COGNOMS / APELLIDOS: _____

NOM / NOMBRE: _____

DNI o PASSAPORT / DNI o PASAPORTE: _____

Núm. EXPEDIENT / Nº EXPEDIENTE _____

LLOC D'EXAMEN / LUGAR DE EXAMEN: **EOI** _____

PROVA PER A L'OBTENCIÓ DEL / PRUEBA PARA LA OBTENCIÓN DEL

CERTIFICAT DE NIVELL C2 – IDIOMA ANGLÉS
CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL C2 – IDIOMA INGLÉS

DELS ENSENYAMENTS OFICIALS D'IDIOMES / DE LAS ENSEÑANZAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS

***No escrigueu en les zones ombrejades* / No escriba en las zonas sombreadas**

1. READING COMPREHENSION ***PUNTUACIÓ/PUNTUACIÓN TOTAL: 40*** ***60% = 24***	DURADA/ DURACIÓN: **70 min**.
NOTA: _____	
☐ *APTE / APTO*	☐ *NO APTE / NO APTO*
Corrector/a	

TASK 1

Read the following extract from a review of a book on ancient Rome. For questions 1-7 below, decide which of the options (a, b or c) is true. The first question (0) is an example. Write your answers in the box below.

By the late fourth century CE the so-called invasions into the Roman Empire of barbarian hordes could equally well be described as mass movements of economic migrants or political refugees. The Roman authorities had no better idea of how to handle this crisis than our own authorities do, and they were less humane. On one occasion they sold dog-meat as food to the asylum-seekers who had managed to cross the Danube. It was one stage in a series of standoffs, compromises and military conflicts that eventually destroyed Roman power in the western part of their empire. It was exacerbated by the calculating policy of the Romans in the east, by then effectively a separate state. Their solution to the crisis was to point the migrants firmly westwards and make them someone else's problem.

It's tempting to imagine the ancient Romans as some version of ourselves. They launched disastrous military expeditions to those parts of the world where we too have failed. Iraq was as much a graveyard for the Romans as it has been for us. And one of their worst defeats, in 53 BCE, took place near the modern border between Syria and Turkey. In a particularly ghoulish twist, uncomfortably reminiscent of the sadistic showmanship of Islamic State, the Roman commander's head was cut off and used as a makeshift prop in a performance of Euripides' play *The Bacchae* –in which King Pentheus' head takes a macabre starring role.

Back in Italy, too, Roman life had a familiar side. Urban living in a capital city with a million inhabitants raised all the usual questions: from traffic congestion (one law tried to keep heavy vehicles out of the city during the day) to rudimentary planning problems (how high should high-rise blocks be, and what materials would make them safe from fire?). Meanwhile the political classes worried about everything from expenses scandals to benefits scroungers. There was endless, and largely unsuccessful, legislation aimed at preventing officials lining their own pockets out of the public purse. Even the famously upright Marcus Tullius Cicero left one overseas posting with a small fortune in his suitcase.

There was also endless debate over the distribution of free or subsidised grain to citizens living in Rome, which, according to a hard-nosed satirist, had sapped the political energy and independence of the people. Was this a proper use of the state's resources and a precedent to be proud of? Or an encouragement to idleness which the exchequer couldn't afford? One rich Roman conservative was once caught standing in line to collect this allowance of which he vehemently disapproved, and certainly didn't need. When asked why, he replied: "If you're sharing out the state's property, I'll come and take my cut, thank you." This isn't far from the logic of the elderly modern millionaire who claims his free bus pass.

But it isn't so simple. To study ancient Rome today is rather like walking on a tightrope. If you look down on one side, everything looks reassuringly familiar. It's not just the military escapades or the problems of urban life and migrants. There are conversations going on we almost join, jokes we still "get", buildings and monuments we recognise and family life lived out in ways we understand, with all their quarrels, divorces and troublesome adolescents. Cicero's disappointment with his son Marcus —who preferred clubbing and drinking to attending lectures on philosophy— is one many of us can share.

On the other side of the tightrope is completely alien territory. Some of that strangeness is well recognised. The institution of slavery disrupted any clear idea of what it was to be a human being. The filth of the place was shocking. There was hardly any reliable system of refuse collection in ancient Rome, and there were stories about stray dogs walking into posh dinner parties clutching in their mouths human body parts they had picked up in the street. And that's not to mention the slaughter in the gladiatorial arena or death from illnesses whose cure we now take for granted. Over half of the Romans born died before they were 10. Childbirth was as deadly to women as battle was to men.

