



Región de Murcia
Consejería de Educación, Juventud y Deportes
Dirección General de Formación Profesional y
Enseñanzas de Régimen Especial

**ESCUELAS OFICIALES
DE IDIOMAS
DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA**

**PRUEBAS
ESPECÍFICAS DE
CERTIFICACIÓN**

NIVEL B2

**CONVOCATORIA
JUNIO 2019**

**CUADERNO
DEL CORRECTOR
(CLAVES Y TRANSCRIPCIONES)**



Cuaderno del corrector

B2

INGLÉS

NIVEL B2
COMPRENSION
DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS
JUNIO 2019

(CORRECTOR)

TASK A ▷ Read the descriptions of five different British escape rooms in TEXT 1 “*Will the new Sherlock Holmes escape room be the best in Britain?*”. Match the statements below to their corresponding escape rooms (A, B, C, D or E) in the text. Write your final answers in the boxes provided next to each statement, as shown in example 0.

NOTE: There are two statements for each escape room.

10 points



0.	(EXAMPLE) This escape room is entirely based on a TV show.	A
1.	This escape room is set in an actual dungeon of an ancient prison.	C
2.	In this escape room, the teams are given bonus time or prizes if they win their challenges.	B
3.	In this escape room, no child aged under fifteen will be admitted.	E
4.	This escape room includes the visit to a museum in its ticket price.	C
5.	This escape room sold its tickets for the first month like hot cakes, just before its opening.	A
6.	This escape room is located in a temple.	D
7.	In this escape room there is a host who leads the game all the time.	B
8.	This escape room is based on actual historical events in an amusing way.	D
9.	This escape room is expected to become the most iconic escape room attraction in its city.	A
10.	This escape room recreates exotic faraway places.	E

SCORE : _____ / 10

TASK B ▷ Read TEXT 2 “*New York City subway and bus services have entered ‘death spiral’, experts say*”. For items 1-10, choose the best option (A, B, C or D). Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

10 points



Example:

0.	a. better	b. worse	c. slower	d. bad
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1.	a. requested	b. advertised	c. warned	d. approved
2.	a. rescue	b. cure	c. heal	d. repair
3.	a. increased	b. fallen out	c. dropped	d. given away
4.	a. trustworthy	b. ungrateful	c. terrific	d. unreliable
5.	a. raise	b. rise	c. promote	d. improve
6.	a. tackle	b. hide	c. ignore	d. disregard
7.	a. luxurious	b. humble	c. predictable	d. ambitious
8.	a. collected	b. launched	c. taken off	d. made up
9.	a. fine	b. pay	c. charge	d. forbid
10.	a. plus	b. in contrast to	c. considering	d. in spite of

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SCORE: ____ / 10
B	C	A	C	D	A	A	D	B	C	A	
✓											

TASK C ▷ Read TEXT 3 “*Could machines using artificial intelligence make doctors obsolete?*”. Choose the paragraph from the list below that best completes each gap. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

NOTE: There is **ONE** extra paragraph that you do not need to use.

5 points

A.

Machine learning is also not subject to the same level of potential bias seen in human learning that reflects cultural influences and links with particular institutions, for example.

B.

More broadly, AI’s scale can be both a blessing and a curse. With AI, one poor programming choice carries the risk of harming millions of patients. Just as in drug development, we’re going to need careful regulation to make sure that large-scale treatment protocols remain safe and effective.

C.

Furthermore, some patients, particularly younger ones and those with minor conditions, may rate correct diagnosis higher than empathy or continuity of care, he says.

D.

It has a "near unlimited capacity" for data processing and subsequent learning, and can do this at a speed that humans cannot match (EXAMPLE).

E.

Doctors can relate to the patient as a fellow human being and can gain holistic knowledge of their illness as it relates to the patient's life, they say.

F.

At the same time machines are "reading" and taking account of the rapidly expanding scientific literature.

G.

