

Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón

Pruebas Unificadas de Idiomas

INGLÉS	NIVEL AVANZADO C1 MODELO D
CONVOCATORIA EXTRAORDINARIA 2021	

A rellenar por el candidato/a

Apellidos			
Nombre			
DNI			
Tipo de matrícula	<input type="checkbox"/> Libre	<input type="checkbox"/> Oficial	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>That's English!</i>
		Profesor/a:	
		Grupo/horario:	

A rellenar por el corrector/a

(Puntuación mínima para superar cada prueba: 10 puntos)			
Comprensión de Textos Escritos	/20	SÍ	NO
Comprensión de Textos Orales	/20	SÍ	NO
Mediación	/20	SÍ	NO
Producción y Coproducción de Textos Escritos	/20	SÍ	NO
Producción y Coproducción de Textos Orales	/20	SÍ	NO
PUNTUACIÓN TOTAL DE LA PRUEBA Puntuación mínima total para certificar: 50 puntos	/ 100		

APTO

☐

NO APTO

☐

INSTRUCCIONES

Instrucciones comunes a todo el examen:

1. Siga las instrucciones correspondientes a cada una de las tareas.
2. No olvide poner su nombre en los espacios destinados a ello.
3. Transfiera las respuestas a la hoja de respuestas en las tareas en que se indique.
4. Utilice bolígrafo azul o negro INDELEBLE.
5. Puntuación máxima de cada prueba: 20 puntos.
6. Puntuación mínima para superar cada prueba: 10 puntos.
7. Duración global del examen escrito: 3 horas y 45 minutos.
8. Mantenga su móvil apagado durante toda la sesión.

Revisión de examen:

Está terminantemente prohibido fotografiar el examen total o parcialmente.

Una vez revisado su examen, firme aquí:

Firmado: _____ Fecha: _____

INGLÉS AVANZADO C1

Modelo D

CONVOCATORIA EXTRAORDINARIA
2021

CLAVE DE RESPUESTAS Y
TRANSCRIPCIONES

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS**TAREA 1: HIGH HEELS IN HISTORY (7 X 1 = 7 PUNTOS)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H	D	C	A	J	F	G

TAREA 2: EXERCISE PILL (7 X 1 = 7 PUNTOS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	B	B	B	B	B	B

TAREA 3: DUNBAR'S NUMBER (12 X 0,5 = 6 PUNTOS)

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	C	C	C	A	B
7	8	9	10	11	12
A	C	A	B	A	C

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES**TAREA 1: LONELINESS (7 X 1 = 7 PUNTOS)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	G	A	H	D	I	E

TAREA 2: THE WALKMAN (8 X 1 = 8 PUNTOS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	A	B	A	A	B	B	B

TAREA 3: TECHNOLOGY AND HOW WE FALL IN LOVE (10 X 0,5 = 5 PUNTOS)

1	HURTING	6	(NATIONAL) OBSESSION
2	POSH	7	2 nd / SECOND HIGHEST
3	A GHOST	8	A BOOM
4	HONEST/GENUINE	9	DIGITAL EQUIVALENT (only "equivalent" 0,25)
5	EARLY 2000s	10	HER PARENTS

TRANSCRIPCIONES

TASK ONE: LONELINESS

Example: It could happen to you. (F)

There's a loneliness epidemic in the UK. 45% of people admit to feeling lonely at least some of the time and one in eight adults report having no close friends. Loneliness can affect anyone at any time.

Extract 1: A wide array of causes. (B)

Often it's triggered by a life event: retirement, divorce, illness or even losing a loved one. But even seemingly positive events like having a baby, moving home or starting a new job can leave you feeling lonely.

Extract 2: Quality rather than quantity. (G)

As deeply social animals most of us would feel the need to be around other people on a daily basis and if we don't, we can risk feeling isolated. Having a small number of strong social bonds is much more important than having a large number of superficial friendships.

Extract 3: A subjective feeling. (A)

But it's possible to feel lonely even when we are surrounded by a room full of other people or we have a thousand or so friends in social media because it's not just about solitude, it's about our perception of belonging and having meaningful relationships with other people.

