



Región de Murcia
Consejería de Educación

Dirección General de Formación Profesional
e Innovación

INGLÉS NIVEL B1

CUADERNO DE CLAVES

**COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES,
COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS**

Y

MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA

**CONVOCATORIA
ORDINARIA 2022**



COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES Y ESCRITOS

CTO

ITEM	RESPUESTA
1	D
2	E
3	A
4	E
5	D
6	B
7	B
8	C
9	C
10	A
11	*
12	A E
13	
14	F H
15	
16	K M
17	a
18	a
19	b
20	b
21	c
22	c
23	a
24	b
25	a
26	a

* in no particular order.

CTE

ITEM	RESPUESTA
1	A
2	B
3	A
4	A
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	B
9	A
10	K
11	C
12	B
13	J
14	G
15	I
16	E
17	A
18	G
19	C
20	K
21	A
22	H
23	D
24	E
25	L
26	I

MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA - CORRECTOR

RESPUESTA MODELO A

Hi John!

My friend Amparo was in Cazorla recently and has lent me some brochures with tourist information. There are many guided tours to choose from, but I think the best for your parents would be the Oil Tour, which they do in English. I find it interesting and it won't be tiring, you will learn about how olive oil is made and even taste it. Also, you could try the typical Cazorla breakfast or lunch there for an extra cost, although I am afraid it won't be suitable for vegetarians. Maybe I can/you should give them a ring and ask them.

I hope this helps!

Conchita

RESPUESTA MODELO B

Hi John!

My friend Amparo was in Cazorla recently and has lent me some brochures with tourist information. There are many guided tours to choose from, but I think the best for your parents would be the guided tour on 4x4 cars to be able to enter the natural reserve, of great ecological interest, in an authorised vehicle. The only thing is that there is a minimum of 4 people, but maybe you can join another person or couple.

I hope this helps!

Conchita

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES – TRANSCRIPCIONES

TASK 1. FAMOUS SCOTS

Scotland is not a big country and does not have many people, but there are many famous and important Scots. Here are five of them:

Robert Adam (A) made some of the best buildings in Great Britain in the second half of the 1700s (**EXAMPLE**). He went to school and university in Edinburgh and then to Rome (**3**) for five years to learn about the buildings there. Then he came back to Britain. He worked on the new town in Edinburgh and you can see buildings by him in Charlotte Square. There are many beautiful buildings by Adam in England and Scotland (**10**). People come from all over Europe and America to look at them.

David Hume (B) was a great thinker and writer. People still read and talk about his books today because they are so important. He also wrote a very long "History of England", at that time the most important book of this kind (**7**). Hume went to the University of Edinburgh when he was 12 years old (**6**). Later he went to France and made friends with famous French thinkers like Voltaire and Russo. His most important book is "A treatise of human nature".

The next great Scot is **Robert Burns (C)**. The Scots call him Robbie or Rabbie Burns. He was born into a poor country family, the oldest of seven children, near Ayr in South West Scotland. He began writing

poems when he was still a boy. He wrote about important things, about life and love, rich people and poor people, and Scotland (9). His words still speak to us today and many Scots love his poems. Burns was born on the 25th of January and that night is called *Burns night* by the Scots. On *Burns night*, there are special dinners (8), not just in Scotland, but for Scottish people in other countries too. They eat haggis, a special Scottish food, drink whiskey and say poems by Burns. And, at midnight on the 31st of December, in many English-speaking countries, people sing the words of Burns when they sing "Old lang sein". The name of the song means something like long long ago.

James Watt (D) was born in Greenock near Glasgow and did not often go to school when he was a child. He stayed at home, and his mother was his teacher (5). Watt was a quick thinker, and he liked to build things with his hands. He got work building things for the teachers at the University of Glasgow (1). There he became interested in steam engines. He began a business with his friend Matthew Bolton, and from 1794 to 1824, they made 1,164 steam engines. These engines changed Great Britain and the world.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (E) was born in Edinburgh, went to the University of Edinburgh and became a doctor (4), but he did not make much money as a doctor, so he began to write stories about a detective called Sherlock Holmes. Soon Sherlock Holmes was famous and Conan Doyle became rich (2) and famous too. He wrote many stories about Holmes and his friend Dr Watson, and also wrote stories about a man called Professor Challenger. There are films of many Sherlock Holmes stories.

