



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN, CULTURA Y DEPORTE

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL BÁSICO DE INGLÉS JUNIO 2014

Comisión de Evaluación de la EOI de

COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

Puntuación total	/20
Calificación	

Apellidos: _____
Nombre: _____
DNI/NIE: _____

LEA LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES

A continuación va a realizar una prueba que contiene **dos ejercicios de Comprensión Oral**.

Los ejercicios de **Comprensión Oral** tienen una estructura similar: se reproduce una grabación y a partir de ella se hacen una serie de preguntas.

Cuando le indiquen que puede empezar, dispondrá de 4 minutos para leer las preguntas antes de comenzar a escuchar el primer ejercicio. Escuchará el primer ejercicio tres veces, con una breve pausa entre cada repetición. Después dispondrá de 2 minutos para leer, o releer, las preguntas del segundo ejercicio. Escuchará el segundo ejercicio tres veces, con una breve pausa entre cada repetición.

Dispondrá de unos minutos para revisar sus respuestas y asegurarse de haber respondido en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**.

- **Preguntas o frases incompletas**, seguidas de una serie de respuestas posibles o de frases que las completan. En este caso deberá **elegir la respuesta correcta** rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. **Sólo una de las opciones es correcta**.

Ejemplo:

1. ☒ A B C

Si se confunde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera.

1. ☒ A B ☒ C

- **Frases para completar con una o más palabras o números**. En este caso deberá **escribir las palabras o números** en el espacio correspondiente en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**. Puede escribir los números en cifra o en letra.

Ejemplo:

1. espacio para su respuesta

En total, deberá contestar **20 preguntas** para completar esta prueba. Antes de responder a las preguntas, lea atentamente las instrucciones de cada ejercicio.

El tiempo total para la realización de la prueba de **Comprensión Oral** será de **35 minutos**.

Utilice únicamente **bolígrafo azul o negro** y asegúrese de que su **teléfono móvil** y **dispositivos electrónicos** estén **desconectados** durante toda la prueba.

Trabaje concentradamente, **no hable ni se levante** de la silla. Si tiene alguna duda, levante la mano y espere en silencio a que el/la profesor/a **se acerque a su mesa**.

Espere a que le indiquen que PUEDE EMPEZAR.

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: WHAT A PLACE TO STAY!

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C |
| 2. | A | B | C |
| 3. | A | B | C |
| 4. | A | B | C |
| 5. | A | B | C |
| 6. | A | B | C |
| 7. | A | B | C |
| 8. | A | B | C |
| 9. | A | B | C |
| 10. | A | B | C |

EJERCICIO 2: BESIDE THE SEASIDE

- | | |
|-----|-------|
| 1. | _____ |
| 2. | _____ |
| 3. | _____ |
| 4. | _____ |
| 5. | _____ |
| 6. | _____ |
| 7. | _____ |
| 8. | _____ |
| 9. | _____ |
| 10. | _____ |

EJERCICIO 1**WHAT A PLACE TO STAY!***Podcasts in English*

Listen to Jackie and Richard talking about some unusual places to stay and choose the correct option, A, B or C, for each sentence or question. Only ONE option is correct.

DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

- 1 How many rooms are there in the first hotel?**
 - A** 94
 - B** 140
 - C** 194

- 2 How much do you pay for a room in this first hotel?**
 - A** £114
 - B** £3,050
 - C** It depends on the room

- 3 Where is the second hotel?**
 - A** In Florence
 - B** It's underwater
 - C** Near a station

- 4 How do you get to this second hotel?**
 - A** You go driving
 - B** You only need a boat
 - C** You need to dive under the water

- 5 How many rooms are there in this second hotel?**
 - A** Two
 - B** A lot
 - C** Thirty

- 6 Where is the last hotel?**
 - A** By a lake
 - B** By a river
 - C** By a bank

- 7 What's the good thing about the last hotel?**
 - A** It's quite small
 - B** It's not very old
 - C** You have nice views

8 Which place does Richard prefer to stay in?

- A** The first one
- B** The second one
- C** The third one

9 Why does he choose that one?

- A** Because he has claustrophobia
- B** Because he's never visited that country
- C** Because the price is not important for him

10 Where are the three hotels described?

- A** Europe
- B** America
- C** Both

EJERCICIO 2

BESIDE THE SEASIDE

Podcasts in English

Listen to a conversation about traditional seaside holidays. In the following sentences, fill in each gap with the appropriate word(s) or number.

DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

- Going to the seaside is a popular pastime in ____ 1 ____.
- The furthest beach you can find is only ____ 2 ____ miles or ____ 3 ____ kilometres away.
- Candy floss and rock are made of ____ 4 ____.
- Donkey rides are a popular activity, especially for ____ 5 ____.
- Beach huts are made of ____ 6 ____.
- When it rains, people usually drink ____ 7 ____ inside the beach hut.
- How much did one beach hut on the south coast of England cost? ____ 8 ____.
- Name two things that this beach hut did not have: ____ 9 ____ and ____ 10 ____.



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PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN

NIVEL BÁSICO DE INGLÉS JUNIO 2014

COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

MODELO DE CORRECCIÓN

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: WHAT A PLACE TO STAY!

