

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2 DE INGLÉS

CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA PARA POBLACIÓN ESCOLAR - CURSO 2020/21

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

CUMPLIMENTE LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS:

APELLIDOS: _____

NOMBRE: _____

CENTRO ESCOLAR: _____

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 del teléfono móvil queda prohibido durante toda la prueba y tendrá que permanecer apagado y guardado.
- **Atención:** No escriba en los recuadros sombreados; son espacios reservados para la calificación de las tareas.

PUNTUACIÓN: **/ 10**



TASK ONE (6 x 0,4 = 2,4 points)
 Listen to part of a motivational speech about young Albert Einstein and decide if the sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) according to what you hear. Sentence 0 has been given as an example. You have one minute to read the sentences.
 Write your answer in the grid provided.

MARK

	Sentence	TRUE/FALSE	Correction
0.	<i>Albert Einstein's family was very poor.</i>	F	✓
1.	At the beginning of his life, his parents thought he could have some mental incapacity.		
2.	He fell deeply into science after an experiment his father showed to him.		
3.	He learnt to play an instrument at a very young age, but stopped playing after some time.		
4.	At school, he was really good at science subjects, but rather weak at others.		
5.	At the age of 15, he decided to leave school in order to join the army.		
6.	He was determined to continue studying and got a place in a school of technology.		

TASK TWO (9 x 0,4 = 3,6 points)
 Listen to a short speech on what makes us human by human rights activist Peter Tatchell. Read the following items and choose the correct option (a, b or c). Item 0 has been given as an example. You have one minute to read the questions.
 Write your answers in the grid provided.

MARK

0. What makes us human according to Peter Tatchell?
- a) Dedication
 - b) Justice
 - c) Protest

1. All social reforms have been the result of...
- a) men and women struggling against each other.
 - b) people standing in front of injustice.
 - c) reforms in justice carried out by men and women.



2. Valuable rights and freedoms we enjoy now...
 - a) must still be fought for.
 - b) were all won through protest.
 - c) were, in some cases, given to us freely.
3. Some of the achievements Peter mentions have to do with...
 - a) education and poverty.
 - b) health and children.
 - c) working conditions and housing.
4. What is good and what is bad...
 - a) changes depending on the time in history.
 - b) depends on each person's vision.
 - c) is really difficult to determine.
5. In democracy, protest is the only way to...
 - a) diminish bad practices in politicians.
 - b) ensure big corporations treat their workers fairly.
 - c) prevent abuse from the powerful.
6. To make sure that we have a fair society,...
 - a) people and politicians must walk along together.
 - b) we cannot simply leave it to politicians.
 - c) we must be constantly protesting.
7. For Peter Tatchell, Mahatma Gandhi, Sylvia Panckhurst and M. Luther King...
 - a) are very inspiring examples of people who confronted injustice.
 - b) fought for justice in completely different ways.
 - c) represent the three most important figures in the history of fight for justice.
8. People managed to beat Margaret Thatcher's Poll Tax by...
 - a) deciding not to pay.
 - b) going on strike.
 - c) supporting opposing politicians.
9. The most decisive factor to stop the Poll Tax was...
 - a) people's reaction in their works and in the street.
 - b) the alliance between people and other politicians.
 - c) the huge numbers of people protesting.

	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ANSWERS	c									
Correction	✓									



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

Listen to an interview with Lindsey Vonn, one of the greatest alpine ski racers ever. Read the following questions and answer them with 1-8 words. Question 0 has been given as an example. You have one minute to read the sentences.

Write your answer in the grid provided.

MARK

INTERVIEW WITH LINDSEY VONN

	Sentence
0.	<i>In the last Olympics she feels she raced for somebody. Who was that?</i>
1.	Before she was on the medal stand, where does she say she cried a lot?
2.	How did she feel knowing that was probably her last win in the Olympics?
3.	Apart from racing, what did she do in Korea that was special for her?
4.	How does she describe the feeling of doing what she did?
5.	What did she tell her grandfather?
6.	How does she try to deal with criticism online?
7.	What did a hater wish for her?
8.	How does she feel about people who celebrated her not winning the gold medal?
9.	Which nationality were they?
10.	What would she like to do to them?

