

Código de Cuerpo: 592	Especialidad: inglés	Idioma: Castellano	Fecha de realización de la prueba: covid
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EJERCICIO DE COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

55 minutes

TASK 1. Listen to part of an interview with David Attenborough, English broadcaster and natural historian, about environment and climate change. Read through the notes below, which are not literal, and complete them by filling the gaps 1-10 according to what you hear. You will only need to use **ONE Word** in each gap. Item 0 is an example.

0. Do you see the future with green **growing** cities rather than constructing and building cities?

1. Although he doubts cities will undergo important changes Mr Attenborough thinks we will be more aware about the richness and splendour and _____ and importance of green spaces.

2. David Attenborough believes that people need to be cautious about their actions and not want to change the areas outside cities into an extra addition of an _____ playground

3. Mr Attenborough has mentioned how _____ he was because the population in general appeared to be ready to make transformations.

4. Although the amount of people who say so is getting smaller, it has been frequent to find those who have _____ climate change.

5. Currently most people consider it reasonable to say that in the past we didn't witness _____ dreadful catastrophes and _____.

6. When travelling in New Mexico he couldn't find any wind _____ used to get energy.

7. David Attenborough finds it very unusual the _____ of the USA in tackling energy.

8. The lack of water will be an important issue and she mentions the case of Barcelona where water had to be collected by means of _____.

9. The presenter says Mr Attenborough has gone out on a _____ and that he states it is essential for our future how we solve the issue of climate change.

10. The presenter would like to know if he has the belief, in a timely _____ that we can do things well.

TASK 2 . You are going to listen to a 10-min talk on *THE ROLE LUCK PLAYS IN YOUR LIFE* by Barry Schwartz. You need to answer the questions on your worksheet BELOW. You can take notes while you listen but remember you will only listen to the recording ONCE. You now have 30 seconds to read the questions. Remember to use *your own words* in your answers.

1. What does the speaker mention about the “veil of ignorance”? (60 words max.)
2. Summarize the text using your own words. (200 words max.)

EJERCICIO DE COMPRENSIÓN Y EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA

1h25'

TASK 1. You are going to read an article about *eugenics* from which some parts have been removed. Choose from the phrases A – M the one which fits each gap (1 – 10). There are three extra phrases which you do not need to use.

Charles Darwin, Expression, and the Harmful Legacy of Eugenics

BY JESSICA HELFAND / THE MIT PRESS READER AUGUST 4, 2020 11:17 AM EDT

In 1872, with the publication of “The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals,” Charles Darwin went rogue. Only a decade after the anatomist Duchenne de Boulogne produced the first neurology text illustrated by photographs, **(1)**_____.

Combining speculation about raised eyebrows and flushed skin with vile commentary about mental illness, he famously logged diagrams of facial musculature, **(2)**_____, to create a study that spanned species, temperament, age, and gender. But what really interested him was not so much the specificity of the individual as the universality of the tribe: If expressions could, as de Boulogne had suggested, be physically localized, could they also be culturally generalized?

As a man of science, he set out to analyze the visual difference between types, which is to say races. While Darwin’s scientific contributions remain ever significant, it’s worth remembering he was also a man of his era — privileged, white, affluent, commanding — who generalized as much as, if not more than, he analyzed, **(3)**_____. In spite of his influence on evolutionary biology and his role in the scientific study of emotion, Darwin’s prognostications read today as remarkably prejudicial. (“No determined man,” he writes in “The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals,” “probably ever had an habitually gaping mouth.”) This urge to label “types” — a loaded and unfortunate term — would essentially go viral in the early years of the coming century, with such assumptions reasserting themselves as dogmatic, even axiomatic, fact.

Hardly the first to postulate on the graphic evidence of the grimace, **(4)**_____. He shared with many of his generation a predisposition toward history: simply put, the idea that certain facial traits might have a basis in evolution. Empirically, the idea itself is not unreasonable. **(5)**_____, occasionally by virtue of our geographic vicinity. At the same time, certain specimens, when classified by visual genre, become the easy targets of discrimination. In so doing, comparisons can — and do — glide effortlessly from hypothesis to hyperbole, particularly when images are in play. [...]

The real seduction, in Darwin’s era and in our own, lies in the notion that pictures — and especially pictures of our faces — are remarkably powerful tools of persuasion and do, in so many instances, speak louder than words.

