



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 2015

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. 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**. 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 **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**.

**Espera a que le indiquen que PUEDE EMPEZAR.**

## HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

### EJERCICIO 1: PINK-FOOTED GEESE

<b>1</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>

### EJERCICIO 2: CIDER

<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>	
<b>7</b>	
<b>8</b>	
<b>9</b>	
<b>10</b>	

## EJERCICIO 1

### PINK-FOOTED GEESE

Adapted from *Farming Today* BBC Radio 4

You will hear part of a radio programme called *Farming Today* about pink-footed geese and the damage they cause in the cereal fields, wheat and barley mainly, in North-West Norfolk. Listen and choose the best option (A, B or C) to complete sentences 1-10. **DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**



[bird-of-the-day.blogspot.com](http://bird-of-the-day.blogspot.com)

**1 Pink-footed geese ...**

- A come to the UK in large flocks
- B spend the winter just in Norfolk
- C spend the whole year in the UK

**2 John Austin ...**

- A kills a few birds every year
- B scares the birds to drive them away
- C chases the birds just one day a year

**3 The reporter is astonished at how ...**

- A high the geese can fly
- B many bird lovers meet there
- C many geese are together in that place

**4 The position farmers have adopted means ...**

- A killing the geese to save their crops
- B letting the geese destroy their crops
- C looking after both the geese and their crops

**5 Pink-footed geese can destroy a field ...**

- A only if it is wet
- B in just twenty-four hours
- C if they keep coming back to it

**6 Farmers scare the birds in order to ...**

- A make them fly off to Scotland
- B keep them going from field to field
- C give bird-watchers an amazing spectacle

**7 John thinks that Scottish farmers who keep the geese on their land are ...**

- A losing money
- B well compensated for it
- C given just about enough money

**8 The damage John notices in his field is ...**

- A noticeable
- B insignificant
- C catastrophic

**9 John Austin thinks the geese are ...**

- A unnoticed by the public
- B part of the local character
- C essential to local economy

**10 On the whole, John ...**

- A wants to eradicate geese
- B has mixed feelings about geese
- C supports the geese-protection movement

## EJERCICIO 2

### CIDER

*Adapted from Speak Up*

You will hear Justin Ratcliffe talking about cider and interviewing Barry Chevalier Guild, manager of Aspoll Cyder. Look at gaps numbered 1-10 and complete each gap with 1 or 2 words or numbers. **DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

The 1 of the UK is known for its tradition of cider-making.

In the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century cider was the choice of people wanting to 2 fast.

Both the value of sales and the number of 3 have grown in the last 10 years.

In the mid-2000s an Irish company launched a 4 worth £20 million to make cider fashionable again.

Other brands managed to sell their cider as a traditional, historical and 5 drink.

Barry Chevalier's family first made cider in the year 6.

In order to make cider 7 is fermented into alcohol.

8 is the second biggest cider market in the world.

150 or 200 years ago some 9 were not as highly regarded as English cider.

Agricultural labourers worked 10 a week.



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**NIVEL AVANZADO  
DE INGLÉS  
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**COMPRENSIÓN  
ORAL**

**MODELO DE  
CORRECCIÓN**

## HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

### EJERCICIO 1: PINK-FOOTED GEESE

- |    |                                    |                                    |                                    |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B            | <input type="radio"/> C            |
| 2  | <input type="radio"/> A            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C            |
| 3  | <input type="radio"/> A            | <input type="radio"/> B            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
| 4  | <input type="radio"/> A            | <input type="radio"/> B            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
| 5  | <input type="radio"/> A            | <input type="radio"/> B            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
| 6  | <input type="radio"/> A            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C            |
| 7  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B            | <input type="radio"/> C            |
| 8  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B            | <input type="radio"/> C            |
| 9  | <input type="radio"/> A            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C            |
| 10 | <input type="radio"/> A            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C            |

### EJERCICIO 2: CIDER

- 1 South West
- 2 get drunk
- 3 (cider) producers
- 4 campaign
- 5 high quality
- 6 1728
- 7 sugar
- 8 France
- 9 French wines
- 10 six days

No deben penalizarse los errores ortográficos en este ejercicio.

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**EJERCICIO 1:****PINK-FOOTED GEESE**

Around 350000 pink-footed geese **overwinter in the U.K.** every year. **The large flock sizes can be a serious problem (1)** as they feed on recently sown wheat and barley. In some conservation areas in Scotland farmers receive 114 pounds a hectare for allowing the birds to feed on their crops. About 100000 pink-footed geese congregate in north Norfolk and around the Wash. John Austin contract farms in North-West Norfolk. Though the farmers are permitted to shoot a few birds, **John prefers just to keep the birds moving on to limit the damage they cause. (2)** I joined him for his annual real wild goose chase.

- Just look at this here. You've got to.... If you want to hear the noise of them, you've got to get ready to jump out
- I'm ready to jump out.
- And look how they're beginning to destroy it
- Oh my goodness a crowd of them! That is a tremendous sight, isn't it, John? Anyone who loves birds would just be amazed at that. **Lines and lines of pink-footed geese rising up through the sky towards the sun, which is misted by the low cloud. (3)**
- They landed on a good cover, which is winter barley and they will graze it. And you can see, where they are standing, at the lower end where they have been grazing it this weekend.

