



INGLÉS

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO

JUNIO 2013

COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

DNI: _____ EOI: _____

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 40 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas. Las grabaciones de las dos primeras tareas se oirán dos veces, la de la **tercera solo una vez**.
- Escuche y 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 escriba en los recuadros sombreados.

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3
PUNTOS			

PUNTUACIÓN TOTAL: **/ 25**

TASK ONE (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

You will hear part of a programme. Read through the sentences before listening. According to what you hear, write the option (a, b or c) which best completes them in the corresponding white box. Sentence 0 has been completed as an example. Now read the sentences.

MARK

"LIFE AFTER MURDER" A STORY OF FIVE CONVICTED MURDERERS

Journalist Nancy Mullane asks herself: Can a murderer ever be redeemed?

0. Journalist Nancy Mullane has

- a) done documentaries for "This American Life".
- b) made more than 12 trips to San Quentin's prison.**
- c) visited all the Californian prisons.

b
✓

1. In her book, she collected interviews with

- a) Californian serial killers.
- b) long-time prisoners.
- c) murderer Jesse Reed in San Francisco.

2. Mullane's book discusses

- a) reintegration programmes for convicted murderers.
- b) the type of life murderers had.
- c) what options murderers can have in the future.

3. Nancy Mullane

- a) had assumed that killing is a natural impulse.
- b) had questioned her idea of redemption.
- c) was attacked in a prison room.

4. Jesse Reed admitted that he

- a) didn't want to kill Mr. Bates.
- b) shot Mr. Bates with Bates' own gun.
- c) wanted Mr. Bates' drugs.

5. According to Reed, you can commit a crime when you are

- a) dominated by fear.
- b) mentally sick.
- c) under pressure.

6. In California, from 1990 to 2011, out of 1,000 paroled murderers,

- a) 57 of them committed a murder within a decade.
- b) many of them stab someone in a month.
- c) none of them murdered again.

7. Mullane believes that the case of Jack Henry Abbott

- a) cannot be used to judge the prisoners she interviewed.
- b) is an example of what murderers can become.
- c) proves that people shouldn't believe in the statistics.

8. According to Reed, what made him a productive member again is his

- a) ability to having a new attitude.
- b) faith in the Bible.
- c) wish to be a better person.

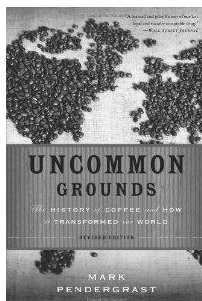
9. Journalist Mullane believes that redemption for a murder is

- a) a life-long experience.
- b) shouldn't be considered.
- c) the same as for any crime.

TASK TWO (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

You will hear part of a programme. Read through the notes below and complete them by filling in the gaps according to what you hear. Gap 0 has been completed as an example. Now read the notes.

MARK



HOW COFFEE INFLUENCED THE COURSE OF HISTORY

Historian Mark Pendergrast talks about coffee as a powerful beverage to host Steve Inskip.

Nowadays, coffee is socially accepted and is usually with you on <u>PRIVATE</u> occasions [0].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mark Pendergrast wrote the book to analyze the _____ between different parts of the world [10].	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coffee arrived in Arab countries thanks to trade and finally made _____ Europe [11].	<input type="checkbox"/>
Two important historic revolutions were _____ in places where people drank coffee [12].	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Europeans promoted coffee cultivation _____ of their colonial world [13].	<input type="checkbox"/>
The late 17th century, most of literature and newspapers had their origin in _____ [14].	<input type="checkbox"/>
John Adams wrote to his wife that it was unpatriotic _____ [15].	<input type="checkbox"/>
One of the reasons why Americans started drinking coffee is because it _____ than tea [16].	<input type="checkbox"/>
By drinking coffee Americans proved to be more _____ [17].	<input type="checkbox"/>
According to Pendergrast, nowadays coffee can be considered as a _____ for good in many ways [18].	<input type="checkbox"/>

TASK THREE (7 x 1 mark = 7 marks)

YOU WILL LISTEN TO THIS TASK JUST ONCE. You will hear some extracts. Read through the headings before listening. For each extract, choose the heading that best matches the information you have heard. Then write the letter in the corresponding white box. There are two headings you will not need and an introductory extract as an example. Now read the headings.