But Vanessa Rampton at the McGill Institute for Health and Social Policy in Montréal, Canada and Professor Giatgen Spinaz at University Hospital in Zürich, Switzerland, maintain that machines will never replace doctors entirely because the interrelational quality of the doctor-patient relationship is vital and cannot be replicated.

0	1	2	3	4	5	SCORE: ____ / 5
D	F	A	C	G	E	
✓						

Text 1: Will the new Sherlock Holmes escape room be the best in Britain?

WILL THE NEW SHERLOCK HOLMES ESCAPE ROOM BE THE BEST IN BRITAIN?

Rachel Dixon and Jane Dunford

It's a phenomenon that started in Japan and has spread rapidly around the world: the escape room, a physical game where participants solve puzzles and riddles against the clock to break out of virtual prisons, dungeons and other "locations". The number of rooms across the UK has soared to around 1,200 this year, a growth of 40% since 2017, according to Ken Ferguson of Exit Games, and continues to grow. In 2013 there were just seven.

A. Sherlock: The Game is Now, London

Steven Moffat and Mark Gatiss, the writers of the hit TV series *Sherlock*, have teamed up with Time Run – the company behind some of London's best escape games – to create an immersive challenge based on the show. *Sherlock: The Game is Now* is a 90-minute escape experience featuring sets and locations from the series, and new video and audio from cast members. The game opens in December in a secret central London location, but tickets are already selling fast despite the high price tag – December has sold out, while January has some slots left, and tickets until the end of May went on sale this week.

"It's the most anticipated game in the history of escape rooms," says Ferguson. "The company behind it has always pushed boundaries, with amazing sets and actors – and it's the first time intellectual property has been taken and made into a game. It will appeal to escape room fans as well as dedicated Sherlock fans. London needed a flagship* game and this is going to be huge." It is not the only TV-themed escape room to open this year: the BBC is working with Escape Hunt to launch a Doctor Who game in Bristol in December, and in Birmingham, Leeds, Oxford and Reading in early 2019. From £54pp, teams of four to six, over-10s, thegameisnow.com

B. The Crystal Maze **, Manchester and London

This game faithfully recreates the cult 1990s game show, with teams guided by a Maze Master to tackle fun mental and physical challenges in four zones over about 80 minutes. The more challenges each team wins, the more crystals they accrue, and the more time they get to catch tokens in the Crystal Dome. Top scores are recorded on an online Wall of Fame. There is also a branch in London. **Ken Ferguson's expert verdict:** "As a Crystal Maze-mad kid, this is everything I wanted it to be." Manchester from £30pp, London from £50pp, teams of one to eight, over-13s, the-crystal-maze.com

C. Escape in the Towers, Canterbury

As locations go, this one is hard to beat: Escape in the Towers is set in the real cells of Canterbury's 1830s former jail. The sinister storyline involves a dangerous doctor and an old crime and punishment lab, and there is an hour to escape. Tickets include entry to the Westgate Towers Museum & Viewpoint – this medieval gatehouse is the biggest surviving city gate in England. **Expert's verdict:** "A game worthy of its amazing setting." From £19pp, teams of two to five, over-12s, onepoundlane.co.uk

D. History Mystery, Norfolk

The Queenmaker is the first escape game in a real church: St Andrew's in Blickling, near Aylsham. Anne Boleyn worshipped here as a child and the unusual plot is based on that heritage – players must solve the puzzles within the hour to advance the marriage of Anne and Henry VIII, learning a little history along the way. History Mystery has other games at heritage locations including the 14th-century undercroft*** at the Museum of Norwich and the Norwich Guildhall, and is planning new games in other historic cities. **Expert's verdict:** "The masters of making history fun." From £12.50pp, teams of two to 10, over-10s, historymysterygame.com

E. Extremescape, near Stockport

For spectacular set design, it is hard to beat Extremescape in Disley, Cheshire. In the Pirate Ship game, players are marooned**** in an 18th-century Spanish galleon. In the Lost Tomb, the action takes place in an abandoned Mexican gold mine and a Mayan tomb. A new Viking room will be up and running by the end of the year. Teams have 90 minutes to escape the rooms, making it a great-value experience. **Expert's verdict:** "Jaw-dropping moments and amazing sets." From £15, teams of two to eight, over-15s, extremescape.co.uk

Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com>

* **flagship:** the best or most important product that an organization has.

