



Junta de Andalucía

Consejería de Desarrollo Educativo y Formación Profesional

Pruebas Específicas de Certificación

Guía de Corrección

NIVEL C1 | INGLÉS



ÍNDICE

1. Introducción	2
2. Descripción y puntuación	3
3. COMTE y COMTO	4
4. TRANSCRIPCIÓN DE LAS TAREAS DE COMTO	5
5. MEDIACIÓN, PROCOTE y PROCOTO	9

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

La presente Guía de Corrección ha sido confeccionada por la Consejería de Educación y Deporte y la Comisión Elaboradora de las Pruebas Específicas de Certificación (PEC) de Idiomas como documento de ayuda al profesorado de las Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas de Andalucía en la corrección y calificación de cada una de las tareas de las actividades de lengua para la presente convocatoria de las PEC.

Este documento se divide en cinco capítulos. En este primero se da una visión global del documento. En el siguiente, se especifica la puntuación por cada Prueba y Tarea, con indicaciones precisas para que se produzca la titulación de las personas candidatas, en su caso. En el tercer capítulo se ofrecen las soluciones para la Comprensión de Textos Escritos (COMTE) y Comprensión de Textos Orales (COMTO). En el cuarto, aparecen las transcripciones de las pruebas de Comprensión de Textos orales (COMTO). En el último capítulo, el quinto, se dan las directrices generales a tener en cuenta en la corrección y calificación de la Producción y Coproducción de Textos Escritos (PROCOTE), la Producción y Coproducción de Textos Orales (PROCOTO) y de la Mediación (tanto de Textos Orales como Escritos).

El profesorado-corrector cumplimentará en las portadas de las Pruebas que así lo especifiquen la Puntuación que se ha obtenido sobre el total de la misma, la correspondiente equivalencia en una escala sobre diez bajo el epígrafe Nota Final, y la Calificación resultante bien sea Apto/No Apto.

Dado su carácter sensible, esta Guía de Corrección es de uso exclusivo para el profesorado que administra las PEC y su distribución y acceso se regirá por lo dispuesto en la normativa vigente y el deber de confidencialidad.

La normativa de referencia para la evaluación del proceso de aprendizaje y las pruebas de certificación será:

- Real Decreto 1/2019, de 11 de enero, por el que se establecen los principios básicos comunes de evaluación aplicables a las pruebas de certificación oficial de los niveles Intermedio B1, Intermedio B2, Avanzado C1 y Avanzado C2 de las enseñanzas de régimen especial.
- Orden de 11 de noviembre de 2020, por la que se establece la ordenación de la evaluación del proceso de aprendizaje del alumnado y de las pruebas de certificación en las enseñanzas de idiomas de régimen especial en Andalucía.
- Resolución de 27 de febrero de 2024, de la Dirección General de Ordenación, Inclusión, Participación y Evaluación Educativa, por la que se convocan las pruebas específicas de certificación de las enseñanzas de idiomas de régimen especial para el curso 2023/2024 y se establecen determinados aspectos sobre su organización.

2. DESCRIPCIÓN Y PUNTUACIÓN

Este capítulo de la Guía de Corrección se especifica la puntuación en cada Prueba y Tarea.

De acuerdo al Real Decreto 1/2019, de 11 de enero y a la Orden de 25 de junio, es necesario recordar lo siguiente:

- Para certificar:
 - La nota global de la PEC debe ser igual o superior al 65%.
 - La nota global se obtiene realizando la media aritmética entre las 5 actividades de lengua, teniendo en cuenta la conversión a escala 10 de la puntuación y que cada actividad de lengua corresponde a un 20% del total de la prueba.
 - Debe superarse cada actividad de lengua con un mínimo del 50%.
 - Obtener una puntuación inferior al 50% en alguna de las actividades de lengua, supone la calificación de NO APTO en la PEC.

