

**ESTRUCTURA PRUEBA COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA (*READING*)  
INGLÉS C1  
CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA 2020**

<b>Duración de la prueba</b>	90 minutos
<b>Número de tareas</b>	3
<b>Tipología de las tareas</b>	Tarea 1: Multiple choice Tarea 2: Multiple matching Tarea 3: Cross-text multiple matching (Una única respuesta correcta en todos los casos)
<b>Número de preguntas por tarea:</b>	Tarea 1: 8 preguntas Tarea 2: 8 preguntas Tarea 3: 4 preguntas
<b>Número total de preguntas</b>	20
<b>Valores</b>	Aciertos: +0.5 puntos Errores: -0,15 puntos Preguntas no contestadas: 0 puntos
<b>Nota mínima para aprobar</b>	5
<b>Plataforma</b>	AvEx ( <a href="https://www.unedenlinea.es/">https://www.unedenlinea.es/</a> )
<b>Fechas</b>	<b>Martes 30 de junio</b> de 2020: 9:00 – Reading 11:30 – Writing  <b>Viernes 3 de julio</b> de 2020: 16:00 – Reading 18:30 – Writing  (Los/as estudiantes pueden presentarse en el turno que mejor les convenga sin tener que reservar sesión. Se puede elegir un turno de mañana para una prueba y uno de tarde para la otra)

# EJEMPLO DE EXAMEN

## El examen va a comenzar

### INGLÉS SUPERIOR C1 30/06/2020 09:00

Al continuar, se declara conocedor de la información que consta a continuación.

Si durante la realización del examen pierde la conexión o abandona el sistema, para poder continuar deberá volver a entrar en el sistema dentro de los 10 minutos siguientes, siempre que no se haya agotado el tiempo establecido. El examen continuará con las mismas preguntas y manteniendo las respuestas que ya haya introducido hasta el último proceso de guardado automático.

### Indicaciones concretas sobre el examen:

El examen consta de **20** preguntas que requieren respuesta

Una vez que las preguntas se muestren dispondrá de un máximo de **90** minutos para contestarlas.

Deseo recibir una alerta sonora cuando el tiempo de examen esté agotándose

#### READING COMPREHENSION - GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

\* There are 3 tasks in this part of the test:

- Task 1: Multiple choice
- Task 2: Multiple matching
- Task 3: Cross-text multiple matching

\* Number of items to be answered: 20 (IMPORTANT: texts in the exam will appear as questions 1, 10 and 19. These questions do NOT require an answer and, in fact, the platform will specify the following: "Este contenido está relacionado con las preguntas enunciadas a continuación y no requiere respuesta por parte del estudiante".

\* Time allotted to complete all tasks: 90 minutes

\* Correct answers are worth 0.5 points.

\* Incorrect answers are penalized (-0.15 points).

\* You will not be penalized for not answering a question (0 points).

\* Please read the specific instructions provided for each task.

El valor de cada pregunta de test acertada es 0,5

El valor de cada pregunta de test fallada es -0,15

## Declaración jurada:

Yo, D./D<sup>a</sup>.

Con ocasión de la realización del examen de la asignatura antedicha, ante la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia DECLARO:

PRIMERO.- Que soy el autor único del examen presentado, que refleja exclusivamente mis conocimientos de la materia, sin que haya recibido ningún tipo de ayuda de terceros;

SEGUNDO.- Que en la realización de la prueba no he utilizado ningún medio fraudulento, habiéndome ajustado a las instrucciones dadas por el equipo docente de la asignatura; y

TERCERO.- Que me comprometo a que, con posterioridad a la realización de este examen y como complemento del mismo, el equipo docente de la asignatura, si lo estima necesario, pueda ponerse en contacto conmigo para confirmar el resultado de la evaluación.

Y MANIFIESTO que conozco la información que se recoge en el pie de esta declaración.