MARK



Eight extracts from BBC World Service programmes

- A Boys and girls missing out on outdoor activities
- B Breach of British sovereignty*
- C British children care more about religion than they used to
- D Competition to design a radio
- E Less than half of British children know the Lord's Prayer
- F Never too old to get one
- G Passion for the wireless
- H Questionable fund raising
- I Religion against military government
- J Too green for the stage

EXTRACT		[19]	[20]	[21]	[22]	[23]	[24]	[25]
	<i>0</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HEADING	<i>B</i>							

✓								
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Comunidad de Madrid

TASK ONE: LIFE AFTER MURDER

QUESTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LETTER	B	C	A	A	A	C	A	C	A

TASK TWO: HOW COFFEE INFLUENCED THE COURSE OF HISTORY

- 10 **relationship**
 11 **its way to**
 12 **planned**
 13 **through much**
 14 **coffee houses**
 15 **to drink tea**
 16 **cost less/was cheaper**
 17 **independent**
 18 **force**

TASK THREE: NEWS

EXTRACT	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
HEADING	H	I	G	A	C	J	F

TAPESCRIPT

TASK ONE: LIFE AFTER MURDER

SCOTT SIMON, HOST: Can a murderer ever be redeemed? Nancy Mullane, who's done stories for "This American Life" and NPR member station KLaw in San Francisco has made dozens of trips to California's San Quentin prison over the past few years. She's interviewed men locked up inside for committing the most heinous, hurtful and inexcusable crime: murder. Yet, even life sentences can run out in the peculiarities of the penal system and sometimes convicted murderers get paroled.

But what kind of life can they make after being behind bars? Can someone with blood on their hands ever be given a fresh start in life? Nancy Mullane has written a new book, "Life After Murder: Five Men in Search of Redemption." Nancy Mullane joins us from KQED in San Francisco. Thanks so much for being with us.

NANCY MULLANE: It's a pleasure.

SIMON: And we are also joined at KQED by Jesse Reed, whose story is one of those told in the book. Mr. Reed, thank you very much for being with us.

JESSE REED: You're very welcome.

SIMON: Nancy Mullane, what drew you to try and tell these stories?

MULLANE: I was asked to do a story, actually, by National Public Radio about prisons in California. And I went into San Quentin State Prison, just north of San Francisco. And I was put in this small room to wait. And the door opened, and four men who had committed murder walked in the room and sat with me, alone. There were no guards, and I thought, these men committed murder. My impressions in my mind, my impressions at the time were that if someone commits a murder, we keep them behind the walls, because if they have access to people on the outside, they will want to kill again, and I assumed in my mind that they would want to kill me. And instead of that happening, they reached out their hands and gave me their names and asked me who I was.

And that was the beginning of a question. What is change? What is redemption for someone who commits the most horrible of all crimes? They take another life.

SIMON: Jesse Reed, can you tell us about the crime that you committed?

REED: Well, at the time, I was using drugs, and one event led to another, and out on a quest to find money for more drugs, I end up taking someone's life.

SIMON: Can I get you to be more specific?

REED: What happened was I did point a gun at Mr. Bates and demanded his money. And through the event of, you know, through the things that were naturally occurring at night, I ended up shooting him. And that was not my intention. However, it was something that did happen.

SIMON: How do you shoot someone unintentionally?

REED: Well, a lot of times when you, you know, when people are involved in this type of lifestyle or behavior, you know, they are afraid as well, you know. And at the time, I happened to be afraid. I was nervous. And, you know, when you're nervous and you're not really thinking clear, things happen, you know, and sometimes they're really bad.

SIMON: Nancy Mullane, what's the recidivism rate for convicted murderers?

