

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

Apellidos:

Nombre:

Marca con una X lo que corresponda:

- Alumno/a **OFICIAL** (Indica el nombre de tu profesor/a tutor/a durante el curso 2016-2017:) **Grupo:**
- Alumno/a **LIBRE**

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTE EJERCICIO:

- Duración: **60 minutos**
 - Este ejercicio consta de **dos tareas**. Deberás realizar las dos.
 - En la **tarea 1** deberás leer un texto y relacionar cada párrafo con el título correcto. Hay un título que sobra.
Obtienes: 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.
 - En la **tarea 2** deberás leer un texto y rellenar cada hueco con la frase correcta de entre las opciones dadas (A-M).
Obtienes: 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.
- Muy importante: al final, comprueba que has elegido una sola opción (como en el ejemplo); si eliges dos opciones, se anula la respuesta a esa pregunta.**
- **No escribas en los cuadros** destinados a la calificación de las tareas.
 - Sólo se admiten respuestas escritas con **bolígrafo azul o negro**.

NO ESCRIBAS AQUÍ

PUNTUACIÓN DEL EJERCICIO: _____ / 20

CALIFICACIÓN: Superado No Superado

TAREA 1 - 10 puntos: Read the following text about how to bring up happier children and match each paragraph to its heading, as in the example (0). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

How to Bring up Happier Children

Headings	
<i>A. Don't allow them to escape reality by spending all their time on the internet</i>	
B. Open the door to new adventures	H. Offer your help and support, but not too much of it
C. Don't be too hard	I. Be polite
D. Never criticize their work	J. Let them act their age
E. Let them solve problems by themselves	K. Encourage curiosity
F. Teach them what you know how to do	L. Appreciate their effort no matter if they win or lose
G. Let your children know when you are angry with them	

Paragraphs
0) <u>A</u> Don't let your kid hide behind a screen. Instead, encourage them to be involved in conversation with real people in the real world. Confidence in the online world (although important) is not the same as real world confidence.
1) _____ When you're growing up, the journey is more important than the destination. So whether your child makes the winning goal for his team or accidentally misses that opportunity, applaud their effort, says the psychologist and author Carl Pickhardt. They should never feel upset for trying. "Trying hard builds more confidence than occasionally doing well," he explains.
2) _____ If you do the hard work for your child, then they'll never develop the abilities or the confidence to face difficulties on their own. It is better that your child doesn't get the best marks at school, as long as they are learning how to solve the problems and do the work.
3) _____ Sometimes a child's continuous number of questions can be boring, but it should be encouraged. Paul Harris of Harvard University told <i>The Guardian</i> that asking questions is a helpful exercise for a child's development because it means they realize that "there are things they don't know and that there are invisible worlds of knowledge they have never visited."
4) _____ Nothing will confuse your child more than not applauding his or her efforts. Giving useful comments and making suggestions is fine – but never tell them they're doing a bad job. If your kid is scared to fail because they worry you'll be angry or disappointed, they'll never try new things.

- 5)** ____ Don't expect your child to behave like an adult. "When a child feels that only acting as well as their parents is good enough, that unrealistic idea can decrease effort," he says. "Trying to be what your parents want, can reduce confidence."
- 6)** ____ Paying too much attention soon can reduce the child's ability to be independent, declares Pickhardt. When parents help their child too soon and too often, they discourage him/her from developing age-appropriate autonomy and encourage the child to expect other adults to protect him/her from facing any challenge.
- 7)** ____ Pickhardt says that parents have a responsibility to "increase life experiences so the child can develop confidence in dealing with a larger world." Exposing children to new things, situations and places teach them that no matter how scary and different something seems, they can achieve it.
- 8)** ____ When parents are too strict, it can have a negative impact on children. Psychological supervision can limit a child's independence and leave them less able to regulate their own behavior.
- 9)** ____ You are your child's hero – at least until they're a teenager. Use that power to show them how to think, act, and speak. Set a good example, and be a role model. Pickhardt says watching you succeed will help your child be more confident that they can do the same.
- 10)** ____ Want to bring up sociable children? Try adding the words "please" and "thank you" to your own vocabulary. Kids learn how to interact with others mainly by observing how adults do it and then modeling that behaviour themselves. So, if you treat everyone, from cashiers and bus drivers to teachers and family members, with respect, it is probable that your kids will, as well.