The idea that photography allowed for the demonstration and distribution of objective visual evidence was a striking development for clinicians. Unlike the interpretive transference of a drawing,

or the abstract data of a diagram, the camera was clear and direct, a vehicle for proof. **(6)**_____ — pictures compared to one another, minutiae contrasted, hypotheses often mistakenly corroborated — which, while arguably rooted in scientific inquiry, led to a stunning degree of generalization in the name of fact.[...]

Darwin's cousin, the noted statistician Francis Galton, saw such generalizations as precisely the point. Long before computer software would make such computational practice commonplace, he introduced not a lateral but a synthetic system for facial comparison: **(7)**_____.

Galton's objective was to identify deviation and, in so doing, to reverse-engineer an ideal "type," which he did by repeat printing — upon a single photographic plate and within the same vicinity to one another — thereby creating a force-amalgamated portrait of multiple faces. At once besotted with mechanical certainty and mesmerized by the scope of visual wonder before him, Galton thrilled to the notion of mathematical precision — the lockup on the photographic plate, the reckoning of the binomial curve — but appeared uninterested in actual details unless they could help reaffirm his suppositions about averages, about types, even about the photomechanical process itself.

That Galton drew upon the language of statistical fact — and benefited from the presumed sovereignty of his own exalted social position — to become an evangelist for the camera is questionable in itself, **(8)**_____ shifts the legacy of his scholarship into far more pernicious territory.

At once driven by claims of biological determinism and supported by the authoritarian heft of British empiricism, Francis Galton pioneered an insidious form of human scrutiny that would come to be known as eugenics. The word itself comes from the Greek word eugenes (noble, well-born, and "good in stock"), though Galton's own definition is a bit more sinister: For him, it was a science addressing "all influences that improve the inborn qualities of a race, also with those that develop them to the utmost advantage." The idea of social betterment through better breeding (indeed, the notion of better anything through breeding) led to a horrifying era of social supremacism in which "deviation" would come to be classified across a broad spectrum of race, religion, health, wealth, and every imaginable kind of human infirmity. Grossly and idiosyncratically defined — even a "propensity" for carpentry or dress-making was considered a genetically inherited trait — Galton's remarkably flawed (and deeply racist) ideology soon found favor with a public eager to assert, **(9)**_____.

The social climate into which eugenic doctrine inserted itself appealed to precisely this fantasy, beginning with "Better Baby" and "Fitter Family" contests, an unfortunate staple of recreational entertainment that emerged across the regional United States during the early years of the 20th century. Widely promoted as a wholesome public health initiative, the idea of parading good-looking children for prizes (a practice that essentially likened kids to livestock) was one of a number of practices predicated on the notion that better breeding outcomes were in everyone's best interest. The resulting photos conferred bragging rights on the winning (read "white") contestants, but the

broader message — framing beauty, but especially facial beauty, as a scientifically sanctioned community aspiration — implicitly suggests that the inverse was also true: that to be found “unfit” was to be doomed to social exile **(10)**_____.

In 29 states — beginning in 1907 and until the laws were repealed in the 1940s — those deemed socially inferior (an inexcusable euphemism for what was then defined as physically “inadequate”) were, in fact, subject to compulsory sterilization. [...]

<https://time.com/5875149/charles-darwin-eugenics/>

A	ALONG WITH DRAWINGS OF SULKY CHIMPANZEES AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF WEEPING INFANTS
B	AND THUS RESTRICTED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, BY FIERCE REPRODUCTIVE PROTOCOLS
C	BUT THE FACT THAT HE VIEWED HIS COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPHS AS PLAUSIBLE EVIDENCE FOR AN UNFORGIVING SOCIOCULTURAL RATIONALE
D	DARWIN CLAIMED TO BE THE FIRST TO USE PHOTOGRAPHS TO ACTUALLY DOCUMENT THE EXPRESSIVE SPECTRUM OF THE FACE
E	DARWIN HOPED TO INTRODUCE A SYSTEM BY WHICH FACIAL EXPRESSIONS MIGHT BE PROPERLY EVALUATED
F	DIFFERENCE HAD TO BE MEASURED IN ORDER TO TO ERADICATE IT, EXTERMINATE IT, EXCISE IT FROM EVOLUTIONARY FACT
G	ESPECIALLY WHEN IT CAME TO OBJECTIFYING PEOPLE’S LOOKS
H	IF NOTHING ELSE, ITS OWN VILE CLAIMS TO VANITY
I	IT BECOMES PLAUSIBLE WHEN THE SCIENCE OF SCRUTINY IS ECLIPSED BY THE LURE OF A MORE GLOBAL EXTRAPOLATION
J	IT LED HIM TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THERE WERE SEVEN PRINCIPAL FACIAL EXPRESSIONS DEEMED UNIVERSAL ACROSS ALL CULTURES
K	THE PROCESS ITSELF ALLOWED FOR A KIND OF MASSIVE STOCKPILING
L	WE ARE, AFTER ALL, GENETICALLY PREDISPOSED TO SHARE TRAITS WITH THOSE IN OUR FAMILIAL LINE

