



Región de Murcia

Consejería de Educación y Cultura
Dirección General de Innovación Educativa
y Atención a la Diversidad

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA
DE CERTIFICACIÓN

NIVEL B2

CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2020

COMPRENSIÓN DE
TEXTOS ORALES

APELLIDOS: _____

NOMBRE: _____ DNI: _____

PUNTUACIÓN: ____ / 26

APTO ☐ NO APTO ☐

TAREAS: La prueba de Comprensión de Textos Orales consta de TRES tareas.

DURACIÓN TOTAL: Aproximadamente 30 minutos

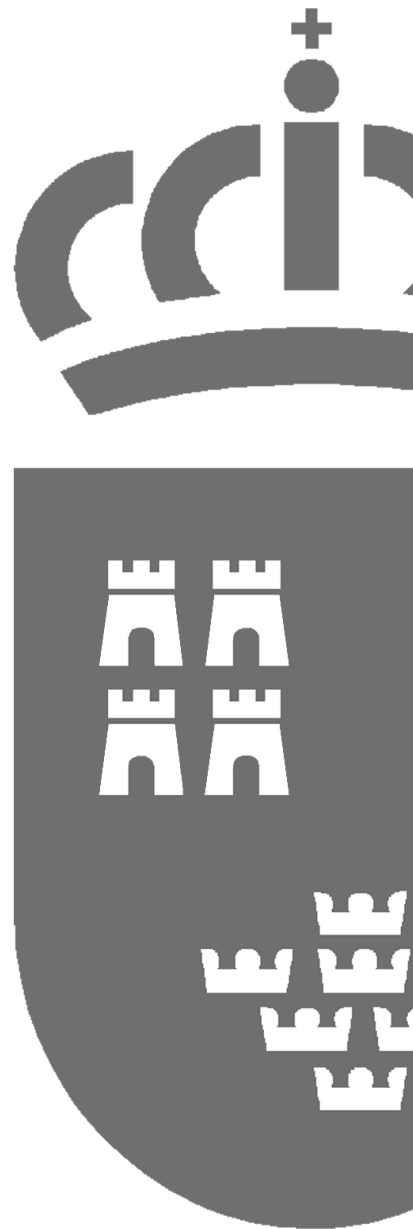
INDICACIONES:

- Se realizarán **dos** escuchas de cada parte.
- Las tareas se desarrollarán en los espacios indicados.
- Emplear tinta permanente azul o negra. No utilizar lápiz.
- Corregir tachando el texto. No usar correctores líquidos o cintas.
- No escribir en las partes **sombreadas**.
- Puntuación total **26 puntos**. "Apto": ≥ 13
- Desarrollo de cada una de las tareas:
 - 2 minutos** para leer la tarea a realizar
 - Primera escucha
 - 1 minuto** para pensar y responder
 - Segunda escucha
 - 2 minutos** para finalizar la tarea

C O R R E C T O R

B2
INGLÉS

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES



TASK 1. Boy: Tales of Childhood

You will hear an extract from an audiobook called “*Boy: Tales of Childhood*”. Decide which SIX 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.

6 points

0. (EXAMPLE) *The narrator’s father came from Norway.* ✓

1. As a child, the narrator’s father slipped and fell off a cliff near the family house.
2. One day, he fell off the roof of his house when he was replacing some loose tiles.
3. Right after the accident, they called the doctor, who showed up in perfect shape.
4. As a consequence of the accident, the boy eventually lost his left forearm at the elbow.
5. After the accident, the boy had to have his full right arm amputated.
6. Due to the loss of one limb, the boy could not manage without the help of others.
7. Since the accident, the boy could not cut the top off a boiled egg.
8. Since the accident, the boy found it really hard to tie a shoelace by himself.
9. When they grew up, the boy and his brother Oscar migrated abroad.
10. Both brothers followed their father’s advice to stay together in Norway.
11. Both brothers wanted to follow different paths.
12. Both brothers succeeded in their respective businesses.

0							SCORE: ___ / 6
✓							

Source: Adapted from “*Boy: Tales of Childhood*” (1984), by Roald Dahl

TASK 2. How do carbohydrates give us energy?

