ONE (10 x 0.5 marks = 5 marks)

Read the text and fill in the blanks with the words given. Use only ONE WORD for each blank. Words can only be used ONCE. There are more words than needed.

Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET provided.

Face value: Emojis spell out emotions in texts, emails

When the Oxford English Dictionary declared an emoji its 2015 word of the year, people scratched their heads. The emoji— an image of a laughing yellow face crying tears of **(0) joy**— did not fit most people's definition of a word.

But for **(1)** _____ experts around the world, the announcement was a recognition of the **(2)** _____ effect yellow smiley faces and other colorful emojis representing food, animals and hand gestures have had on the way people talk online.

Don't believe them? A 2015 study by linguistics professor Vyv Evans **(3)** _____ that 80 percent of smartphone users in Britain use emojis. And almost 100 percent of smartphone under-25 users **(4)** _____ with emojis.

According to Evans, as much as 70 percent of the meaning we derive from face-to-face communication comes from **(5)** _____ signals: facial expressions, body language, pitch, and intonation, or the rise and fall of the voice while speaking. Which means words **(6)** _____ for only about 30 percent of what we say.

Move this online, where emails, text messages and instant messages allow us to communicate with words, and you can see how messages can lose their meaning or be misinterpreted.

A December **(7)** _____ from Bloomberg news organization found that 8 trillion text messages are sent each year, leaving a lot of room for misinterpretation.

Language experts note that the real innovation behind emojis is that they help people online say **(8)** _____ they mean.

Things that are quickly adopted tend to quickly go away. But based on the way emojis **(9)** _____ into the way we communicate, linguists believe they aren't going anywhere any time soon.

"Digital communication is here to stay," Evans said. "We're all virtually connected, and we're in the midst of a digital revolution. For it to be as successful as spoken language, it needs this kind of system to **(10)** _____ and support the messages coming from text."

**TASK TWO (10 x 0.5 marks = 5 marks)**

Read the text and decide if the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). The first one (0) is an example.

Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET provided.

AMERICAN TEENS ARE STILL NOT GETTING ENOUGH EXERCISE

American teenagers have a reputation for being among the least active in the world. Only 8 percent get the recommended 60 minutes of exercise a day. Studies show that without enough exercise, teens are more likely to develop long-term illnesses such as diabetes and heart disease. In addition, lack of exercise affects the brain and can result in lower grades.

Researchers wanted to take a closer look at teen exercise habits. They gave GPS monitors and activity trackers to a test group of volunteers. The devices recorded where they were and how much exercise they were getting every 30 seconds for about a week.

All of the teenagers were between 12 and 16 years old. The GPS monitors showed that they spent most of their waking hours at school. On average, they spent 42 percent of their time at school and 28 percent at home. Thirteen percent was spent in their neighborhoods, 4 percent near their schools, and the rest elsewhere.

The activity trackers revealed that the students averaged about 39 total minutes of exercise each day. Teens spent at least 25 percent more time exercising on school days than on weekends.

Since the teenagers spent the largest amount of their time at school, that is where they got the largest total amount of exercise. However, spending the most time at school also led to the most total time spent sitting.

The teens spent less time at home or outside than they did at school, and those were the places where students were more active. Therefore, researchers concluded that students should exercise more at school. They should also spend more time outside in neighborhoods and schoolyards.

Scientists did not find that race or ethnicity made any difference in exercise patterns. It also did not matter if students came from families where the parents went to college. What they did find was that boys exercised more than girls.



NIVEL INTERMEDIO (B1) DE INGLÉS - COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA.

ANSWER SHEET

APELLIDOS Y NOMBRE: _____

Please, write your answers in this answer sheet.

TASK ONE (10x 0,5 marks = 5 marks)

Read the text and fill in the blanks with the words given. Use only **ONE WORD** for each blank. Words can only be used **ONCE**. There are more words than needed.

Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET** provided.

MARK

WORD BANK				
JOY	ACCOUNT	COMPLEMENT	ENORMOUS	FIT
FOUND	NON-VERBAL	TEND	TEXT	THAT
TIME	WHAT	LANGUAGE	REPORT	

0. JOY	✓				
1.		2.		3.	
5.		6.		7.	
9.		10.			

TASK TWO (10 x 0,5 marks = 5 marks)

Read the text and decide if the following statements are **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)**. The first one (0) is an example.

Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET** provided.

MARK

STATEMENTS		ANSWERS
0.	American teenagers get enough exercise.	F ✓
1.	American teenagers exercise more than average.	
2.	Doing little exercise can affect students' marks at school.	
3.	Wearing the trackers was compulsory.	
4.	All volunteers were under-aged.	
5.	Research showed that students spend most of their time at home and at school.	
6.	Students exercise more on Saturdays and Sundays than on week days.	
7.	At school students spend most of their time walking.	
8.	Researchers recommend doing more exercise at home.	
9.	Teenagers should spend more time outdoors.	
10.	Females exercise less than males.	