



Región de Murcia
Consejería de Educación,
Formación Profesional y Empleo

Dirección General de Atención a la Diversidad,
Innovación y Formación Profesional

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA

PRUEBAS
ESPECÍFICAS DE
CERTIFICACIÓN

NIVEL B1

CONVOCATORIA
ORDINARIA 2023

CUADERNO
DE CORRECCIÓN
(CLAVES Y TRANSCRIPCIONES)



B1 INGLÉS

PLANTILLA DE CORRECCIÓN

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES Y ESCRITOS

CTO		
ITEMS	RESPUESTAS	
1	soups	
2	5,500	
3	decorations	
4	spicy	
5	peppers	
6	Swiss	
7	Romans	
8	desserts	
9	froze	
10	factory	
11	A*	
12	C*	
13	D*	
14	G*	
15	J*	
16	L*	
17	N*	
18	B	
19	A	
20	B	
21	B	
22	B	
23	B	
24	B	
25	A	
26	B	

CTE		
ITEMS	RESPUESTAS	
1	B	
2	A	
3	A	
4	D	
5	C	
6	C	
7	E	
8	D	
9	B	
10	D	
11	A*	
12	B*	
13	C*	
14	F*	
15	I*	
16	L*	
17	D	
18	C	
19	I	
20	J	
21	G	
22	B	
23	A	
24	E	
25	F	
26	L	

* THE ORDER IS NOT IMPORTANT

MEDIACIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

Hello,

Thanks for your email. Karim is 14 years old and has never been abroad. Although he is not a fussy eater, please remember he's allergic to dairy products and seafood. Karim is really fond of pets, so your cats are not a problem. About free time activities, he says he'd love to go shopping to Camden because he's a big fan of street markets and second-hand stores.

Please let me know if you need any other information.

Kind regards,

Juanjo (81 words)

COMPREENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

TASK 1. Popcorn. People started growing corn for food about 8000 years ago in Central America. They used the corn in many ways. They ate it fresh and they used it to make bread and soups. Did you know that they also invented popcorn? In 1948, archaeologists found popcorn in a cave. It was about 5500 years old. Native Americans made popcorn by cooking the corn over a fire. People enjoyed eating the hot popcorn. They also used it to make decorations and popcorn necklaces.

Chocolate. The native people of Central America also invented chocolate about 2000 years ago. They made a spicy drink from the seeds of the cacao tree. First they dried the cacao seeds and crushed them to make a paste. Then they added chili peppers and water. The chocolate drink wasn't sweet, it was bitter. Spanish explorers learned about chocolate when they arrived in America, and it soon became a popular drink in Spain. Spanish people liked their chocolate hot with sugar and cinnamon. Hot chocolate later became popular all over Europe, and chocolate factories started making chocolate candy too. In 1867, a Swiss chocolate maker named Daniel Peter invented a chocolate candy made with milk. Now milk chocolate is very popular and cacao trees are grown in many places.

Ice cream. About 2000 years ago, the ancient Romans brought ice and snow from the mountains and mixed it with fruit and honey. About 1500 years ago, people in China made desserts with ice and milk. The soft ice cream that we eat today was probably invented in Europe about 400 years ago. Fruit ices were popular in Europe. Then people started to add cream. They put the cream in a metal bowl with sugar. Then they froze it in a bucket of ice. This was hard work because they had to keep mixing the cream by hand. In 1843, an American woman named Nancy Johnson invented an ice cream machine. Seven years later, the first ice cream factory opened in Baltimore in the USA.

TASK 2. When we all left Oxford University, I went away to India. After a year I came back and wanted to see Haldane. (A) He was always happy, kind and honest. I wanted to see the smile and his blue eyes again and hear his happy laugh. So I went to visit him in London. But this time he did not laugh. He was miserable. (C) His face was pale and he looked weak and ill. He was packing his things and there were lots of big boxes full of furniture and books around the house. (D) I'm moving. He said. I don't like this house. There's something strange about it. I'm going tomorrow. Let's go out and have some dinner, I said. I'm too busy. He looked nervously around the room. Look, I'm really happy to see

you, but why don't you go to the restaurant and bring back some food? When I came back, we sat by the fire and ate the food. I tried to tell jokes and he tried to laugh, but sometimes he looked into the shadows in the corners of the room. We finished our meal and then I said: Well. What's the matter? You tell me, I answered. He was silent. Again he looked into the shadows. You're very nervous, I said. What is it? Drink, gambling, women? (G) Tell me or go and tell your doctor, you're ill, my friend. I won't be your friend if you talk like that. Well, I am your friend and something is wrong. Come on, tell me. But he did not tell me anything. He asked me to stay for the night, but I had a room in a hotel, so I left him. When I returned the next morning, he was gone and (J) some men were putting his boxes into a van. Haldane did not leave his new address. (L) I saw him again more than a year later. He came to see me early one morning before breakfast. He looked really bad, worse than before. His face was thin and white like a ghost, and his hands were shaking. I invited him to have breakfast with me. But (N) I did not ask him any questions because I knew he wanted to tell me something. I made coffee, talked and waited.