MULLANE: In California, from 1990 until May 31, 2011, about 1,000 individuals who were serving sentences of first or second degree murder were paroled from California prisons. Of that 1,000, zero have committed another murder. And if you look at the national statistics as well, in one decade, from 2000 to 2010, 57,000 people who committed a murder offense were released from state and federal prisons - 57,000. That means - and with the lowest recidivism rate - about 1.6 percent.

SIMON: But, Nancy Mullane, can you see why, for all the statistics you cite, those are statistics. And people recall a story like Jack Henry Abbott, you know, who was released from prison to much fanfare among the literary set in New York and then stabbed a man to death within a

month. Can you see why people would say, I'm sorry. I don't care what the statistics are. I don't want to take that chance?

MULLANE: I completely understand that. But I also think that I wasn't seeing the Abbotts. I was seeing human beings that were self-reflective, that had examined who they were, that were steady on their feet. And I thought, we don't know this. And I had no idea who people who commit murder become.

SIMON: Jesse Reed, how are you different now from the teenager who went into prison?

REED: Today, I'm an individual who decided that he wanted to change. And the Bible talks about renewing your mind. Today, my mind has been renewed. I do not no longer want to participate in criminal behavior, criminal activity but to be a productive member of society. In fact, today I work two jobs. I come home and change clothes and go to another one, you know. It's just having a desire to be better.

SIMON: Let me ask you both the question we began with. Can somebody who committed murder be redeemed?

REED: What is redemption? What does redemption look like? Redemption is being given another chance, trying to recapture who you really are.

MULLANE: I really think that redemption is something that is forever, you know, and I'm not equating murder with any other kind of crime. But we have all made very bad decisions, but for redemption for a murder, I think that is something possibly that goes on for the rest of their lives.

SIMON: Nancy Mullane and Jesse Reed. Jesse Reed's story is told in Nancy Mullane's new book, "Life After Murder: Five Men in Search of Redemption." Thanks so much, both of you.

MULLANE: Thank you.

REED: Thank you.

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TASK 2: HOW COFFEE INFLUENCED THE COURSE OF HISTORY

STEVE INSKEEP, HOST: This is of course coffee week at MORNING EDITION. We explore that substance because it's so intimate. Like your radio. Coffee can be with you in a private moment at home or in the car. It's also incredibly global - a substance that explains much of our modern world. Which is the reason Mark Pendergrast wrote a book about it.

MARK PENDERGRAST: People think that I wrote this book because I was a coffee lover, and that's not true. I was interested in coffee as a way to look at the relationship between the developing world, the have-nots, and the haves.

INSKEEP: Mark Pendergrast wrote "Uncommon Grounds: The History of Coffee and How It Transformed Our World." He says coffee was discovered in Ethiopia. It spread through trade in the Arab world and eventually made its way to Europe.

PENDERGRAST: As the colonial powers were beginning to try to spread themselves all over the place, they took coffee with them. So you had the Dutch take a coffee tree over to the East Indies, and - by the way, and enslave the people there in order to grow it.

INSKEEP: Mm-hmm.

PENDERGRAST: Similarly, you had the French take a tree to Martinique in the early 1700s and from that one tree most of the trees in the Western Hemisphere spread. You know, one of the ironies about coffee is it makes people think. It sort of creates egalitarian places - coffeehouses where people can come together - and so the French Revolution and the American Revolution were planned in coffeehouses.

On the other hand, that same coffee that was fueling the French Revolution was also being produced by African slaves who had been taken to San Domingo, which is what we now know as Haiti.

INSKEEP: So the Europeans spread coffee cultivation through much of the colonial world because they were drinking it themselves. How did the consumption of coffee spread worldwide?

PENDERGRAST: It took over Europe by storm in the latter part of the 17th century. And I argue in my book that it actually had a major impact on the rise of business. Lloyd's of London was founded in Lloyd's coffeehouse. Bach and Beethoven created some of their finest works scribbling away to coffee, some of it in coffeehouses. A lot of literature began and newspapers began in coffeehouses.

And prior to coffee, people were drunk a lot of the time. They would get up and begin with beer soup in the morning and proceed from there. So really, Western civilization sobered up because of coffee starting in 1650.