Jueves, 21 de mayo de 2020

El Reglamento de Régimen disciplinario de los estudiantes de la UNED, en concordancia con el art. 5 del Reglamento de disciplina académica de los Centros Oficiales de Enseñanza Superior y de Enseñanza Técnica, recoge las siguientes faltas: «Art. 3. Faltas graves. ... c) La suplantación de personalidad en actos de la vida docente y la falsificación de documentos... d) La falta de probidad y las constitutivas de delito... e) La reiteración de faltas menos graves. Art. 4. Faltas menos graves. ... a) Las palabras o hechos indecorosos o cualquier acto que perturbe notablemente el orden que debe existir en la Universidad, dentro o fuera de las aulas... b) La resistencia, en todas sus formas, a las órdenes o los acuerdos superiores. c) La reiteración de faltas leves. Art. 5. Faltas leves. Son faltas leves cualesquiera otros hechos no comprendidos en los artículos anteriores, que puedan causar perturbación en el orden o disciplina académica...».

Asimismo, el Reglamento de Régimen disciplinario de los estudiantes de la UNED, en concordancia con el art. 6 del Reglamento de disciplina académica de los Centros Oficiales de Enseñanza Superior y de Enseñanza Técnica, recoge las siguientes sanciones: «Art. 6. Sanciones para las faltas graves. ... expulsión de la Universidad que en todo caso será de carácter temporal... Art. 7. Sanciones para las faltas menos graves. ... pérdida de todas o algunas asignaturas en las que se encuentre matriculado durante el curso académico en el cometió la falta, en todas las convocatorias del año académico, que deberá materializarse en dejar sin efecto las calificaciones obtenidas en las mismas durante el curso académico, con la consiguiente pérdida de los derechos de matrícula y de convocatoria durante el curso citado... Art. 8. Sanciones para las faltas leves. ... a) Pérdida de matrícula de una o más asignaturas. b) Amonestación pública. c) Amonestación privada...».

ACEPTAR E INICIAR EXAMEN

**TASK 1**

You are going to read an excerpt of a review extracted from the well-known magazine *Rolling Stone*. The article reviews Yorgos Lanthimos's movie, *The Favourite*.

For questions 2 to 9, choose the answer (A, B, or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

You know how some costume epics can be such a bloody bore? Not *The Favourite*. It's a bawdy, brilliant triumph, directed by Greek auteur Yorgos Lanthimos with all the artistic reach and renegade deviltry he brought to *Dogtooth* (2009), *The Lobster* (2015) and *The Killing of a Sacred Deer* (2017). Olivia Colman deserves every acting prize on the planet for finding the tragicomic core of Queen Anne, the monarch who ruled Great Britain in the early 18th century, mostly from her chambers. Gout has covered Anne's legs in leaking sores; her memory is slipping; and she keeps 17 bunnies running around the palace to replace the 17 children she birthed and lost. Her Royal Highness leaves the business of ruling to Lady Sarah Churchill (Rachel Weisz, razor-sharp and sensational), who sleeps with the queen to make sure she'll continue to aid her husband Lord Marlborough (Mark Gatiss), out commanding the army in Britain's continuing war with the French.

Enter Abigail Hill (Emma Stone, flat-out fabulous), Churchill's cousin whose gambler of a late father has disgraced their noble family. She is down and out, literally, making quite the entrance as she's kicked out of a coach and into the mud as a prelude to entering the palace. Sarah quickly dispatches her to scullery maid service. But in this frock-opera version of *All About Eve*, Abigail is soon working her way into the queen's good graces, not to mention her bed. (Don't expect Colman to indulge in such royal mischief when she takes over for Claire Foy in the role of Queen Elizabeth II on *The Crown*.) In no time the queen, the three women are embroiled in a love triangle, which leads to political pole-positioning — and then to an all-out war. The queen's court may while away the time with duck-racing and pineapple-eating, but Sarah and Abigail, both angling for the ruler's favor, prefer showing off their daunting proficiency with guns.

