

NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2

TAREA 1

SHORT CONVERSATIONS *(from Hot English Magazine)*

You are going to listen to 7 short conversations. After that, you will answer questions 1-7. Choose the correct option (a/b/c). Conversation 0 is an example. You will hear it **only ONCE**.

- You will listen to the **conversations TWICE**.
- You will have 30 seconds between the first and the second listening and 60 seconds at the end.
- You now have 90 seconds to read the questions.

(Marks 7x1 = 7)

Don't forget to write your answers on the answer sheet.

CONVERSATION 0. According to the woman some drugs are illegal because...

- there are damages caused.
- there are business benefits.**
- they are produced in America.

CONVERSATION 1. The two men think that, nowadays, students...

- don't go to school as much as they used to.
- don't pay attention to their teachers.
- don't socialize in the same way as they two did.

CONVERSATION 2. The participants in this conversation are mainly...

- offering help to stop the current disintegration of the family unit.
- warning about the dangers of lending money to a friend.
- explaining why sometimes people trust their friends more than their family.

CONVERSATION 3. In the US...

- there are more people who die of violent crimes.
- there is a higher percentage of violent crimes.
- most deaths are caused by muggings.

CONVERSATION 4. According to the woman street violence in Australia...

- is wrongly represented by statistics.
- has been invented by the media.
- is making people feel frightened.

CONVERSATION 5. One of the differences between violence now and 20 years ago is...

- young people kill each other more now.
- young people are able to see more explicit images now.
- young people have access to less direct scenes now.

CONVERSATION 6. One of the main reasons for domestic violence is...

- people's upbringing.
- people's natural attitude.
- people's education.

CONVERSATION 7. The main argument of the conversation is..

- denouncing domestic violence is useless.
- fear prevents many people from fighting domestic violence.
- society refuses to condemn domestic violence.



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b							

TAREA 2

REPORT ON CHICAGO TEACHERS *(from NPR)*

You are going to listen to a radio report about Chicago teachers' situation. For each of the questions, choose the best answer (a, b, or c). Question 0 is already answered as way of example.

- You will hear the recording twice.
- You will have 30 seconds to consider your answers before listening to the recording for a second time and 60 seconds at the end.
- Now you have 90 seconds to read the questions.

(Marks 6x1 = 6)

Don't forget to write your answers on the answer sheet.

0. Chicago teachers...

- demand the same pay as social workers and nurses.
- have decided to put an end to their protest.**
- remain on strike in order to get their goals.

1. During the strike, parents...

- opted to limit their children's TV time.
- refused to take their children to work.
- were disconcerted as to how to amuse their children.

2. Assistant Principal Rocío Badillo is...

- concerned about the situation teachers experienced.
- discouraged about the end of the strike.
- disturbed as students had nowhere to go during the strike.

3. During the strike, Principal Paul Schissler...

- did his best to get on with teachers.
- was annoyed at the teachers' attitude.
- was quite unconcerned about the news.

4. Now Principal Paul Schissler...

- is glad about the pay rise for special education managers.
- is pleased at the funds destined for improving things.
- is upset about the decreasing support for children.

5. As far as negotiations are concerned...

- funds have been granted to lower the number of children per class.
- teachers have missed the chance to earn more than before.
- the mayor has finally fulfilled all of the Unions' requests.



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6. Teacher Francisco Núñez...

- a) complains that the school is no more a safe area.
- b) denies the strike has had negative consequences.
- c) regrets the lessons missed by children.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
b						

TAREA 3

EXTRACTS

(from BBC, NPR, Ted Talks, Hot English)

Listen to 6 extracts from different radio programs and match each extract (1-6) with one of the statements below (b-i). There are **TWO extra statements** you do **NOT** need to use. Extract 0 is an **example** and you will only **hear it ONCE**.

- You will listen to **each extract twice**.
- You will have 30 seconds to consider your answers before listening to the recording for a second time and 30 seconds at the end.
- Now you have one minute to read the statements.

(Marks 6x1 = 6)

Don't forget to write your answers on the answer sheet.

Please, write "E" for the extra sentences you consider are not necessary or **cross them out**.