** **maze:** labyrinth.

*** **undercroft:** an underground room.

**** **maroon (v.):** leave behind, desert.

Text 2: New York City subway and bus services have entered 'death spiral', experts say

NEW YORK CITY SUBWAY AND BUS SERVICES HAVE ENTERED 'DEATH SPIRAL', EXPERTS SAY

Tue 20 Nov 2018 11.00 GMT

New York City's subway and bus service is already in crisis. It could be getting **(0) WORSE**. And more expensive.

Officials at the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) **(1) WARNED** last week that without a major infusion of cash, they will have to drastically cut service or increase fares on the system that carries millions of New Yorkers around the city.

Andy Byford – the transit expert and veteran of the London Underground who was brought in almost a year ago to **(2) RESCUE** the subway from a state many commuters considered rock bottom – instead had to grapple with bad news. “We don't want to go down this road. We absolutely do not,” Byford, the president of New York City Transit, said at a board meeting.

The system's financial straits have gotten worse in part because it has fewer riders, and is collecting less money in fares. Expected passenger revenue over a five-year period has **(3) DROPPED** by \$485m since July. “They've entered this death spiral,” said Benjamin Kabak, who runs the transit website Second Avenue Sagas. “The subway service and the bus service has become **(4) UNRELIABLE** enough for people to stop using it. If people aren't using it, there's less money, and they have to keep raising fares without delivering better service.”

The authority is proposing a fare hike that would take effect in March. One option would **(5) RAISE** the basic fare for a ride to \$3 from the current \$2.75. Another option would leave the base fare the same but increase the cost of monthly passes and eliminate bonuses for riders. They are also proposing \$41m a year in service cuts, mainly increasing the time between trains and buses on some routes. And, if approved, the plan would delay the launch of faster bus routes.

Those changes will still leave the MTA with massive deficits, expected to hit nearly \$1bn a year by 2022. To **(6) TACKLE** those deficits, officials say they would have to cut service more drastically, or raise fares by an additional 15%.

All those troubles come without accounting for any money to pay for Byford's **(7) AMBITIOUS** plan to actually turn around the crumbling subway system. That plan, which involves replacing an antiquated signal system that dates back to before the second world war, could cost \$40bn.

The subway hit a crisis last year, when a state of emergency was declared. Delays more than tripled from about 20,000 a month in 2012 to more than 67,450 in May 2017. The delays cost New Yorkers more than \$300m in lost work time a year, an independent budget study found. A year after an emergency plan was **(8) LAUNCHED**, more than a third of trains were still arriving late, though some modest improvements were notched this fall.

The MTA's chairman, Joe Lhota, abruptly resigned this month, effective immediately.

“Things are moving slower than they were in 1950. And at the same time we've had three fare hikes. Riders are already paying more for less. This is in the richest city in the world,” said Danny Pearlstein of the Riders Alliance.

Turning things around will require a huge infusion of cash. New York's governor, Andrew Cuomo, who controls the MTA, favors congestion pricing, which would **(9) CHARGE** drivers to enter prime areas of Manhattan.

But the congestion pricing plan went nowhere this year. After Democrats claimed control of the state senate, advocates hope it may have a better chance next year if Cuomo puts his political muscle behind it.

MTA officials point to growing competition from Uber and Lyft to explain their dropping ridership, **(10) PLUS** riders sneaking in without paying. Critics say it is bad service that is driving people away.

Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com>

Text 3: Could machines using artificial intelligence make doctors obsolete?

COULD MACHINES USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MAKE DOCTORS OBSOLETE?

