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	MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, ALIMENTACIÓN Y MEDIO AMBIENTE	TRIBUNAL CALIFICADOR DEL PROCESO SELECTIVO PARA INGRESO EN EL CUERPO DE OBSERVADORES DE METEOROLOGÍA DEL ESTADO ORDEN AAA/760/2016, BOE núm. 121 de 19 de mayo de 2016
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### Tercer ejercicio: prueba voluntaria y no eliminatoria de inglés

Esta prueba consta de 40 preguntas con respuestas alternativas, siendo sólo una de ellas correcta. Cada respuesta correcta puntúa 0.5. Las contestaciones erróneas serán valoradas negativamente con un cuarto del valor de una respuesta acertada (-0, .25).

Esta prueba se calificará con una única puntuación y un máximo de 20 puntos, siendo necesario obtener un mínimo de 10 para que puntúe. Los puntos por encima de 10 de la calificación que obtuviera el opositor, será la calificación obtenida en este ejercicio.

Tiempo máximo para la realización de este ejercicio: 2 horas.

#### I. GRAMMAR. Complete each sentence with the correct form:

1. He blamed me for his mistakes, ..... was very unfair.  
a) what                      b) whom                      c) that                      d) which
2. .... life in .... modern world is easier in some ways than .... life our parents lived.  
a) The/the/the              b)  $\emptyset$ / $\emptyset$ /the              c)  $\emptyset$ /the/the              d) The/ $\emptyset$ /the
3. Never ..... spoken to me like this.  
a) has no one              b) has anyone              c) no one has              d) anyone has
4. .... to be the best lawyer in town.  
a) She is said              b) She has said              c) She will say              d) She says
5. Take the umbrella in case ....  
a) it might rain              b) it rained              c) it may rain              d) it rains
6. They might ..... the phone.  
a) did not hear              b) do not hear              c) not have heard              d) not had heard
7. I've never met .... rude person.  
a) so                      b) such                      c) such a                      d) as a

8. "I visited my friends yesterday"-he said.  
 a) He said that he has visited his friends the day before.  
 b) He said that he visited his friends the day before.  
 c) He said that he had visited his friends the day before.  
 d) He said that he would visit his friends the day before.
9. I wish they ..... the party so early. It was really boring afterwards.  
 a) didn't leave      b) weren't leaving      c) wouldn't leave      d) hadn't left
10. It looks .... it's going to rain.  
 a) as if      b) that      c) though      d) whether

**II. VOCABULARY. Complete each sentence with the correct form:**

11. I agree with you to a certain .....  
 a) circumstances      b) extent      c) idea      d) spot
12. As a result of global warming, many animals and plants today are .....  
 a) endangered      b) risky      c) under danger      d) in risk
13. A species becomes ..... when more animals go on dying than are born.  
 a) extinct      b) devastated      c) disappeared      d) extincted
14. A ..... of birds caused a British Airways plane to make an emergency landing.  
 a) herd      b) pack      c) flock      d) crowd
15. We were really disappointed in his speech, which did not come ..... our expectations.  
 a) in for      b) over      c) out to      d) up to
16. I won't take ..... any more of your time.  
 a) over      b) down      c) out      d) up
17. Can you ... me a favour and ... an appointment at the dentist's for me?  
 a) make/make      b) make/do      c) do/do      d) do/make
18. Detectives are .... the neighbourhood for keys.  
 a) searching      b) seeking      c) inquiring      d) looking
19. He takes it for ..... that he will get the job.  
 a) certain      b) assured      c) granted      d) sure
20. We tend to rely on governments and relief organizations to take on the ..... for providing development aid.  
 a) response      b) responsibility      c) responsiveness      d) respondence

### III. USE OF ENGLISH. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word/s.

#### **Lost Whaling Ships Discovered in Arctic Thanks to Global Warming**

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2016/01/160108-whaling-shipwrecks-alaska-1871-global-warming/>

When archaeologists searched the remote northwestern coast of Alaska this fall, they didn't think they'd find much of interest, or anything intact, (21)..... the area's extreme weather and destructive cycles of freezing and thawing. (22).... they were surprised to come across large sections of wooden hulls from two nineteenth century whaling ships, (23) .... artifacts like anchors, chains, struts, and pots for whale oil.

"One would expect anything sitting on the seabed for that long to have been ground to sawdust by the ice," says Brad Barr, an archaeologist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the project co-director.

The ships were first discovered by the archaeologists in September, after completing an analysis of the findings. The cold water helped preserve the material, (24)..... the artifacts are still heavily encrusted with marine organisms.