Do you know any other great Scots?

TASK 2. DYSLEXIA

I don't think, as a child, that I was that aware of my dyslexia until I grew a bit older. Maybe not until (EXAMPLE) I was seven or eight... Then it became obvious that I really couldn't learn at the same speed as everyone else.

I usually tried to avoid certain classes so I didn't embarrass myself, haha... So, I used to go and hide in a cupboard (A). I used to always hide in a store cupboard, and unfortunately, my English teacher knew that that was my spot, but he was very nice about it and went: "OK, class is nearly over but it'd be nice if you came out of the cupboard now" and I'd go "argh".

Except for that, I loved school, just certain lessons...

When I officially got the extra classes for dyslexic students it was probably not until I was 11, which of course was quite late. Still, I'd had extra help with reading and spelling and stuff before, but not officially.

This dyslexia class gave me the skills to help me to pick up things, read things easily, just different tricks, strategies... and it made a big difference.

For dyslexic children, this support is everything because it changes your whole attitude on how you can approach things. The skills you're given, I mean, it made me feel sure of my own ability (E), it just changed me.

I was good at art, anything visual, basically (F). I could pick anything up instantly, you know, I could scan a room and I could remember everything in its place, what colour everything was and, you know..., sports (F) as well, drama, anything where I was good at expressing myself.

My mother sent me to dance class when I was five (H), and I have to say I wasn't really into it for a while. It took me some time to fall in love with it. But as soon as I realized that I had a strength in it, then I became very good at it, and that changed my whole attitude on everything else I dealt with. So, it was wonderful to find something where I could just focus all my energy. I don't know, I loved the discipline of it, the structure of it and everything.

I don't regret having dyslexia at all. I think it gave me different strengths and resilience (K) and made me focus on my skills... as soon as I found them, haha. And it made me work *harder* (K) than I *would* have if I had found things easier. I don't think I would have ever made it.

I think if kids knew that dyslexia came with its positives, instead of just using its negatives... You know, we're described as being bad at numbers or spelling or reading. Well, you have many strengths as well. And that you're just like everybody else because they have weaknesses as well.

Every kid's got to feel some sort of achievement, and I think that's where we're lacking **(M)** in, in, the structure we have in learning now. We've got to give kids as many opportunities to feel that they're achieving something.

TASK 3. ARETHA FRANKLIN

If there was someone in Detroit who was born to sing, it was little Aretha. Her mother was a gospel singer **(EXAMPLE)**, and her father was a preacher who believed that music could move not just people's hearts but the world.

Her mom left when Aretha was very little **(17 a)** but she never felt alone. Home was always filled with musicians and she learned to play the piano just by listening to them.

She started singing in the gospel choir at the church where her father was a minister. Aretha's voice was so powerful and as smooth as silk. Listening to her the whole congregation felt that tomorrow would be a brighter day **(18 a)**.

Convinced of her talent, Aretha's father took her on tour and together they went from church to church **(19 b)**. Wherever Aretha performed, she did it with such grace that people would cry with joy.

But even though she loved gospel music, Aretha dreamed that her voice could be heard outside the church, in people's homes **(20 b)**. So, when a record company offered her a contract, she didn't have to think about it twice.

Before long, Aretha's songs were climbing the charts. There was something magical in her voice that moved people's hearts and bodies, much like her most popular song.

It was called "Respect" and it was a song written by Otis Redding that sounded brand new in Aretha's voice. Suddenly the words of a tired working man became an anthem for African-American women demanding equal respect **(21 c)**.

One of Aretha's friends was Martin Luther King Jr **(22 c)**, the great civil rights leader. She stood next to him challenging people to raise their voices against racism. When he died, she sang the most beautiful song in his honor: Precious Lord.

Aretha started writing her own songs and producing them too **(23 a)**. She went from gospel to jazz, doo-wop and pop, to rhythm and blues, singing every song from the bottom of her heart.

She recorded hundreds of great hits and she loved them all. Aretha used a secret recipe when writing her songs. They had to talk about everyday ups and downs **(24 b)**, that's what soul was all about.

