PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

Apellidos: ....

Nombre: ....

Completa la información:

☐ Alumno/a **OFICIAL** (Indica el nombre de tu profesor/a tutor/a durante el curso 2017-2018: ....) **Grupo:** ....

☐ Alumno/a **LIBRE**

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTE EJERCICIO:

o Duración: **45 minutos.**

o Este ejercicio consta de **dos tareas**. Deberás realizar las dos.

　o En la tarea 1 vas a escuchar 3 veces un documento sonoro. Deberás elegir a qué hablante se refiere el enunciado, de acuerdo a la grabación, y señalarlo en la columna correspondiente.
　Obtienes: 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.

　o En la tarea 2 vas a escuchar 3 veces un documento sonoro. Deberás seleccionar una de las cuatro opciones (A, B, C o D), la que se refiera a lo que dice la grabación y escribirla en la casilla correspondiente.
　Obtienes: 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; 0 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.

Muy importante: al final, comprueba que has elegido una sola opción (como en los ejemplos); si eliges dos opciones, se anulará la respuesta para ese ítem.

o **No escribas en los espacios sombreados** destinados a la calificación de las tareas.

o Sólo se admiten respuestas escritas con **bolígrafo azul o negro**.

NO ESCRIBAS AQUÍ

PUNTUACIÓN DEL EJERCICIO: _____ /16

CALIFICACIÓN: ☐ Superado ☐ No Superado

TAREA 1 – 8 puntos: You will hear three English-speaking authors being interviewed about their works. Match the speakers 1 to 3 to the statements (A to I) they refer to. Each statement refers ONLY to one speaker. Write the correct number next to each statement. Only one number is allowed in each statement. Letter C is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer. You will hear the recording THREE times.

WRITERS AND THEIR WORKS

	SPEAKER	
A. A close relative of him/her influenced him/her on becoming a writer.		
B. Family members can outlive themselves through language.		
C. He/She wanted to become a writer since he/she was a child.	1	✓
D. He/She had language problems when he/she was a child.		
E. As a child, his/her conception of language was very visual.		
F. People often make wrong assumptions about his/her social class.		
G. The less invasive a writer is the more the reader connects to the story.		
H. The way he/she writes has been criticised.		
I. The way some people judge others turns out to be an irony in itself.		

Adapted from www.bbc.com

PUNTOS: / 8

TAREA 2 - 8 puntos: You will hear a short radio show where two people talk about sociological issues related to unemployment in the USA in the early 2010s. Choose the best option (a, b, c or d) according to what you hear. Number 0 is an example. You will get 1 point per correct answer. You will hear the recording THREE times.

0. S. Dubner appears in the radio show... *a) every two weeks.* b) every two months. c) a couple of times a week. d) a couple of times a year.	**A**	✓
1. Kai R. seems to be eager to hear... a) if the figures of unemployment have decreased. b) about the upcoming figures of unemployment. c) when the next unemployment numbers are going to be issued. d) about the latest pet theory everybody has.		
2. Dubner's line of reasoning has to do with... a) three economists who have come up with new research. b) the fact that everybody has their own theory on this issue. c) the impact of the current recession on the economy. d) the straight relationship between education and labor success.		
3. Economist Paul Beaudry, found out that... a) technical jobs are the most in demand these days. b) people have stopped using their brains for their jobs. c) knowledge workers are not as demanded as before. d) professional expertise is highly valued these days.		
4. Highly-educated workers from the early 2000s... a) enjoyed real chances to work in their fields. b) experienced frustration for not getting their ideal jobs. c) got jobs in the field of technology. d) were given the promise of quality jobs.		
5. The "cascading" effect ... a) means that the most skilled workers are pushing down everybody else in the labor market. b) means that everybody is being pushed into teaching jobs. c) is causing that highly-educated people are getting jobs in their sector. d) is having an effect on schools and universities.		
6. Statistics show that STEM graduates that get a STEM job are only... a) 50%. b) 30%. c) 40%. d) 20%.		
7. A few decades ago many women who went to university would... a) be paid very well as teachers. b) become feminists in search of labor opportunities. c) end up working in schools. d) rather study to become teachers.		
8. Dubner concludes that... a) we can all become teachers in the USA. b) workers in the education field are being recruited amongst highly educated professionals. c) talented workers mean higher wages. d) teaching staff employs a lot of time in their efforts.		

Adapted from: https:// itunes.apple.com/es/podcast/

PUNTOS: / 8