The discovery may not have been possible (25) ..... it had not been for global warming, Barr notes. The warmer weather and reduced sea ice made it possible for the team to work longer into the fall. The archaeologists had wanted to survey the area (26) ..... historical accounts of the loss of 50 to 60 whaling ships there in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The team used the latest sonar and magnetic imaging technology to scan about 17 square miles (44 square kilometers) along the coast of the Chukchi Sea, near Wainwright, Alaska, based on reports that local Inupiat people had found bits of debris there. The hulls of the ships were found roughly 100 yards from shore, pressed against a submerged sandbar.

Barr says the team "has no way of knowing exactly which two ships have been found". (27) ....., he adds the odds suggest they may be some of the 33 whaling vessels that were dramatically abandoned in the area in 1871, after they got trapped in the ice. More than 1,200 whalers were rescued by nearby boats, with all surviving.

Losses from the incident were around \$33 million in today's dollars, and it was a major blow to the American whaling industry, Barr says, which was already reeling from the increasing use of petroleum oil in place of whale oil. "It was a contributory factor to the end of Yankee whaling in the U.S.," says Barr, who notes that the ships had been based out of New Bedford, Massachusetts, a major whaling center.

Barr says he would love to take a team of divers to explore the shipwrecks up close, (28) ..... he doesn't currently have the funding for an expedition. (29) ....., he says the state of Alaska—which controls the area—may want to consider protecting the site from any future oil or other development. It's also possible that more shipwrecks are (30) ..... to be discovered in the region.

- |                     |                 |                   |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 21. a) because      | b) due to       | c) since          | d) for         |
| 22. a) If           | b) Although     | c) But then       | d) In spite of |
| 23. a) moreover     | b) despite      | c) as well as     | d) also        |
| 24. a) though       | b) whether      | c) unlike         | d) thus        |
| 25. a) if           | b) still        | c) because        | d) whether     |
| 26. a) as           | b) according to | c) as long as     | d) because of  |
| 27. a) However      | b) Despite      | c) Even though    | d) Since       |
| 28. a) furthermore  | b) besides      | c) afterwards     | d) although    |
| 29. a) By cause of  | b) In addition  | c) As a result of | d) After       |
| 30. a) additionally | b) furthermore  | c) yet            | d) however     |

#### IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. Read the following newspaper headlines and indicate their meaning.

### La Niña likely to exacerbate southern drought

31. La Niña

- a) will improve the climate conditions across the southern U.S.
- b) is likely to reduce the drought-stricken southern portions of the country.
- c) is expected to provoke drier conditions across the southern U.S.
- d) will have no effects on developing drought across the southern U.S.

### Dead whale found tangled in defunct fish farm

- 32.
- a) A whale has died when stuck in a fishery.
  - b) A whale got entangled in equipment and caused the death of other fish.
  - c) A dead whale has been released after being stuck in an inoperative fish farm.
  - d) A dead whale has been discovered stuck in equipment at an empty fish farm.

## Playground named after Adam Yauch vandalized

33. a) A playground has been destroyed in the name of Adam Yauch.  
b) A playground named in memory of the vandal Adam Yauch has been built.  
c) A playground named for the late star Adam Yauch has been damaged.  
d) A statue of Adam Yauch has been erected in a playground.

## Kids who drink whole-fat milk leaner

34. Kids who consume whole-fat milk
- a. are thinner than those who drink skim milk.
  - b. are fatter than those who drink skim milk.
  - c. are healthier than those who drink skim milk.
  - d. are stronger than those who drink skim milk.

## Prince William urges Vietnam to fight wildlife trade

35. Prince William
- a. asks Vietnam to urgently stop fighting with animals.
  - b. claims that Vietnam strongly fights wildlife trafficking.
  - c. asks Vietnam which steps have taken against animal trade.
  - d. demands Vietnam to take steps to battle wildlife trafficking.

**Part 2. Read the following text and answer the questions.**

### Climate Change Is Making Calendars Run Amok

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2016/06/towns-changing-clocks-time-climate-change-pamir-science/> (extract)

In the Pamir Mountains of Central Asia, time has stopped working. Communities in the region traditionally kept time by pegging it to environmental markers, such



as melting snow or the first appearance of a migratory bird. But these “ecological calendars” have ceased to function properly due to the effects of climate change.

An array of environmental shifts in the region, such as unusual weather events, untimely glacial melts, lake bursts, and changes in animal and bird migration patterns, have thrown the calendars so far off kilter that most villagers no longer use them, and they struggle to reliably predict cues for planning agricultural and cultural activities.

Karim-Aly S. Kassam of Cornell University says that this creates instability at many levels, insecurity within local contexts, uncertainty with respect to anticipatory capacity, and risk with respect to hazards that are turning into disasters. This year, Kassam and an international team of researchers and local residents are starting work on a massive, multipart project to recalibrate time in the region. If successful, the *Ecological Calendars and Climate Adaptation in the Pamirs* (ECCAP) project will allow villagers to better plan their food production and adapt to future changes.