INSKEEP: When we talk about the spread of coffee in the world, there's a story that I learned as a kid. It involves the Boston Tea Party in the 1770s in the United States when American colonists who were on their way to a revolution were said to have raided British tea ships and thrown crates of tea over the side. And then the story ends by saying that after that, Americans universally switched over from tea to coffee. Really?

PENDERGRAST: There's a lot of truth to the story. I found a letter from John Adams to his wife Abigail saying, you know, I love tea but I'm going to have to learn to do without it and to love coffee now because it's really unpatriotic for us to drink tea. It also helped that it was cheaper to get coffee from South America at that point than it was to get tea. So, Americans have always been rather pragmatic, and part of the reason that we switched from tea to coffee was that it cost us less.

INSKEEP: And was it also a matter of commercial independence? Americans could send ships to South America and get the coffee, but the tea trade probably ran in some fashion through Britain from other countries.

PENDERGRAST: Yes. Americans were more independent by relying on coffee.

INSKEEP: In its early years, when it spread throughout the colonial world, it sounds to me in your research that coffee comes across as a very destructive force, socially, politically. Would you say that that has all changed now?

PENDERGRAST: By and large, I would say it has all changed now, that coffee is actually a force for good in many ways. It's a way for small holders, people who have limited access to other forms of making a living on these very steep mountainsides, can make a living, at any rate, can actually put shoes on their children's feet.

There are still many, many social issues involved with coffee, but it's getting better. People are more aware. People now have access to the Internet and to cell phones and so they know what kind of price they should be getting. So I see things getting better.

INSKEEP: Mark Pendergrast is the author of the book "Uncommon Grounds." And he knows his caffeine. The third edition of his book "For God, Country and Coca-Cola" is out next month. Thanks very much.

PENDERGRAST: Thank you.

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TASK 3: NEWS

EXAMPLE: BREACH OF BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY

Radio announcer: The Falkland Islands, the British colony in the south Atlantic, has fallen. That what Argentina's saying. It claims its Marines went ashore as a spearhead this morning to capture key targets, including the capital, Port Stanley.

Thatcher

Mr. Speaker, Sir. The House meets this Saturday to respond to a situation of great gravity. We are here because, for the first time for many years, British sovereign territory has been invaded by a foreign power. After several days of rising tension in our relations with Argentina that country's armed forces attacked the Falkland Islands yesterday and established military control of the islands.

AUDIO 1: QUESTIONABLE FUND RAISING

What does it take for the political parties to agree on how they are funded...the Conservatives have been pretty embarrassed in recent days by the taped indiscretion of their former co-treasurer, who resigned in a hurry when his remarks became public ...and internally, using the threat of a tanker driver strike, there are talks tomorrow, to point out the extent of Labour's financial dependency on the trade unions. Taking the figures for the last quarter of 2010, for example, 88% of Labour's income came from the unions. The party's resumed discussions on reform to this system after Easter ...they'll resist anything too radical, for example, more public funding...we've talked a good deal about Conservative fundraising in the past few days for obvious reasons...let's come to Labour... first, to our chief political correspondent, Ben Wright, and just...paint the canvas for us, Ben,...there are talks going to take place...

AUDIO 2: RELIGION AGAINST MILITARY GOVERNMENT

It's now five years since the so-called Saffron revolution, when thousands of monks poured onto the streets here to protest against the then military government's policies. Thousands of people of all ages and backgrounds joined them, and the days of the military junta looked numbered but that brief blaze of hope was snuffed out by a violent crackdown that left as many as a hundred dead, according to some estimates. Many monasteries were closed and monks assaulted and imprisoned. Since then little has been heard of those who led that uprising. I've come to the Huabi monastery, about two hours drive north of Rangoon, to meet Upinian Thaia, a monk who was at the centre of it all.

AUDIO 3: PASSION FOR THE WIRELESS

- This is rather a space-age looking radio...

- Whistling into life, a sixty-five year old design classic, part of a large collection of mostly valve radios from the twenties through to transistors of the fifties and sixties, owned by Nicholas Logsdail, founder of the Lisson Gallery in London.

