

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2

IDIOMA: INGLÉS

CONVOCATORIA INCIDENCIAS - 2021

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

INSTRUCCIONES PARA REALIZAR ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 40 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas. Escuchará cada grabación dos veces. Escuche y lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en tinta roja no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- El uso de cualquier dispositivo electrónico queda prohibido durante toda la prueba. El móvil tendrá que permanecer apagado y guardado.
- **Atención: Escriba sus respuestas en la hoja de respuestas.** Las respuestas escritas en este documento no se corregirán.



TAREAS

Por favor, escriba sus respuestas en la hoja de respuestas. Las respuestas escritas en este documento no se corregirán.

TASK ONE (6 x 0,4 = 2,4 marks)

You will hear six extracts from speeches delivered by famous people at universities. For each extract (1-6) choose the heading that best matches the information you have heard. There are three headings you will not need to use. Extract 0 is given as an example. Write your answer in the answer sheet provided.

A.	Humble origins never limit your imagination.
B.	Education opens your horizons.
C.	A correct set of principles shape good judgement.
D.	Helping students get out of debt.
E.	The importance of not succeeding.
F.	Ambition translates into great work.
G.	Family bonds are stronger than success.
H.	Distinctions have no relevance in real happiness.
I.	Comparing jobs with love relationships.
J.	Forge your own destiny.

www.youtube.com



TASK TWO (9 x 0,4 = 3,6 marks)

Listen to this news report about mercury in fish. Read the statements and mark them TRUE or FALSE according to what you hear. Sentence 0 is given as an example. Write your answers in the answer sheet provided.

STATEMENTS	
0.	<i>Children's and foetuses' nervous systems are very vulnerable to large amounts of mercury.</i> T
1.	Fish that swim in deep waters tend to be more toxic.
2.	Methyl mercury is a type of toxic mercury that is formed in deep waters.
3.	Sunrays can detoxify methyl mercury if it is formed near the surface.
4.	The rain drops mercury into the ocean.
5.	Methyl mercury represents the majority of mercury found in the atmosphere.
6.	Fish themselves suffer intensely from the effects of mercury.
7.	The mercury levels in the Atlantic are smaller due to the cut down on atmospheric emissions.
8.	Burning coal is not the main source of mercury in the atmosphere.
9.	Predatory fish which live near the surface are the most exposed to mercury.

<http://www.loe.org>



TASK THREE (10 x 0,4 = 4 marks)

You will hear an interview with Alexandra Waldman talking about how her company, Universal Standard, started. For each question choose the best option (a, b or c) and write the corresponding letter in the white boxes. Item 0 is given as an example. Write your answers in the answer sheet provided.

0.	Alexandra Waldman is...
	a) the co-founder and Creative Director of Universal Standard.
	b) the Director of Universal Standard.
	c) the founder and Director of Universal Standard.
1.	Universal Standard is an apparel brand whose main goal is ...
	a) to ensure there's a size range for the most part of women.
	b) to change people's assumptions about clothes.
	c) to create the largest unisex regular size range in the world.
2.	Both founders of Universal Standard...
	a) had moved to New York within the same month.
	b) had lived in New York for two months when they met.
	c) had lived abroad for many years and moved to New York.
3.	Both founders met...
	a) thanks to old friends from college.
	b) thanks to mutual friends.
	c) thanks to friends of colleagues.
4.	When Alexandra told Poline she had nothing to wear to an event, Poline...
	a) took Alexandra to a department store in the Fifth Avenue.
	b) did not understand why Alexandra couldn't just go to a shop and buy some clothing.
	c) could understand the situation because buying clothing was also an issue for her.
5.	Alexandra could only buy clothes in ...
	a) the polyester section of a merchandising store.
	b) the merchandising section of a department store.
	c) the furniture section of a department store.



6.	Statistics are that...
	a) 57% of American women are over size 14.
	b) 67% of American women are over size 14.
	c) 67% of American women are a size 14.