**We've got a dilemma.** There's a world population of 300 to 350,000. You might get out here 15,000. **To a certain extent farmers here have a bit of a duty of care, to look after them. However, that's difficult when they are slaughtering your winter barley or your wheat. (4)**

- And how much damage can they do?
- They can eat off a thirty-acre field in 24 hours. **It may be able to recover from that one event but if they keep on going back to that field, they'll destroy it. (5)** And if the field is on heavy land, near the sea, and they start paddling it about, and it's wet conditions, they really will destroy it.
- Monetarily, what would you've lost on a 30-acre field. What has that cost you?
- We've spent 80 pounds an acre up to now. So we've lost 30 times 80. And then we would have to re-drill it. So, on the whole, **we tend to scare them. And they will go on to our neighbours' and they will eat our neighbours'**, hopefully their sugar beet, but probably their wheat. **So we are all doing this. So I suppose if we keep them moving, we'll all take a turn in North-West Norfolk. (6)**
- In Scotland, in certain areas, farmers are actually paid to keep the geese on their land and feed them in a way, let them have their crops. They get compensated 100 pounds, roundabout, per hectare
- **100 pounds a hectare. That's appalling. (7)**
- It's not enough?
- It's not nearly enough. The crop we put in it is at least 80, we spend 80 quid on it, an acre. It's 200 a hectare. I can't believe there many Scottish farmers doing that. I think I would rather keep chivvying them.
- Let's go and do some chivvying then. Come on!
- Yes, this has been grazed, hasn't it? Look!
- Yes, you can sense it's much shorter.
- **...much shorter, but it's not catastrophic. I've got to be more vigilant. Look at this here!.**

**They haven't pulled it out by the roots. They've just nipped the tops off. (8)**

Now we've lifted them off. It's an amazing sight, I have to say. It's like a moving horizontal curtain, rippling in front of us, of thousands and thousands of geese

- Norfolk is holding a third..., perhaps a third of the world population. And that's why everyone enjoys it. So.. **I'm also well aware that the public, and all of us, actually enjoy it because it's part of the Norfolk character in winter. (9)** However, I still don't want them eating my wheat.

**(10) Whole text.**

## EJERCICIO 2:

### CIDER

Cider is an alcoholic beverage made by fermenting the sugar in apple juice. The UK is the biggest cider market in the world and has a long tradition of cider-making, **particularly in the South West of England (1)**. But by the early 21st century, cider had developed a tired image. It was seen as old-fashioned and the choice of alcoholics and teenagers **trying to get drunk quickly (2)**. Fast-forward 10 years though, and everything has changed.

Today, the cider industry is one of the UK's fastest growing trades. The market is worth £3 billion, **the value of sales jumped 60 per cent between 2005 and 2010, the number of cider producers has increased from 200 a decade ago to nearly 500 (3)**, and good quality ciders have a sophisticated image. A lot of this can be attributed to the "Magners effect." In the mid-2000s an Irish company launched Magners cider in the UK. They advertised it as a long, cool drink – served over ice – for a hot summer day, and spent £20 million marketing it. **This campaign helped to make cider fashionable again (4)**.

Other big cider brands like Strongbow followed suit, and the older, family-owned companies, such as Thatchers, Westons and Aspall, **were able to sell their cider as a high quality drink with lots of tradition and history (5)**.

And this feature continues with an interview.

**Presenter:** The quintessentially English drink of cider is enjoying a renaissance these days. And one person who can confirm this is Barry Chevalier Guild, **whose family have been making cider in the county of Suffolk in East Anglia since 1728 (6)**. Their company, Aspall Cyder, has won many awards since it relaunched in 2000. We began by asking him to explain what exactly cider is:

**Barry Chevalier Guild:** **Cider is the alcohol that's derived from fermenting the sugar in apple juice (7)**. So you press your apples, you ferment the sugar that's in that juice into alcohol, and the resulting alcohol is known as cider. So that's it, in its basic terms.

You can then have a wonderful, vast array of different tastes to your cider, depending on the fruit that you use and the blend of ciders that you use, how old it is, how filtered it is, how unfiltered it is, whether it's carbonated, still, all those sort of things. But, yes, **the UK market is probably the biggest market for cider in the world, closely followed by France (8)**, but, interestingly, the third biggest cider market in the world is Argentina because they grow a lot of fruit there as well.

**Presenter:** But why is cider so popular in England?

**Barry Chevalier Guild:** The West Country of England is particularly well-suited to fruit tree growing, it's hilly, so you either have got livestock like sheep, or you've got orchards, and, certainly, not that long ago – 150, 200 years ago – **English cider was held in higher regard than French wine, or some French wines (9)**.

And cider has always been a very popular drink, it was also used as well as part of an agricultural labourer's wage, so part of your weekly earnings would be a quantity of cider, and there was a little bit of method in the process of doing that. The idea was that you got given your allocation on a Saturday, **so you worked a six-day week, Sunday off (10)**, you got given your allocation on a Saturday evening, which meant that you tended to drink it, and in drinking it, by the time you woke up the next day and recovered from your hangover and decided you might want to go and work on another farm, it was too late to walk any decent distance.