

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 AVANZADO DE INGLÉS JUNIO 2013

COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

	r untuacion total	720
	Calificación	
Ape	ellidos:	

DNI/NIE:
LEA LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES
A continuación va a realizar una prueba que contiene tres ejercicios de Comprensión Oral. Los ejercicios de Comprensión Oral tienen una estructura similar: se reproduce una grabación y a partir de ella se hacer una serie de preguntas. Cuando le indiquen que puede empezar, dispondrá de 4 minutos para leer las preguntas antes de comenzar a escuchar e 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 treveces, con una breve pausa entre cada repetición. Después dispondrá de 2 minutos para leer, o releer, las preguntas de tercer ejercicio. Por último escuchará el tercer 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. Los ejercicios constarán de los siguientes tipos de preguntas: Preguntas o frases incompletas, seguidas de una serie de respuestas posibles o de frases que las completan. 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. (X) B (C)
• Pregunta de relacionar. Escuchará a cinco personas hablando sobre un mismo tema. Se presentan siete frases (de la A a la G) y deberá relacionar a cada uno de los hablantes con una de las siete frases. Deberá elegir la opción correcta rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la HOJA DE RESPUESTAS. Se proporcionan dos frases

correcta rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la HOJA DE RESPUESTAS. Se proporcionan dos frases más de las necesarias y sólo hay una frase correcta para relacionar con cada uno de los cinco hablantes.

Ejemplo: ver el anterior.

Pregunta de relacionar. Escuchará a una persona dando 5 consejos sobre un tema. Se presentan seis frases (de la

Pregunta de relacionar. Escuchará a una persona dando 5 consejos sobre un tema. Se presentan seis frases (de la A a la F) y deberá decidir qué consejo se relaciona con cada frase; una de las frases no se relaciona con ninguno de los 5 consejos. Deberá elegir la opción correcta rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en la HOJA DE RESPUESTAS. Se proporciona una frase más de las necesarias y sólo hay una frase correcta para cada consejo.

Ejemplo: ver el primero.

Nombre:

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 45 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: THE EASTLAND

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

EJERCICIO 2: NUCLEAR ENERGY

Speaker 1	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G
Speaker 2	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G
Speaker 3	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G
Speaker 4	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	G
Speaker 5	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G

EJERCICIO 3: EYE HEALTH

Tip 1	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Tip 2	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Tip 3	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Tip 4	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Tip 5	Α	В	С	D	Е	F

THE EASTLAND

www.speakup.it

You are going to listen to an extract about the sinking of a ship called "The Eastland" and choose the correct option A, B, or C for each of the sentences or questions 1 - 10. Only ONE option is correct. DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

- 1 What is the last factor mentioned for the sinking of *The Titanic*?
- A speed
- **B** darkness
- C a crack in the ship
- 2 The Eastland was ...
- A a cruise ship
- **B** one of America's safest ways to travel
- **C** used to transport passengers and goods
- 3 The ship was ...
- A too wide and long
- B too short and wide
- **C** too long and narrow
- 4 When the deck of *The Eastland* started to wear out ...
- A a new building material was used
- **B** it was replaced with expensive wood
- **C** cement was added under the waterline
- 5 The Eastland ...
- A added some more lifeboats in 1911
- **B** was built with enough lifeboats for all her passengers
- **C** had to be adapted to follow a new American regulation
- 6 The Western Electric Company ...
- A charted two passenger ships
- **B** took *The Eastland* to Lake Michigan
- **C** hired *The Eastland* for its staff and their relatives

- 7 When the Eastland started to sink it was ...
- A slightly flooded
- **B** behind other ships
- **C** tied up in the harbour
- 8 Some passengers of The Eastland ...
- A spoke different languages
- **B** tried to cut holes to escape
- **C** tried to help those who were trapped
- 9 People stopped boarding the ship because ...
- A they didn't have enough time
- **B** the ship was already crowded
- C they saw what was happening on board
- 10 According to the recording, both disasters were partly caused by ...
- **A** the weather
- **B** a human error
- **C** the freezing waters

NUCLEAR POWER

http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/

You are going to listen to five people giving their opinion about a man called Lovelock and nuclear energy. Five of the sentences below summarize their opinions.

