

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 **SEPTIEMBRE 2015**

Г		
C	comisión de Evaluación de la EOI de	
	COMPRENSIÓN ORAL	
P	untuación total	/20
C	alificación	
Apel	lidos:	
Nom	bre:	
DNI/I	NIE:	
	LEA LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES	
Los ejercio una serie o Cuando le primer ejer 2 minutos pausa ent Escuchará Dispondrá	ción va a realizar una prueba que contiene tres ejercicios de Comprensión Oral. cios de Comprensión Oral tienen una estructura similar: se reproduce una grabaci- de preguntas. indiquen que puede empezar, dispondrá de 4 minutos para leer las preguntas ante- cicio. Escuchará el primer ejercicio tres veces, con una breve pausa entre cada rep- para leer, o releer, las preguntas del segundo ejercicio. Escuchará el segundo ejerci- re cada repetición. A continuación dispondrá de 2 minutos para leer, o releer, las el tercer ejercicio tres veces, con una breve pausa entre cada repetición. de unos minutos para revisar sus respuestas y asegurarse de haber respondido en la o preguntas serán del siguiente tipo:	es de comenzar a escuchar e etición. Después dispondrá de icio tres veces, con una breve preguntas del tercer ejercicio
	es para completar con una o más palabras. Deberá escribir las palabras en el e A DE RESPUESTAS.	espacio correspondiente en la
1	espacio para su respuesta	
Debe	untas o frases incompletas, seguidas de una serie de respuestas posibles o cerá elegir la respuesta correcta rodeando con un círculo la letra de su opción en una de las opciones es correcta.	
1	A B C	
Si se confu 1	unde, tache la respuesta equivocada y rodee la opción que crea verdadera. B C	

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: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTEST GROUPS

1				
2				
3	Α	В	С	
4	Α	В	С	
5	Α	В	С	
6	Α	В	С	
7	Α	В	С	
8	Α	В	С	
9	Α	В	С	
10	Α	В	С	

EJERCICIO 2: FOOD ALLERGIES

1	Α	В	С
2	Α	В	С
3	Α	В	С
4	Α	В	С
5	Α	В	С

EJERCICIO 3: ADHD

1	Α	В	С
2	Α	В	С
3	Α	В	С
4	Α	В	С
5	Α	В	С

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTEST GROUPS

British Council

Listen to this talk about environmental protests.

For <u>questions 1 and 2</u>, complete the gaps with the words you hear regarding some of the environmental problems mentioned.

For questions 3 to 10, choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Only ONE answer is correct.

DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

1	Huge in In	donesia
2	Melting ice-caps and	levels in polar regions
3	According to the speaker, which of the followin	g statements is true?
Α	A Some politicians have voiced their concerns about	environmental issues
В	Many politicians are joining protest groups to act a	nd protect the environment
С	Many people think that the environment is not being	g given enough importance
4	According to the speaker, which of the followin	g statements is true?
Α	Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace have lost por	oularity
В	3 Surfers Against Sewage (SAS) and Reclaim the St	reets (RTS) have become very well-known
С	SAS and RTS are as committed to the environmen	t as Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace
5	The Surfers Against Sewage (SAS) organisation	n believed that
Α	polluting the sea posed a threat to some species	
В	people on the beach were in danger of contracting	water-borne diseases
С	not enough health measures have been taken to p	rotect people doing water sports
6	According to the speaker, which of the followin	g statements is true?
Α	SAS managed to make the government forbid pollu	uting natural waters
В	SAS main purpose was to attract as much media a	ttention as possible
С	In 1988, the government decided to invest 8,500 m	illion pounds on cleaning up UK beaches
7	Reclaim the Streets (RTS) began by protesting	against
Α	all kinds of motorised vehicles	
В	the construction of roads in intact rural areas	
С	environmental, political, economic and social inequ	alities
8	Some of the actions RTS members take include	·
Α	putting up a circus right on top of a road	

destroying parts of roads and planting trees

inviting the police to join their demonstrations to avoid violence

B C

- 9 Which statement is true about RTS?
- A They have a very particular objective in mind
- **B** They campaign by just having a peaceful street party
- **C** Their approach has become popular all over the world
- 10 According to the speaker, which of the following statements is true?
- A The number of Internet-based state organisations is increasing
- **B** SAS and RTS work jointly to solve today's environmental issues
- **C** We can find out about other similar organisations through the SAS and RTS sites

FOOD ALLERGIES

CDC Podcasts

You will hear a talk about the management of food allergies at school. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C), according to what you hear. Only <u>ONE</u> answer is correct.

