



Consejería de Educación, Cultura y Deportes

# PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN LINGÜÍSTICA

## INGLÉS AVANZADO

JUNIO 2015

### COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE:

- DURACIÓN: **40 minutos**.
- PUNTUACIÓN: La calificación de APTO se obtendrá con el 50% de respuestas correctas.
- A cada respuesta acertada le corresponderá un punto. Las respuestas erróneas no descontarán puntos.
- Esta parte consta de dos tareas.
- Escuchará cada grabación 3 veces. La primera, sin tener el ejercicio correspondiente delante.
- Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en rojo no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- **NO ESCRIBA NADA EN LAS ÁREAS EN GRIS.**

ESCRIBA A CONTINUACIÓN LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS:

APELLIDOS:
NOMBRE:
DNI:
GRUPO Y LETRA:

**CALIFICACIÓN:**

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**LISTENING COMPREHENSION.**

**TAREA 1:**

You are going to hear two people, Jackie and Richard, discussing a recent survey about happiness. Choose the best option, A, B or C, to complete each sentence. Transfer your answers to the ANSWER BOX. Gap 0 has been done as an example.

**HAPPINESS**

- 0. Jackie and Richard discuss...
  - A. how to become happier
  - B. what countries have a better lifestyle
  - C. what measures people's happiness
- 1. What are people in the UK doing to become happier?
  - A. Live in another country
  - B. Play the lottery
  - C. Try to have a satisfying life
- 2. The survey "Satisfying life" was...
  - A. carried out in a really precise way
  - B. done some time ago and lost its validity
  - C. mainly based in northern European countries
- 3. The survey looked at which of these areas:
  - A. Living conditions
  - B. Social well-being
  - C. Work environment
- 4. Which area of study does Jackie not mention?
  - A. Coherence
  - B. Engagement
  - C. Purpose
- 5. Feeling unhappy about Monday mornings is due to the possibility of...
  - A. Being all alone
  - B. Being dissatisfied
  - C. Being unemployed
- 6. Another factor they mention is...
  - A. having an extensive group of friends
  - B. having a tenacious family
  - C. receiving enough support
- 7. Scandinavian countries have something in common:
  - A. A high self-esteem among their inhabitants
  - B. Slight economic barriers
  - C. The tendency to feel more at ease during the summer
- 8. The fact of the weather affecting happiness is considered...
  - A. A differentiating factor
  - B. More important than other issues
  - C. Only an external factor

**ANSWER BOX**

Sentence	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	SCORE
Answers	C									X
Examiner	✓									/ 8

**TAREA 2**

You are going to hear an account of the 1755 Lisbon earthquake. Complete the following table by finishing the sentences or answering the questions with one to two words or figures. Gap 0 has been done as an example.

**THE 1755 LISBON EARTHQUAKE**

**ANSWER BOX**

SENTENCES	ANSWERS	EXAMINER
0. The earthquake was not only destructive, but also...	<u>deadly</u>	✓
1. What kind of ambitions did Portugal have at the time?		
2. The epicenter was located in the...		
3. It lasted between 3.5 and...		
4. The earthquake brought about two other destructive phenomena: tsunamis and...		
5. In Portugal there was also widely spread destruction throughout...		
6. There were two other European countries affected by the earthquake, Finland and...		
7. How many of the buildings in Lisbon were destroyed?		
8. Which Royal site was destroyed apart from The Palace, and The Library?		
		<b>SCORE / 8</b>

TAREA 1	TAREA 2	PUNTUACIÓN TOTAL
		/ 16

**TAREA 1:**  
**HAPPINESS**

**ANSWER BOX**

<b>SENTENCE</b>	<b>0</b>	<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>ANSWERS</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>

**TRANSCRIPT** (*Happiness*)

**Richard:** We're going to talk about what makes people happy or the criteria that happiness should be judged upon.

**Jackie:** Mmm, and **(Sentence 0) how on earth can you measure someone's happiness?**

**Richard:** So what do you think then, Jackie?

**Jackie:** Well, I think that if you asked a lot of people what would make them happier er... I think a lot of people would say if they had more money, if they won the lottery, **(Sentence 1) everyone does the lottery** because they think they're going to be happier with more money, and if they lived in a warmer country. But um...

**Richard:** I definitely think that's true. That's why we live in Portugal because the climate is much better than the UK, so that increases our happiness. Or so we think.

**Jackie:** Or so you think. Because in fact there has already been um... **(Sentence 2) quite a big er... detailed survey called "Satisfying life"** um... which was done a couple of years ago about the European countries and what was quite interesting is when you look at the criteria that they used to er... measure people's um... happiness they didn't ask SENTENCES about people's um... economic environment or their... or where they lived at all there were completely other factors that they looked at.

**Richard:** So what were the main... the main criteria they used?

**Jackie:** Well, they looked at personal well-being, **(Sentence 3) social well-being** and wellbeing at work. Those three areas but within those areas there were things like um... **(Sentence 4) self-esteem and optimism and competence and engagement and meaning and purpose** to your life.

**Richard:** Wow. Quite um... high-level sort of SENTENCES I suppose.

**Jackie:** Yes. But it makes sense doesn't it? If you wake up Monday morning and you feel unhappy it's probably because **(Sentence 5) you're going to spend the day not doing anything fulfilling.**

**Richard:** So there's the personal well-being, as you said, about yourself, your self-esteem, and um... when you have a purpose in your life but obviously a major other thing is um... the social well-being which is being part of a family, um... a strong group of friends, [those sort of things.]