STATEMENTS	EXTRACT
a) Some people are just nosy when it comes to dating.	0
b) Born with technology and lots of knowledge.	
c) It's the place to exchange things now.	
d) Leisure days.	
e) Two bodies for one crime.	
f) Killer who pretended to be killed.	



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g) Seeking help from his victims.	
h) The victim was thought to be a thief.	
i) Innocent man injured.	

MUESTRA



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TAREA 4

CONNECTED BUT ALONE

(from Ted Talks)

You are going to listen to part of a talk about the way online dating influences our relationships. Fill in the blank in each sentence with the EXACT WORD you hear.

- You will hear the complete recording (from beginning to end) twice.
- You will have 30 seconds to consider your answers before listening to the recording for a second time and 1 minute at the end.
- Now you have 1 minute to read the sentences.

(Marks 7x1 = 7)

Don't forget to write your answers on the answer sheet.

0. In 1996 she was going to be appear on the cover of Wired Magazine.
1. At that time, they were just _____ with chat rooms and online communities”.
2. The speaker was excited by the idea that we could use the things learnt in the _____ world to improve the real world.
3. The speaker thinks that our gadgets are psychologically _____.
4. Nowadays we perform actions which in the past we would have regarded as odd or _____.
5. The speaker believes we are going to have problems with relationships and with our _____ for self-reflection.
6. The speaker thinks that even if we're constantly _____ we can end up hiding from each other.
7. The Goldilocks effect consists of people being just at the right distance, not too _____ not too far.

SENTENCE	0	1	2	3
Answer	<u>cover</u>			
SENTENCE	4	5	6	7
Answer				



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1. CLAVE DE CORRECCIONES

TAREA 1: Short conversations

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b	c	c	a	c	b	a	b

TAREA 2: Report on Chicago teachers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
b	c	a	a	b	a	c

TAREA 3: Extracts

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
a	c	h	b	f	g	d

TAREA 4: Connected but alone

SENTENCE	0	1	2	3
Answer	<u>cover</u>	experimenting	virtual	powerful
SENTENCE	4	5	6	7
Answer	disturbing	capacity	connected	close

2. TABLA DE CONVERSIÓN 26-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0,4	0,8	1,2	1,5	1,9	2,3	2,7	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,2	4,6	5
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5.4	5,8	6,2	6,5	6,9	7,3	7,7	8,1	8,5	8,8	9,2	9,6	10

TRANSCRIPTS

TAREA 1

Short conversations

Conversation 0

Speaker 1: So, here is the question. Why are certain drugs illegal?

Speaker 2: Because of the commercial interests of the producers so I've, you know, it there's always a bit of truth in that.

Speaker 1: Import control.

Speaker 2: Huh.

Speaker 1: I mean, more seriously. What is the reason behind making drugs illegal. Shouldn't I mean, there's, from a sort of neo liberal point of view, that's considered a victim versus crime. People taking drugs. If the people are only doing damage to themselves, they can do damage to themselves with knives or with food, or cigarettes, alcohol why can't they do damage to themselves with drugs?

Speaker 3: Well they're not only doing damage to themselves excuse me.

Conversation 1

Speaker 1: I was talking to a university professor a year ago. And he was talking about when I went to university, for example, he said you'd open up, you know, the door the classroom to the hallway, and you heard people talking and lots of noise. And he says today he opens up the door and it's completely silent, though it's full of people, and I thought that was quite an interesting observation because everybody's plugged into, their, you know, their ipods, their earphones or whatever, you know, and there's nobody talking to each other.

Speaker 2: It's sort of a social isolation as well

Speaker 1: Exactly

Speaker 2: maybe. A friend of mine argues that they are interacting socially, they are communicating and, and maybe it really doesn't matter. I don't know. I think, you know, I think human contact and human touch, human voices and eye contact are things that are kind of fundamental.

Speaker 1: Well that's one the reasons. I think one of the things about going to school is socializing I mean you know, and and you learn a lot by socializing with people and I think that that with the new technology I mean you know, you see now you see in the classroom all the children which.