You will hear an extract from a documentary about carbohydrates. Complete the gaps with ONE suitable word from 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) Bread, _____ and potatoes belong to the carbohydrates group.	<i>pasta</i>	✓
1. Carbohydrates can be considered as the fuel that keeps our _____ running.		
2. Most starchy carbohydrate foods are made with grains, such as wheat, oats and _____.		
3. Potatoes don't _____ towards our five-a-day, but they will give us energy.		
4. We had better eat the whole potato, including the skin, since most of the potato _____ are in or just underneath the skin.		
5. We should also choose bread, rice and pasta made with whole grain, which is, in other words, the whole _____ of the plant.		
6. One of the parts of the whole grain is the bran, which is the _____ outer part of the grain.		
7. The endosperm of the grain contains all the necessary food for the germ to start _____ into a new plant.		
8. White bread, white rice and white pasta can contain less _____ than their whole grain modalities.		
9. Foods in the starchy carbohydrate group are our body's main _____ of energy.		
10. Porridge, a sandwich with whole-grain bread, or a _____ potato are some examples of foods in the starchy carbohydrate group.		

SCORE: ____ / 10

Adapted from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xto8ZgCYDvY>

TASK 3. Iceland: The ultimate Travel Guide

You will hear an extract from a video called “*Iceland: The Ultimate Travel Guide*”. 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 column on the right, as shown in example 0.

You will hear the recording TWICE.

10 points

0. (EXAMPLE) Iceland is ... big. A. 130,000 sq km. B. 100,300 sq km. C. 103,000 sq km. ✓	C	✓
1. Iceland is... A. a little smaller than Cuba. B. much bigger than Portugal. C. quite the same size as Hungary.		
2. Iceland... A. first applied for the Gender Equality Prize eighty years ago. B. had its first woman being elected president in 1918. C. is the first country in the rankings of The Global Peace Index.		
3. The electricity generated from renewable resources in Iceland... A. is much lower than in other countries. B. only gets the 19% of the total. C. reaches the 99% of the total.		
4. A great part of the population in Iceland... A. is a bit lower than 300,000 inhabitants. B. concentrates in and around the capital city. C. distributes regularly all over the country.		
5. Icelanders are known for being... A. extremely friendly and educated, but not really attractive. B. really friendly and quite attractive, though not very educated. C. really friendly, educated and incredibly attractive.		
6. Which statement is true according to the speaker? A. It isn't difficult at all to find ATMs to get cash in Iceland. B. Cash is still a popular method of payment in Iceland. C. You need to carry cash on you to pay for transportation.		
7. Which statement is true according to the speaker? A. A six-day tour will cover most of the iconic scenes of Iceland. B. There are not many leisure options to choose from in Iceland. C. You need less than four days to visit all the hotspots in the island.		
8. Which statement is true according to the speaker? A. Reindeers will pull your sleigh on the mountains. B. Using a dogsled like an eskimo is the main tourist attraction. C. You can ride a horse like a real Viking on the highlands.		
9. As for water sports, ... A. snorkelling is the most boring activity. B. you should go rafting down a river. C. scuba diving in the fjords is mandatory.		
10. Another more relaxing option in Iceland is ... A. bird feeding. B. whale watching. C. wolf spotting.		

Adapted from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vD0hLA2fPg>

SCORE:
____ / 10

**INGLÉS
NIVEL B2**

**COMPRENSIÓN DE
TEXTOS ORALES**

**CONVOCATORIA
JUNIO 2020**

**(CLAVES Y
TRANSCRIPCIONES)**

TASK 1. Boy: Tales of Childhood

0	2	4	7	9	11	12
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TASK 2. How do carbohydrates give us energy?