7.	Alexandra describes the American retail market as...
	a) unfair for the vast majority of customers.
	b) open to new business opportunities.
	c) constantly looking to renew businesses.

8.	The main plan of Universal Standard is...
	a) to build the largest size range to turn all previous descriptions unnecessary.
	b) to be the largest plus-size brand in the world.
	c) to be a comfortable, sexy and size-inclusive brand women can turn to.

9.	In Universal Standard they want women...
	a) to stop entering shops where they won't have their size.
	b) to enter a shop being style and likes their only concern.
	c) to be positive they can find their size at the vast majority of American shops.

10	According to Alexandra, the main reasons why the industry hasn't been more inclusive is...
	a) the logistic challenges that an all-inclusive brand presents.
	b) that people have pre-judgements against plus-sized bodies.
	c) that it is very difficult to break the norm after decades and decades.

<https://www.lumi.com/wellmade/102-universal-standard-alexandra-waldman>

CERTIFICADO DE INTERMEDIO B2

IDIOMA: INGLÉS

CONVOCATORIA DE INCIDENCIAS - 2021

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

CUMPLIMENTE LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS:

APELLIDOS: _____		
NOMBRE: _____		
ASPIRANTE:	Libre <input type="checkbox"/>	Escolarizado <input type="checkbox"/> Grupo: _____
<i>(Marque con una X la respuesta que corresponda)</i>		

INSTRUCCIONES PARA REALIZAR ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: **40 minutos**

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas. Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en tinta roja no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- El uso del teléfono móvil queda prohibido durante toda la prueba y tendrá que permanecer apagado y guardado.
- **Atención: Escriba sus respuestas en esta hoja de respuestas. No escriba en los recuadros sombreados; son espacios reservados para la calificación de las tareas.**



HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

Por favor, escriba sus respuestas en esta hoja de respuestas.

TASK ONE (6 x 0,4 = 2,4 marks)

You will hear six extracts from speeches delivered by famous people at universities. For each extract (1-6) choose the heading that best matches the information you have heard. There are three headings you will not need to use. Extract 0 is given as an example. Write your answer in the answer sheet provided.

NOTA

Extract	0. J.K. Rowling	1. Stacey Abrams	2. Sonia Sotomayor	3. Robert F. Smith	4. Steve Jobs	5. Natalie Portman	6. Meryl Streep
Heading	E						
Correction	✓						

TASK TWO (9 x 0,4 = 3,6 marks)

Listen to this news report about mercury in fish. Read the statements and mark them TRUE or FALSE according to what you hear. Write your answers in the answer sheet provided. Sentence 0 is given as an example.

NOTA

Statement	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Answer	T									
Correction	✓									

TASK THREE (10 x 0,4 = 4 marks)

You will hear an interview with Alexandra Waldman talking about how her company, Universal Standard, started. For each question choose the best option (a, b or c) and write the corresponding letter in the white boxes. Item 0 is given as an example. Write your answers in the answer sheet provided.

NOTA

Item	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Answer	A										
Correction	✓										

NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2 DE INGLÉS – COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES. CONVOCATORIA DE INCIDENCIAS

CLAVE DE RESPUESTAS

TASK ONE (6 x 0,4 = 2,4 marks)

You will hear six extracts from speeches delivered by famous people at universities. For each extract (1-6) choose the heading that best matches the information you have heard. There are three headings you will not need to use. Extract 0 is given as an example. Write your answer in the answer sheet provided.

NOTA

Extract	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Heading	E	C	B	D	I	J	H
Correction	✓						

N.º respuestas	6	5	4	3	2	1
puntuación	2,4	2	1,6	1,2	0,8	0,4

TASK TWO (9 x 0,4 = 3,6 marks)

Listen to this news report about mercury in fish. Read the statements and mark them TRUE or FALSE according to what you hear. Write your answers in the answer sheet provided. Sentence 0 is given as an example.