Para el Nivel C1 en este idioma se especifica la siguiente distribución de puntuación:

		Puntuación		Puntuación mínima para Superado (50%)
		Por Tarea	Total	
COMTE	Tarea 1	6	26	13
	Tarea 2	10		
	Tarea 3	10		
COMTO	Tarea 1	6	26	13
	Tarea 2	10		
	Tarea 3	10		
MED	Oral	40 (20 por cada corrector/a)	80	40
	Escrita	40 (20 por cada corrector/a)		
PROCOTE	Tarea 1	80 (40 por cada corrector/a)	160	80
	Tarea 2	80 (40 por cada corrector/a)		
PROCOTO	Tarea 1	100 (50 por cada corrector/a)	200	100
	Tarea 2	100 (50 por cada corrector/a)		

3. COMTE Y COMTO

3.1. Criterios de corrección y baremo de puntuación

Este capítulo de la Guía de Corrección ofrece las soluciones para la COMTE y la COMTO así como las siguientes indicaciones para las Tareas en cada Prueba:

- Se marcará como correcta la respuesta que coincida con la incluida en esta Guía de Corrección (independientemente de si está en mayúsculas o en minúsculas).
- Se marcará como incorrecta la respuesta que no permita una identificación clara de la opción marcada o escrita por la persona candidata (por ejemplo, por sobreescritura, tachones, etc.).
- Se otorgará **1 punto** por cada ítem bien contestado; **0 puntos** por cada ítem sin contestar o mal contestado. **En ningún caso se otorgarán fracciones de puntos.**
- No se penalizarán los errores ortográficos que permitan identificar la respuesta correcta.

3.2. Clave de respuestas para COMTE

Tarea 1: THE NEUROSCIENCE...	Tarea 2: ELAGABALUS	Tarea 3: HANGXIETY
A. 0 (Example) B. 6 C. 5 D. 1 E. 4 F. 2 G. 3 H. -	A. 0 (Example) B. 4 C. 10 D. 9 E. 2 F. 1 G. - H. 8 I. 6 J. 7 K. 5 L. 3	1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B

3.3. Clave de respuestas para COMTO

Tarea 1: CHICAGO NEWS	Tarea 2: THE RASPBERRY VISA	Tarea 3: WHY IS THE FRENCH...?
1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. A	A. 0 (Example) B. 4 C. 3 D. 4 E. 2 F. 4 G. 3 H. 1 I. 5 J. 5 K. 3	1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. C

4. TRANSCRIPCIÓN DE LAS TAREAS DE COMTO

TAREA 1: CHICAGO NEWS

EXTRACT 0.

Even though you're the hostess, I always, I'm, I'm the hostess with the Moses, I'm the person who's trying to like make everybody happy all the time, and I have learned to let go of some of those responsibilities, let people help you, help them be comfortable and if that means that they need to bring their own protein and you provide the sides, do it. Sometimes people also need the opportunity to take care of themselves within your own space, because that's also going to make them feel good [Music] oh.

EXTRACT 1: BIKE LANES

Here on, on reset, and there's a family that is hoping that their lawsuit could contribute to that. The suit was filed by Tim Shambrook and Kate Snow, the parents of a three-year-old. The lawsuit was, uh, complaining that there was a ComEd truck parked in the bike lane, that was impeding the progress of the bike. This was the mom with the three-year-old on the back of the bike who had to veer around the truck, the ComEd truck, and then another truck that was driving on the road, uh, she, she had to swerve to get away from. Her child fell off the seat and was killed.

EXTRACT 2: WORLD'S LEAST ADOPTABLE DOG

A Chicago dog rescue group is trying to find an owner for a 10-year-old pup dubbed Lord Harold. The rescue group, called *One More Dog Rescue Inc.*, says he has a severe heart murmur. He has a persistent cough that we've been treating with medication, and he's a biter, he loves to bite. Don't worry though, the guy has zero teeth, so instead it's just like a sad gummy kiss. He's a gummer. Also, also the excitement from latching on brings on a coughing fit. Is that what you're saying? No one wants to adopt him. They're trying to find their own. He's 10 years old.