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | ☒ A | B | C |
| 2. | A | B | ☒ C |
| 3. | A | ☒ B | C |
| 4. | A | B | ☒ C |
| 5. | ☒ A | B | C |
| 6. | A | ☒ B | C |
| 7. | A | B | ☒ C |
| 8. | A | B | ☒ C |
| 9. | A | ☒ B | C |
| 10. | A | B | ☒ C |

EJERCICIO 2: BESIDE THE SEASIDE

1. BRITAIN / THE UK
2. 75
3. 120
4. SUGAR
5. CHILDREN
6. WOOD
7. TEA / A CUP OF TEA
8. 126.000
9. WATER / ELECTRICITY / (A)TOILET
10. WATER / ELECTRICITY / (A) TOILET

No deben penalizarse los errores ortográficos en este ejercicio

Las 3 palabras son válidas en las preguntas 9 y en la 10, siempre que no repitan la misma palabra en ambas, en cuyo caso se dará por válida solo una de las respuestas.

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EJERCICIO 1:

WHAT A PLACE TO STAY!

Jackie: Richard, I'm going to describe three hotels. I want you to choose one. Which one would you like to stay in, okay?

Richard: All right, yes.

Jackie: The first one is in Oxford, in England (10C), and it used to be a prison.

Richard: [laughs] Right. Not sure about that then.

Jackie: So, there are 94 rooms (1A).

Richard: Cells [both laugh]

Jackie: Well, they were all cells, yes. 94 of them. Do you think there'll be bars on the windows?

Richard: I don't know, [they'd] probably keep them actually. How much are these rooms, stroke, cells [rooms/cells]?

Jackie: A double room is £140 (2C).

Richard: Ooo, a bit expensive.

Jackie: And you can have a very posh, executive suite for £350 (2C).

Richard: Wow!

Jackie: Yeah.

Richard: Not sure about that one to be honest.

Jackie: Okay hotel number two. This is in Florida, USA (10C). And this is an underwater hotel (3B).

Richard: Ooo, interesting.

Jackie: It was a research station and it's 30 feet under the water.

Richard: It's in... it's in the ocean, is it?

Jackie: It's under the sea

Richard: Under the sea, wow. So how do you get there?

Jackie: [laughs] You have to be a scuba diver [both laugh] They take you by boat and then you put your diving gear on, you go under the water and that's how you enter... enter the... enter the lodge (4C). It was this research station so it's only got two double rooms (5A).

Richard: Right, okay.

Jackie: And what's really nice, it has these big round windows and when you're sitting in your room you can see the fish outside.

Richard: And is that expensive?

Jackie: Quite expensive. It's US\$400 per person, per night.

Richard: Wow, that is expensive.

Jackie: Mmm...

Richard: Yes, [I'm] not sure about that one either, to be honest.

Jackie: Right, my third... well hotel, my third place to stay is in Austria (10C) on the banks of the river Danube (6B). And these are old drainpipes.

Richard: [both laugh] Right, staying in a drainpipe.

Jackie: Obviously the drainpipes are very big. They're two metres in diameter and two and a half metres long.

Richard: And are there any views?

Jackie: There's a tiny, little er... porthole so you can look out. But... but most of the day, the... the door that they've put is open so you have the wonderful views of the countryside and the river (7C).

Richard: Oh, that's okay, that's good, then. And how much is that?

Jackie: Well this is very interesting, Richard. There are no set rates.

Richard: Ooo...

Jackie: So you can pay as little or as much as you want.

Richard: Ooo, that sounds interesting.

Jackie: So which one do you choose?

Richard: I don't fancy staying in a prison, to be honest, because I'm afraid once they close the doors, they might not open them again! Under the water, I think that would be a bit claustrophobic, actually.

Jackie: Well, the... the drainpipe is very small.

Richard: I think you can get out of the drainpipe quite quickly and I've never been to Austria (9B) so I would go for the pipe hotel in Austria (8C).

Jackie: Oh my goodness.

Richard: And very cheap! [both laugh]

EJERCICIO 2:

BESIDE THE SEASIDE

Jackie: Richard, why is the seaside so popular for the Brits (1)?

Richard: Um... well, I think the first thing is, in the UK (1), you are never further than I think, 75 miles (2) from the ocean.

Jackie: Yes, 120 kilometres (3).

Richard: Yes, so it's very easy to get to for a start.

Jackie: So we're talking about a traditional seaside holiday in Britain (1), Richard, and the first thing that I think about is candy floss...

Richard: Yes.

Jackie: ...and rock. I don't think I've seen candy floss and rock for sale abroad. Can you explain what that is? Candy floss.

Richard: Candy floss is fluffy sugar (4), I think, on a stick.

Jackie: It's a bit strange.

Richard: It is a bit strange and rock is basically again, it's just boiled sugar (4), it's like a boiled sweet, it's very hard and... and you suck it.

Jackie: Yes, yes, very popular and, of course, ice cream.

Richard: Ice cream, definitely.

Jackie: Not perhaps a lot of things to do but what traditionally has been very popular, especially for the children (5), is the donkey rides.

Richard: Yes. There are lots of traditional things associated with a beach holiday in Britain; donkey rides definitely being one of them.

Jackie: And after you've done that, of course, it's sleeping in a deckchair, isn't it?

Richard: Yes. Or going back to your beach hut.

Jackie: Yeah, now that's interesting; again from the Victorian times, beach huts were very popular because you could then have some privacy when you wanted to change into your swimming costume. They're quite basic, aren't they, usually?

Richard: Very basic um... they're very small, made of wood (6), often brightly coloured but, um but very basic, yes.

Jackie: And of course um... British summer holidays it often rains so they're a great place to shelter and have a cup of tea (7).

Richard: Yes but quite controversial recently because um... they've been selling for very large amounts of money, haven't they?

Jackie: Yes you can either rent a beach hut for the day or, like 20,000 other people in the UK, you can buy your own and, as you say, they have become very popular and very expensive.

Richard: Yes, I think one sold recently on the south coast of England for, I think, 126,000 pounds (8).

Jackie: 126,000 pounds for a wooden hut. It had no water, no electricity and no toilet (9) (10).