November 7, 2018

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems simulate human intelligence by learning, reasoning, and self-correction. This technology has the potential to be more accurate than doctors at making diagnoses and performing surgical interventions, says Jörg Goldhahn, MD, MAS, deputy head of the Institute for Translational Medicine at ETH Zurich, Switzerland.

(0) D. It has a "near unlimited capacity" for data processing and subsequent learning, and can do this at a speed that humans cannot match.

Increasing amounts of health data, from apps, personal monitoring devices, electronic medical records, and social media platforms are being brought together to give machines as much information as possible about people and their diseases. **(1) F.** At the same time machines are "reading" and taking account of the rapidly expanding scientific literature.

"The notion that today's physicians could approximate this knowledge by keeping up to date with current medical research while maintaining close contacts with their patients is an illusion especially because of the sheer volume of data," says Goldhahn.

(2) A. Machine learning is also not subject to the same level of potential bias seen in human learning that reflects cultural influences and links with particular institutions, for example.

While the ability to form relationships with patients is often presented as an argument in favour of human doctors, this may also be their "Achilles heel," Goldhahn points out. Trust is important to patients but machines and systems can be more trustworthy than humans if they can be regarded as unbiased and without conflicts of interest.

(3) C. Furthermore, some patients, particularly younger ones and those with minor conditions, may rate correct diagnosis higher than empathy or continuity of care, he says. "In some very personal situations the services of a robot could help patients avoid feeling shame." The key challenges for today's healthcare systems are rising costs and insufficient numbers of doctors. "Introducing AI-driven systems could be cheaper than hiring and training new staff, Goldhahn says. "They are also universally available, and can even monitor patients remotely. Doctors as we now know them will become obsolete eventually."

(4) G. But Vanessa Rampton at the McGill Institute for Health and Social Policy in Montréal, Canada and Professor Giatgen Spinaz at University Hospital in Zürich, Switzerland, maintain that machines will never replace doctors entirely because the interrelational quality of the doctor-patient relationship is vital and cannot be replicated.

They agree that machines will increasingly be able to perform tasks that human doctors do today, such as diagnosis and treatment, but say doctors will remain because they are better at dealing with the patient as a whole person.

(5) E. Doctors can relate to the patient as a fellow human being and can gain holistic knowledge of their illness as it relates to the patient's life, they say.

A doctor-patient relationship where the doctor thinks laterally and takes into account an individual patient's preferences, values and social circumstances is important for healing, particularly for complex conditions, when there are symptoms with no obvious cause, and if there is a high risk of adverse effects.

Adapted from: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/11/181107184903.htm>

**NIVEL B2
COMPRESION
DE TEXTOS ORALES
JUNIO 2019**

**(CORRECTOR
Y TRANSCRIPCIONES)**

TASK 1. Keira Knightley talking about dyslexia

You will hear British actress Keira Knightley talking about dyslexia and how this condition has affected her life since childhood. For items 1 to 10, choose the best option A, B or C, according to what is said in the recording. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

You will hear the recording TWICE.

10 points

0. (EXAMPLE) When Keira was five years old, she...

- a) was brilliant at school in all subjects.
- b) didn't consider herself as being intelligent enough.
- c) felt absolutely embarrassed in front of her classmates.

