

**Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas
de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón**

Pruebas Unificadas de Idiomas

MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA

INGLÉS

NIVEL AVANZADO C1

CONVOCATORIA 2020 - MODELO A

1. Lea cuidadosamente las instrucciones de la tarea y respete la consigna.
2. Escriba con letra clara y respetando el uso de mayúsculas y minúsculas.
3. Utilice bolígrafo azul o negro INDELEBLE.
4. Duración de esta prueba: 35 minutos.
5. Puntuación total de la tarea de mediación escrita: 10 puntos.
6. Los puntos de esta tarea se sumarán a los de la tarea de mediación oral.

Apellidos	
Nombre	

Puntuación por criterios			
Eficacia comunicativa	Interpretación del contenido	Estrategias de mediación	Organización y corrección del texto
/2,5	/2,5	/2,5	/2,5

**PUNTUACIÓN
TOTAL**

/10

Your Austrian friend Lukas is moving to a little village in Teruel. He is gathering information to prepare himself for the culture shock and has found this article written in English, but does not understand it very well because his English is not that good. It contains “unwritten laws” that are usually strictly adhered to in Spanish villages and he wants you to give him some useful advice to “survive” in your country. Mention some of the points in the article and write **125-150** words to him.



1 – Parking is prohibited in places where people hang out outdoors. There is an imaginary yellow line in places where neighbors set up chairs at nightfall to enjoy the fresh air. There are no fines for parking in this spot, but be prepared for the consequences if you provoke a mass migration of villagers with foldable chairs.

2 – Cars do not have priority. Ever. Two manhole covers on the street often serve as the perfect configuration for goal posts. In these instances, children have priority over cars. There may also be ‘kamikaze kids’ flying around on bicycles or toy tractors and they too have priority over cars.

3 – You have to say hello. Not to everyone. But to almost everyone. And a simple *¿Qué tal?* (“What’s up?”) is not enough. You have to say how you’re doing, in addition to talking about your entire family.

4 – You have to find the areas with a decent cell phone signal. Most towns have a limited number of places from which cell phones can be used. If you leave these zones, you can forget about receiving your WhatsApp messages. This makes it easier to go directly to the house of the person you want to talk to rather than calling.

5 – Respect kinship when flirting. Close relatives, ex-girlfriends and committed couples in your social circle are all off limits. So if you’re among the singles returning to the village on vacation, it’s probably best to have a friend give you the lowdown first.

6 – Diversify your purchases among the town’s stores. No picking favorites. If there are two fruit markets, divide your purchases between them. If you don’t, people are going to think there’s beef between you and the owners.

7 – If you live outside your village, you must take days off to return for all of the fiestas. Even if you miss just one, you will be disowned. You can spend 50 years living in another city and stay a part of the community, as long as you come back for the fiestas. But should you disregard them, woe is you.

8 – The regional fiesta tour must additionally be completed annually. The parties in your hometown are obligatory, but there is greater flexibility with the ones in surrounding towns. However, you still must attend two or three per year, where you can push the limits more than you can in your own village.

9 – Someone in your family must host a Virgin Mary. In Spanish villages, this is the closest thing to Airbnb. Every week, a resident of the town accepts a virgin or saint, which occupies a prominent place in the house to be seen by all.

10 – Rivalries with the surrounding villages must be maintained. It doesn’t matter if you go to their fiestas and have a great time. The hostilities have to be upheld. If you begin to date someone from a rival town, be prepared to be the butt of an endless stream of jokes.

(Source: *El País English Edition*)

APELLIDOS _____ NOMBRE _____

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INGLÉS NIVEL C1 – MEDIACIÓN

PAELLA

Your British friend Jamie wants to cook paella... with chorizo! Look at the recipe below and explain to him how to cook an authentic Spanish paella. YOU DON'T NEED TO TRANSLATE IT LITERALLY. You will have to speak for 3 minutes.

1 Echar aceite y cuando esté caliente echar la cebolla cortada

2 Añadir pimienta roja y verde y el ajo muy pequeño

3 Añadir las almejas, las anillas de calamar y las gambas peladas

4 Cuando se hayan abierto las almejas, echar el arroz

5 Echar el agua de cocer las gambas y los mejillones

6 Echar el agua y colorante y sal al gusto

7 Cuando empiece a hervir, bajar el fuego

8 Cuando el agua esté casi consumida, decorar con las gambas y los mejillones

9 A los 15 minutos probar el arroz y si está duro echar dos cazos de agua

10 Tapar con un trapo y dejar reposar

Ingredientes:

- 1kg de arroz (100 gr. por persona)
- ½ cebolla, 1 pimienta roja y un pimienta verde, 300 gr. de gambas, 1 kg de mejillones, 150 gr. de anillas de calamar, 300 gr de almejas, 2 litros de agua, aceite, sal, colorante.