The Pamir region primarily lies in Tajikistan but also straddles Afghanistan, China, and Kyrgyzstan. Kassam was there in 2006 working with local communities to understand how they had been affected by global traumatic events, such as war, food shortages, and the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s.

Villagers described to Kassam how their daily survival was deeply connected to their agricultural habitats, and he discovered that they were distressed not only by world events but also by ongoing environmental upheaval. To Kassam, it was clear that the villagers were recounting the impacts of climate change.

The region has been seeing increasingly rapid snow and glacial melt, as well as rising river levels. In addition, the character and intensity of precipitation has been changing. What once fell as snow now falls as rain, and rather than being spread out over 30 days, the rain may arrive all at once. Major landslides and lake bursts have happened at high elevations. Lower down, agricultural land is being flooded, and changing temperatures are affecting the fruit harvests.

Listening to people in the Pamirs talk about these changes is what first led Kassam to notice their ties to ecological calendars. Along with colleagues Umed Bulbulshoev and Morgan Ruelle, he went on to identify 17 calendars once widely used in the Pamir region.

Unlike the Gregorian calendar, which uses celestial events to count days in a fixed manner, the Pamir calendars tracked time through environmental cues that were then pegged to the human body. Traditionally, a *hisobdon*, one who calculates time, kept track of the cues, and farmers used them to initiate activities such as sowing seeds, plowing, harvesting, and cultural events.

In most systems, counting begins in early spring. It starts at the sole or the toenail and moves upward. Many calendars use the ankle, shin, knee, thigh, and penis to mark milestones, and time's arrival at the heart often coincides with the vernal equinox.

Counting then passes through the chest and throat to the head. Here it stops for a *chilla*, a period of time marked by less agricultural activity. When seasonal cues are once more observed, counting resumes in reverse, moving back down through the body.

This system of timekeeping is deeply connected to the way these communities experience and describe the world. The sun is in the intestines, so when villagers see avalanches or changes in precipitation patterns, they say it is "like the churning in the stomach." When the sun is in the "smiling mouth," apricot trees are supposed to blossom.

With the calendars in turmoil, people in the Pamir Mountains are experimenting with ways to cope. Plowing and sowing now begins 15 to 30 days earlier than it did two decades ago, and it has become possible to grow wheat further up in the mountains without the risk of frost damage.

However, this adaption has restrictions. Arable land is limited at higher altitudes, so the villagers will ultimately need a combination of approaches to ensure that their communities can predict the best times for vital events.

To address the problem, Kassam partnered with the American Geophysical Union's Thriving Earth Exchange and MIT's Climate CoLab. They worked together to develop the ECCAP project, identify scientists with experience and respect for local knowledge, and crowdsource ideas. The resulting multidisciplinary team brings together researchers from the U.S., Italy, Germany, and China. One team will update the calendars with current ecological data and recalibrate them so that people can once again make seasonal predictions. Another team will link climate science to the calendars to prepare for changes related to water and drought, and the third will carry out a detailed study of biodiversity, drawing on the calendars as well as contemporary and historical knowledge.

Earlier this year, ECCAP was awarded 1.2 million euros from the Belmont Forum, and the teams have already begun work in their respective institutions. In July, they will meet in China's Kongur Shan to establish local community partnerships.

Raj Pandya, program director at Thriving Earth Exchange, says that the project pioneers an approach to preparing for climate change that combines traditional practices, local knowledge, and cutting-edge science. "It will help villagers improve their lives and livelihoods, even in the face of climate change," he says. "Using science, they'll be able to match their traditional practices in agriculture and grazing to a rapidly changing climate and thrive in the places that they have lived for generations."

36. The traditional way of time-keeping in some communities of Central Asia was based on

- a. calendars
- b. the effects of climate change
- c. environmental cues
- d. the villagers' opinions

37. One of the main effects of climate change is that villagers in the Pamir region

- a. have thrown their calendars
- b. cannot plan their food production and cultural events properly
- c. have a better capacity to anticipate catastrophic events
- d. have a greater respect to natural disasters



38. When Kassam first arrived at the Pamir region in 2006, his aim was to examine

- a. the effects of environmental catastrophes
- b. the impacts of climate change
- c. the effects of world events
- d. the villagers' agricultural habits

39. The system of time tracking in the Pamir calendars

- a. involves an association of environmental markers to parts of the human body
- b. uses celestial events to count days as in the Gregorian calendar
- c. is calculated by means of an instrument called the *hisobdon* that controls environmental cues
- d. is regulated by periods of less agricultural activity

40. Projects such as ECCAP

- a. will combat the effects of climate change
- b. will substitute the calendars by other scientific methods
- c. will move villagers to new places
- d. will help communities to adapt to climate change