Extract 4: Serious damage to our well-being. (H)

Loneliness can take a huge toll on our mental health increasing risk of anxiety and depression and because persistent loneliness can increase our levels of stress hormones and lead to overeating, it can have an impact on our cardiovascular function and immune system. In fact, research has shown that loneliness can be more damaging than obesity or smoking.

Extract 5: Better alone than in bad company. (D)

Enduring loneliness is almost invariably better than suffering the compromises of forced community. Loneliness is simply a price we may have to pay for holding on to a sincere, ambitious view of what companionship must and could be.

Extract 6: We all have a soulmate. (I)

We will almost certainly never meet the people best qualified to understand us. But they do exist. Probably they once walked past the same street but neither of us had the slightest idea of the potential for connection or maybe they died in Sidney two weeks ago or won't be born until the 22nd century.

Extract 7: Encourages artistic creation. (E)

Once we accept loneliness we can get creative. We can start to send out messages in a bottle, we can sing, write poetry, produce books and blogs, activities stemming from the realization that people around us won't ever fully get us but that others separated across time and space might just.

Distractor: Acceptance is not a good option. (C)

TASK TWO: THE WALKMAN

To have music on the move doesn't seem like a big deal now, but the concept of personal, portable music didn't exist until the Sony Walkman came along. July 1979. It cost 150 dollars and transformed the listening habits of people around the world. **Tim Jarman is a writer for Hi-Fi News magazine (0A)** and a collector of Sony Walkmans.

Tim Jarman: I remember them in the early 80's when people first started having them and just being amazed by how small it was and how crisp and bright and large the sound was. It was an entirely new thing and new experience and if you had one you really were someone. Everyone wanted to see it and hear it.

Presenter: Until the release of the Walkman the only music available for the on-the-go music lovers was the transistor radio, but it couldn't approximate the sound quality of a record being played on a home stereo. The introduction of pre-recorded music tapes in the late 1960s opened a whole new market. Here's Sony chairman Akio Morita talking to the BBC about how young people had no options for on-the-move personal listening other than the **bulky (1A)** tape recorders.

Akio Morita: **You have to carry a big machine on the shoulder, and it's noisy and heavy (1A)**, so I thought if we got some machine to give a good stereo, why would people do walking (sic) Maybe that's a good idea because I found youngster (sic) cannot live without music.

Presenter: However, few of Akio Morita's colleagues had as much faith in the personal stereo concept as he did. Andrea Coppen of Sony UK speaking to the BBC.

Andrea Coppen: They couldn't believe that people would want to walk around with headphones on and sort of carry this cassette with them. And **he actually laid his job on the line and said "if it doesn't take off I will resign"(2A)**.

And they didn't have much money at the time, so their advertising was very tight. And they decided to give it to students to try, and so people saw them on the trains, in campuses, and the newspapers picked up on this immediately.

Presenter: **Released at the start of the summer vacation for Japanese students (3B)**, within three months the entire first run of 30,000 walkmans had been sold, while audio enthusiasts abroad were clamouring at the door. Tim was one of those people who purchased an original walkman. Tim, I know you have with you one of the very first walkmans.

Tim: I do. **And one of the remarkable things about it is that it doesn't say walkman on it anywhere. The name wasn't thought of until a year later (4A)**, so they were sold under various names, so in some markets it was called the Soundabout, in some it was called the Stowaway and in some it was called the Walkman, which was a name that Akio Morita personally didn't like.

Presenter: And people did start using them straight away. It was made available in the US in June 1980. The walkman was especially popular with the 16 to 24 age group.

Tim: They thought it could be a niche product that might not sell but really caught the public's imagination in every market that it was offered in.

Presenter: It used two double A batteries and **had two headphone sockets, so two people could listen at the same time (5A)**. The sound quality was exceptional.

Tim: The thing about the walkman is it really was that good. When you listen to the early walkmans now, it's like you are walking through an invisible concert hall that surrounds you as you go. They really are outstandingly high-quality machines. The volume controls in the walkman are very generous. You can play it very loudly if you want.

