



Castilla-La Mancha

Consejería de
Educación, Cultura
y Deportes

PRUEBAS TERMINALES ESPECÍFICAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL

INGLÉS AVANZADO

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ESCUCHAR

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.
- Leer las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realizarla según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- **NO ESCRIBIR NADA EN LAS ÁREAS GRISES.**

ESCRIBIR A CONTINUACIÓN LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS:

APELLIDOS:				
NOMBRE:				
DNI:				
GRUPO Y LETRA:	OFICIAL		LIBRE	

CALIFICACIÓN:

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TAREA 1

Listen to a radio presenter talking about Harper Lee’s book *Go Set a Watchman*. Choose the best answer (A, B or C) to complete each sentence. Sentence 0 has been done as an example. When you have finished, transfer your answers to the ANSWER BOX. Only one answer is correct.

GO SET A WATCHMAN – BOOK REVIEW

- 0. **The first book in the series, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, became a success...**
 - A. 2 years after it was published.
 - B. in 1960.
 - C. when it became a film.

- 1. **The second book was released...**
 - A. 55 years ago.
 - B. in February.
 - C. last Tuesday.

- 2. **Harper Lee’s first book was re-written...**
 - A. because it didn’t sell well.
 - B. following someone’s advice.
 - C. without any important changes.

- 3. **The reviews about the novel are generally...**
 - A. more positive than negative.
 - B. very positive.
 - C. very negative.

- 4. ***To Kill a Mockingbird* is...**
 - A. an autobiography.
 - B. set in the 1940s.
 - C. told by a young person.

- 5. **In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, Scout’s father Atticus...**
 - A. deals with racial problems.
 - B. defends a white woman.
 - C. has a negative view of justice.

- 6. **Readers don’t like the fact that in *Go Set a Watchman*...**
 - A. Scout’s father is a very different character.
 - B. Scout has grown up.
 - C. the story happens in New York.

- 7. **In a letter to a newspaper, a man wrote that...**
 - A. America hasn’t changed much in 55 years.
 - B. Atticus was a very courageous character.
 - C. People in Alabama have never been racist.

- 8. **The book is selling well...**
 - A. reaching the top of the charts.
 - B. because of the reviews.
 - C. but not as well as expected.

(Adapted from voanews.com)

ANSWER BOX

SENTENCE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	B								

TAREA 2

You will hear an interview. In the following summary, complete the blanks with the correct information. Each answer may contain ONE OR TWO WORDS.

The Math Myth

Emily Hindford interviews Andrew Hacker, a (0) political science professor to talk about his new book "The Math Myth". Professor Hacker believes math requirements at university are not helping the economy because they make it more difficult for many students to (1) _____ college.

At the age of (2) _____ high-school students are expected to study and understand a wide range of mathematical areas which is something Hacker finds (3) _____.

As Hindford points out, in the 20th century, (4) _____ students actually took algebra or geometry. Professor Hacker then explains how, in large cities, you could easily find (5) _____ programs like Baking or Manual Arts where students acquired more practical skills . Nowadays, however, we want all youngsters to be prepared to undertake a university degree.

Professor Hacker is particularly concerned about American high-schools completion (6) _____ since one out of five Americans drops out of high-school before finishing.

Even though Hacker agrees that the situation today begins to (7) _____, he still thinks that it's essential not to see advanced maths as a requirement for every student. On the contrary, what his (8) _____ should do is make math classes interesting.

(Adapted from americanradioworks.org)

ANSWER BOX

GAP	ANSWER
0	political science
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

Puntuación 2: _____/8

TAREA 1	TAREA 2	PUNTUACIÓN TOTAL
		/ 16

TAREA 1

GO SET A WATCHMAN

ANSWER BOX

SENTENCE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	B	C	B	C	C	A	A	B	A

TEXTO (*Go set a watchman*)

American writer Harper Lee's first and until now only book, "To Kill a Mockingbird", is one of America's best loved novels. **(SENTENCE 0) The 1960 publication** explores racism and injustice in the American south. It was an instant best-seller. Two years later, it was awarded a Pulitzer prize. Readers around the world have bought 40 million copies of the book since its release. "To Kill a Mockingbird" also inspired an Oscar-winning movie of the same name.

(SENTENCE 1) On Tuesday Harper Lee's second book, "Go Set a Watchman", was released for sale, 55 years after the first. Lee had announced in February that she would publish a sequel to "To Kill a Mockingbird". The new novel became the most pre-ordered book on Amazon.com since the final book in J K Rowlin's Harry Potter series.

Lee wrote "Watchman" in 1967 before she wrote "Mockingbird". **(SENTENCE 2) Her editor at the time encouraged her to re-write "Watchman" from the point of view of a child.** She agreed. That effort became "To Kill a Mockingbird".