Conversation 2

Speaker 1: The other night I was watching the channel four TV series Space, which is excellent by the way, and I heard the phrase: "they say the family of the twenty first century is made up of friends not relatives". And I thought that was quite an interesting phrase, cause I hadn't thought about it like that. Er, what do you think?

Speaker 2: What's happened over the last couple of decades is that the family unit has disintegrated, and I think people rely more on their friends for for security perhaps, when they've previously relied on the family, but the family is not there, as a second best, they're maybe relying on their friends.

Speaker 3: Or maybe not just as the second best I mean I know a lot of cases of people who do have families but they rely far more on their friends because their friends are there for them whereas their families aren't.

Speaker 1: People who are, you know, hundred percent reliable. And that you know your friends are always there, you know, especially in the good times, but perhaps your friends are not quite so reliable whenever whenever things get tougher. People are losing out long a lot and if they if they forget the family is important. Same time if you're

if you get into debt, for example, it's very unlikely your friends will bail you, right? Your family might.

Conversation 3

Speaker 1: Thinking of the violence or the violent thing you know is yes and no because there was a an article years ago in the economist and it said that actually there's more violent crime in Europe, but the thing is the violent crime in the States you're most likely to die from because of guns, but actually, the statistics show that you know

Speaker 2: like muggings

Speaker 1: yeah exactly. That type, you know

Speaker 2: purse snatchings

Speaker 1: but the thing is that in the United States it's the, you know, the death due to violent crime is higher than in Europe, but Europe actually has higher violent crime rates so it's curious

Conversation 4

Speaker 1:

Pretty much all you read about in the newspapers in Melbourne at the moment is the incidence of street violence principally, erm, young boys particularly. And fourteen, sixteen, eighteen-year olds generally. Erm, in groups, and just coming along and bashing the living daylight out of somebody. I mean every week there're reports on this. And people are actually very very worried about it.

Speaker 2:

But it's not, you introduce by saying, in the newspapers, and isn't that part of the problem where you've got a situation where people wanna sell newspapers and making people scared is something the media does very well, to, to sell better. And in fact, I think to some extent this has always happened.

Speaker 1:

Well I see your point and certainly the media does make the most of it and it's very sensationalist of course but certainly in Melbourne street violence is going up, amongst young, young people. And. I mean, when you talk to, when I talk to people from there as well, family and friends and that, I mean some of them are actually, most of them are quite concerned about it.

Conversation 5

Speaker 1: Don't you have the feeling that kids today have the sort of, you have the sense that for kids today violence is something normal I guess there, it has, it sort of seems like they have more access to violent things. So it's it's, er, I have this feeling that for them it's something like ,every day thing. It's normal for them to see people killing each other so it's just part of their lifestyle. And I think in before, maybe twenty years ago you didn't have that open access to internet and games and....

Speaker 2: There weren't war films. There weren't cowboys and Indians

Speaker 1: But you didn't have those games where you have people blowing each other's heads off time. And blood splatt, you know, splattering all over the place.

Speaker 3: I was actually watching some some videos on the internet the other day with a group of kids. Well kids, not exactly kids. I mean, they were about eighteen, nineteen and some of the scenes actually really shocked me.

Conversation 6

Speaker 1:

There's quite a lot of information recently in the newspapers and on television about domestic violence but why does it happen? Why does it occur?

Speaker 2:

I think it's a matter of people not respecting each other, and also it could be also caused by people that have experienced that as a child or have seen it in their parents. So they grow up with that. And they might even see it natural to some point. So basically I think it's a matter of how people were brought up and respect.

Conversation 7

Speaker 1:

To what extent is society to blame?

Speaker 2:

I think I spoke about that a little bit earlier. I think they play they play an important part. I mean if it if we live in a society that that condemns domestic violence I mean it's it's a positive step but it one thing is condemning it but another thing is is actually doing something about it I think society is to blame, erm, basically because a lot of people are afraid to take action when it when it when it doesn't involve them.

