



COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES
SESIÓN EXTRAORDINARIA 2022

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN: 50 minutos.**
- **PUNTUACIÓN:** A efectos de **certificación**, será necesario superar todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua con una puntuación mínima del 50% en cada una de ellas y una calificación global final igual o superior al 65%. A efectos de **promoción**, será necesario obtener una puntuación mínima del 50% en todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua.
- Las respuestas erróneas no descontarán puntos.
- Esta parte consta de TRES tareas.
- Se escuchará cada grabación 2 veces.
- Leer las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realizarla según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- **NO ESCRIBIR NADA EN LAS ÁREAS GRISES.**

DATOS DEL CANDIDATO

APELLIDOS:		
NOMBRE:		DNI:
COMISIÓN:	OFICIAL <input type="checkbox"/>	LIBRE <input type="checkbox"/>
CALIFICACIÓN:		

TASK 1

Listen to part of an interview with a writer and match each extract (0-8) with the topic they are talking about (A-L). There are **THREE extra sentences**. 0 is an example. Write your answers in the answer box(1 item = 0.8).

INTERVIEW WITH J.K. ROWLING TALKING ABOUT *THE ICKABOG*

A.	Appropriate age to read <i>The Ickabog</i>.
B.	An idea that came to mind during the lockdown.
C.	Different editions of the book with different illustrations.
D.	Donations to charities dealing with COVID.
E.	Her love for all kinds of videogames.
F.	Her sister paying for her tattoo a long time ago.
G.	Not receiving as many illustrations as expected but of great quality.
H.	Something a relative gave her as a present.
I.	Something her son used to ask her to do but not anymore.
J.	Something the presenter thought to be longer than it actually was.
K.	The results of a competition.
L.	Whether this book is to be continued or not.

(Adapted from: *bbc.com*)

ANSWER BOX

EXTRACT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOPIC	A								

Marks 1: _____/6.4

TASK 2

Listen to the recording and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question. There is only **ONE** answer per question. 0 is an example. Write your answers in the answer box. (1 item = 0.8).

RULES FOR BETTER WORK-LIFE BALANCE

- 0. Many people have a lot of small interruptions...
 - A. **both working days and days off.**
 - B. mainly when they are at the beach.
 - C. only on their days off.
- 9. According to the speaker, the constant presence of work in our personal lives can...
 - A. build up stress as well as jeopardise happiness.
 - B. increase blood pressure and lower our immune system.
 - C. make us more alert at the cost of stress and anxiety.
- 10. In one study with parents visiting a science museum with their children, researchers discovered that...
 - A. avoiding interaction with hand-held mobile devices resulted in better feelings.
 - B. the use of phones had a significantly positive impact in the overall experience.
 - C. the frequent use of smartphones provided more meaning and enriched the visit.
- 11. Paying employees for productivity brings about that...
 - A. the productivity lost to employee depression is, on average, reduced to 32 days.
 - B. they can enjoy longer leisure periods and interact with friends and family more.
 - C. they devote their time to work-associated interactions that result in sick-leaves.
- 12. The speaker uses the expression “guilty mom-to-be” because she...
 - A. didn’t pay much attention to her child’s first ultrasound.
 - B. has been told by one client that she should work less.
 - C. is constantly texting clients even when with her children.
- 13. As a result of the pandemic...
 - A. a new work-culture is starting to be shaped and time should be respected.
 - B. the small positive changes that had been successful before are now part of the past.
 - C. we have accepted the fact that work can take over our private space and time.
- 14. The first piece of advice is to reformulate what rest is by...
 - A. going on vacations more often even if only for a weekend.
 - B. letting go of guilty feelings related to work and cherish leisure.
 - C. understanding that it will improve your relationship with colleagues
- 15. We should also create boundaries for our free time by...
 - A. clearly stating what you expect from others.
 - B. ignoring the phone even if it is urgent.
 - C. not worrying about our colleagues’ needs.
- 16. We can negotiate for more time...
 - A. by requesting more flexible deadlines.
 - B. even at the cost of looking less professional.
 - C. only after negotiating our salary.

(Adapted from: ted.com)

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANSWER	A								

Marks 2: _____/6.4

TASK 3

Listen to the recording and complete the summary. You can write up to a **maximum of 2 WORDS**. 0 is an example. Write your answers in the answer box. (1 item = 0.8).

