



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN Y CULTURA

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO DE INGLÉS SEPTIEMBRE 2016

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**.

Las tareas o preguntas serán del siguiente tipo:

- **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 palabra**. En este caso deberá **escribir la palabra** en el espacio correspondiente en la **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**.

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 **40 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**.

Espera a que le indiquen que PUEDE EMPEZAR.

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: WATER SPORTS

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: THE CHINA SYNDROME

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

EJERCICIO 1**WATER SPORTS***Adapted from learnenglish.britishcouncil.org*

Listen to a radio programme on water sports. For questions 1-10 choose the best answer A, B, or C. Only ONE answer is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

1 Wave riding on boards ...

- A** is an old sport
- B** started in the 50's
- C** originated on the southwest coast of the USA

2 Nowadays surfboards...

- A** are made of wood
- B** are large and heavy
- C** are made of light materials

3 Surf culture has become very popular thanks to....

- A** some films
- B** professional competitions
- C** the simplicity of the equipment

4 According to the speaker...

- A** all surfers are heroes
- B** surfers use a lot of special words
- C** surfers only live to travel and surf

5 Windsurfing ...

- A** is not an Olympic sport
- B** has only two different styles or variations
- C** is considered a cross between surfing and sailing

6 Windsurfing...

- A** started in LA in 1894
- B** was invented in The USA in the 1960's
- C** was invented in California in the late 1980's

7 Kitesurfing...

- A** has been popular for many years
- B** has been practised since the 1980's
- C** became an established water sport a long time ago

8 Large kites allow kitesurfers to...

- A perform amazing tricks
- B catch whales from the air
- C go on long trips across the sea

9 According to the programme...

- A scuba diving was invented in the 60's
- B the first scuba was designed by a French legend
- C people started to practise scuba diving 3000 years ago

10 The intention of the programme is...

- A to inform listeners about different water sports
- B to teach listeners how to practice water sports
- C to tell the audience about the speaker's preferences

EJERCICIO 2

THE CHINA SYNDROME

Adapted from www.speakup.br

Listen to an interview with American Chinese writer Lisa See and complete the gaps (1-10) in the following sentences using just ONE word from the recording. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

- 1 Lisa See's latest novel has become a 1 in the USA.
- 2 Chinese women used 'Nu-Su' to speak to 2 other.
- 3 We often hear that one day China will be an economic 3.
- 4 Today's Shanghai is the most modern city in the 4 world.
- 5 It is 5 for foreigners to see how contrasts integrate in China.
- 6 Economic richness is improving 6 rights in China.
- 7 In some villages they have a satellite 7 to get images from the rest of the world.
- 8 Lisa's favourite thing about China is the 8 and its people.
- 9 Lisa remembers how in small villages people wanted to 9 their food with her.
- 10 In the USA no-one would invite a 10 in their house as they do in rural China.



Gobierno del Principado de Asturias

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SEPTIEMBRE 2016**

**COMPRENSIÓN
ORAL**

**MODELO DE
CORRECCIÓN**

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1 : WATER SPORTS

1	<u>A</u>	B	C
2	A	B	<u>C</u>
3	<u>A</u>	B	C
4	A	<u>B</u>	C
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6	A	<u>B</u>	C
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8	<u>A</u>	B	C
9	A	<u>B</u>	C
10	<u>A</u>	B	C

EJERCICIO 2 : THE CHINA SYNDROME

1	bestseller
2	each
3	superpower/power
4	whole
5	hard
6	individual/ human
7	dish
8	countryside
9	share
10	stranger

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EJERCICIO 1

WATER SPORTS

All over the world people head for oceans, lakes, pools and rivers in search of fun, freedom and excitement. On the water, in the water or under the water, there are a huge range of sports and activities available to lovers of H₂O. This week, let's take a look at some of the more colourful and adventurous water sports.

Surfing-When Captain James Cook landed in the Polynesian islands of Hawaii in 1778, he was surprised to find the native men and women, both royalty and ordinary citizens, riding waves standing on wooden boards. **Despite being centuries old (1-A)**, surfing only really took off in the rest of the world from the 1950s, starting with the southwest coast of the USA. Nowadays surfing is enjoyed by surfers wherever there are waves, in Bali, Australia, Japan, France and even Britain.

Contemporary surfers use lightweight fibreglass boards (2-C) to catch waves of varying shapes and sizes as they roll in towards the beach. One of the main attractions of the sport is its simplicity – all a surfer really needs is a surfboard, a wetsuit and a way of getting to the beach.