0. PASTA
1. BODIES
2. CORN
3. COUNT
4. NUTRIENTS
5. SEED
6. PROTECTIVE
7. GROWING
8. FIBRE/FIBER
9. SOURCE
10. BAKED

TASK 3. Iceland: The ultimate Travel Guide

0C - 1A - 2C - 3C - 4B - 5C - 6A - 7A - 8C - 9B -10B

TASK 1. Boy: Tales of Childhood

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0. (EXAMPLE) The narrator’s father came from Norway. ✓

1. As a child, the narrator’s father slipped and fell off a cliff near the family house.
2. One day, he fell off the roof of his house when he was replacing some loose tiles.
3. Right after the accident, they called the doctor, who showed up in perfect shape.
4. As a consequence of the accident, the boy eventually lost his left forearm at the elbow.
5. After the accident, the boy had to have his full right arm amputated.
6. Due to the loss of one limb, the boy could not manage without the help of others.
7. Since the accident, the boy could not cut the top off a boiled egg.
8. Since the accident, the boy found it really hard to tie a shoelace by himself.
9. When they grew up, the boy and his brother Oscar migrated abroad.
10. Both brothers followed their father’s advice to stay together in Norway.
11. Both brothers wanted to start a new life and follow different paths.
12. Both brothers made a lot of money in their respective businesses.

0	2	4	7	9	11	12	SCORE: ___ / 6
✓							

Source: Adapted from “*Boy: Tales of Childhood*” (1984), by Roald Dahl

TASK 1. Boy: Tales of Childhood (TRANSCRIPCION)

0. My father, Harald Dahl, was a Norwegian who came from a small town near Oslo, called Sarpsborg. His own father, my grandfather, was a fairly prosperous merchant who owned a store in Sarpsborg and traded in just about everything from cheese to chicken-wire.

2. When my father was fourteen, which is still more than one hundred years ago, he was up on the roof of the family house replacing some loose tiles when he slipped and fell. He broke his left arm below the elbow. Somebody ran to fetch the doctor, and half an hour later this gentleman made a majestic and drunken arrival in his horse-drawn buggy. He was so drunk that he mistook the fractured elbow for a dislocated shoulder. "We'll soon put this back into place!" he cried out, and two men were called off the street to help with the pulling. They were instructed to hold my father by the waist while the doctor grabbed him by the wrist of the broken arm and shouted, "Pull men, pull! Pull as hard as you can!" The pain must have been excruciating. The victim screamed, and his mother, who was watching the performance in horror, shouted "Stop!" But by then the pullers had done so much damage that a splinter of bone was sticking out through the skin of the forearm. This was in 1877 and orthopaedic surgery was not what it is today. 4. So they simply amputated the arm at the elbow, and for the rest of his life my father had to manage with one arm. 4. Fortunately, it was the left arm that he lost and gradually, over the years, he taught himself to do more or less anything he wanted with just the four fingers and thumb of his right hand. He could tie a shoelace as quickly as you or me, and for cutting up the food on his plate, he sharpened the bottom edge of a fork so that it served as knife and fork all in one. He kept his ingenious instrument in a slim leather case and carried it in. The loss of an arm, he used to say, caused him only one serious inconvenience. 7. He found it impossible to cut the top off a boiled egg.

My father was a year or so older than his brother Oscar, but they were exceptionally close, and soon after they left school, they went for a long walk together to plan their future. They decided that a small town like Sarpsborg in a small country like Norway was no place in which to make a fortune. 9. So what they must do, they agreed, was go away to one of the big countries, either to England or France, where opportunities to make good would be boundless. Their own father, an amiable giant nearly seven-foot-tall, lacked the drive and ambition of his sons, and he refused to support this tomfool idea. When he forbade them to go, they ran away from home, and somehow or other the two of them managed to work their way to France on a cargo ship.

From Calais they went to Paris, and in Paris 11. they agreed to separate because each of them wished to be independent of the other. Uncle Oscar, for some reason, headed west for La Rochelle on the Atlantic coast, while my father remained in Paris for the time being. The story of how these two brothers each started a totally separate business in different countries and 12. how each of them made a fortune is interesting, but there is no time to tell it here except in the briefest manner.

Adapted from: https://www.amazon.com/hz/audible/mfpdp/B00F0VDDLW?ref=tmm_aud_title_0

TASK 2. How do carbohydrates give us energy?