TASK 3. Virginia Hall was one of the bravest and most successful spies for the Allies during World War Two. She was (18) born in 1906 to a rich family in Baltimore, MD. (19) She studied foreign languages while attending Radcliffe College in Cambridge, MA, and Barnard College in New York City. In 1931 Virginia (20) Hall took a job at the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland. Then she served in embassies in (21) Estonia, Austria, and Turkey. In Turkey, Virginia Hall suffered a tragic accident. (22) Her gun accidentally fired while she was hunting. The bullet severely wounded her leg. Doctors removed the leg to save her life. (23) After that, she wore a wooden leg. Her injury forced her to resign from the State Department, but she did not let it stop her from serving the Allies. Virginia Hall was in Paris, France, when World War Two began. (24) She joined the French Army and drove a medical vehicle. Before long, however, she had to leave to escape the invading German soldiers. (25) Later, in England, she was invited to join a secret British organization. The job of this agency was to organize resistance. It helped form military teams in parts of Europe occupied by Germany. Miss Hall learned weaponry, communications and security. Then she was sent to occupied France. She established communications with the French resistance movement in Lyon. From there (26) she successfully plotted the escape of many Allied airplane crews and prisoners of the Germans. She saved many lives. Later she escaped from France over the Pyrenees mountains during winter. After a time in Spain, however, Miss Hall again spied in France. This time she was working for the United States Office of Strategic Service.

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

TEXT 1: WHY ARE PEOPLE GIVING UP ON CYCLING?

The proportion of adults in England who say they cycle at least once a month has fallen to 13.1%, the lowest figure since records began in 2015-16. Here, readers from around the UK explain why they have given up riding their bikes on the road.

1. Leon

I stopped cycling because my bike was stolen twice in one year. Although I had insurance, I lost about £400. (3) That experience was enough to stop me from buying a bike for a third time. Another reason is I don't feel safe putting my eight-year-old son on the road when I'm with him.

I now take the tube to work. (2)I've been out once or twice on my wife's bike because I've missed cycling – but not enough to buy a new one.

2. Helen

I have ridden a bike all my life and have ridden thousands of miles but had a couple of years off. (1)When I started again just after lockdown it was a truly terrifying experience. With almost no exceptions, all the road users were aggressive and impatient and resented having to share the road. (9)Friends of mine, also experienced cyclists, have had traumatic and life-threatening accidents.

I know that the Highway Code has changed to give more rights to cyclists but this will make no difference. I will never ride a bike again, my nerves have gone. I will, however, be walking more and using public transport more often.

3. Dave

(6)I started cycling again about three years ago to teach road safety to our grandson. But this year we sold our bikes. It's too dangerous around here. There are very few pavements, nothing's marked out for cyclists, and(5)what cycle paths we have are too far away.

The nearest purpose-made cycle path to us is about 3 miles away and is simply a straight path, where there's no way to teach my grandson left and right turns and so on. And we needed a car to get there.

4. Trina

I stopped cycling a few months ago. Partly because (4) I'm pregnant but also because of the amount of abuse I received from drivers in the city. The last time I was out, I crossed the road on my bike when the light turned green for cyclists and pedestrians. A car followed me up the road, stopped, and two adults shouted at me from their car: "It was a red light." I didn't realise it was me they were shouting at and then stopped my bike in shock. I was really shaken and (8) sadly decided I wouldn't take the bike out again in the city until after my baby is born. (10)My husband cycles regularly and doesn't receive half the abuse I get when I'm out.

5. Chris

I caught Covid at the end of October last year. I was vaccinated and it started as a mild cold. Later I developed a severe case of long Covid. (7) I've been off work for the last 10 months. I just can't exercise any more. At most I can now ride a bicycle slowly for about a kilometre.

I miss cycling. There are so many people suffering from long Covid like me. I was a healthy 45-year-old, went hiking regularly, cycled to work, went swimming, all of that. It's a big gap in my life where activities used to be.

Adapted from theguardian.com

TEXT 2: LUCK. Google billionaire Eric Schmidt: 'Almost anyone who's successful has to start by saying they were lucky'

Hard work. Intelligence. These are some of the ingredients of success.