EXTRACT 3: WEIGHT LOSS INDUSTRY

You know I mean. I was told as a child too, like this is dangerous, right. Something bad is going to happen if you continue with your weight. You're going to die because of the size of your body. Yeah. Which just isn't true. And actually, what is true, what you're saying is that you may die by suicide if you take these, these interventions, like getting that bariatric surgery. Yeah, absolutely. And I mean, research study after study has shown that staying the same weight, staying at a quote unquote higher weight is actually much healthier for you than, you know, constantly yo-yoing, is what a lot of people call it, so losing weight and gaining weight, which is the sort of constant cycle that we face when we engage in intentional weight loss, because the weight loss industry would not be profitable if weight loss worked.

EXTRACT 4: THE PRICE OF OIL IN CHICAGO

What makes buying a gallon of gasoline so expensive in the city of Chicago? They're often higher than New York, Los Angeles and even Hawaii, stranded far out there in the ocean. So what gives? Well, it helps to know how gasoline gets from an oil well to the tank of your car. For starters, the price of crude oil on the global market has been sky high for the last few years. That there is the bulk of the cost of a gallon of gasoline. But it's not the only Factor. Before it gets to a gas station in Chicago, the crude oil has to be processed at one of the four nearby refineries.



EXTRACT 5: CHICAGO TRAFFIC CENTRE

Everyone in the traffic center has a different job, so someone watches the tollways, the expressways and the secondary roads. And here's Bill West watching the tollways. Bill, how do you keep an eye on the tollways out there? The way we keep an eye on the tollways is something unique to Navteq traffic. We actually have sensors on the tollways. You know at the traffic reporting service in Chicago has those sensors on the tollways, so we are able to keep pretty close track of the delays and if there are any questions we can always call the Chloe Authority directly. They have access to all the various cameras and we can ask them to please check those cameras to confirm or deny the delays that have been shown in the centre system, and we piece that all together. That 20 years of experience is also unique to Navteq traffic. Thank you very much. Love it. That experience counts.

EXTRACT 6: CHICAGO WATER PROBLEMS

The cost of water and Chicago has tripled over the past decade, and bats like families, especially those in low-income neighborhoods, struggling to keep up. We know from our reporting that the vast majority of the shut offs are concentrated in mostly poor black and Latino neighborhoods, in Chicago's West and south sides. Poor families are trapped into this cycle where they can't afford the rising cost of water. They face a shut off. Then they have to pay to get their water reinstalled and, on top of that, they have to pay interest on the total balance that they owe, and so even when they enroll in these payment plans, they're still trapped in these, like, huge bills.

TAREA 2: THE RASPBERRY VISA

EXTRACT 0

We're in southern Portugal, in the Algarve, walking along the perimeters of a raspberry farm. It's one of hundreds, maybe thousands in the region. If you buy raspberries in a European supermarket, it's not unlikely they came from here. This is the raspberry visa.

EXTRACT 1

We are here because recently there have been allegations of exploitative working conditions in Portugal's agriculture, especially on Berry Farms. The prime minister of Portugal, Antonio Costa, has said that migrant workers here live in 'unacceptably unhealthy housing situations with enormous risks to public health, in addition to a blatant violation of human rights. The Portuguese government have called for action. But the mayor of Odemira has said that it's hard to understand the size and scale of the problem. One reason for this is that rarely anybody speaks openly.

EXTRACT 2

Go anywhere in Nepal and it's hard not to meet someone who has either gone abroad for work or know someone who has or someone who's planning to. Avinash falls in the last category, like thousands of Nepalese, he's looking to leave the country for work, and his eyes are set on Portugal.

EXTRACT 3

When I first met Avinash in 2021, he was excited about the prospect of going to Portugal for a farm job. "Since we are country folks, we've been told that there will be similar farming and agriculture work I've



heard they farm strawberries, tomatoes and other vegetables there that it should be easy for people like us to work in the farms there.”

Avinash says that as a means to secure his spot, he had already paid about 1000 euros to the agent. His story is not unusual. Over a million Nepalese took up jobs abroad last year, and the money they sent home makes almost a quarter of the country's Gross Domestic Product, or GDP.