Source:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OrRVY-JKO7c>

<p>1. When Keira turned six, she realized she...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) could only understand what she read silently. b) could perfectly read aloud. c) had learnt the stories from books by heart. 	<p>6. Keira's artistic skills were...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) average. b) really good along with spelling. c) terrific.
<p>2. After being diagnosed with dyslexia, ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Keira was the first in her class. b) Keira became the worst student in her class. c) her school results didn't change significantly. 	<p>7. Keira...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) wasn't allowed to act while she was at school. b) lost all her motivation because of dyslexia. c) was constantly motivated by her teachers at school.
<p>3. Keira and her brother...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) took acting lessons together. b) suffered from the same disorder. c) attended the same private school. 	<p>8. Keira says that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the spelling and the punctuation are two separate things when you are dyslexic. b) being intelligent depends on both the spelling and the punctuation. c) the spelling and the punctuation can't be separated.
<p>4. Given her condition, Keira's teachers...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) were really pessimistic about her progress at reading. b) believed in her abilities to succeed academically. c) advised her parents to give her vegetables. 	<p>9. Keira points out that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) her spelling provokes laughter. b) she still cannot read out loud or write from dictation. c) she feels ashamed of her reading.
<p>5. David Cooper, the head teacher, thought that Keira should be encouraged to act...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) if she managed to keep her grades up. b) regardless of whether her grades were good or bad. c) only if her grades kept dropping. 	<p>10. Keira states that she...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) works best at night. b) needs a longer time to learn her scenes. c) does well when she stays awake all night.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SCORE: ____ / 10
A	C	B	B	B	A	C	C	A	A	B	
✓											

TASK 1. Keira Knightley talking about dyslexia (TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

(Example 0) School when I was about five was amazing, because I was absolutely top of every class, well, top of my class, and I was reading in front of people and I thought of myself as being unbelievably intelligent. And then when I was six they realized that I hadn't been reading at all and that my mom read to me all the time. **(1)** We had lots of books at home and I'd memorized them. And it was only when somebody finally gave me a book that my mom hadn't read me that they realized that I hadn't been reading at all and couldn't read at all. So, **(2)** when I was six I went from being the top of the class to the absolute bottom of the class, and I still remember what a shock that was, and I still remember how I saw myself completely differently from that moment.

I was really, really lucky. I was at a brilliant State Primary School, and also my brother had been there before, and **(3)** he'd been diagnosed with dyslexia, so they'd already dealt with him and the teachers there said to my parents: **(4)** 'You need to find a carrot to dangle in front of Keira. There's no reason that she shouldn't be able to read, and there's no reason that she shouldn't be able to, you know, do well at school. But you need to find a carrot'. And really fortunately for me, I wanted to act. So it was my head teacher, who was a brilliant man called **(5)** David Cooper, who said to my mum: 'If she wants to work, then you let her act, but she's only allowed to do it if her grades either stay the same or go up. If she drops a grade, then you take the carrot away.' I think I've always been very creative, you know. I was always... **(6)** it was art, it was drama, it was music. I was always very good at creative writing. I was top of those classes. It's just that my spelling was awful. **(7)** Again the teachers that I had recognized how important it was that I knew that the points that I was making and the pieces of creative writing, the stories that I was telling were great and were valid and were interesting, and that they gave me a mark for that, and that **(8)** the spelling and the punctuation was entirely different, because when you split them, you're not saying you're not intelligent enough. What you're saying is 'Hey, you're not very good at this bit, and that's fine, that's fine'. Deal with that bit, but well done, because that was a great story. Because actually, you know, confidence is the most important thing, and if you tell a child that they're not good at something, and you tell a child that they're stupid, then they'll feel like they are. And so I think it's really important to say you're not stupid. Your brain simply works differently than other people, and you can find different ways around it and you'll be good at other things. You may not be a brilliant speller, you may not be a very fast reader, but you will learn how to read and you will learn as much spelling as you need to, you know, but you'll be better at different things. That's unbelievably important to know as a kid. **(9)** My spelling makes people laugh. It makes me laugh actually, and my reading, if I'm sight reading, it's a complete joke. I mean, I'll make it'll mean something else completely, it won't make any sense at all, which, you know, for what I do for a living was quite difficult, because **(10)** if you give me a page of dialogue now, I can just about do it, but I mean it jumps about and you know, it takes me a while, I really need to learn it, I need to sit with it. I always have to say: 'You cannot give me a re-written scene on the day and think that I'm going to be able to perform it well. If you give me a re-written scene the day before, and I have a night to work on it, I will be able to do it well.'