But there's another that can't be left off the list, according to Google billionaire Eric Schmidt: luck.

"I would say I'm defined by luck, and I think (A) almost anyone who's successful has to start by saying they were lucky," said Schmidt on the Conversations with Tyler podcast. (B) "Lucky of birth, lucky of

having intellectual and intelligent family home life, upbringing, global upbringing, etc.”

Schmidt’s own life is an example: To start with, his father was an economist who moved the family to Italy when Schmidt was young. “And (C) this is at a time when people didn’t travel the way they do today, and so it was quite exotic to grow up Italian, and I think that really changed me,” he said.

It opened up his view of the world. “As an American, I’ve always thought Americans were very, very locally focused, and even today in the world you all live in, we’re still too locally focused and not globally focused,” Schmidt said.

(F) Then, there was his schooling. Schmidt, now 63, studied architecture at Princeton University, though that major didn’t last. “I was a terrible architect,” Schmidt told Cowen. “But I turned out to be a pretty good engineer, and this was at a time when computer science didn’t exist. At Princeton, I walked in and I said, ‘Look, I think I’d rather do computers.’”

Schmidt went on to graduate with an electrical engineering degree and then got his master’s and Ph.D in computer science at the University of California, Berkeley.

It was perfect timing — the fact that computer industry was just getting started was absolutely key to his success.

“I had the benefit of being early in the computer industry, so that’s like super luck,” said Schmidt.

(I) Indeed, his ability to pursue his interest in computers drove the rest of his career. Schmidt, who is worth about \$12.7 billion according to Forbes, went on to be the CEO of Google from 2001 to 2011 and the executive chairman of Google’s parent company Alphabet until he stepped down in January 2018 to be a technical adviser.

Schmidt also says he was lucky “because I had good taste in friends, and they helped me out.” Schmidt did not specify which friends, but earlier in the podcast, Schmidt said he learned about charismatic leadership working with Scott McNealy, a co-founder and former CEO of the computer technology company Sun Microsystems. Also, during his time at Google, Schmidt worked with the co-founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin.

“The best things in your life will come from the people that you hang out with,” Schmidt said. “That has worked incredibly well for me.”

With his good luck, Schmidt was savvy, he says, and that created his good fortune. “But my real opportunity is, I look at each of these stages, I was picked early, I worked with smart people, (L) people took a risk on me, and I learned.”

Adapted from cnbc.com

TEXT 3: WHAT DOES LOVE MEAN? See how 4-8 year-old kids describe love

A group of professional people posed this question to a group of 4 to 8 year-olds: "What does love mean?" The answers they got were broader and deeper than anyone could have imagined. See what you think...

"Love is when my daddy makes coffee for his boyfriend and he takes a sip before giving it to him, to make sure **- EXAMPLE -**." Samuel - age 7

"I know my older sister loves me because **she gives me all her all clothes-17 -** and has to go out and buy new ones." (Now THIS is love!) Lauren - age 4

"When my grandmother got arthritis, she couldn't bend over and paint her toenails anymore. So my grandfather **does it for her all the time-18-**, even when his hands got arthritis too. That's love." Rebecca - age 8

"When someone loves you, the way they say your name is different. You just know that your name **is safe in their mouth - 19 -**." Billy - age 4

"Love is what makes you smile when you're tired." Terri - age 4

"Love is when you kiss all the time. Then **when you get tired -20 -** of kissing, you still want to be together and you talk more. My Mommy and Daddy are like that. They look gross when they kiss." Emily - age 8

"Love is what's in the room with you at Christmas **if you stop opening presents-21 -** and listen." Bobby - age 7 (Wow!)

"Love is when your puppy licks your face even after you left him alone all day." Mary Ann - age 4

"If you want to learn to love better, **you should start with- 22 -** a friend who you hate." Nikka - age 6 (we need a few million more Nikka's on this planet).

"When you love somebody, your eyelashes go up and down and little stars come out of you." (What an image!). Karen - age 7

"Love is when you tell a guy you like his shirt, then **he wears it every day-23 -**." Noelle - age 7

"Love is like a little old woman and a little old man who are still friends even after **they know each other -24 -** so well." Tommy - age 6

"During my piano recital, I was on a stage and I was scared. **I looked at all the people watching me- 25 -** and saw my daddy waving and smiling. He was the only one doing that. I wasn't scared anymore." Cindy - age 8

"You really shouldn't say 'I love you' unless you mean it. But **if you mean it -26 -**, you should say it a lot. People forget." Jessica - age 8