	Sentence	Correction
0.	<i>Her grandfather.</i>	✓
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

**CLAVE DE RESPUESTAS – COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES
NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2 DE INGLÉS – PCEI PARA POBLACIÓN
ESCOLAR – CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA - CURSO 2020/21**

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

Listen to part of a motivational speech about young Albert Einstein and decide if the sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) according to what you hear. Sentence 0 has been given as an example. You have one minute to read the sentences.

Write your answer in the grid provided.

MARK

	Sentence	TRUE/FALSE	Correction
0.	<i>Albert Einstein's family was very poor.</i>	F	✓
1.	At the beginning of his life, his parents thought he could have some mental incapacity.	T	
2.	He fell deeply into science after an experiment his father showed to him.	F	
3.	He learnt to play an instrument at a very young age, but stopped playing after some time.	F	
4.	At school, he was really good at science subjects, but rather weak at others.	T	
5.	At the age of 15, he decided to leave school in order to join the army.	F	
6.	He was determined to continue studying and got a place in a school of technology.	F	

Items correctos	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 points)

Listen to a short speech on what makes us human by human rights activist Peter Tatchell. Read the following items and choose the correct option (a, b or c). Item 0 has been given as an example. You have one minute to read the questions. Write your answers in the grid provided.

MARK

	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ANSWERS	c	b	b	b	b	c	b	a	a	c
Correction	✓									

Items correctos	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 points)**

Listen to an interview with Lindsey Vonn, one of the greatest alpine ski racers ever. Read the following questions and answer them with 1-8 words. Question 0 has been given as an example. You have one minute to read the sentences.

Write your answer in the grid provided.

MARK

	Sentence	Correction
0.	<i>Mint-flavoured.</i>	✓
1.	In the finish area (after the race).	
2.	Overwhelmed (with gratitude and happiness) / Grateful / Happy.	
3.	Leave her grandfather's ashes.	
4.	Emotional / Weird / Strange.	
5.	She wished he could be here/there / She knew he was looking out for her.	
6.	By not reading anything (on social media) / She tries not to read on social media.	
7.	That she (skis/skied up a cliff and) dies/died.	
8.	She feels sorry for them.	
9.	American.	
10.	Give them a hug.	

NOTA: Lo **errores ortográficos** no se tendrán en cuenta siempre y cuando no suponga un cambio en el significado y/o pronunciación de la palabra. Se ha de tener en cuenta que se está evaluando la comprensión oral y no la producción escrita.

Items correctos	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 ESCOLAR DE
INGLÉS
COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES – CONVOCATORIA
ORDINARIA - 2021
Transcripción de textos**

TASK ONE

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein grew up in a middle-class family. When he was born, his family was scared that something was wrong with him: he had very large and mis-shapen head. But fortunately, within the first few weeks the shape of his head became normal. But their worries didn't stop there: when he was very young, his parents thought he might be intellectually disabled because he was very slow to learn to talk and did not speak until he was four years old. At that time he often formed full sentences in his thoughts but did not speak. He used to practice the sentences in his head or whisper them softly under his breath until he got them right, and then say them aloud.

Many people believed Einstein would never succeed at anything. When he was 5 years old his father showed him a simple pocket compass and Einstein was fascinated, and that was the beginning of his obsession with science. He also began playing the violin at the age of six and would continue to play throughout his life.

At school Einstein was a good student, most of his grades were high and he was near the top of his class, but mainly because of math and science, so his grades depended mostly on his interest in the subject. When Einstein was only 10 years old he started educating himself. By the age of 12 Einstein taught himself geometry and by the age of 15 he mastered calculus, but he hated the disciplined and rigid style of the teachers, so he dropped out of school at the age of 15 and left Germany to avoid military service. His parents were worried that their son became a school dropout with no employable skills and not very promising future. But Albert Einstein did not quit his education. He applied to the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and, believe it or not, he failed the entrance exam.

TASK TWO

What Makes us Human: Peter Tatchell

Protest makes us human. Without it, where would we be? We'd still be living in the dark ages of serfdom, tyrant kings, slavery and child labor. Every social reform in history has been the result of dedicated, brave women and men who've protested against injustice. None of our precious rights and freedoms were freely given to us by people in power. They were hard won and came about as a result of protests. It's thanks to the chartist and suffragettes that we've all got the right to vote. Likewise, it was protests that secured social welfare provisions like pensions and child benefit, plus the National Health Service and free schooling. We would not be human without our instinct and drive to protest against things we disagree with. It is our unwillingness to accept bad things and our willingness to fight for good things that makes us truly human.