JAPANESE AMERICAN INCARCERATION CAMPS

<input type="checkbox"/> 0.	When Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor, over 120,000 JAPANESE AMERICANS were considered potential traitors.
<input type="checkbox"/> 17.	The government authorized the FBI to search homes, detain community leaders and _____.
<input type="checkbox"/> 18.	On February 19, 1942, Roosevelt issued an order which made it legal for the authorities to _____ any suspected enemies.
<input type="checkbox"/> 19.	In March, it was forbidden for Japanese Americans to change their residency and they got _____ in military zones.
<input type="checkbox"/> 20.	In May, the army moved Aki and her family to Camp Harmony, one of many _____.
<input type="checkbox"/> 21.	For the next few months, the army moved Japanese Americans into long-term camps which had been built too quickly and were _____ as well as unhealthy.
<input type="checkbox"/> 22.	Incarcerates had to keep the camps running: working in camp facilities, teaching or raising _____ and animals.
<input type="checkbox"/> 23.	As a way of rebellion, some Japanese Americans organized _____ or rioted.
<input type="checkbox"/> 24.	Thanks to her _____, Aki was able to leave the camp and enroll at university.
<input type="checkbox"/> 25.	In 1945, when the camps closed, all they were given was \$25 and a ticket to go to their _____ by train.

(Adapted from: ted.com)

Marks 3: _____ /7.2

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARK
			_____/20

TASK 1
INTERVIEW WITH J.K. ROWLING TALKING ABOUT *THE ICKABOG*

ANSWER BOX

EXTRACT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOPIC	A	J	B	K	C	D	L	H	I

TRANSCRIPT

A. Appropriate age to read *The Ickabog*.

0. ...and joining me on the line now is J.K. Rowling. From the gloom comes something bright and lovely: *The Ickabog*. It's out now published by Little Brown Books for... What ages?

You know what, Graham? I never know, I honestly don't know. I let the publisher tell me because children vary so much, you know. You have very young kids who can, can cope with some quite dark stories.

J. Something the presenter thought to be longer than it actually was.

1. ... and with your own children, when you were reading it to them or writing it and then reading it to them: over what course of time was that?

I read them what I had because the book remained unfinished until this year, and then I sort of told them the end of the story without writing it. I suppose I read it to them over about three weeks, something like that.

Oh, is that all? Oh okay.

Yeah.

I thought it was over kind of years you, you told me.

Oh no, goodness, no God, imagine I'll be very boring: Chapter 11 now, children, you remember what we said six months ago?

B. An idea that came to mind during the lockdown.

2. So this is kind of a gift from lockdown really, isn't it?

Completely because I didn't think I would ever publish the book. I think i just started to think: no, that was just for my family. I'm not going to- I'm not going to publish it now and then you're absolutely right: on lockdown, you know, I just knew how difficult it was going to be for families with young children and that's when I thought: I could do something. That's really, that's really where the idea for the- for the drawing competition came from because obviously I wanted to give them the story for free but I thought that would be an amazing activity so you could really get a couple of hours out of this every day.

K. The results of a competition.

3. Oh, I, Graham, honestly, I- we ended up having 60.000 entries from all over the world.

Wow!

And it was simply mind-blowing, not just the number of illustrations we had, but the quality. Even from very small children they'd really pulled out all the stops. I found it so inspiring I was in tears actually at one point just looking at all these amazing pictures. It was wonderfu, it was- it was a real gift to me. I did think it gave me something under lockdown that I could never have had otherwise.

C. Different editions of the book with different illustrations.

4. This edition that I have... this has uh England, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and India. So are there other editions around the world?

Yeah, we translated the book and I think we've got more editions coming, but there's another one, there's an American version as well. We had a huge number of, um entries from America; so yeah there's- there's currently another English language version that has different illustrations in it.

D. Donations to charities dealing with COVID.

5. And tell me this: it's all raising money for...

I have this Charitable Trust which has been going for years, um, which really has an emphasis on social deprivation but with the um, with the money from Ickabog we're going to be donating in the first instance to medical charities and frontline charities dealing with Covid and, if we're lucky enough to have further royalties after that, we'll be looking at vulnerable groups who have been particularly affected by the pandemic.

L. Whether this book is to be continued or not.

6. And tell me this: uh, your head is essentially a library. There's a lot of books in there like every time, every time I talk to you there's like... oh, yes and uh strike 20. I have the plot outline for that... so where are you with Ickabog? Is there... is- are you going to return to Cornucopia?

I'm not, no. I always saw that as a, you know, stand-alone complete story and I'm honestly thrilled I finished it because it's been so satisfying and it's been such a dreadful year for- for everyone.