Adapted from The Independent

Write your answers in the boxes:

PARAGRAPH	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HEADINGS											
	✓										

PUNTOS: / 10

TAREA 2 - 10 puntos: Read the following text about common job interview mistakes and complete each gap with the most suitable sentence from the list on page 5. Capital letters have been removed, as well as punctuation marks. There are TWO extra sentences which you do not need to use. 0 is done as an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer.

The most common job interview mistakes

You've found the job, made an application and been invited for an interview. What happens next will see you celebrating your success or trying to find out what you did wrong. Here are some of the most common mistakes people make in job interviews and how you can avoid them.

Not knowing enough about the company

One of the key questions an interviewer will probably ask is **___(0)___**. Before going to a job interview you can learn about a company by visiting their website, investigating their social media, or reading their annual report. *Glassdoor.com* is a great resource for researching a business, its culture and the experiences of candidates who have been interviewed previously. If it's possible to visit the company as a customer, **___(1)___** to experience first-hand what they offer and understand how they work.

Not understanding the job position

An interviewer might ask you what you know about the job you have applied for. You should be able to describe the purpose of the role and explain **___(2)___**. You can learn about the role from the job advertisement, the job description, and by looking at the *LinkedIn* profile of the person in that position now. If you have the opportunity, **___(3)___** to find out as much as possible about the organization and the role.

Talking about what you can't do

Probably you won't have all the job requirements. Instead of admitting this, a better strategy is to focus on what you've learned and the experience you have. For example, many candidates begin by answering a question related to a job requirement by saying: "I don't have experience in that area, but I have used these skills on other occasions". A better way of answering the question would be **___(4)___** you have. Think positive rather than negative. Remember that no one will be the perfect candidate, and the other interviewees will probably have similar skills and experience to your own.

Losing control

Let's face it, interviews are not the most natural form of human interaction and it's easy to get very nervous. The best way to reduce interview anxiety is to dedicate plenty of time to reading **___(5)___** the company, the role and considering potential questions you may deal with.

Another tip to help you calm down is controlling your physiological state. Breathing techniques are a powerful way to bring you back to the moment, and to stop negative thoughts. Try taking a series of calming breaths **___(6)___** to go into the interview. Simply breathe in through your nose while you count to six, and then continue counting to 10 while you breathe out gently through your mouth. This will bring the oxygen back to your brain and help you to think clearly. Three deep breaths should see you feeling calmer, centred and in control.

Instead of sabotaging your interview by telling yourself how inadequate your performance will be or how you have no chance of beating your competitors, research has proven that **___(7)___** can increase success. So picture yourself having an enjoyable, positive conversation with your interviewer before you start.

Apellidos y Nombre:

Talking too fast

One of the biggest challenges you will face is how to answer your interview questions briefly and calmly. This is particularly difficult if you are feeling nervous.

To control your nerves and avoid talking too fast, try imagining the interview as **___(8)___**, which is less frightening. Listen carefully to the questions being asked and don't be afraid to ask for a question to be repeated or for further clarification. It's better to answer the question effectively than answer incorrectly. Once you have understood the question, allow yourself **___(9)___** your response.

Not preparing yourself

It is helpful to spend some time ahead of the interview practising some of the questions you anticipate they will ask you. Look at the requirements (in the job advertisement and job description) and develop 10–15 possible questions the interviewer might ask you. You should also think about your responses to common interview questions like “Tell me about yourself”, “What are your strong points/ weak points?” and “Where do you see yourself in five years' time?” Practise your responses with a family member, friend or in front of the mirror **___(10)___** without any doubts.

Adapted from The Guardian

Sentences:

A. as much as possible about	H. what you know about the organization
B. don't forget to ask questions	I. an important exam
C. a few moments to analyze	J. to talk about the knowledge
D. why you are the right person for it	K. this can be a good way
E. don't talk about your old boss	L. until you can answer them
F. while you're waiting	M. using positive mental images
G. a general conversation	

Write your answers in the boxes:

GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANSWERS	H										
	✓										

PUNTOS: / 10