Less well known are the thousands of unwanted new-born babies who were thrown on to rubbish heaps. The boundary between contraception and infanticide was a blurred one, and disposing of children after birth was safer than getting rid of them before. Likewise overlooked

are the young Roman girls —often married by the age of 13 or 14— into what we would have little hesitation in calling child abuse. How soon these marriages were consummated is anyone's guess, but Cicero's response to questions about why, in his 60s, he was taking as a bride a child in her mid-teens, is instructive. "Don't worry," he said, "she'll be a grown-up woman tomorrow". The ancient critic who quoted this answer thought it was a brilliantly witty way of deflecting criticism, and held it up for admiration. We are likely to put it somewhere on the spectrum between uncomfortably coarse and painfully bleak —a powerful marker of the distance between the Roman world and our own.

Source adapted from: ***http://www.theguardian.com/books/2015/oct/02/mary-beard-why-ancient-rome-matters***

0. The migratory movements into the Roman Empire are a good idea of how…

a. a historical event is seen in modern-day terms.
b. today's world can learn from the mistakes of the past.
c. world powers go into decline and collapse.

1. The Roman authorities…
a. could just about cope despite the huge number of migrants.
b. refused to admit that they even had a migrant problem.
c. were apt to evade the responsibilities placed on them.

2. The Roman experience in the Middle East…
a. anticipates the political and military crisis affecting the area today.
b. provides some striking parallels with the situation there today.
c. sets a precedent for subsequent military interventions there.

3. In ancient Rome corruption was…
a. dealt with in a reasonably effective way.
b. debated without taking any action about it.
c. taken for granted despite interminable debate.

4. The Roman authorities…
a. adopted measures which caused controversy.
b. showed concern for the welfare of the urban poor.
c. were particularly keen on checking benefit fraud.

5. The ancient Romans…
a. considered their slaves solely as objects to be used.
b. had different ideas as to what constitutes humanity to us.
c. routinely treated their slaves in an inhumane manner.

6. Cicero's joke about his wedding night is told to…
a. deflect criticism for taking away a young girl's virginity.
b. laugh off doubts about the wisdom of his choice of bride.
c. show off his sharp wit to his friends and admirers.

7. The main thrust of the article is to…
a. draw attention to the lessons that can be learned from history.
b. show the parallels between ancient Rome and the present day.
c. warn the reader against making facile readings of history.

Question	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Answer	*a*							
Teacher only	✓							

TOTAL (7 x 2 marks) _____ /14 marks

TASK 2

Below you will find short excerpts that deal with issues of gender in the cinema. Match the summarising statements 1-12 to excerpts B-J. Excerpt A and statement 0 are an example. <u>Remember that each excerpt may be chosen more than once and that each statement corresponds to only one text.</u>

Gender in the cinema	
A	Example Lesbian Bond's mission will be to thwart a homophobic state (possibly Russia, or perhaps a former British colony) laundering money through organisations set up in an ostensible push towards LGBT rights. But actually, funds are instead being funnelled through to London to shut down the remaining gay bars in the capital in a push for further world hetero-normativity. Meanwhile, foreign spies infiltrate the British gay scene to source information from unsuspecting closeted figures high up in the intelligence services and Westminster politics.
B	Back in the 1980s attitudes towards abortion on film look pretty darn liberal. Teenage girls in *Fame* (1980) and *Fast Times at Ridgemont High* (1982) get abortions and in neither case is this depicted as a big deal or a moral issue. The whole plot of *Dirty Dancing* (1987) is set in motion when a female character needs an abortion and the only person who is criticised is the thoughtless dude who got her pregnant and ditched her.
C	With the bar already set much higher for female directors than male, they are also given fewer second chances. Women with a box office failure don't get hired again. "If a movie starring or written by or directed by a man flops, people don't blame the gender of the creator," the writer and director Diablo Cody told *Variety* magazine last July. "It's just kind of weird how the blame is always immediately placed on female directors."
D	The most tear-jerking scenes occur on one of Ennis and Jack's trips to Brokeback Mountain, where they first struck up a friendship. I'm sure I'm not alone in wincing as a visibly shaken Ennis recalls being forced to view the mutilated body of a man killed in a suspected homophobic attack. The unbearable savagery of a person being ripped to pieces chills me to the bone.
E	In 2005, Geena Davis starred in a TV drama called *Commander in Chief* in which she played a female president. True, she ascends to the post from vice-president after the incumbent dies in office – the gender-blindness didn't extend so far as to suggest a woman could actually have been elected – but she did win a Golden Globe for best actress.
F	The basic truism – teenage girls enjoy sex – is a lesson gleaned far more rarely from films today. Now, a girl in a teen film who has sex – or even just wants sex – risks being ravaged by her boyfriend and eaten from within by a vampire baby (Bella in *Twilight*). At the very least, she is emotionally damaged (*The Perks Of Being A Wallflower*) and will be universally shamed (*Easy A*).
G	*Ghostbusters* subverts the sexist tropes of male-led comedies. The three primary Ghostbusters are all friends. They like each other, they're amused by each other and they stick together. There's nothing eroticised about their friendship, no overcompensation of macho-ness, no competitive banter. Nor is there any suggestion that male friendship is so special it must be protected from all outsiders who threaten it – namely, women.
H	Success stories such as Kathryn Bigelow, the first woman to win the Oscar for best director with *The Hurt Locker* (2009) are extremely rare. When asked why Bigelow broke through, one Hollywood producer replies without missing a beat: "Because she was married to [*Titanic* director] James Cameron. They knew if she fucked it up, he could step in and save the day", even though the couple had divorced before she made the film.