There isn't a lot of opportunities here in Nepal. And in Nepal, it is hard to save anything with the kind of money we make. Avinash says he was introduced by an acquaintance to a person called Ayuel in Portugal, who said he could get Avinash a job on a farm there. So he excitedly joined the Facebook Messenger group Ayuel had created. When I spoke to Avinash again in the spring of 2022, it had been almost a year since he had paid about 1000 euros to the agent, and he was still pinning his hopes on a better life in Portugal. Meanwhile, as a part of the reporting journey, I was fortunately able to secure a Schengen visa as a tourist to travel to Odemira, I say fortunate because every day countless applications of Nepalese to get the same visa are rejected.

EXTRACT 4

Just half a century ago, the Alentejo was one of the most sparsely populated regions in Europe. To make the region arable, dictator Antonio Salazar, who ruled Portugal until 1968, had a system of reservoirs, irrigation canals and pipelines, stretching for 1000s of kilometres across the country. With the water came the people in the hinterland farmers grew vegetables kept cows and pigs while on the Costa Vicentina, a strip of flat land near the coast plantation sprung up for noble expensive fruits, such as pineapple, mango, and papaya. Later blackberries were added then strawberries, and finally raspberries. The Alentejo has the best prerequisites for becoming a gigantic berry farm for all of Europe.

But something is missing. People who are willing to work physically hard for little money. In 2017 Raspberries rotted on their bushes in the Alentejo due to a lack of pickers. The following year, Portugal made a gift to berry producers introducing the raspberry visa. Any migrant already in the country, even if he entered illegally, is granted a residence permit if they present a work contract. After five years, provided that the worker has been consistently employed and has paid taxes he or she can apply for a Portuguese passport.

EXTRACT 5

The raspberry visa is not an entry permit, as the colloquial name suggests, but a piece of legislation which allows the migrant to take up legal residents in the country and enter a path to citizenship through five years of work. The regulation conceived by the left-wing government in Lisbon is considered progressive for European immigration policy.

At the same time, thanks in part to tax breaks and grants from the EU infrastructure and agricultural funds, Portugal's berry industry is booming, new jobs are being created, and a structurally weak region is awakening to new life. Looking from afar, the future for The Alentejo is looking bright.

TAREA 3: WHY IS THE FRENCH WINE INDUSTRY STRUGGLING?

Red wine in particular is in trouble. So, is it possible that red is dead? Why are people drinking less and less wine and what can be done to save an ailing wine industry?

Bastien Mercier 35, who owns with his father, the Mercier Vineyard near the Bordeaux village of Cameroun. From September some 1000 Bordeaux winemakers like him grub up 10% of their vines in a

bid to bring supply in line with falling demand. They'll receive 6000 euros a hectare in compensation but have to renature the land or plant it with trees. The crisis that has precipitated the pulling up plan is partly about exports. A third of Bordeaux wine is sold abroad. So Brexit, the Trump tax and above all COVID have had a big impact here. But the main reasons says Bastien, the one that hurts the most is this

"France is wine. It's the country of wine, bread, meat and cheese, people who know how to live, how to eat and drink well. So we are terribly worried today because wine consumption is declining so drastically. We've even started asking ourselves, where are the French? Where is French identity? Where did we go wrong? I think the answer is that we have failed to educate the new generation to appreciate these things."

Bastien shows me his cellar dating back one and a half centuries. But unusually for this time of year, it's full of unsold wine.

Consumers have turned away from Bordeaux. Perhaps it's because we were resting on our laurels because Bordeaux had such an excellent reputation. But during that time, all the winemaking regions improved the quality of their wines and promoted themselves better than we did. And now they've moved in front of us.

The wine crisis is such in Bordeaux in France in general in traditional wine producing countries in general, that the way the French used to drink wine seems to belong to a lost world.