- Sounds like the BBC radiophonic's workshop...sound of our dreams and fantasies...

Deyan Sudjic, director of the Design Museum might well exhibit this collection one day, so revealing is it about the history of the wireless.

- How many radios have you ended up with?
- Three hundred and something... Firstly, it spanned the period, the really interesting period in terms of the development of design, modernism, thinking about how people lived between the wars...and this idea of the wireless, fantastic,... sound, and voice and music, can come through the air and be picked up by these instruments...and we sort of take it for granted...
- Can you give me...?

AUDIO 4: BOYS AND GIRLS MISSING OUT ON OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

- Hello, Mr. Mast...set out your thesis, first of all.

- Well, my thesis is very simple. That children need nature, they need to play outdoors in the same way that they need good food, good sleep and good education, and if we do not allow them to go outdoors, there are all sorts of consequences in the short term and the long term for them, for their physical health, obesity is rising, their mental health, and also, just the fact that they'd be missing out on this wonderful, wonderful world out there...that is so precious and needs us, needs the children and needs adults as much as we need it.

- And you have real firm evidence, do you?... that they go out less now than they used to.

- All the evidence suggests this...I mean,...we know that, for example, when I was growing up back in the 1960s, 90% of eight-year olds walked to school. Now, I don't know a child who walks to school now, certainly not on their own.

AUDIO 5: BRITISH CHILDREN CARE MORE ABOUT RELIGION THAN THEY USED TO

- A survey for BBC news ran for its fortieth anniversary, happy birthday, suggests that the number of children at school who know the Lord's Prayer by heart, or more or less by heart, has fallen, but it's still over 50%. In 1972 the figure was about 90, but another finding is that children today seem more likely to say that religion is important to them than was the case forty years ago, an intriguing one that. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Ron Williams, told the programme that he believed the Lord's Prayer was part of a culture that stretched beyond the confines of the Church itself.

- Quite apart from the fact that I think the Lord's Prayer is a prayer we ought to pray because it's a good prayer taught to us by Jesus. Also, if you know the Lord's Prayers, you won't pick up all kinds of echoes that you hear of it in speech, in literature, in plays and so forth, all this language is there...in our DNA...

AUDIO 6: TOO GREEN FOR THE STAGE

- Now not plain sailing ...because you, you got to Juilliard which was a huge achievement

- Yes

- But then?

-But then, after I graduated, I knew I was destined to debut at the Met at 21 years old...I went and I had a couple of auditions and everyone said...I'm sorry, but you're not ready yet...you're still green...and at that time, I'd just given up another full scholarship to the Manhattan School Music...I didn't tell my mum that I was going to give up the scholarship because I really thought I was ready for the stage...and I called her and I said: 'Mum, I'm not ready yet and she said; 'What are you going to do?' And I said, "I don't know"...I'd given up my scholarship and so I had to get a job...a normal job, actually I got about four jobs, I worked as a carpenter's

assistant at Juilliard making doors' hinges, cutting keys, fixing toilets, I worked at Carnegie Hall....

AUDIO 7: NEVER TOO OLD TO GET ONE

You're never too old to do mad things, says Lady Steel, she's revealed that to celebrate her 70th birthday, a couple of years ago, she snuck off to a tattoo parlour in Selkirk to have a yellow pink jaguar tattooed on her shoulder without trying the idea out first on her husband, David, Lord Steel of Aikwood the former Liberal leader. The animal in question was taken from his coat of arms that accompanied...that was his peerage. "I do tend to flaunt it," she says. Unfortunately, well, she can't flaunt it on the radio. But she is in our Selkirk studio and we're joined also Dull Gates who owns Diamond Jack's Tattoo Parlour in Soho. Lady Steel, good morning to you.

- Good morning, Jim....why this sudden formality? You've never called me Lady Steel before.

- (Chuckles)... We won't go into that...now, what does it look like?

-Well, it's a jaguar, which was...which is on his coat of arms...I should say he's not the kind of person who goes for a coat of arms for the sake of having one...but when he became a knight of the thistle ..It's compulsory to have one and it's compulsory...

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