M

WHAT HE TERMED "COMPOSITE PORTRAITURE" WAS, IN FACT, A NEOLOGISM FOR PICTORIAL AVERAGING

Write your answers here:

GAPS	Answers
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

TASK 2. Use the information in the text about eugenics to write an article of opinion in which you express your personal view on that subject without paraphrasing the original text. Write your article in 250-500 words.

**EJERCICIO DE COMPETENCIA - LÉXICA, FONÉTICA Y
GRAMATICAL
40 MINUTOS**

TASK 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

1. I don't think I'll ever be able to buy my own house
despair
I _____
my own house.

2. It is rather unreasonable to punish Daniel for losing his key as he is only a child.
Hardly
You _____
as he is only a child.

3. You have to be more co-operative! Your colleagues won't respect you.
esteem
You will not be held

become more co-operative.

4. The overfishing of cod is a matter which is worrying environmentalists.
voiced
Environmentalists _____ the
overfishing of cod.

5. I shouldn't have trusted a stranger with my savings
better
I _____
trust a stranger with my savings.

6. The subject of productivity bonuses has been mentioned at every management and workers meeting.

cropped

The subject of productivity bonuses
_____ management and workers.

7. They took the decision to stop playing after it got dark

fell

Not

_____ deci
de to stop playing.

8. You can only fish in the park if you have a permit.

restricted

Fishing

_____ you
have a permit.

9. If the doctor had not called the ambulance so swiftly the man would have died.

in

But

_____ the ambulance the man would have died.

10. Though he was exhausted, he managed to reach the finishing line.

though

Exhausted

_____ the
finishing line.

11. My supervisor had just said I couldn't have the day off when her boss said I could.

denied

No

_____ have a day off than her boss said I could have one.

12. Severely punishing people like that hardly ever has any effect.

book

Hardly

_____ people like that have any effect.

13. The council have been thinking for some time of redeveloping the city centre.

under

The redevelopment of the city centre

_____ for
some time.

14. They have been having discussions on the issue for over two weeks.

in

Discussions on the issue

15. This weekend the local Art Society will be displaying their latest works at the library.

on

The local Art Society's latest works

this weekend.

2. Write ONE word in each gap.

1. I have got a short concentration

_____.

2. Lina _____ her fists tightly in anger but managed to control herself.

3. This memorandum will have to be duplicated. Could you possibly run _____ a hundred copies for me, Ms Jones?

4. Johnny doesn't read comics any more, he has _____ them.

5. Mr Jones is such a long-_____ speaker, I always lose the thread of what he is saying.

6. More _____, less speed.

7. You cannot tell her anything, it's like water off a _____'s back.

8. Many companies put a new employee next to an older one, who really knows the _____

9. I was secretary for the National Party, but I only paid _____ service to their policies.

10. It's no use taking John to parties, he's a real wet _____ and always wants to go home at ten o'clock.

3. Write the phonetic transcription of the following sentences.

- Accent: RP standard or GA.
- IPA symbols.
- Don't forget to indicate stress
- Elisions, weak forms and assimilations are necessary

1. I flunked out in my first year, I don't know why, I thought I was doing alright.

2. Some years ago I used to travel on the London underground to get to work.

TASK 4. Provide the orthographic form for the following transcription and explain the connected speech phenomenon.

1. /wʊdʒɔ: 'brʌðə kʌm/

2. /ju:wəndaɪ/

3. /fi:z ə gʊg 'gɜ:l/