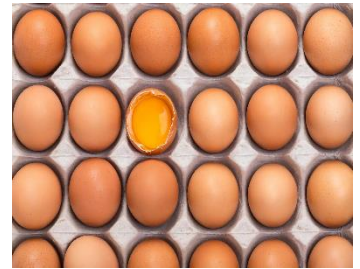
Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLb6ehPPc4E&feature=youtu.be>

TASK 2. Protein mania: the rich world's new diet obsession

You will hear an extract from *“Protein mania: the rich world's new diet obsession”*. Decide if the ten statements below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Write your final answers in the boxes provided next to each statement, as shown in example 0.

You will hear the recording twice.

10 points



0.	Taking the right amount of protein in your diet doesn't mean you'll be in your best health condition. (EXAMPLE)	T	✓
1.	According to David Katz, some people may need less than the 0.8 g. per kilo of bodyweight.		
2.	Not taking a balanced amount of protein can be unhealthy for your mind.		
3.	On a typical day, Sarah Shephard didn't use to have any vegetables at all.		
4.	With hardly any carbs in her daily diet, Sarah had too little energy in the evenings.		
5.	It was Sarah's new trainer who persuaded her that eating more protein prevented injuries.		
6.	At the beginning of her high-protein diet, Sarah got slimmer and more muscular.		
7.	At that stage, Sarah would mostly choose to eat an apple rather than a protein bar.		
8.	According to her sports nutritionist, Sarah's was a typical case among those under intense fitness regimes.		
9.	After two years of a diet rich in carbohydrates, Sarah couldn't understand how she'd been so obsessed with protein.		
10.	Sellers of high-protein foods are starting to inform about the harmful effects of eating too much protein.		
			SCORE : ____ / 10

Adapted from:

<https://www.theguardian.com/news/audio/2019/jan/21/protein-mania-the-rich-worlds-new-diet-obsession-podcast>

TASK 2. Protein mania: the rich world's new diet obsession (TRANSCRIPCION)

(Example 0 - T) Having “enough” protein in your diet to meet your basic needs is not necessarily the same as having the right amount for optimum health. When I asked David Katz how much protein a person should consume, **(1-F)** he said certain people may indeed require **more** than the minimum recommendation of 0.8g per kilo of bodyweight– including athletes like my son. The problem is that once we start thinking more protein is automatically better, it can be hard to know when to stop.

(2-T) The idea that protein is synonymous with healthy eating leads many people to eat in disordered ways that are far from healthy, either for body or mind.

A couple of years ago, **(3-F)** Sarah Shephard, a thirtysomething British sports journalist, realised she was obsessed with protein. On a typical day, she was eating three or four protein bars, hard-boiled eggs, meat, fish and non-starchy vegetables and a couple of protein shakes. Virtually the only carbs in her diet came from the protein bars and shakes. It reached the point where **(4-T)** she had so little energy in the evenings because of the lack of calories in her body that she stopped going out.

Shephard's protein obsession started when injury forced her to give up running. **(5-T)** After she started doing boxing and circuits with a new trainer, he told her she should be eating more protein to help prevent future injuries. To start with, Shephard's new low-carb, high-protein regime felt wonderful. **(6-T)** She lost weight, gained muscle and became one of the many people at the gym clutching their sleek flask of protein shake like an amulet.

However, she noticed her thoughts about protein were becoming obsessive. **(7-F)** Given the choice between an apple and a protein bar, she always chose the protein bar, even though at a rational level she knew that a piece of fresh fruit with its fibre and vitamins had a lot to recommend it over a processed snack. **(8-F)** By the time she finally sought help from a sports nutritionist, he said he had never seen anyone with such an intense fitness regime who ate so little carbohydrate. She was consuming 150g of protein a day, around 2.5g per kilo of bodyweight – far in excess of the upper limit recommended for bodybuilders by the US Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics.

Shephard slowly weaned herself back onto a more balanced diet that included a range of complex carbohydrates such as oats and brown rice. Despite her apprehension, she did not gain weight. When I spoke to her, **(9-T)** Shephard had been eating a balanced diet for more than two years without any ill effects, and was a bit mystified as to how she had drifted into her protein fixation.