H. Something a relative gave her as a present.

7. Ok, J.K. Rowling: we are now going to play a game of true or false. So question one: true or false. You have a tattoo on your right wrist.

That is true.

It says: "solve et coagula", um and it's in my own handwriting, what, I always wanted this and then I thought: no, you're ridiculously too old to go and get a tattoo, and then last year my sister said to me "what am i going to get you for christmas?" You're so hard to buy for, which I think is a fair point.

And I said to her: "get me a tattoo". So, we both went to a tattle tattoo parlor and she paid for me to have my tattoo. So yeah, that's how that happened.

I. Something her son used to ask her to do but not anymore.

8. True or false? You always play as Yoshi on Mario Kart.

I do, that's completely true.

When do you find time to play Mario Kart?

Well, when my son got Mario Kart, he used to ask us to play with him, Neil and I and, uh, nowadays we're begging the kids to play with us and they're just so bored by us and by the game: oh God, you know, let us go and do our homework.

So yeah when do I play? I mean, I do work, um I normally write for a good eight hours a day and then you just want something ridiculously easy to do, so I play Mario Kart and watch TV, and I don't know...

(Adapted from: youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=QpgO49n3qD4, 29/11/2021, 5.15 minutes)

**TASK 2
RULES FOR BETTER WORK-LIFE BALANCE**

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANSWER	A	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	A

TRANSCRIPT

For so many of us, myself included, our days feel filled with a million small interruptions. **And this is true even our days off (0).** Maybe you've taken a call at the beach, texted your boss from the grocery store or email a colleague while on a picnic with your family.

We've convinced ourselves that these behaviors are no big deal. It's just one email. But there's a real cost to these interruptions, and there are smart strategies we can all take to better protect our time.

These moments seem so small at the time, and yet research suggests they add up to a tremendous loss. **The constant creep of work into our personal lives can increase our stress and undermine our happiness (9).** So just what is the cost?

In one study, researchers recruited parents who were visiting a science museum with their kids. Some parents were told to check their phone as much as possible; others were told to check their phone as little as possible. After the visit, **parents who used their phones reported that the experience was significantly less meaningful. They also felt much lonelier (10).**

In another study, tourists who were asked to have their phones out while visiting an iconic church remembered fewer details a week later.

And in my research, employees who were paid for their performance spent increasingly less time interacting with friends and family, and more and more time interacting with colleagues and clients.

These constant interruptions come at a cost to organizations, too. **Companies lose 32 days of productivity each year to employee depression (11),** which is often caused by the stress and burnout of our always-on culture.

Despite knowing better, I, too, have found myself focusing on “urgent work distractions”

over important life moments. Most recently, **I found myself texting a client while in the middle of my first child’s first ultrasound ... happy client, guilty mom-to-be (12).**

When you add up all of these moments, the sum total is a life shortchanged on meaning, joy, connection and even memory.

As we remake our models of work in the wake of the pandemic, now is our opportunity to create a new culture that respects time. And the way to make this really big change is through small steps that we can take right now (13).

The first step that we need to take is to reframe rest. Reflect for a moment about what you think about when you hear the word “rest.” Sounds amazing, right? But in my mind, I immediately worry about not being productive enough or letting down my colleagues. When we do have time off, **we need to find ways in which we can enjoy the present moment and savor the leisure time that we have available, as opposed to seeing it as an unproductive barrier to our work (14).**

One specific strategy we can take is to treat our upcoming weekend like a vacation.

On Friday afternoon, jot down how you would act and behave as if you were on a holiday. Maybe you and your partner will buy a bottle of wine and watch online clips of the Eiffel Tower. Maybe you’ll visit a local café and listen to some live music. Or maybe you’ll go for a long walk in the middle of the day with no phone and no agenda. The plan doesn’t have to be expensive or extravagant.

Another strategy you can take is to **create clear boundaries for your time off.** Instead of saying, “I’m out of the office. Feel free to Slack me whenever,” say, **“I’ll be offline. Call me only if it’s urgent.”(15)** To uphold these personal goals, work together as a team. Set team goals for personal time. Do it publicly, collect data and hold each other accountable. These goals could sound like, “I will not check email between 6:00 and 8:00pm;” “I will have dinner with my family four nights a week;” or “I will go for a jog midday.” Check in your team’s progress and see how everyone’s doing. If you or your teammates are unsuccessful, work together to help accomplish personal goals.