I	For all their heartache LGBTQ-themed films generally leave us with the reassuring sense that things have got better – and, of course, with a richer, more informed understanding of how that change has come about. But dangers remain. Many stories remain unacknowledged; most titles focus on white men, and even within those bounds, there is the risk that, even if mainstream hostility to alternative sexualities declines, they are still seen as fundamentally other.
J	Geena Davis, who made the groundbreaking *Thelma & Louise* (1991), became frustrated by the fact that, even after a woman's film proves a huge hit, "nothing changes". While staying at home with her daughter, she noticed something odd about the movies and TV shows aimed at children: there were notably few female characters: "In family films, crowd and group scenes contain only 17% female characters. Why would we be training kids to see women as taking up far less space in the world than men?"

Sources adapted from:
http://www.theguardian.com/film/2015/may/09/dirty-dancing-ghostbusters-80s-films-hadley-freeman
http://www.theguardian.com/film/2014/dec/04/the-circle-why-is-gay-cinema-fixated-on-the-past
http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/aug/22/hollywood-stance-abortion-1980s-liberal-obvious-child
http://www.theguardian.com/film/2015/sep/27/geena-davis-institute-sexism-in-film-industry
http://www.theguardian.com/film/2015/apr/02/the-film-that-makes-me-cry-brokeback-mountain
www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/oct/27/woman-golden-gun-lesbian-bond-007-diana-rigg

STATEMENTS	**TEXT**	**TEACHER ONLY**
0. A transgender agent comes out of the closet to save the world	***A***	√
1. A response to a human action that won't leave you unmoved		
2. Some onscreen relationships don't reflect modern-day morality		
3. Attitudes haven't changed that much despite appearances		
4. Double standards are pretty much still alive and kicking		
5. "It's a good idea to have a stand-by on hand – just in case"		
6. It seems kids still have to grow up in a men's world		
7. On some issues attitudes seem to have taken a backwards step		
8. This is a scenario which is still difficult to imagine		
9. Success doesn't seem to have made women more visible		
10. The bottom line is still, "Bad girls have it coming"		
11. We aren't nearly as broad-minded as we'd like to think		
12. You don't have to be misogynist to be good buddies		

TOTAL (12 x 1 mark) _____ /12 marks

TASK 3

Read the following newspaper article "If Only More Men Could Express Emotion Like Professor Green" and decide which word best fits each gap. Use only ONE word (i.e. a single item) in each gap. Gap (0) is provided as an example. Write your answers in the box provided IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Professor Green's appearance on *Newsnight* to talk about his father's suicide has yet again ***(0) RAISED*** questions about how men express (or don't express) their emotions. Asked by the presenter what he **(1)** _____ say to his dad, the rapper was in tears as he answered. That was understandable. What was odd was that this open reaction could seem so strange. A man crying? Surely men don't have tear ducts?

In Britain the statistics and the stereotypes **(2)** _____ a grim picture: men struggle to express their feelings, seriously affecting the quality of their lives. A study by the *Journal of Health Psychology* found that men who said they were much less likely to seek help with mental health concerns were also more likely to endorse traditional masculine ideology, find it **(3)** _____ to express their emotions and fear intimacy.

This is hardly surprising given how emotions are feminised in our society. As boys we are told to "man up" or "**(4)** _____ acting like a girl". Our natural vulnerability is recast as weakness and processed into anger. As the psychiatrist James Gilligan says, "**(5)** _____ it's homicidal or suicidal violence, men often resort to such desperate behaviour when they feel that they couldn't prove they were real men."

Although I went to a school characterised by male cynicism, I imagine I can now express my emotions. So **(6)** _____ many of my male friends. But our more emotional conversations are often enabled by drugs or alcohol –-as if the social barrier of masculinity needs to be broken down by a level of intoxication before we can tell each other how we feel.

And so, while the now decades-old idea that gender is a social construct is slowly creeping nearer to the mainstream, many men haven't got the memo. Last year I spoke to a friend about the breakdown of his marriage. In the end, he **(7)** _____ couldn't find the language to express what was happening: "You know us lads, mate, we can't talk about these things".

Source adapted from: *http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/oct/29/men-express-themselves-professor-green-suicide-express-feelings*

Gap	Word	Teacher only
0.	***RAISED***	√
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

TOTAL (7 X 2 marks) _____/14 marks