An archive newsreel dating from 1956 about banning wine in schools. Until then, it was common for children to be served wine in the school canteen, especially in the countryside. And that ban was just for children under the age of 14. Government didn't stop drinking in school for older children until 1981. Wine was seen as a fortifier it will give you strength, workers would often be given a litre or two a day. But in the 1960s attitudes started to change and consumption to decrease a decline that has steepened in recent years.

John Philip Perruty has carried out its own research on wine drinking: "Wine consumption has been declining in France in the past 60 years every year, between 2000 and 2015 wine consumption was declining by 1 to 2% per year. Over the past seven years, it's decreasing by about minus 3% minus 4% per year, as of this year, there are less than one in 10 French adults who would drink wine more than three or four times per week. So daily, almost daily. 40 years ago, it was about half of the French population. And there's a big generational gap between boomers. So those aged 55 years and above, and those who are younger. Younger generations drink twice less.

This probably explains why red wines are decreasing a lot. We estimate that in the past 50 years, red wine consumption has probably decreased by about 50%. White wine has been decreasing but maybe by 20% each. And rosé wine has actually increased a little bit between five and 10%.

So I've come to Bordeaux to do some serious research. Loads of young people seeing on the on the terrace drinking and I can tell you that like nobody is drinking wine.

We need to change the offer. We need to broaden the spectrum of Bordeaux wines, increasing the production of white wine, and the production of rosé wines. Also on the red wines, inventing new styles, what we saw in 2022 It was so hot in France hot everywhere actually, is people were drinking lighter red wines. And also at a cooler temperature.

Back with winemaker Bastien Mercier. It's a gang-get he explains, a gang get is a thing that used to be really popular 50 even 100 years ago. A place out of town, often by a river or a lake where you go on

summer evenings to eat, drink and dance. He is opened one. Bastien is resolved to fight his way out of the hole, the wind crisis has put him in. He's going to diversify plant chickpeas and solar panels, as well as 10 to his remaining vines, and the gang get is up and running and doing well.

Think red and white checkered tablecloths, fresh bread, 300 grams steaks of French beef, because restaurants where they serve you 100 grams of meat that's not France, all of that with strings of colored lightbulbs, a pretty view of the vines and music and a true spirit of friendship.

5. MEDIACION, PROCOTE Y PROCOTO

Para la corrección de estas Pruebas, se aplicarán los Criterios de Evaluación y se usarán las Hojas de Observación que figuran en ORDEN.

Las Hojas de Observación se fotocopiarán y deberán ser cumplimentadas obligatoriamente por el profesorado-corrector de la Prueba, observando escrupulosamente las pautas indicadas en la Guía del Profesorado.

En el caso de la MEDTE y la PROCOTE, se comprobará que la persona candidata ha tenido en cuenta el número de palabras mínimo y máximo estipulado para cada Tarea:

- Producción de Textos Escritos: entre 175 y 200 palabras.
- Coproducción de Textos Escritos y Mediación de Textos Escritos: entre 150 y 175 palabras.

TAREAS DE MEDIACIÓN.

En las tareas de Mediación (Oral y Escrita), la persona candidata deberá incluir, al menos, los siguientes elementos:

ESPECIFICACIONES PARA LA CORRECCIÓN DE LA TAREA DE MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA

1. CUMPLIMIENTO DE LA TAREA

Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), el / la candidato/a debe dar la información teniendo en cuenta la situación comunicativa que se plantea. Además, deberá incluir al menos 5 de los elementos que aparecen en la infografía.

Si da EXCESIVA información de las otras opciones se puede penalizar el descriptor de SELECCIÓN de información adecuada. En este caso, no se deberían nombrar los siguientes puntos por no ser pertinentes: 'dedicate time for dinner', 'put cellphones in silent', 'make advice a two-way street' (porque ya los pone en práctica).

NOTA: Si cualquier otra opción aparte de la prevista se explica lógicamente puede darse por válida a juicio del examinador/a.



Para una calificación superior, se valorará positivamente que explique por qué ha elegido esas opciones y la capacidad de fluidez textual y organización del/de la candidato/a para facilitar el seguimiento del texto.