It took Aretha 30 long years to be inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame **(25 a)**. She was the first woman in history to be on the list. Aretha was the queen of soul and a trailblazer for many other female artists.

But her greatest honor was singing at the inauguration of the first African-American president of the United States **(26 a)**. Aretha was voicing one of the most important moments in history.

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

TEXT 1. New Zealand Will Slowly End All Cigarette Sales

Last Thursday, New Zealand announced a plan to end smoking in the country. Under the plan, the country would make it illegal for people born after 2008 to buy cigarettes. The plan **(EXAMPLE) aims** to stop young people from ever starting to smoke.

For years, New Zealand has been working to lower the number of people in the country who smoke. The new plan, which is expected to become a law next year, is the first of its kind in the world. It won't **(1 A) affect** people who are currently smokers. Instead, it's designed to keep people who haven't smoked from ever starting.

Starting in 2023, people under the age of 15 would be banned from buying cigarettes. After that, the age limit for buying tobacco products would be raised **(2 B) every year**. By 2050, someone would have to be at least 42 years old to buy cigarettes. In simpler terms, the move will prevent people born after 2008 from ever buying tobacco products.

Tobacco products contain a drug called nicotine. **(3 A) Although** nicotine is a poison, when people have a little bit of it, it can give them an excited feeling. Over time, nicotine changes the body so people feel like they need more of it. They may feel sick if they don't get more. They have become *addicted* to nicotine. This is what makes it so hard for people to stop smoking.

Smoking tobacco is very dangerous to human health. It's one of the **(4 A) leading** causes of deaths around the world. In New Zealand, about 5,000 people die every year from illnesses related to smoking.

New Zealand has been working for a long time to lower the number of people who smoke. Smoking is already a very expensive **(5 C) habit** in the country, where a pack of cigarettes costs over US\$20.

The efforts seem to be paying off. In 2008, about 18% of its people smoked. Now that number is down to about 9.4%. In the US, about 14% of people are smokers. Worldwide, roughly 20% of people smoke.

The new plan doesn't only target non-smokers. It also aims to help smokers by only allowing tobacco products with low levels of nicotine. The plan will also greatly **(6 D) reduce** the number of stores allowed to sell cigarettes. Currently about 8,000 stores in New Zealand sell tobacco products. In the future, that number could shrink to 500. Some store owners worry that the new plan will **(7 B) hurt** their businesses.

It may seem like countries could simply make cigarettes illegal. But often when tobacco products are banned, it **(8 B) encourages** criminals to sell cigarettes illegally. Experts believe that already about 10% of the cigarettes in New Zealand are sold illegally.

No country has ever tried an age limit-raising plan like New Zealand's before. But the government says studies show that cigarette sales to young people **(9 A) drop** when the age limit is raised.

The new plan doesn't target vaping products. The government thinks vaping may help some smokers quit. But health experts point out that vaping is still dangerous. Vaping products contain nicotine and other chemicals which can cause cancer.

TEXT 2. Tips for Finding the Perfect Home

Buying a home can be stressful and exciting all at the same time. It's quite the adventure! We recently purchased our second home and I found a few tips very helpful while searching for the perfect home for my family.

Here are my top tips for finding the perfect home:

EXAMPLE: Do a home inspection.

The home inspector will look at everything in a home and give you a non-bias opinion. They will also tell you the true value of the home you are looking at. It's better to spend a couple hundred dollars doing a home inspection than finding out the house had several problems.

10. K. Think about what you really need.

Write down on a piece of paper all of the things you must have in your new home, things that would be nice to have and things that don't really matter.

11. C. Buy a home with the money you have.

Make sure to get pre-approved for a loan before going out to look at houses. It will make the buying process much easier and you will know which houses to look at.

12. B. Bigger isn't always better.

While we all dream of having a huge mansion, it's good to think about what will be best for your family. Figure out how many rooms you need to fit your family comfortably and look in that range.

13. J. Think about changing the design.

Many homes you will look at may not be in the best condition, but think about the potential of the house. Would painting and new wood floors turn it into your dream house? How about a kitchen or bathroom remodel? There are many easy fix-ups such as adding new light fixtures and painting that can turn your house into the perfect home.