Although there has been a fiercely competitive professional tour since the 1970s, surfing traditionally appeals to young people with a relaxed outlook on life. A whole lifestyle has built up around the sport, and **movies like Big Wednesday, Point Break and Blue Crush have popularised surf culture (3-A)**. Surfing also has its own language – an excited surfer is 'stoked', a surfer who falls off their board 'wipes out', and something a surfer really likes is 'awesome'. **The heroes of the surfing community are the soul surfers – surfers who live only to travel and surf. (4-B)**

Windsurfing and Kiteboarding-Both close cousins of surfing, windsurfing and kiteboarding use the wind to propel modified surfboards at high speeds across the surface of the water. **Windsurfing is a hybrid of sailing and surfing (5-C) invented by sailor Jim Drake, and surfer Hoyle Schweiter in South California in the late 1960s (6-B)**. Windsurfing has become a hugely popular outdoor activity, and made its first appearance at the Olympics in LA in 1984. There are many different styles of windsurfing which include 'freestyle', where windsurfers do tricks, 'bump-and-jump' in which surfers use waves to take to the air, and 'slalom'.

Kitesurfing is an even more recent development; it has only been around since the 1980s (7-B), and is only recently becoming an established watersport. As the name of the sport suggests, kitesurfers are towed along by large kites, **allowing them to pull-off incredible tricks in the air (8-A)**. The names of the tricks give an idea of how exciting the sport is; the 'heart-attack', 'boneless' and 'slim chance' are among the most exhilarating to watch.

SCUBA diving-Just as mankind has always had a desire to fly, the human race has wanted to swim under the water since prehistoric times. Pictures of primitive devices to enable people to breathe underwater have been found dating from 3000 years ago, but our dream of moving freely beneath the ocean waves for long periods of time was only realised about 60 years ago, when **French diving legend Jacques Cousteau developed the first practical Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) (9-B)**. Since then the sport of SCUBA diving has gone from strength to strength

EJERCICIO 2

THE CHINA SYNDROME

Next we meet the Chinese - American writer Lisa See.

Narrator: Even though she has red hair, American author Lisa See is of Chinese origin. More importantly perhaps, she has made China the subject of her books. Last year saw the publication of *Snow Flower and the Secret Fan* which became a **bestseller (1)** in the United States. Set in rural China in the nineteenth century, it tells of the hardships endured by women in a society in which foot-binding was still the norm. The novel also describes the secret language - 'nu shu' - that women used for communicating with **each (2)** other.

Yet when Lisa See meets with Speak Up, she talked about the China of today. We asked her how many prejudices westerners still had about the country.

Lisa See: A lot, I think a lot! You know, I think people hear 'Oh, this will one day be a **superpower (3)**, an economic superpower.' but I don't think people have a concept of what that really means and how much China has changed and how different it is today. Today a city like Shanghai is the most modern city in the world, in the **whole (4)** world, and yet in the countryside, in some ways is still like it was 100 or 300 years ago. So in one country you have this very old way, but also a very modern way and I think it's very **hard (5)** for people outside of China to see how these differences integrate and how they actually have an effect on the outside world.

Narrator: We also asked her about the contradiction between economic wealth and the lack of political freedom:

Lisa See: Shoot, you're exactly right, it's very hard to reconcile how people there think about **human (6)** rights and then this great economic freedom, but what I think is happening is that the economic richness that is occurring right now and this huge growth is actually having an effect on **individual (6)** rights. So, for example, they used to say... or the government says, 'no satellite dishes', but today, in... even remote villages, there'll be a satellite **dish (7)** for the whole village, so that they're seeing outside images from other parts of China, from other parts of the world, so I think, as much as China sometimes tries to keep closed and keep people separated, that, because of television, the internet, cell phones, this kind of communication is going on, not only just within China; but between China, and people in China, and the outside world... is actually changing how the people think about freedom, individual thought, individual choice and that's a kind of like a grass roots revolution.

Narrator: In conclusion we asked what she liked most about China.

Lisa See: The **countryside (8)** is so beautiful, the people- even very, very poor people, these peasants, have such a kindness to them and an openness and...welcoming so that, you know, I travel to very remote areas and, when I walk into a village, people come out, they want to have me come and have tea, they want to **share (9)** their food and they have almost nothing. And that... let me just say you would never find that in the United States ever, no-one would ever invite a **stranger (10)** in like that.