You will hear an extract from a documentary about carbohydrates. Complete the gaps with ONE suitable word from 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) Bread, <input type="text"/> and potatoes belong to the carbohydrates group.	<i>pasta</i>	✓
1. Carbohydrates can be considered as the fuel that keeps our <input type="text"/> running.	<i>bodies</i>	
2. Most starchy carbohydrate foods are made with grains, such as wheat, oats and <input type="text"/> .	<i>corn</i>	
3. Potatoes don't <input type="text"/> towards our five-a-day, but they will give us energy.	<i>count</i>	
4. We had better eat the whole potato, including the skin, since most of the potato <input type="text"/> are in or just underneath the skin.	<i>nutrients</i>	
5. We should also choose bread, rice and pasta made with whole grain, which is, in other words, the whole <input type="text"/> of the plant.	<i>seed</i>	
6. One of the parts of the whole grain is the bran, which is the <input type="text"/> outer part of the grain.	<i>protective</i>	
7. The endosperm of the grain contains all the necessary food for the germ to start <input type="text"/> into a new plant.	<i>growing</i>	
8. White bread, white rice and white pasta can contain less <input type="text"/> than their whole grain modalities.	<i>fiber/fibre</i>	
9. Foods in the starchy carbohydrate group are our body's main <input type="text"/> of energy.	<i>source</i>	
10. Porridge, a sandwich with whole-grain bread, or a <input type="text"/> potato are some examples of foods in the starchy carbohydrate group.	<i>baked</i>	

SCORE: ____ / 10

Adapted from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xto8ZqCYDvY>

TASK 2. How do carbohydrates give us energy? (TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

Bread, **0. pasta** and potatoes belong to the carbohydrates group. Which other foods do you think might belong to this group? Some that you might eat regularly are rice, noodles, breakfast cereal and porridge. These foods give us energy, which we need for everything, from running around outside to paying attention in class, to breathing. We can think of carbohydrates as the fuel that keeps our **1. bodies** running. Most of the foods in the starchy carbohydrate group are made with grains, such as wheat, oats and **2. corn**. Potatoes are the odd one out. We put them in this group because they're very high in starch, which is a kind of carbohydrate. Cassava and yams are also in this group for the same reason. This means that when we eat potatoes, they don't **3. count** towards our five-a-day, but they will give us energy. It's a good idea to eat the whole potato including the skin, because lots of the potatoes **4. nutrients** are in or just underneath the skin.

And just like it's a good idea to eat the whole potato, it's best to choose whole grain options when we eat bread, rice and pasta.

Can you guess what is meant by whole grain? When we eat whole grain food we're eating the whole grain, or in other words, the whole **5. seed** of the plant. This means that we get all of its goodness with nothing stripped away.

The whole grain is made up of the bran, the germ and the endosperm. The bran is the **6. protective** outer skin of the seed, and is high in fiber and B vitamins. The germ is the embryo. This will become a new plant if the seed is planted. The endosperm, which is the largest part of the seed, contains all of the food that the germ would need to start **7. growing** into a new plant.

White bread, white rice and white pasta can contain less **8. fiber/fibre** and other nutrients, meaning that our bodies don't get as many of the important things we need from them

Foods in the starchy carbohydrate group are our body's main **9. source** of energy, and so it's important to include them in our diet every day. When do you eat these foods? Perhaps you have porridge for breakfast, a sandwich made with whole-grain bread at lunch and a **10. baked** potato with your dinner. These are all part of the starchy carbohydrate group. Which ones have you eaten recently?