NOTA

Statement	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Answer	T	T	F	T	T	F	F	T	F	F
Correction	✓									

N.º respuestas	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
puntuación	3,6	3,2	2,8	2,4	2	1,6	1,2	0,8	0,4

TASK THREE (10 x 0,4 = 4 marks)

You will hear an interview with Alexandra Waldman talking about how her company, Universal Standard, started. For each question choose the best option (a,b or c) and write the corresponding letter in the white boxes. Item 0 is given as an example. Write your answers in the answer sheet provided.

NOTA

Item	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Answer	A	A	C	B	B	C	B	B	A	B	B
Correction	✓										

N.º respuestas	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
puntuación	4	3,6	3,2	2,8	2,4	2	1,6	1,2	0,8	0,4

**CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2 DE INGLÉS
COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES – CONVOCATORIA
INCIDENCIAS. 2021**

Transcripción de textos

TAREA 1

EXTRACT 0 J.K. Rowling:

On this wonderful day, when we are gathered together to celebrate your academic success, I have decided to talk to you about the benefits of failure. And as you stand on the threshold of what is sometimes called real life, I want to extol the crucial importance of imagination. These may seem quixotic a paradoxical choices but bear with me.

EXTRACT 1 Stacey Abrams:

Our ambitions, our decisions, our responses are shaped by what we hold to be true and for today at least I urge you to set aside your labels and explore what your principles say about the world you wish to serve. Because beliefs are our anchors, if they aren't we run the risk of opportunism, making choices because others do so, not because we should. But those anchors should never weight us down, they shouldn't weight on our capacity for thoughtful engagement and reasonable compromise.

EXTRACT 2 Sonia Sotomayor:

When I was a child my family was poor, no lawyer or judges lived in my neighborhood. I knew nothing about the Supreme Court or how it works the const ... it was working interpreting the constitution and the laws of the United States affects people's lives. You cannot dream of becoming something you do not know about, you have to learn to dream big. Education exposes you to what the world has to offer.

EXTRACT 3 Robert F. Smith:

On behalf of the 8 generations of my family, who have been in this country, we're going to put a little fuel in your bus. Now, I got the alumni over there, and this is a challenge to you alumni. This is my class 2019. And my family is making a grant to eliminate their student loans.

EXTRACT 4 Steve Jobs:

You've got to find what you love, and that is as true for work as it is for your lovers. Your work is going to fill a large part of your life and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work and the only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking and don't settle. As with all matters of the heart, you'll know when you find it. And like any great relationship, it just gets better and better as the years roll on, so keep looking, don't settle.

EXTRACT 5 Natalie Portman:

You here will all go on to achieve great things, there is no doubt about that. Each time you set out to do something new, your inexperience can either lead you down a path where you will conform to someone else's values or you can forge your own path, even if you don't



realize that's what you're doing. If your reasons are your own, your path even if it's a strange and clumsy path will be wholly yours and you will control the rewards of what you do by making your internal life fulfilling.

EXTRACT 6 Meryl Streep:

I can assure you that awards have very little bearing on my own personal happiness, my own sense of wellbeing and purpose in the world. That comes from studying the world feelingly, with empathy in my work. It ... it comes from staying alert and alive and involved in the lives of the people that I love and the people in the wider world who need my help.

TAREA 2

Mercury in fish

CURWOOD: Now eating fish can be beneficial to your health, as long as the fish you choose isn't laced with contaminants such as mercury. The body can metabolize small amounts of mercury, but too much is toxic to the brain and nervous system, and children and fetuses are most vulnerable. For years, scientists have noticed that deep sea fish contain more mercury than fish from shallower waters. Now, a paper published in Nature Geoscience explains why different fish have different amounts of mercury. Joel Blum is a professor of geochemistry at the University of Michigan, and co- author of the paper. Welcome to Living on Earth.

BLUM: Well thank you. Great to be here.