(SENTENCE 3) But so far, Miss Lee's second novel has received mixed reviews. It has also led to debate. Some observers are questioning how "Go Set a Watchman" will affect Miss Lee's legacy, as well as the legacy of "To Kill a Mockingbird". The Wall Street Journal published a preview of the book's first chapter last Friday. The newspaper described the novel as "a distressing book". The Los Angeles Times called it "an apprentice effort" and a US public radio critic said it was a kind of a mess that will forever change the way we read a masterpiece.

"To Kill a Mockingbird" takes place in the 1930s in a small town in the southern state of Alabama. **(SENTENCE 4) 6-year-old Scout Finch narrates the story.**

Her father, lawyer Atticus Finch, **(SENTENCE 5) defends a black man, falsely accused of raping a white woman.** Lee wrote the character of Atticus as a strong believer in justice. **He bravely faces and fights deep prejudice** and hate among the people in this town.

The story of "Go Set a watchman" is set about 20 years after the ending of the first book and adult Scout returns from New York to visit her father in Alabama. Some readers are protesting **the character of Atticus**, as he is written in "Go Set a Watchman." **(SENTENCE 6) They say he is a racist** and they say that that is unacceptable.

In a letter to The New York Times one man wrote: "As a native of Alabama, **(SENTENCE 7) I have held up Atticus in my own mind as a redemptive figure, a symbol of hope, a hero who was brave enough to fight** for what is right despite the poisonous and dangerous pools of racism, long associated with whites in the deep south."

Others consider this latest version of Atticus good for today's America. So far any negative press has not slowed sales of Harper Lee's work. **(SENTENCE 8) The number one and two spots on Amazon's best –seller list** are filled by "Go Set a Watchman" and "To Kill a Mockingbird". I'm Jim Terry.

(Adapted from voanews.com (<http://goo.gl/8ShrcZ>) - March 2016 – 3.44 minutes)

TAREA 2
THE MATH MYTH

ANSWER BOX

GAP	ANSWER
0	political science
1	finish
2	15
3	(absolutely) absurd
4	fewer
5	vocational
6	rates
7	improve
8	colleagues

TEXTO (*The Math Myth*)

We've been told over and over again by politicians and economists that American students are doing terribly in maths and need to do better. Why? Because, they say, people need advanced math skills to be successful in the highly technical jobs of the 21st century. But Andrew Hacker argues that it's just not true. He is **(GAP 0) a political science professor** who has also taught college level math classes and he says the idea that everyone needs geometry, algebra, trigonometry and even some calculus is actually **(GAP 1) hurting the economy by preventing people from finishing college**. He talked to our senior education correspondent Emily Hindford about his new book "The Math Myth".

Professor: Ok. Let's begin with a number. There are approximately 4 million **(GAP 2) fifteen-year-olds**. 4 million. And, as matters are now turning out we are expecting all four million of them to master a full mathematics menu starting with geometry, algebra, trigonometry and the goal is calculus for everybody and **(GAP 3) I think that's absolutely absurd**.

Interviewer: So one of the things you're saying is in your book is that this is actually a pretty dramatic change. You look back... to earlier in the 20th century about how many students were actually taking... what percentage of **(GAP 4) students were actually taking algebra and geometry and it was significantly fewer**.

Professor: It absolutely was and in those days... whether they're good old or bad old days, a lot of students were steered into **(GAP 5) vocational programs**. New York City had a high school devoted to baking no less. It also had one in Brooklyn for Manual Arts. In those cases, students were steered into blue-collar occupations for the rest of their lives. Well, a lot of people felt that's really not fair so what we did was really flip the coin and now, essentially, want to prepare everybody for a high grade college.

Interviewer: well, let's talk about is happening... so we've upped what we want students to know in math in particular and in other areas too but what's happened in American high schools with this increasing math requirements, what does it look like out there?

Professor: To begin with, there is a huge dropout rate. Most of us don't know this but **(GAP 6) America has one of the worst high school completion rates** in the developed world. One out of five Americans walk down the streets, every fifth person, does not have a high school diploma.

Interviewer: and we'll add though than this is better than it was, **(GAP 7) we are improving with our high-school graduation rates?**

Professor: Well, we'd better improve if we want to get up there with Austria and Estonia but we are not going to improve if we insist on a rigorous, advanced mathematics education for everyone.

Interviewer: What else do we need to do?

Professor: What I would say at this point to **(GAP 8) my colleagues who are mathematicians**, whether in high school or college, look, I don't want to abolish your courses, of course not, that's asinine, mathematics is a great human accomplishment. What I would like you to do is to make your classes interesting.