Lastly, you can negotiate for more time to prevent work from creeping into your personal life. In business school, I teach students to negotiate for salary but realize I spoke almost nothing about negotiating for more time. What does this look like in practice? **You can ask for more time on adjustable deadlines at work (16).** If your client asks for a deliverable Monday morning, ask for an extension until Tuesday afternoon so you don’t find yourself working on your well-deserved weekend. And don’t worry too much about reputation. Quality truly is the metric that matters most. In my data, employees who proactively asked for more time reported lower levels of stress and burnout and were seen as more committed and professional by their colleagues. These are small but powerful changes to not only reframe rest, but to reclaim it.

(Adapted from: [ted.com/talks/ashley_whillans_3_rules_for_better_work_life_balance](https://www.ted.com/talks/ashley_whillans_3_rules_for_better_work_life_balance), 15/12/2021, 4.37 minutes)

TASK 3
JAPANESE AMERICAN INCARCERATION CAMPS

ANSWER BOX

GAP	WORDS
0.	Japanese Americans
17.	confiscate belongings
18.	remove
19.	trapped
20.	detention camps
21.	overcrowded
22.	crops
23.	labour strikes
24.	determination
25.	pre-war address

TRANSCRIPT

On December 7, 1941, 16-year-old Aki Kurose shared in the horror of millions of Americans when Japanese **planes attacked Pearl Harbor**. What she did not know, was how that shared experience would soon leave her family and **over 120,000 Japanese Americans alienated from their country, both socially and physically (0)**.

As of 1941, Japanese American communities had been growing in the US for over 50 years. About one-third of them were immigrants, many of whom settled on the West Coast and had lived there for decades. The rest were born as American citizens, like Aki.

Aki grew up in a diverse neighborhood where she never thought of herself as anything but American— until the day after the attack, when a teacher told her: “You people bombed Pearl Harbor.”

Amid racism, paranoia, and fears of sabotage, people labelled Japanese Americans as potential traitors. **FBI agents began to search homes, confiscate belongings and detain community leaders without trial (17)**.

Aki’s family was not immediately subjected to these extreme measures, but on **February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. The order authorized the removal of any suspected enemies (18)**.

At first, Japanese Americans were pushed to leave restricted areas and migrate inland. But as the government froze their bank accounts and imposed local restrictions such as curfews, many were unable to leave— Aki’s family among them.

In March, a **proclamation forbid Japanese Americans from changing their residency, trapping them in military zones (19)**.

In May, the army moved Aki and her family, along with over 7,000 Japanese Americans living in Seattle to **"Camp Harmony" in Puyallup, Washington**.

This was one of several makeshift detention centers (20) at former fairgrounds and racetracks, where entire families were packed into poorly converted stables and barracks.

Over the ensuing months, the army moved Japanese Americans into long-term camps.

Guarded by armed soldiers, many of these camps were still being constructed when incarcerated moved in. **These hastily built prisons were overcrowded and unsanitary (21).**

People frequently fell ill and were unable to receive proper medical care. The War Relocation Authority relied on incarcerated to keep the camps running. Many worked in camp facilities or taught in poorly equipped classrooms, while **others raised crops and animals (22).**

Some Japanese Americans rebelled, organizing labor strikes (23) and even rioting. But many more, like Aki's parents, endured. They constantly sought to recreate some semblance of life in the camps, but the reality of their situation was unavoidable.

Like many younger incarcerated, **Aki was determined to leave her camp.** She finished her final year of high school at Minidoka. **She was able to enroll (24) at Friends University in Kansas.**

For Aki's family however, things wouldn't begin to change until late 1944. A landmark Supreme Court case ruled that continued detention of American citizens without charges was unconstitutional.

In the fall of 1945, the war ended and the camps closed down. **Remaining incarcerated were given a mere \$25 and a train ticket to their pre-war address (25),** but many no longer had a home or job to return to.

Aki's family had been able to keep their apartment, and Aki eventually returned to Seattle after college.

However, post-war prejudice made finding work difficult. Incarcerated faced discrimination and resentment from workers and tenants who replaced them.

Fortunately, Japanese Americans weren't alone in the fight against racial discrimination. Aki found work with one of Seattle's first interracial labor unions and joined the Congress of Racial Equality.

She became a teacher, and over the next several decades, her advocacy for multicultural, socially conscious education would impact thousands of students.

However, many ex-incarcerated, particularly members of older generations, were unable to rebuild their lives after the war.

(Adapted from: ted.com/talks/densho_ugly_history_japanese_american_incarceration_camps, 27/01/2022, 3.38 minutes)