Decide which speaker, 1 – 5, expresses which opinion, A – G. There are $\underline{\text{TWO}}$ extra sentences you $\underline{\text{DO NOT}}$ need to use. $\underline{\text{DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO}}$ THE ANSWER SHEET.

Which speaker?

Α.	doesn't trust Lovelock	
В.	relies on Lovelock's scientific background	Speaker 1
C.	supports the idea of opening power stations	Speaker 2
D.	is worried about where to store nuclear waste	Speaker 3
E.	thinks environmental problems can easily be solved	Speaker 4
F.	thinks power stations don't damage the environment	Speaker 5
G.	is worried about the effect of nuclear power on health	•

EJERCICIO 3

EYE HEALTH

Adapted from www.esllibrary

You are going to listen to an expert giving some tips on eye health. Five of the sentences below summarize each of the five tips.

Decide which tip, 1 – 5, corresponds to which sentence, A – F. There is $\underline{\text{ONE}}$ sentence you $\underline{\text{DO NOT}}$ need to use. $\underline{\text{DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER}}$ SHEET.

Which tip says ...?

A.	dim light can damage your eyes	
В.	you should avoid screen overuse	Tip 1
C.	you should select carefully what you eat	Tip 2
D.	there are other ways to check your eyes	Tip 3
E.	it's not a good idea to make your eyes hard	Tip 4
_	, ,	Tip 5
F.	you should keep your eyes safe wearing glasses	



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COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

MODELO DE CORRECCIÓN

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

C

C

EJERCICIO 1: THE EASTLAND

- 1. (A)
- 2. (A)
- 3. A
- 4. (A)
- 5. A
- 6. A
- 7. A
- 8. **(A**
- 9. **(A**)
- 10. A

В

В

В

В

В

В

В

В

- - ©
 - С
 - **©**

C

C

C

- (
- C
- В
- B

EJERCICIO 2: NUCLEAR ENERGY

Speaker 1 C **(D)** Ε F Α В G **(C)** Speaker 2 Ε F G Α В D Speaker 3 C Ε F G В D Speaker 4 C Ε G В D **(G)** Speaker 5 C Ε F Α В D

EJERCICIO 3: EYE HEALTH

(D) Tip 1 Α В C Ε F **(A)** Tip 2 В C Ε F D **B** C Ε F Tip 3 D (c)Tip 4 Α В D Ε F (F)C Tip 5 Ε В Α D

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EJERCICIO 3

EYE HEALTH

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D.	there are other ways to check your eyes	Tip 3 Tip 4
E.	it's not a good idea to make your eyes hard	Tip 4
F.	you should keep your eyes safe wearing glasses	

EJERCICIO 1: THE EASTLAND

The Titanic was the newest, most luxurious passenger ship on the seas when it was launched. Yet it sank on its first voyage. Why?

There were many factors. To begin with, it was night. The hole in the hull was just long enough to sink it. Another ship was near enough to see the Titanic's flares for help, but failed to come to her rescue.

Yet there was one more factor: human error. The ship was moving too fast for the dangerous waters. If the Titanic had been moving more slowly, the calamity might never have happened. (1A)

A similar tragedy occurred in the harbour of Chicago, in the United States, three years after the Titanic sank.

The Eastland, a passenger ship, was built in 1903. <u>It was popular for vacations (2A)</u> on the water before the automobile became America's way to travel. But even from the first day, there were concerns about the Eastland's safety. <u>The ship was 82 metres long but had a width of only 11 metres. She was more than seven times longer than she was wide. (3C) Despite early fears, however, the Eastland was a profitable passenger ship for more than a decade.</u>

By the end of the 1914 season, though, the teak deck of the Eastland was wearing out. Instead of replacing it with expensive hardwood, <u>a new wonder material</u>, cement, was chosen (4A). Cement decking added much weight, high above the waterline.

After the Titanic sank in 1912, new United States laws required ships to carry enough lifeboats for all passengers. The Eastland had to add many more lifeboats, (5C) all of them on upper decks — making the ship more top-heavy than ever. This last change made the ship vulnerable.