There are men in the mix, but they hardly matter in this woman's world of court chicanery. Nicholas Hoult gets in his comic licks as Lord Harley, a statesman with a thing for rouge and fashion frippery. He also wants to recruit Abigail to his Tory agenda against the Churchills, who's taxing his fellow landowners to finance her husband's calamitously expensive war.

Though Lanthimos takes no screen credit for the deliciously cunning script by Deborah Davis and Australian playwright Tony McNamara, the director's warped wit can be felt in every scene. He's a filmmaker who's allergic to the conventional, a fact reflected in everything from the outrageously skewed camera angles of Irish cinematographer Robbie Ryan to a soundtrack that moves from Bach and Handel to club music as Sarah and Masham (a pretty-as-a-picture Joe Alwyn)— wait for it — breakdance during an elegant ball.

What the heck is not an unfair reaction to *The Favourite* — the film is divided into such quirky chapter headings as "This Mud Stinks," "What an Outfit" and "I Dreamt I Stabbed You in the Eye." That last one is not a figurative joke, either, thanks to an Abigail-engineered assault that has Sarah returning to court in an eyepatch and vowing vengeance. Weisz — and for that matter, everyone else — look incredible in the costumes of Sandy Powell, who tops her Oscar-winning self with period attire that morphs into right now at a moment's notice. Add the sumptuous production design of Fiona Crombie, and you have a movie that's mind-blowing in every department.

(Este contenido está relacionado con las preguntas enunciadas a continuación y no requiere respuesta por parte del estudiante)

Pregunta 2

**According to the text**

- A. *The Favourite* falls within the category of war epics.
- B. *The Favourite* is not boring, unlike other movies from the same genre.
- C. The movie is bloody.

Pregunta 3

**Yorgos Lanthimos**

- A. Has only directed one movie: *The Favourite*.
- B. Also appeared as an actor in *Dogtooth*.
- C. Has directed several movies.

Pregunta 4

**According to the reviewer, Olivia Colman**

- A. Deserves all the possible acting prizes that an actress can win.
- B. Plays the role of Queen Anne in the film.
- C. Both statements above correctly paraphrase the reviewer's point.

Pregunta 5

**Queen Anne is described as**

- A. An eccentric monarch.
- B. A strict monarch.
- C. A ruthless monarch.

Pregunta 6

**Queen Anne**

- A. Had 17 children who died.
- B. Had many pets.
- C. Both A and B are correct.

Pregunta 7

**Lady Sarah Churchill**

- A. Is actually the one ruling.
- B. Has an affair with the Queen even though she is married.
- C. Both A and B are correct.

Pregunta 8

**Abigail Hill, played by Emma Stone**

- A. Does not try to seduce the Queen.
- B. Ends up being the Queen's lover.
- C. Both A and B are correct.

Pregunta 9

**A war**

- A. Occurred before the love triangle began.
- B. Is the final result of the love triangle.
- C. Is the reason why the love triangle begins in the first place.

Pregunta 10

**TASK 2**

The following texts (A, B, C and D), published on Inc.com, discuss some of the biggest time wasters that are detrimental to our productivity.

For statements 11 to 18, which describe different ways of wasting time and how to avoid wasting time, decide which text (A, B, C or D) mentions the same idea. You will find the statements below the texts.

**Text A.**

It shouldn't come as a surprise that email is one of, if not the biggest, time waster. After all, more than 200 billion emails are sent every day and it's been found that the average employee checks his or her email 36 times an hour. And, we're all guilty of it. I can't tell you how many times I've been writing an article only to get distracted by an email notification, either on my laptop or smartphone.

I completely understand that you can't leave a client or your boss hanging by not responding to an email, but a lot of times we receive newsletters or coupons that we end-up clicking on, which leads us to browsing a website. For you to remain productive, you have to limit the amount of time that you spend checking your emails.

Likewise, while social media is a one of the best tools to spread brand awareness, network, stay updated on the latest industry news, and catch-up with friends or family, it's another huge time waster. In fact, we spend an average of 118 minutes per day on social media. Unless you're a social media manager, there's no need for me to spend that much time on social media.