TAREA 2

Report on Chicago teachers

AILSANG, HOST:

Chicago Public Schools students were back in their classrooms today for the first time in two weeks. Union and district leaders reached a deal Wednesday. Teachers have been striking over problems the district has faced for years, including the need for more social workers, nurses and school counselors. WBEZ's Adriana Cardona-Maguigad was at Lara Academy, a South Side school, on the first day back.

UNIDENTIFIED TEACHER: Hi, how are you?

ADRIANA CARDONA-MAGUIGAD, BYLINE: This morning at Lara Academy was joyful. Students and teachers had big smiles as they arrived. Assistant Principal Rocio Badillo is outside greeting students.

ROCIO BADILLO: We're happy to be back to normal and get going again, yeah.

CARDONA-MAGUIGAD: The building was open during the 11 days teachers were on strike to give students a place to go, but they didn't show up.

BADILLO: It was sad and devastating every day seeing our teachers go through that, and our kids, too. So we're so happy. Are we happy to be back, guys?

UNIDENTIFIED CHILDREN: Yes.

BADILLO: Yes, we are.

CARDONA-MAGUIGAD: Students didn't have much to do at home aside from watching TV, running errands and doing chores. Many parents took their kids to work and quickly ran out of ideas on how to keep their kids entertained. They weren't the only ones getting restless.

PAUL SCHISLER: Welcome back. How are you?

CARDONA-MAGUIGAD: Principal Paul Schissler kept a close eye on the news each day.

SCHISLER: Well, all I was doing was watching Twitter and waiting to hear and trying to get a sense of what was happening around. You know, and we would greet the - we would go out and visit the teachers, you know, try to keep a positive attitude with them - spent lots of money on donuts and coffee during the week for them. And - hey, Irma, welcome back.

CARDONA-MAGUIGAD: Teachers fought hard to get a nurse and a social worker in every school. And at Lara Academy, that's a big win. The majority of students there are low-income. Some deal with violence in their neighborhood.

SCHISLER: Well, I think having a social worker here on a regular basis is going to help. I'm glad that now we're putting some dollars to it so we can make sure that the kids that need support are getting support.

CARDONA-MAGUIGAD: He's also happy about adding more special education case managers.

SCHISLER: Like, we have a wonderful counselor who does the case managing, or had been doing the case managing. Now my assistant principal took it over. But it is a full-time job.

CARDONA-MAGUIGAD: Aside from more support staff, the union negotiated for \$35 million to reduce overcrowded classrooms. They also got a 16% raise over five years. But there were other demands the teachers didn't get. The mayor argued the city's budget couldn't support everything the union wanted, like an additional 30 minutes of prep time. Back in the classroom, fourth grade teacher Fransisco Nunez says he's worried about students now lagging behind academically.

FRANSISCO NUNEZ: This was a really rough two weeks. And then you lose a lot of instruction time that the kids, especially some of the kids that really enjoy, and this might be their only safe zone.

SCHISLER: He welcomes students as if they were back from vacation. Some kids joke.

NUNEZ: Anybody go anywhere over the strike?

UNIDENTIFIED CHILD: I went to my house.

CARDONA-MAGUIGAD: Teachers still need to ratify the agreement. For now, Nunez and other teachers will be busy making up for the days missed. For NPR News, I'm Adriana Cardona-Maguigad in Chicago.

TAREA 3

Extracts

Texto 0

Example We found from all the people that we surveyed that only slightly more than half of them actually met up with someone. So it doesn't look like a lot of people are using it to meet up but it makes sense because we also looked at why they were using a dating app and the most popular and most common motives were using it out of curiosity and using it to pass time or entertainment. So they're not actively using these dating apps to meet.

Dating app

Texto 1

27" And with the rise of social media and social networks in the early 2000s, the web was completely changed to a place where now the vast majority of content we interact with is put up by average users, either in YouTube videos or blog posts or product reviews or social media postings. And it's also become a much more interactive place, where people are interacting with others, they're commenting, they're sharing.

Your social media likes expose more than you think (Ted Talks)

Texto 2

25” Former Dallas police officer Amber Guyger, who is white, has been found guilty of murdering her upstairs neighbor, 26-year-old Botham Jean. Guyger was off duty. She mistakenly entered Jean's apartment, thinking it was her own. She said she shot Jean, who is black, fearing he was a burglar. The case has drawn national attention because of its themes of race and police accountability. NPR's Wade Goodwyn has been covering the trial.