CURWOOD: So, your most recent study was about the toxic mercury found in fish. What did you notice about the different fish in your study?

BLUM: Well, prior to this particular study, a colleague of mine had noticed that the deeper the fish lived in the ocean, the higher the concentrations of mercury were in their tissues. And ..., so we wanted to understand why that was, and the study that we've just done was fully focused on that problem.

CURWOOD: So why is it that these fish have different amounts of mercury depending on how deep they swim in the ocean?

BLUM: So the key to understanding mercury is that there are several different forms of mercury in the environment, and there's one form that is taken up into fish and that is most toxic, which is called methyl mercury. And what we found in our study is that methyl mercury is formed in the ocean, in a variety of different depths in the ocean. But when it forms near the surface of the ocean, sunlight breaks down the methyl mercury back to its common form, and therefore essentially detoxifies it. But deeper in the ocean, where there is no sunlight, this process doesn't take place, and so the toxic form of mercury can build up, and can be incorporated into the food web and ultimately into fish.

CURWOOD: Where does the mercury in the fish come from?

BLUM: In general, most of the mercury that's in the ocean came from the atmosphere and was deposited into the ocean in rainfall. And so the next question would be why is there mercury in the atmosphere? The main source of mercury to the atmosphere is the combustion of coal that we use to produce energy.

CURWOOD: So most of the mercury in the atmosphere is not this toxic methyl mercury. How does it get that way?

BLUM: The inorganic mercury that's in the atmosphere is processed by bacteria, which turn it into methyl mercury. One of the things that we found in our study is that this processing, or this methylation, can happen in the open ocean, which we didn't previously realize.

CURWOOD: How does the mercury affect the fish?

BLUM: As far as we know, the mercury doesn't have a direct effect on the fish's behavior or health. At the levels that it's found in fish, it certainly can affect humans who eat the fish, but the fish themselves don't seem to be affected by the mercury.

CURWOOD: And these are fish that you've done your research on, that are fish that we're likely to eat, right?

BLUM: Yes, we looked at a whole range of fish. We looked at nine different species of fish, and among those are several different types of tuna, swordfish, and a number of other commonly eaten fish from the Pacific Ocean.

CURWOOD: You studied fish in the Pacific. How do mercury levels in the Atlantic fish compare to that?

BLUM: Well, they're similar. There's a recent study that compared mercury in the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean, and it seems that mercury in the Atlantic over time is actually decreasing somewhat, which is believed to be the effect of reduced emissions of mercury from North America, whereas mercury in the Pacific Ocean is on the increase due to increased emissions from the Asian continent.

CURWOOD: And that would be burning of coal then?

BLUM: Exactly. That's the main source of mercury that's coming to the atmosphere from Asia.

CURWOOD: So by the way, Joel, from your research, which fish were the most loaded with mercury?

BLUM: The fish that had the highest level that we studied were swordfish. And swordfish are top predators, and they also live deep in the ocean, and that kind of double whammy gives you the highest levels, and those are fish that one really has to consider how much they eat because the exposure to mercury is really quite significant.

CURWOOD: What do you hope comes of this study, Joel?

BLUM: Well, what we've really done is improved our understanding of the whole cycle of mercury, of how it gets into the marine environment, how it becomes toxic and where it gets taken up in the food chain. And so by having a better understanding of this process, we hope that we can inform people about which fish should be avoided and which fish have lower levels of mercury and would be better choices for consumption.

CURWOOD: Joel Blum is a geochemistry professor at the University of Michigan who traces toxic metals through the environment. Joel, thanks for taking the time with me today.

BLUM: You're very welcome. It was a pleasure.

TAREA 3

Interview with Alexandra Waldman

Host:

You're listening to Well Made, a podcast from Lumi about the people and ideas behind your favorite online brands. I'm your host, Stephan Ango. ...*MUSIC* ... Alex Waldman, welcome to the show!

Alexandra Waldman:

Hi, I'm very happy to be here.