**Text B.**

Whether you write down your to-do-lists in a notebook or use a tool like Evernote, to-do-lists can be a real life-saver since they reduce the stress of trying to remember things like a meeting or what you need to pick-up at the grocery store. To-do-lists can also help keep you on-track by highlighting the most important tasks that you need to accomplish.

For to-do-lists to be effective, and to prevent you from getting overwhelmed, you need to keep your lists short, usually around three of your most important items per day. You should also write down your lists the night before so that when you wake-up in the morning you can start tackling your list.

Multitasking doesn't work either. "When it comes to attention and productivity, our brains have a finite amount," says Guy Winch, PhD, author of Emotional First Aid: Practical Strategies for Treating Failure, Rejection, Guilt and Other Everyday Psychological Injuries.

"It's like a pie chart, and whatever we're working on is going to take up the majority of that pie. There's not a lot left over for other things, with the exception of automatic behaviors like walking or chewing gum."

Multitasking wastes productivity because when you switch back and forth between tasks your "attention is expended on the act of switching gears."

**Text C.**

When you have unrealistically high standards you'll devote more time than you should to a task. Even after it's completed, you still make revisions in order to make it "perfect." In other instances, being a perfectionist can throw you off since things didn't go your way. That means you may give-up on a project that you already started working on.

Here's the thing. Perfection is an impossible goal that not only kills your productivity, it's also detrimental to your health.

Overcoming this mentality is no-easy task. But you can start by focusing on getting your work done. For example, get the bare-bones of a project done first. You can always go back and make it "perfect" later.

You may actually notice that it's not as bad as you thought. You also need to accept failure. It happens to all of us. Instead of letting that consume you, learn from your mistakes so that you don't repeat them.

#### **Text D.**

Three other ways in which we waste our time are the following:

1. Did you know that there are 25 million meetings daily in the U.S. alone? The problem with that is executives have admitted that these meetings are failures, which means that organizations are wasting time and money with unnecessary meetings. If you want meetings to be productive, keep them under 30 minutes, set clear expectations, send materials in advance, start and end on-time, and stay focused. I would also recommend that you ask whether or not a meeting is really necessary. In most instances a quick email or phone call will suffice.

2. It's understandable that you don't want to disappoint others, but it's not feasible for you to keep everyone happy. You're doing yourself a major disservice by saying "yes" to everyone since you end-up spreading yourself too thin. Be honest with others and inform that you simply don't have the time to lead a meeting, write a blog post, or whatever else it is that they're requesting. You can then offer to come back to their request when you do have the availability.

3. We all have those tasks that we either just don't want to do or find too challenging. We ultimately push those tasks off until another time and work on those easier tasks instead. That doesn't change the fact that that task disappears. Instead of letting that hang-over your head, you need to just bite the bullet and get it done.

(Este contenido está relacionado con las preguntas enunciadas a continuación y no requiere respuesta por parte del estudiante)

#### **Pregunta 11**

**Work gatherings are sometimes unnecessary.**

- A. Text A
- B. Text B
- C. Text C
- D. Text D

#### **Pregunta 12**

**Lengthy must-do agendas are unproductive.**

- A. Text A
- B. Text B
- C. Text C
- D. Text D

#### **Pregunta 13**

**Facebook, Twitter and the like are huge time wasters.**

- A. Text A
- B. Text B
- C. Text C
- D. Text D

Pregunta 14

**Making mistakes are part of human nature.**

- A. Text A
- B. Text B
- C. Text C
- D. Text D

Pregunta 15

**Avoid double, triple and quadruple checking everything.**

- A. Text A
- B. Text B
- C. Text C
- D. Text D

Pregunta 16

**Saying “no, I can’t right now” is OK.**

- A. Text A
- B. Text B
- C. Text C
- D. Text D

Pregunta 17

**Do not set the bar too high.**

- A. Text A
- B. Text B
- C. Text C
- D. Text D

Pregunta 18

**Are you constantly checking your inbox?**

- A. Text A
- B. Text B
- C. Text C
- D. Text D

Pregunta 19

**TASK 3**

**You are going to read four reviews of a book about how architecture can affect the emotions. Match the questions 20-23 with one of the reviewers’ opinions (A–D). The same reviewer may be chosen more than once.**