But even this combination of problems — design flaw, short-sighted maintenance, concrete above the water line, and new lifeboat laws — were not enough to cause a tragedy. The last factor was human error.

On 24th July 1915, the Western Electric Company of Chicago chartered the Eastland and two other passenger ships <u>for a private voyage for employees and their families on Lake Michigan</u> (6C).

The Eastland was the first ship in line in the harbour. Thousands of people wanted to board the ship as quickly as they could. There was no real control of the number of people boarding. Authorities estimated that close to 2,500 people crowded onto the Eastland's decks and bridges while the ship was still anchored at the dock (7C). As more climbed aboard, the ship began to roll ever so slightly. The roll sped up until the ship turned over in the harbour. Some passengers jumped off, some were thrown off. Hundreds of others were knocked unconscious, or trapped below decks.

Many people couldn't swim, and the foreigners among the passengers made communication difficult. (8A) Nearby ironworkers rushed to the floating keel and began cutting holes in it to help those trapped below deck. But it was too late.

About 835 people died that day, virtually all of them passengers. Who could imagine such a loss of life in the harbour, in front of a calm lake?

Most frightening of all, the Eastland passengers did not die at night. They did not die in the freezing waters of the North Atlantic. Rather, it was on a hot summer day, only a few feet from safety, in front of other horrified passengers who would have boarded the fated ship — had there been time (9A).

(10B) Conlusion

EJERCICIO 2: NUCLEAR POWER

1. Michael: a green campaigner

I'm very disappointed with Lovelock's change of ideas. He was somebody who had a lot of interesting ideas about the environment, and I'm sad that he has turned his back on what he said before. There's no way nuclear power is safe – it's just as harmful to the environment as traditional fossil fuels, and as well as that, there's the enormous risk of storing nuclear waste (1D).

2. Teresa: Member of Parliament

A brave statement from a very interesting man. Our party has always had a strong record on defending the environment, and looking at environmental problems in a constructive way. I'm glad to see that a distinguished scientist agrees with us. We want to build more nuclear power stations, (2C) and defend the environment – and now we can!

3. Kevin: a biologist

The problem with James Lovelock is that he isn't really a scientist. He has lots of experience in different fields, and I respect him, he's certainly an intelligent man. But a lot of his theories have never really had that much support in the serious scientific community – they've been picked up by lots of other people, Green campaigners and such. I wouldn't listen to him too much. (3A)

4. Raymond: the CEO of International Nuclear Fuels

Who? No, I don't think I've ever heard of the man. Who is he? An environmentalist? Oh well, it's always good to have support, from anywhere. And nuclear power is very, very safe. And no, <u>it</u> doesn't pollute at all. (4F)

5. Kerry: a member of Surfers for the Environment

People always want quick solutions. As far as the environment goes, there aren't any. It could take hundreds of years to sort out the mess this planet is in. Nuclear power looks like a quick and easy solution, but it isn't. There are levels of radioactivity well above average, and well above safe, in all the sea around nuclear power stations. There are higher rates of cancer and leukaemia. (5G) Nuclear power is just a way of putting off the damage until a later date.

EJERCICIO 3: EYE HEALTH

Nº 1: Early testing

Test your children's eyes at an early age. <u>Kids don't need to be able to read letters. Vision tests for pre-schoolers use pictures (1D)</u>.

N° 2: Work in good lighting

Good lighting while you work or read is crucial (2A). Don't strain your eyes to read in the dark.

Nº3: Take breaks

Take regular breaks when you're looking at a television, computer or mobile device for prolonged periods of time .Don't stare at the same screen for more than 20 minutes(3B).

N°4: Choose vision friendly foods

Fruit and vegetables such as oranges are high in vitamin C and are good for eye-health. Leafy-green vegetables, fish, wholegrains, peanuts and beans may protect your ageing eyes (4C).

N°5: Wear shades

Protect your eyes from harsh rays of the sun, not just in the summer. Choose shades that have UV protection. **Children and babies should also wear shades (5F)**.