- 1 According to the speaker, which of the following statements is true?
- A The number of school nutrition professionals is increasing
- **B** Schools are becoming increasingly worried about allergies
- C Nutrition professionals are trying to find out why the number of allergic children is growing
- 2 According to the speaker, which of the following statements is true?
- A One out of five children is allergic
- **B** Food allergy reactions can take us by surprise
- C Children who can have severe reactions have shown allergy symptoms before
- 3 The best way to deal with this problem is to ...
- A provide training for families
- **B** implement a prevention plan at home
- **C** get school staff, families and healthcare professionals to work together
- 4 One of the key actions is to ...
- A notice the symptoms
- **B** avoid the most dangerous food groups
- **C** call emergency services as quickly as possible
- 5 Another key action is to ...
- A guarantee health and safety measures at school
- **B** avoid serving food to allergic children in the cafeteria
- **C** strengthen the support given to children who suffer from allergies

ADHD

CDC Podcasts

You will hear a talk about ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder). Choose the correct answer (A, B or C), according to what you hear. Only <u>ONE</u> answer is correct.

- 1 According to the speaker, which of the following statements is true?
- A ADHD generally disappears as we get older
- **B** Children with ADHD tend to be absent-minded
- **C** The symptoms of ADHD get worse during adulthood
- 2 ADHD related problems ...
- A affect social relations
- B are noticeable mainly at school
- C tend to be less serious at home
- 3 Which of the following can be a cause of ADHD?
- A Watching violent programmes on TV
- **B** The intake of large quantities of sugar
- **C** The presence of the disorder in other family members
- 4 According to the speaker, which of the following statements is true?
- A There is an effective test to diagnose ADHD
- **B** Strict parenting can make ADHD symptoms worse
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COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

MODELO DE CORRECCIÓN

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTEST GROUPS

1	<u>forest</u>	fire	<u>es</u>
2	increasing	rac	<u>liation</u>
3	Α	В	\bigcirc
4	Α	В	C
5	Α	B	С
6	A	В	С
7	Α	B	С
8	Α	B	С
9	Α	В	©
10	Α	В	©

No deben penalizarse los errores ortográficos en este ejercicio.

Para puntuar como correctos tanto el ítem 1 como el ítem 2, es necesario completar correctamente las dos palabras correspondientes a cada uno de ellos.

EJERCICIO 2: FOOD ALLERGIES

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3	Α	В	C
4	A	В	С
5	(A)	В	С

EJERCICIO 3: ADHD

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В

C

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTEST GROUPS

Facts about the state of the global environment read like quotes on a poster for an epic Hollywood movie - expanding deserts in Africa, huge <u>forest fires</u> (1) in Indonesia, serious shortages of fish in Europe, thousands of deaths from air pollution in Brazil, disappearing forests in the Amazon, melting ice-caps and <u>increasing radiation</u> (2) levels in the polar regions. But just as there is no evil Lex Luther or Ernst Blofeld responsible for these disasters, there is no Superman or James Bond to save the world. The human race has caused these problems and we are going to have to work together to solve them.

However, many people feel that the governments of countries around the world are not taking environmental issues seriously enough. (3C) To allow the voices of concerned people to be heard, a large number of protest groups have been set up by ordinary people to raise awareness of the issues, and to put pressure on politicians to act before it is too late. A few of the organisations have become household names, particularly Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace. Two smaller groups, <u>Surfers Against Sewage and Reclaim The Streets</u>, are less well known, but take themselves just as seriously (4C).

Surfers Against Sewage (SAS)

Surfers Against Sewage was founded in 1990 by water sports enthusiasts, who were becoming more and more concerned about the health risks they faced when using beaches (5B) in Cornwall in the UK. Human and toxic waste pumped into the sea was causing serious illnesses, and beach goers felt that they were "playing Russian Roulette with their health" every time they went into the water (5B).