Host:

So, you are the co-founder and Creative Director of Universal Standard. Tell us a little bit about Universal Standard what ... what is it about?

Alexandra Waldman:

Universal Standard is an apparel brand of women's clothing that it's kind of trying to ... to create a paradigm shift in the fashion industry ... ah ... by desegregating clothes size from regular size. So, we really want to represent women in the United States as they are and to make sure that there is a size range that takes care of the very vast majority of women so that size is no longer part of the conversation.

Host:

So, you started in 2015 with your co-founder Polina Vexsler.

Alexandra Waldman:

That's right.

Host:

How did you two meet and what got you excited to start this concept?

Alexandra Waldman:

Well, both of us had been living abroad for a very long time and we moved coincidentally to New York about two months apart. We were connected by former friends and colleagues who knew that we were both in New York and didn't really know anyone so we went for a drink and just became friends. That's how it all kind of started. There was a pivotal moment that we always tell the story of, when we were supposed to go to an event and I kind of pull out the last minute and said "I'm not going" and she said "Why?", and I said "I have nothing to wear", which seemed a very strange thing to her because ... you know ... Polina's a tiny girl and she has never been in a situation where not being able to buy clothing was an issue for her. So, she was puzzled and she said "Why don't you just go to the store and buy you something?", and you know, that's when I said " Well, I can't! There isn't a single store on all of Fifth Avenue that I can walk into and buy clothes for myself" And, you know, the disbelief in her face was like, "Really!? I mean really!?", and I said "Yeah" and I took her to a department store where ... where I could shop and we went past all these beautifully merchandised floors to the furniture floor ...the north-east corner of the furniture floor, walked her right up to ... you know ... the astonishing array of polyesters and said "This corner right here is where I get to choose how to present myself to the world". And I think it was fascinating to her, something that I'd lived with all my adult life. So, we started thinking about how to change that because obviously, once you start to hear statistics like 67 percent of American women are over size 14, something wasn't making any sense. Like how could the

vast majority of American women be so underserved in a market that is constantly looking for opportunity and white space. So, we started to uh... to really look into it and decided to launch Universal Standard to solve that problem.

Host:

And one of the things that you alluded to earlier is that you're not just trying to be for plus-size women but inclusive of all sizes. Is that one of the aspects that you think sets apart the way that you're approaching the market?

Alexandra Waldman:

Well I think it actually goes beyond that because I think that's the default thinking, which is very reasonable 'cos that's how things have always been. What we wanted to do was actually do to the largest size range in the world so that we didn't have to talk about size. Ironically as soon as people hear that you are also making sizes that go beyond a size 14 they tend to think of you as a plus-size brand. We're not a plus-size brand, I suppose you could call us a size-inclusive brand, but we're hoping to create a world where neither of those descriptions is ... is necessary, where they're both completely obsolete. So, it's just clothing for women and we go from a size double 0 to a size 40, and that's an American 40 not a European 40. So it's a ... it's a vast range of sizes because we want women to be able to walk into a store and then just ask themselves, like "Do I like this? Is this my style?" rather than "Does this come in my size?" or not even enter the store because they know it doesn't.

Host:

Yeah and I ... I imagine there's all kinds of logistical reasons that this has got to be like a huge challenge, just keeping all of those different sizes in an inventory and the cash flow around that and creatively I know as... as the Creative Director, just from a photography simply, it must be really challenging. And so, I'm guessing some of those are some of the reasons maybe the industry hasn't gone in ... in a more inclusive direction already, but what are the main things you think that have created that limitation in the past?

Alexandra Waldman:

You know this is ... this is the question that everyone's asking and it's actually fascinating because the answer is quite unsavory. The biggest obstacle to size inclusivity being the norm is a very ingrained calcified prejudice against big bodies. I would say that that is the sort of the biggest starts of the problem for decades and decades. We have seen the smaller bodies as the ideal and larger bodies as something unwanted, so to change that mind ...