Of course what is good and what is bad is a subjective judgement, so you can have protests from the right as well as from the left and the center. Either way, protest is the lifeblood of democracy, it's the means by which we the people hold the rich and powerful to account. It's a vital mechanism for the defense of democracy and liberty against the abuse of state and corporate power. Indeed you could say that protest is the most direct form of democracy. Protesters don't leave it to MPs, they do it for themselves, and through their own efforts bring about social change. Securing a fair society is far too important to be left to politicians. They are often the last people to wake up to the need for change. Much of the time, pressure for social reform is first initiated outside of parliament by campaign groups like Amnesty International, Greenpeace, Animal Aid, and so on. Their extra-parliamentary protests are nearly always the initial sparks and catalysts of social reform.

Three of my inspirations are Mahatma Gandhi, Sylvia Pankhurst and Martin Luther King. They all used protest as a way of winning human rights and social justice. Faced with unresponsive governments, they staged street demonstrations, refused to pay taxes and organized hunger strikes and sit-ins. By these means India won its independence, women got the vote and racial segregation was ended in the United States. Here in Britain three decades ago Margaret Thatcher's much hated poll tax was defeated when hundreds of thousands refused to pay and protested in the streets. Opposition MPs had proven powerless to stop the poll tax, but when people protested on mass, Thatcher's flagship policy collapsed in one of the biggest political comedowns in modern British history. Protest is power to the people. Protest is what makes us human.

TASK 3

Interview with Lindsey Vonn

Interviewer: When you look back on these Olympics down the road, what would you remember most?

Lindsey: I think about how happy I was to be ... to be there, you know, to be racing for my grandfather. I couldn't have enjoyed it any more than I did and I'll always remember that.

I: When you're on the medal stand the emotions coming out of you, where did that come from?

L: I don't know, I mean, I thought I had finished crying, you know, I cried so much in ... in the finish area after the race that I thought I was, you know, tapped out but, you know, as soon as they called my name I just lost it again, waterworks, I don't know, I guess I'm getting a little more emotional in my old age but I just ... I was overwhelmed, you know, I knew that that was probably my last time getting up on the podium at the Olympics and it was just an overwhelming feeling of gratitude and ... and happiness.

I: You mentioned your grandfather. You told me a month or so ago that you wanted to come here and leave his ashes here, Can you tell me about the moment you did that?

L: I mean, it was an emotional thing for me. I know that he would have wanted to have a piece of him in Korea, where he spent so much time, but I wanted to do it before I raced so that I knew he was there with me, but, I mean, I have never ..., I mean, I'd never, you know, left ashes somewhere, so it was a weird feeling, you know, leaving part of my grandfather up there.

I: What runs through you as you're doing?

L: Um, I just told him that I wished that he could be here, and I knew he was looking out for me.

I: You have dealt with a lot of criticism online.

L: That's putting it nicely.

I: Putting it nicely. I'm curious how you deal with that, how did you deal with that while you were here?

L: I really tried not to read anything on social media. I've almost become numb to it, you know, there's just so much hate that I ..., I mean, I can't ... I can't ever take any of it seriously. It's ... it's crazy.

I: Is it hard to get to that point?

L: Yeah, of course it's hard, you know, the first time you read 'I hope you skied up a cliff and died', like that's a little aggressive and, you know, it's like wow, people dislike me that much that they hope that I die? You know, how ... how does that ..., that makes me feel so terrible and it was definitely hard to process, but the more ... the more ... the more hate I got the more I realized that it doesn't matter, you know, people are gonna say mean things about you all the time, but they're sitting behind the computer and they're not people that you care about.

I: What sort of a message would you want to send to people who were celebrating that you didn't win gold?



L: I don't know, I feel sorry for them that they could be so hateful that they wish ... wish failure on a fellow American. I mean, we're the melting pot, we have so many different beliefs and religions and cultures and we all come together under one flag, and just because someone has a difference of opinion doesn't mean you should wish that they fail or die or just wish hate on them. That's ... that's not what our country is about at all, so I don't know, I just, ... I feel sorry for them, I would like to give them a hug.

I: Will this be your last Olympics?

L: Yeah, I think so, I'm pretty sure.

I: What would it take for you to compete in four years?

L: A new knee. You can do that. Can you give me that, Wayne? Can you give me a new knee?