YOU HAVE 4 MINUTES TO PREPARE THE MEDIATION
(7 MINUTES IF YOU ARE PREPARING THE MONOLOGUE TOO)

You have to speak about **healthy eating**. Use the questions and prompts below as a guide. **You will have to speak for 3 minutes.**



- Would you consider your diet healthy? Do you have any dietary restrictions?
- Have people's eating habits changed over the years?
- Do you think our diet is getting poorer? In which way?
- How could good eating habits be promoted among young people?
- Do you know any eating fads (veganism, raw foodism, paleo diet...)? What do you think of them?

YOU HAVE 3 MINUTES TO PREPARE THE MONOLOGUE
(7 MINUTES IF YOU ARE PREPARING THE MEDIATION TASK TOO)

INGLÉS NIVEL C1 – MEDIACIÓN

ESTILOS DE APRENDIZAJE

While studying together with your classmate Lars, who doesn't speak Spanish, you have noticed that he approaches studying in a very different way. You have just seen this text and you think it might be interesting to comment it with him. Explain some of the ideas to him. YOU DON'T NEED TO TRANSLATE IT LITERALLY. You will have to speak for 3 minutes.

Lógico (matemático)

Prefieren utilizar sistemas de lógica y razonamiento. Tienen mucha facilidad para comprender planteamientos.

Se centran en entender las razones detrás del funcionamiento de las cosas, para evitar el análisis en exceso que lleve a parálisis. Es preciso recordar que hay que alcanzar las metas marcadas.

Visual (espacial)

Prefieren utilizar imágenes, dibujos y esquemas para memorizar y retener conceptos.

Abundante uso de mapas mentales, subrayado de conceptos e imágenes como recurso nemotécnico. La organización y estructuración de los contenidos es muy relevante.

Musical

Prefieren apoyarse en música y ritmos mientras asimilan conceptos.

Las notas de voz como fondo contribuyen a mejorar la concentración del individuo. Cuando se seleccionen métodos mnemotécnicos es importante tener en cuenta la musicalidad y el ritmo de los mismos.

Físico (kinestésico)

Prefieren realizar tareas manuales relacionadas con los sentidos, así como usar su cuerpo en el proceso de aprendizaje.

Focalizan en las sensaciones que experimentan, por lo que es muy útil la realización de esquemas y resúmenes, siendo interesante apoyarse en dinámicas role-playing.

Verbal (lingüístico)

Es similar al musical, pero se centra en el uso de palabras relacionadas con el concepto a aprender. El recurso de las notas de voz sigue siendo principal. El tono y el énfasis de la voz al leer en alto o al grabar las notas de voz es el aspecto clave para este estilo de aprendizaje.

Solitario (intrapersonal)

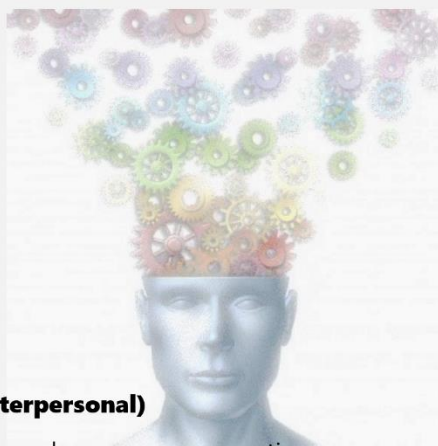
Prefieren estudiar y preparar los contenidos sin compañía.

El éxito o error de este estilo de aprendizaje depende de la capacidad de organización del estudio que posee el estudiante. El individuo dirige su trabajo dependiendo del resultado de su autoevaluación de conocimiento de los contenidos.

Social (interpersonal)

Prefieren aprender en grupos cooperativos con otros individuos.

Es recomendable trabajar dinámicas prácticas de grupo en las que distintos usuarios pongan en común los conocimientos sobre el concepto previamente impartido, completando de esta forma su aprendizaje. Al igual que con el estilo kinestésico el role-playing es un gran recurso para impulsar el aprendizaje.



YOU HAVE 4 MINUTES TO PREPARE THE MEDIATION

(7 MINUTES IF YOU ARE PREPARING THE MONOLOGUE TOO)

INGLÉS NIVEL C1 – EXPOSICIÓN

LEARNING

You have to speak about **learning**. Use the questions and prompts below as a guide. **You will have to speak for 3 minutes.**



- How / When do you learn best?
- What tips to improve learning would you give to other people?
- Do we learn better as children or as adults? What have you learnt as an adult?
- Does technology improve the way we learn things? In which way?
- “Learning should be fun”. Do you agree?
- Lifelong learning: is it important for you to continue learning throughout your life?

YOU HAVE 3 MINUTES TO PREPARE THE MONOLOGUE
(7 MINUTES IF YOU ARE PREPARING THE MEDIATION TASK TOO)