Encouraged by the marketers of high-protein foods, many people talk about whether we have reached our daily target for “macros”, but **(10-F)** we do not talk so much about how much is too much. Adding extra protein beyond our needs can be harmful for people with underlying kidney or liver problems, as the body can struggle to process the excess.

Adapted from:

<https://www.theguardian.com/news/audio/2019/jan/21/protein-mania-the-rich-worlds-new-diet-obsession-podcast>

TASK 3. How I became an entrepreneur at 66

Listen to Paul Tasner talking about how he became an entrepreneur at the age of 66. Decide which FIVE of the statements below are TRUE, according to the recording. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

You will hear the recording twice.

5 points



A. Paul was made redundant in 2009 (EXAMPLE)

B. Paul and his wife suspected he might be fired.

C. Paul had worked for several companies for over 40 years.

D. Being unemployed at the age of 64, Paul was worried about finding another job.

E. For the next couple of years, Paul turned down several consulting jobs.

F. Paul's children and grandchildren persuaded him to do something for the environment.

G. The company that Paul started up transforms waste into packaging.

H. Paul makes disposable plastic shopping bags.

I. Paul's main concern is to respect the environment.

J. Paul only has to devote his work to human resources in his company.

K. For a start-up company in that part of the world, funding is the most disheartening issue.

L. After five years, there is still some debt they have to pay.

M. Paul and his business partner have been awarded twenty times for their work.

Adapted from:

https://www.ted.com/talks/paul_tasner_how_i_became_an_entrepreneur_at_66/transcript#t-199639

A	C	G	I	K	M	SCORE: ___ / 5
✓						

TASK 3. How I became an entrepreneur at 66 (TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

I'd like to take you back about seven years in my life. Friday afternoon, a few days before Christmas 2009, I was the director of operations at a consumer products company in San Francisco, and I was called into a meeting that was already in progress. That meeting turned out to be my exit interview. I was fired (**Example - A**), along with several others. I was 64 years old at the time. It wasn't completely unexpected. I signed a stack of papers, gathered my personal effects, and left to join my wife who was waiting for me at a nearby restaurant, completely unaware. Fast-forward several hours, we both got really silly drunk.

40 plus years of continuous employment for a variety of companies (**C**), large and small, was over. I had a good network, a good reputation –I thought I'd be just fine. I was an engineer in manufacturing and packaging, I had a good background. Retirement was, like for so many people, simply not an option for me, so I turned to consulting for the next couple of years without any passion whatsoever.

And then an idea began to take root, born from my concern for our environment (**I**). I wanted to build my own business, designing and manufacturing biodegradable packaging from waste – paper, agricultural, even textile waste (**G**) –replacing the toxic, disposable plastic packaging to which we've all become addicted. This is called clean technology, and it felt really meaningful to me. A venture that could help to reduce the billions of pounds of single-use plastic packaging dumped each year, and polluting our land, our rivers and our oceans, and left for future generations to resolve –our grandchildren, my grandchildren (**I**).

And so now at the age of 66, with 40 years of experience, I became an entrepreneur for the very first time. And lots of issues to deal with: manufacturing, outsourcing, job creation, patents, partnerships, funding – these are all typical issues for a start-up, but hardly typical for me. And a word about funding. I live and work in San Francisco, and if you're looking for funding, you are typically going to compete with some very young people from the high-tech industry, and it can be very discouraging and intimidating (**K**).

But five years later, I'm thrilled and proud to share with you that our revenues have doubled every year, we have no debt, we have several marquee clients, our patent was issued, I have a wonderful partner who's been with me right from the beginning, and we've won more than 20 awards for the work that we've done (**M**). But best of all, we've made a small dent – a very small dent– in the worldwide plastic pollution crisis.

And I'm doing the most rewarding and meaningful work of my life right now, and I can tell you there are lots of... [...]

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https://www.ted.com/talks/paul_tasner_how_i_became_an_entrepreneur_at_66/transcript#t-199639