2. ESTRATEGIAS DE MEDIACIÓN

Se valorará la mayor o menor capacidad del/de la candidata/a para AMPLIAR la información relevante del texto de acuerdo con la situación comunicativa que se plantea en la tarea y comunicarla de forma efectiva, utilizando estructuras variadas y efectivas y vocabulario adecuado.

ESPECIFICACIONES PARA LA CORRECCIÓN DE LAS TAREAS DE MEDIACIÓN ORAL

TAREA 1: LIVING LONGER	<u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u> Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe dar al menos información sobre los 3 primeros ítems considerados más importantes por los porcentajes (ser activo físicamente, no fumar y comer saludable) indicando la relación porcentual que existe entre mantener estos hábitos y el hecho de vivir más. Si menciona más elementos de la tabla de una manera exitosa, su puntuación debe ser mayor. De la misma manera, si menciona el impacto de adoptar uno, tres o seis cambios estableciendo una buena relación, debe premiársele en su puntuación. Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".
TAREA 2 AMERICAN PET (...)	<u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u> Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe dar la información sobre las principales vías de adquisición de una mascota. De acuerdo con los porcentajes, debería mencionar, al menos, los datos porcentuales relativos a la procedencia de amigos o familiares en los tres tipos de mascotas, el refugio animal en el caso de perros y gatos y destacar que los pájaros suelen provenir de tiendas de animales. Si la persona candidata aporta otros datos que la persona examinadora considerara igual de correctos, la decisión de la calificación recaerá el/la docente. Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información". Si aporta más datos de manera exitosa, debemos calificarle con mayor nota.
TAREA 3 XMAS GIFTS	<u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u> Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe dar la información sobre los 3 regalos más característicos para ambos sexos. Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información". Si aporta más datos de manera exitosa (como los menos deseados), debemos calificarle con mayor nota.
TAREA 4 AI	<u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u> Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe dar la información sobre, al menos, las 3-4 ideas más importantes de acuerdo con los porcentajes que se refieren a un "major advance". La nota se incrementará de acuerdo con la maestría que demuestre a la hora de expresar los datos seleccionados, así como en la cantidad de datos que mencione de manera exitosa. Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, dedica tiempo a mencionar el aspecto de "awareness" (que no es necesario) o se centra en los

	detalles de "minor advance" deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".
TAREA 5 RENTING A FLAT	<u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u> Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe dar la información sobre, al menos, 3 consejos indicados en el documento. Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información". Si aporta más datos de manera exitosa, debemos calificarle con mayor nota.
TAREA 6 DIGITAL DETOX	<u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u> Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe dar la información de las 3/4 ideas principales de acuerdo con los porcentajes del documento. Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información". Si aporta más datos de manera exitosa, debemos calificarle con mayor nota.
TAREA 7 HATE CRIMES	<u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u> Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe dar al menos información sobre las ideas principales, siendo una propuesta: el hecho de informar al encargado, (recopilar pruebas sería una idea secundaria que puede sumar "extra-points"), contactar con la policía, tomarse un tiempo libre para recuperarse (consultar la política de bajas sería una idea secundaria que puede sumar "extra-points") y considerar si necesita ayuda emocional. Si la persona candidata aporta otros datos que la persona examinadora considerara igual de correctos, la decisión de la calificación recaerá el/la docente. Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".
TAREA 8 ASTHMA ATTACK	<u>Cumplimiento de la tarea:</u> Para la calificación de Apto (6,5), la persona candidata debe dar la información sobre los principales pasos que se indican: sentarse y mantener la calma (no tumbarse sería una idea secundaria que puede sumar "extra-points"), respirar lentamente, usar el inhalador (las indicaciones de edad lo consideramos irrelevantes por cuestiones de tiempo, pero si la persona administradora las considera secundarias, lo dejamos a su juicio); si eres testigo de un ataque, llamar a emergencias (el resto de ideas en ese punto 4 podrían considerarse ideas secundarias que puede sumar "extra-points") y repetir el uso del spray si no ha llegado la ambulancia. Si no menciona todas las ideas pertinentes, deberá penalizársele en el apartado "Selección de la información".