*The Architecture of Happiness*  
Four reviewers comment on philosopher Alain De Botton’s book

**Reviewer A**

Alain de Botton is a brave and highly intelligent writer who writes about complex subjects, clarifying the arcane for the layman. Now, with typical self-assurance, he has turned to the subject

of architecture. The essential theme of his book is how architecture influences mood and behaviour. It is not about the specifically architectural characteristics of space and design, but much more about the emotions that architecture inspires in the users of buildings. Yet architects do not normally talk nowadays very much about emotion and beauty. They talk about design and function. De Botton's message, then, is fairly simple but worthwhile precisely because it is simple, readable and timely. His commendable aim is to encourage architects, and society more generally, to pay more attention to the psychological consequences of design in architecture: architecture should be treated as something that affects all our lives, our happiness and well-being.

#### **Reviewer B**

Alain de Botton raises important, previously unasked, questions concerning the quest for beauty in architecture, or its rejection or denial. Yet one is left with the feeling that he needed the help and support of earlier authors on the subject to walk him across the daunting threshold of architecture itself. And he is given to making extraordinary claims: 'Architecture is perplexing ... in how inconsistent is its capacity to generate the happiness on which its claim to our attention is founded.' If architecture's capacity to generate happiness is inconsistent, this might be because happiness has rarely been something architects think about. De Botton never once discusses the importance of such dull, yet determining, matters as finance or planning laws, much less inventions such as the lift or reinforced concrete. He appears to believe that architects are still masters of their art, when increasingly they are cogs in a global machine for building in which beauty, and how de Botton feels about it, are increasingly beside the point.

#### **Reviewer C**

In *The Architecture of Happiness*, Alain de Botton has a great time making bold and amusing judgements about architecture, with lavish and imaginative references, but anyone in search of privileged insights into the substance of building design should be warned that he is not looking at drain schedules or pipe runs. He worries away, as many architects do, at how inert material things can convey meaning and alter consciousness. Although he is a rigorous thinker, most of de Botton's revelations, such as the contradictions in Le Corbusier's theory and practice, are not particularly new. However, this is an engaging and intelligent book on architecture and something everyone, professionals within the field in particular, should read.

#### **Reviewer D**

Do we want our buildings merely to shelter us, or do we also want them to speak to us? Can the right sort of architecture even improve our character? Music mirrors the dynamics of our emotional lives. Mightn't architecture work the same way? De Botton thinks so, and in *The Architecture of Happiness* he makes the most of this theme on his jolly trip through the world of architecture. De Botton certainly writes with conviction and, while focusing on happiness can be a lovely way to make sense of architectural beauty, it probably won't be of much help in resolving conflicts of taste.

(Este contenido está relacionado con las preguntas enunciadas a continuación y no requiere respuesta por parte del estudiante)

#### **Pregunta 20**

**Which reviewer has a different opinion from the others on the confidence with which de Botton discusses architecture?**

- A. Reviewer A
- B. Reviewer B
- C. Reviewer C
- D. Reviewer D



Pregunta 21

**Which reviewer shares reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take note of de Botton's ideas?**

- A. Reviewer B
- B. Reviewer C
- C. Reviewer D

Pregunta 22

**Which reviewer expresses a similar view to reviewer B regarding the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns?**

- A. Reviewer A
- B. Reviewer C
- C. Reviewer D

Pregunta 23

**Which reviewer has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some of de Botton's ideas?**

- A. Reviewer A
- B. Reviewer B
- C. Reviewer D

FINALIZAR