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xto8ZqCYDvY>

TASK 3. Iceland: The ultimate Travel Guide

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0. (EXAMPLE) Iceland is ... big. A. 130,000 sq km. B. 100,300 sq km. C. 103,000 sq km. ✓	C	✓
1. Iceland is... A. a little smaller than Cuba. B. much bigger than Portugal. C. quite the same size as Hungary.	A	
2. Iceland... A. first applied for the Gender Equality Prize eighty years ago. B. had its first woman being elected president in 1918. C. is the first country in the rankings of The Global Peace Index.	C	
3. The electricity generated from renewable resources in Iceland... A. is much lower than in other countries. B. only gets the 19% of the total. C. reaches the 99% of the total.	C	
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5. Icelanders are known for being... A. extremely friendly and educated, but not really attractive. B. really friendly and quite attractive, though not very educated. C. really friendly, educated and incredibly attractive.	C	
6. Which statement is true according to the speaker? A. It isn't difficult at all to find ATMs to get cash in Iceland. B. Cash is still a popular method of payment in Iceland. C. You need to carry cash on you to pay for transportation.	A	
7. Which statement is true according to the speaker? A. A six-day tour will cover most of the iconic scenes of Iceland. B. There are not many leisure options to choose from in Iceland. C. You need less than four days to visit all the hotspots in the island.	A	
8. Which statement is true according to the speaker? A. Reindeers will pull your sleigh on the mountains. B. Using a dogsled like an eskimo is the main tourist attraction. C. You can ride a horse like a real Viking on the highlands.	C	
9. As for water sports, ... A. snorkelling is the most boring activity. B. you should go rafting down a river. C. scuba diving in the fjords is mandatory.	B	
10. Another more relaxing option in Iceland is ... A. bird feeding. B. whale watching. C. wolf spotting.	B	
Adapted from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vD0hLA2fPg		SCORE: ____ / 10

TASK 3. Iceland: The ultimate Travel Guide

(TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

Let's start with the basics. **(Ex. 0-C) Iceland is 103,000 square kilometres big**, making it **(1-A) slightly smaller than Cuba** and slightly bigger than Hungary and Portugal. Roughly 10% of its surface is covered by glaciers and there are 130 volcanoes spread throughout, 18 of which have erupted since the settlement of Iceland 1100 years ago.

(2-C) Iceland ranks number one on the Global Peace Index and also takes first prize in Gender Equality with their first female president having been elected in 1980. Iceland is also one of the greenest nations in the world! **(3-C) 99% of its electricity is generated from renewable resources**. So if you're looking for a progressive and environmentally friendly place to call home, Iceland should be at the top of your list.

You'll be a part of a very intimate club, only 323,002 are able to call Iceland their home and **(4-B) nearly 60% of the entire population lives in and around Reykjavik, the northernmost capital city in the world**.

The Icelanders aren't the only ones inhabiting the island of ice and fire though. They share their home with 4 million puffins, 460,000 sheep & 80,000 horses.

You may be wondering what language the people of Iceland speak. The answer? Icelandic, a North Germanic language derived from Old Norse. However, most Icelanders speak fluent English and they love to practice it - so never be shy about approaching the locals.

The people are known to hold three defining characteristics. **(5-C) They're exceptionally friendly, they're highly educated** - the nation boasts a literacy rate of 100% - **and some would say downright attractive** - Iceland currently holds three Miss World Beauty Pageant titles.

When you visit, you'll be paying for your things with the Icelandic krona. Visa and MasterCard are accepted nearly everywhere and **(6-A) if you need some cash, expect to find ATMs easily**. However, be prepared: Iceland is a mostly cashless society. You'll risk sticking out like a sore thumb if you try to pay for your morning coffee with the change in your pocket.

What Iceland lacks in size, it makes up for in endless options for any traveller's itinerary. **(7-A) A six-day tour travelling along Iceland's Ring Road will cover most of the country's hotspots**.

For nature-lovers, Iceland is the perfect escape. **(8-C) You can go horseback riding on ancient highland trails and channel your inner Viking**. Or if you prefer the sea, **(9-B) go kayaking between fjords in Ísafjörður**. You can also go on a breathtaking snorkelling tour in the Silfra ravine, located in the heart of Thingvellir National Park.

Of course, there's simply no better way to clear your mind than by zipping down hills on trails you won't find anywhere else or by feeling the beat of your heart **(9-B) as you go river rafting down the Hvítá River**. Thrill-seekers will find themselves overwhelmed with options.

If you need to slow things down for a moment, then **(10-B) whale watching in the town of Húsavík is a perfect activity**. (...)

Adapted from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vD0hLA2fPg>