**Jackie:** Yes, **(Sentence 6) having supportive relationships are very important as well.**

**Richard:** OK. And the third thing was well-being at work.

**Jackie:** Mmm

**Richard:** Um... again, I suppose um... it's all about relationships, isn't it? So what about this survey then? Who did they find out... who were the happiest? I mean it was only in Europe, wasn't it?

**Jackie:** Hmm, well you see that's the other thing that's interesting because you mentioned about the... the... we mentioned about the climate, is that the top seven countries were all the Scandinavian countries Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland and Denmark was considered to be the country which had the happiest people. Um... but the other interesting thing of course with those kinds of countries is that **(Sentence 7) there is less difference between the rich and the poor.**

**Richard:** Ahh ok. Interesting, interesting. You mention that the Scandinavian countries did much better in the survey, but so I wonder whether they did it in the summer though because um... in general obviously I think there will be an overall feeling of well-being in the Nordic countries in the summer when it's the nice weather as opposed to the depths of winter.

**Jackie:** Hmm, that's interesting but you see again, Richard, you're... you're thinking about... **(Sentence 8) we talked about money and you're talking about weather, these are both external factors** whereas the people who make the survey they seemed to think that happiness is measured more by looking at the internal factors.

**Richard:** Right, ok I can understand that but you are affected by external things, I think.

**Jackie:** But if you don't like your job, if you're unhappy in your job, then you're going to feel only a little bit better maybe if the sun is shining than if it's raining.

**Richard:** Mmm. So, what do you the listeners think? What are the criteria to measure our happiness? We'd love to hear from you.

(From: [podcastsinenlish.com](http://podcastsinenlish.com)-Length: 3:51'-December 2014)

**TAREA 2:**

*THE 1755 LISBON EARTHQUAKE*

**ANSWER BOX**

SENTENCES	ANSWERS
0. The earthquake was not only destructive, but also...	<u>deadly</u>
1. What kind of ambitions did Portugal have at the time?	colonial (ambtions)
2. The epicenter was located in the ...	Atlantic Ocean
3. It lasted between 3.5 and ...	six minutes
4. The earthquake brought about two other destructive phenomena: tsunamis and...	fire
5. In Portugal there was also widely spread destruction throughout...	the South
6. There were two other European countries affected by the earthquake, Finland and...	England
7. How many of the buildings in Lisbon were destroyed?	85%
8. Which Royal site was destroyed apart from The Palace, and The Library?	The Hospital

**TRANSCRIPT** (*The 1755 Lisbon Earthquake*)

The 1755 Lisbon earthquake took place on November 1st, 1755, at 9:20 in the morning. It was one of **(Sentence 0) the most destructive and deadly** earthquakes in history, killing well over 100,000 people. The quake was followed by a tsunami and fire, resulting in the near total destruction of Lisbon. The earthquake accelerated political tensions in Portugal and profoundly disrupted **(Sentence 1) the country's 18th century colonial ambitions**.

Geologists today estimate the Lisbon earthquake approached magnitude 9 on the Richter scale, with **(Sentence 2) an epicenter in the Atlantic Ocean** about 200 km west-southwest of Cape St. Vincent.

The earthquake struck on the morning of November 1, the All Saints Day Catholic holiday. Contemporary reports state that the earthquake **(Sentence 3) lasted between three-and-a-half and six minutes**, causing gigantic fissures five meters wide to rip apart the city center.

Several tens of minutes after the earthquake, an **(Sentence 4) enormous tsunami** engulfed the harbor and downtown, rushing up the Tagus River. It was followed by two more waves. In the areas unaffected by the tsunami, **(Sentence 4) fire** quickly broke out, and flames raged for five days.

Lisbon was not the only Portuguese city affected by the catastrophe. Throughout **(Sentence 5) the south of the country**, in particular the Algarve, destruction was generalized. The shockwaves of the earthquake were felt throughout Europe as far as **(Sentence 6) Finland** and North Africa. Tsunamis up to twenty meters in height swept the coast of North Africa, and struck Martinique and Barbados across the Atlantic. A three meter tsunami hit the **Southern English coast**.

Of a Lisbon population of 275,000, up to 90,000 were killed. Another 10,000 were killed across the Mediterranean in Morocco. **(Sentence 7) Eighty-five percent of Lisbon's buildings were destroyed**, including its famous palaces and libraries, as well as most examples of Portugal's distinctive 16th century Manueline architecture. Several buildings which had suffered little damage due to the earthquake were destroyed by the fire. The brand new Opera House, opened only six months before, was burned to the ground.

The **(Sentence 8) Royal Palace**, which stood just beside the Tagus River in the modern square of Terreiro do Paço, was destroyed by the earthquake and tsunami. Inside, the 70,000-volume **(Sentence 8) Royal Library** as well as hundreds of works of art, including paintings by Titian, Rubens, and Correggio, were lost. The precious royal archives disappeared together with detailed historical records of explorations by Vasco de Gama and other early navigators. The earthquake also destroyed major churches in Lisbon, namely the Cathedral of Santa Maria.

The **(Sentence 8) Royal Hospital** of All-Saints (the biggest public hospital at the time) was consumed by fire and hundreds of patients burned to death. The tomb of national hero Nuno Alvares Pereira was also lost.

Visitors to Lisbon may still walk the ruins of the Carmo convent, which were preserved to remind Lisboners of the destruction.

Many animals sensed danger and fled to higher ground before the water arrived. The Lisbon quake is the first documented case of such a phenomenon in Europe.