Jury Finds Former Dallas Police Officer Amber Guyger Guilty Of Murder

Texto 3

32” Most people view Generation Z as mini-millennials - and that's because there is an obsession with the word 'millennial'. Our research shows that Gen Z are different and that they have their own set of values and preferences which consumer brands need to cater for. Our research found that Gen Z are tech-innate, hyper-informed consumers, and extremely savvy. This hyper-connected world that we live in today is a new norm for them.

Generation z (bbc)

Texto 4

24” In 1930, Alfred Rouse faked his own death. He hit a man over the head and put him in a car, which he then set alight, in Hardingstone, a small town in Northamptonshire, UK.

Rouse then fled to Wales, but his crime was discovered, and he was convicted of murder and hanged.

But, if Rouse did not die in the burning car, who was the victim? DNA tests are being carried out in the hope of answering this question.

Murder mystery (BBC)

Texto 5

(extra)

25” Robber advice

A would-be robber was arrested after asking staff for tips on how to rob the bank. the robber had tried to rob the bank three times before, but had failed on every occasion. He reportedly asked the bank cashier, “Do you have any ideas on how to rob a bank?” Police arrested the 62-year old unemployed man for illegally carrying a weapon into the bank.

Hot English 63

Texto 6

(Extra)

42” The happiest age

I think the happiest age to be is when you're a teenager. You have very few responsibilities. It's all fun and games. Personally I think it's one of my favorite times because I used to remember going over friend's house having slumber parties it was when things were just very laid-back. I had a lot of fun lot of parties. You learn how to drive and you can go wild in the Safeway. And especially like when I was a teenager and you go after the quarterback that was like the very happy time of my life.

Connected but alone

1996, when I gave my first TEDTalk, Rebecca was five years old and she was sitting right there in the front row. I had just written a book that celebrated our life on the internet and I was about to be on the cover of Wired magazine. In those heady days, we were experimenting with chat rooms and online virtual communities. We were exploring different aspects of ourselves. And then we unplugged. I was excited. And, as a psychologist, what excited me most was the idea that we would use what we learned in the virtual world about ourselves, about our identity, to live better lives in the real world.

Now fast-forward to 2012. I'm back here on the TED stage again. My daughter's 20. She's a college student. She sleeps with her cellphone, so do I. And I've just written a new book, but this time it's not one that will get me on the cover of Wired magazine. So what happened? I'm still excited by technology, but I believe, and I'm here to make the case, that we're letting it take us places that we don't want to go.

Over the past 15 years, I've studied technologies of mobile communication and I've interviewed hundreds and hundreds of people, young and old, about their plugged in lives. And what I've found is that our little devices, those little devices in our pockets, are so psychologically powerful that they don't only change what we do, they change who we are. Some of the things we do now with our devices are things that, only a few years ago, we would have found odd or disturbing, but they've quickly come to seem familiar, just how we do things.

Why does this matter? It matters to me because I think we're setting ourselves up for trouble -- trouble certainly in how we relate to each other, but also trouble in how we relate to ourselves and our capacity for self-reflection. We're getting used to a new way of being alone together. People want to be with each other, but also elsewhere -- connected to all the different places they want to be. People want to customize their lives. They want to go in and out of all the places they are because the thing that matters most to them is control over where they put their attention. So you want to go to that board meeting, but you only want to pay attention to the bits that interest you. And some people think that's a good thing. But you can end up hiding from each other, even as we're all constantly connected to each other.

Across the generations, I see that people can't get enough of each other, if and only if they can have each other at a distance, in amounts they can control. I call it the Goldilocks effect: not too close, not too far, just right. But what might feel just right for that middle-aged executive can be a problem for an adolescent who needs to develop face-to-face relationships. An 18-year-old boy who uses texting for almost everything says to me wistfully, "Someday, someday, but certainly not now, I'd like to learn how to have a conversation."