Presenter: **But that also led to some complaints as a result of leakage from the headphones (6B)**.

Tim: Well, absolutely. You don't hear all the music from the headphones but you hear sort of a tinny rhythm line from the music which, of course, because people never heard this before and never had their peace and quiet disrupted in that way before, was seen as quite objectionable at the time but it's not something that one hears talked about very much anymore.

Presenter: The fact that people wanted to have music on the move put more pressure on the producers to develop a better quality sound.

Tim: The LP was a waning format at the beginning of the 1980s and by the middle of the decade pre-recorded cassette sales would far outstrip it but also **music has to be produced in a different way to be listened to correctly on headphones than it does through a pair of conventional stereo loudspeakers (7B)**, and so record producers courting the teen market would mix their records to sound good on headphones rather than through loudspeakers from a big system.

Presenter: After the initial release there were several innovations that Sony made to the Walkman design.

Tim: They added more features so radio tuners and the ability to record and the ability to play both sides of the cassette without turning it over. After a few years they made one that was so small, it was smaller than the cassette and you had to fold it open before you could use it. And they also went down the route of quality, so they introduced the Walkman Professional Series and they were some of the last made. The Walkman professional D6C was in production well into the 21st century in its original form.

Presenter: Around 300 different walkman designs were made, including a waterproof one, **one for toddlers (8B)**, and one that was powered by solar panels. But, in October 2010, after more than 30 years and 220 million sales, the production of the Sony Walkman cassette player finally came to an end.

TASK THREE: RELATIONSHIPS AND HOW WE FALL IN LOVE

Listener: My question today is: How is technology changing the way we meet people and fall in love?

Presenter: Could you tell our listeners the background, what you mean by your question?

L: My question comes from a very personal experience and much like I think a lot of other **millennials (0)** are kind of facing today, which is whether or not our cell-phones or the technology that we're using to connect with other people in terms of dating, whether or not it's **hurting (1)** or it is helping us. I did start off with doing one of the main online mainstream dating apps and then ultimately I felt like there was just, it was so much of the same thing, so I thought "oh, let me try a different website that's a little more niche", so I went to datebritishguys.com. I did meet somebody online and I did date him for a significant period of time.

P: Did he look like Hugh Grant?

L: Certainly not, haha, he does have a very **posh (2)** accent, but he himself is not necessarily posh, hahaha. After that experience I went back on another dating site, mostly just to have fun 'cos I was like, ok, I haven't really experienced too much of this, and so I went on several dates actually. One that went super, super well, for two days, and then he literally disappeared and became **a ghost (3)**.

P: So, I'm hearing you say that the technology itself helped you meet people, but there were problems with that that you wouldn't have faced if somebody had introduced you?

L: That is something I've wondered myself, like is it really the technology or is it the psychology behind why people get online? Meeting people in person seems to have such (sic) more of an **honest (4)** effect, whereas online it just didn't seem to be so **genuine (4)**.

P: I hear you Erin. For the record, I'm single and I've been trying to meet someone, for two years this time around, without much success. In fact, I've tried online dating sporadically since the **early 2000s (5)** and I've never had a

relationship come out of it, but I go back because I keep hearing stories about people who met the love of their lives through a website or nowadays a mobile app.

Here in India, relationship status is a **national obsession (6)**. The assumption is that you'll be settled with a husband and 2.5 kids by the time you're a certain age and I'm definitely past that. This country has the **second highest (7)** number of Internet users in the world after China. There are now 450 million of us online and that figure's growing every day. So, listener Erin's question is particularly relevant as habits change and we look for love in new places. In recent years, I've seen **a boom (8)** in online matchmaking, with new apps and sites springing up to cater for every conceivable taste. All my single friends seem to be swiping right, or mainly left these days. For the non-daters among you, that's the **digital equivalent (9)** of saying 'yes' or 'no' on screen. But, is this growing tendency to communicate in the virtual world rather than the physical one that concerns listener Erin? Back when **my parents (10)** met in the 70s it was a very different story...