14. G. Location is important.

Check the surrounding area of the home. Drive around the 2-mile radius to see what is around your home. Make sure it is in an area you feel comfortable with. Find out what school district you'll be in. Even if you don't have kids, you may want to think about the school district you live in for resale. You may also want to take the commute to your work and see how long it will take you.

15. I. Study the community.

Research property values in the area. Stalk your neighborhood and find out what it's like at all times of the day. Is it a family-friendly neighborhood? You could even knock on the neighbors' doors before buying. I have done that.

16. E. Imagine your family living in the house.

When you walk into the home, can you picture your family living there? Does it have a good feeling? Picture your family living in each room and see how you feel.

17. A. Accept some things won't be as you expected.

Realize that most houses aren't perfect to begin with. Even if you are building your dream home, there are always things that could have been different. Be flexible. Once you move in and add your own style it will soon become your dream home.

So let's hear it... What tips do you have for finding the perfect home?

TEXT 3. Indian woman learns to read at age 104

Kuttiyamma had a dream — **EXAMPLE: AND IT ONLY TOOK 104 YEARS TO MAKE IT COME TRUE.** The Kerala, India woman, born into a low-caste family in the village of Thiruvanchoor, always wanted to learn to read but, with no education available, could never learn how.

But now, **18. G. IN ADDITION TO HER DAILY CHORES,** which include cooking for her family, Kuttiyama waits for the paperboy to deliver the local newspaper so she can devour the news.

"I hailed from Kerala's backward Ezhava community and was born in the midst of poverty, education for women family members was unthinkable at that time," Kuttiyama told The Guardian. "**19. C. EVEN BOYS DISCONTINUED THEIR STUDIES AT NINE.** My parents were landless agricultural laborers."

During her childhood she cooked, washed dresses and kept the hut for her 11 siblings.

She married at 16, and had five children. The family had a small shop, **20. K. WHERE THEY SOLD HERBAL MEDICINE**. And she continued to spend her days cooking and doing housework. Kuttiyama said she was happy enough at home, **21. A. BUT SOMETHING ALWAYS BOTHERED HER**.

She wanted to learn to read so she could keep up with the world — or at least write her own name and address.

“I was always curious about what was happening around the world,” she said. “On many occasions I regretted my inability to read newspapers and I used to plead with the younger generations at home to read out newspapers to me. I always wanted to write my name and address.”

22. H. JUST ONE YEAR AGO, a neighbor noticed how much attention Kuttiyama gave to her grandchildren’s education.

It just so happens the neighbor, Rehana John, is a literacy trainer. The 34-year-old gave Kuttiyama some books, and they began meeting nightly, reviewing the material together.

“23. D. EXCEPT FOR VERY LITTLE VISION AND HEARING PROBLEMS, she was a perfect and sometimes naughty student who made my teaching feel meaningful,” John told The Guardian. “She always has her textbook, notebooks and pens ready before I reach her home. In addition, she will keep extra of the delicacies she has cooked at home to give me.”

“She is my mother now. We are sharing a rare kind of camaraderie and relationship.”

Kuttiyama studied for months in the evenings and **24. E. FINALLY TOOK THE KERALA STATE PRIMARY LITERACY EXAM** last month, the oldest woman ever to take it. Her scores were sky high: 89 percent in literacy and 100 percent in mathematics.

“Age is no barrier for knowledge. With utmost respect and love, I wish Kuttiyamma and all other new learners the best,” the state education minister tweeted about her results.

But Kuttiyama isn’t finished.

Her plans include acing the fourth standard exam, **25. L. WHICH INDIAN STUDENTS NORMALLY PASS AT AGE NINE**. This means she will have to write papers in Malayalam and English and study the environment and more mathematics.

“I don’t think English is alien and a hard nut to crack,” said Kuttiyamma. “I will try to achieve 100 percent marks in the equivalency examination for all papers.”

Her teacher said that **26. I KUTTIYAMMA STILL TAKES LESSONS FROM HER EVERY DAY** and refuses to let other family members take over her household chores.

“Her passion and commitment are exceptional,” John said.