SAS alerted people to the problem by going to public events with their surfboards, where they handed out leaflets wearing wetsuits and gasmasks. They soon attracted the attention of the media and other concerned water users from around Britain and <u>were able to put pressure on the government to ban dumping untreated waste in the sea, rivers and lakes.</u> (6A) The group was so successful that in 1998, only 8 years after they started campaigning, the government agreed to spend 8.5 billion pounds on cleaning up Britain's aquatic environment.

Reclaim The Streets (RTS)

Reclaim The Streets was started in London in 1991 to campaign "FOR walking, cycling and cheap, or free, public transport, and AGAINST cars, roads and the system that pushes them." RTS began by protesting against road building through unspoilt areas of the British countryside (7B), and now have expanded their activities to draw attention to environmental, political, economic and social injustice around the world.

RTS campaigns by stopping traffic and turning roads and motorways into huge street parties. Members of the group dig up tarmac and plant trees (8B), make beaches and paddling pools for children to play in, decorate the street with colourful banners, and give out free food and drink. A huge sound system is set up, bands, jugglers and clowns perform, and hundreds or even thousands of people dance and party. The carnival is usually broken up by the police after a few hours, and in the past some of the demonstrations have been marred by violence between police and protesters.

RTS doesn't have any clear aims, and says that it is a "disorganisation" rather than an organisation, since there is no one in charge, but the methods that the group uses have caught on, and are now used worldwide. As the RTS website says, "The Reclaim The Streets idea has grown up and left home (9C), street parties and such like often happen without anyone in RTS London hearing about them until afterwards."

Protest and the Internet

Both SAS and RTS have extensive websites providing information about their activities, and providing links to like-minded groups around the world (10C). It seems that nowadays the Internet is helping more and more people express their dissatisfaction with the status quo, and work together to find solutions to the problems that the modern world faces.

FOOD ALLERGIES

<u>Food allergies are a growing concern for schools</u> (1B). School nutrition professionals need to know how to keep students with food allergies safe while eating meals and snacks at school. In a typical classroom of 25 students, at least one is likely to be affected by food allergies. For reasons that are not completely understood, the number of children with food allergies is increasing. About one in five students with food allergies will have a reaction while at school. <u>Food allergy reactions can be unpredictable</u> (2B). Many students who have a severe and potentially life-threatening reaction at school have no previous known food allergy.

Managing food allergies in schools is best accomplished through a <u>partnership among school</u> <u>administrators</u>, <u>teachers</u>, <u>school staff</u>, <u>families</u>, <u>and school nurses and other health care <u>providers</u> (3C). Key actions that school nutrition professionals can take to support students with food allergies include:</u>

- Helping to plan and implement the school's Food Allergy Management and Prevention Plan.
- Getting trained to help manage food allergies at school.
- <u>Learning to recognize food allergy symptoms</u> (4A) in children and how to respond to food allergy emergencies.
- Knowing the eight food groups which cause the most serious food allergy reactions.
- Taking actions to prevent allergic reactions in the cafeteria, and...
- Following procedures to ensure a healthy and safe school environment. (5A)

The school community can work together to help students with food allergies be safe and supported at school.

EJERCICIO 3

ADHD

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, or A-D-H-D, is the most common behavioral disorder in children. It's usually first diagnosed in childhood and often lasts into adulthood.

A child with ADHD might have trouble paying attention, daydream a lot, forget or lose things often (1B), talk too much, or act without thinking about the consequences. Most children have trouble focusing or behaving at some time or another, but kids with ADHD have these symptoms much longer than other kids, and the symptoms cause serious problems at home, at school and with friends (2A).

There are many risk factors for ADHD and no single cause. Scientists believe that genetics play an important role (3C). Researchers do not believe that ADHD is caused by eating too much sugar or watching too much TV. However, chaotic environments or inconsistent parenting can make ADHD symptoms worse.

There is no single test to diagnose ADHD, and <u>many other problems can have similar</u> <u>symptoms</u> (4C), including sleep disorders, anxiety, depression, and certain types of learning disabilities.

In most cases, ADHD is best treated with a combination of behavioral therapy and medication. No single treatment is the answer for every child and **good treatment plans include close monitoring and follow-up (5B).**