



## TAREA 1

News  
(NPR)

Listen to six brief pieces of news on various subjects. Choose the correct option (a/b/c) for questions 1-6. Question 0 is an example, so you'll hear extract 1 only once. (Marks 6 x 1 = 6)

- You will hear **extracts 2-6 twice**.
- You will have 30 seconds between the first and second listening and 60 seconds at the end.
- You now have 90 seconds to read the questions.

**Don't forget to write your answers on the answer sheet.**

## EXTRACT 1:

**0. Recent Nobel Prize winner, Olga Tokarczuk.**

- a ... finds no support in her own country.
- b ... has always been easily frightened
- c ... **has been harassed by a crowd of fanatics.**

## EXTRACT 2:

**1. Speaking about a TV show named "Dotto", journalist John McDonough explains that...**

- a ... its cancellation lacked any solid grounds.
- b ... the network gave controversial justifications for its cancellation.
- c ... there had been a noticeable drop in its number of viewers.

## EXTRACT 3:

**2. The journalists speak about a leak of documents showing...**

- a ... comprehensive data on people willing to join ISIS.
- b ... information on police staff from Germany.
- c ... lists of fighters leaving Syria to travel to Europe.

## EXTRACT 4:

**3. As a child, orchestral conductor Sonia De León de Vega...**

- a ... always went unnoticed to her schoolmates.
- b ... had a really rough time at elementary school.
- c ... was appreciated by her schoolmates for her music skills.

**4. As an adult, Sonia De León de Vega...**

- a ... chose its orchestra's name in homage to her father.
- b ... found no one to motivate her to start conducting.
- c ... has always conducted orchestras as a guest.

**EXTRACT 5:**

**5. *Writer George R. Martin compares architects to gardeners to explain how he works and...***

- a ... claims there's no place for uncertainty in his work method.
- b ... complains his characters sometimes play tricks on him.
- c ... sees no weaknesses in his work method.

**EXTRACT 6:**

**6. *According to the two experts discussing human prejudice...***

- a ... confirmation bias is a way to spot false data.
- b ... facing real data helps us get rid of our bias.
- c ... we tend to dismiss data that don't suit our beliefs.

<i><b>0</b></i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i><b>c</b></i>						

## TAREA 2

### Deprescribing (Inside health)

Listen to an extract from a radio programme on “deprescribing”. Choose the correct option (a/b/c) for questions 1-6. Question 0 is an example. (Marks 6x1=6)

- You will hear the recording twice.
- You will have 30 seconds between the first and second listening and 60 seconds at the end.
- You now have 90 seconds to read the questions.

**Don't forget to write your answers on the answer sheet.**

#### 0. Deprescribing...

- a. ...is a long-established concept.
- b. ...**is aimed at optimising medication.**
- c. ...seeks to take people off drugs entirely.

#### 1. The elderly patient in the recording...

- a. ...has fallen and broken his leg.
- b. ...has no problems with blood pressure.
- c. ...takes drugs that make him dizzy.

#### 2. The number of elderly people taking at least 5 medicines...

- a. ...has grown dramatically.
- b. ...was 1 out of 2 in the 80s.
- c. ...is 1 out of 8 nowadays.

#### 3. In the children's deprescribing ward, some kids continued with the same treatment...

- a. ...because they still needed it.
- b. ...due to a change in the staff.
- c. ...to cure a different disease.

#### 4. Pharmacist Emma McClay claims that, regarding deprescribing...

- a. ...Britain was the first country to start this trend.
- b. ...Canada is about to establish guidelines.
- c. ...Canada and Australia have proved cooperative.

#### 5. The “single disease model” ...

- a. ...doesn't account for multiple diseases.
- b. ...has proved useful in deprescribing.
- c. ...has nothing to do with the issue discussed.

#### 6. One of the reasons why so many medicines are prescribed is that pharmaceutical companies...

- a. ...focus on how to stop a treatment.
- b. ...focus on the length of the treatment.
- c. ...don't consider how to end a treatment.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
b						

## TAREA 3

### Memories of Tiannanmen

(NPR)

Listen to an interview with a reporter who covered the aftermath of the massacre in Tiannanmen Square and fill in each gap with **ONE WORD** to complete what is being said in the recording. The sentences may not be identical to the ones you'll hear, but the word you need to complete them is. Sentence 0 is an example (Marks: 8 x 1 = 8)

- You will hear the recording twice.
- You will have 45 seconds to consider your answers before listening to the recording for a second time and 60 seconds at the end.
- You now have 90 seconds to read the statements.

**Don't forget to write your answers on the answer sheet**

- 0) The anchorman explains how tanks opened fire on demonstrators 30 years ago in Tiananmen square.
- 1) After greeting journalist Deborah Amos, the anchorman starts the interview by asking her what she saw and what the .....was like.
- 2) Deborah Amos says that, within days after arriving in China, two American reporters were.....from the country.
- 3) Deborah Amos recalls an interview where a protester called leaders killers and then the .....froze and a number appeared with a text urging people to turn him in.
- 4) Deborah Amos narrates how a taxi driver tapped her arm under the steering.....to call her attention.
- 5) Deborah Amos recounts how she put a microphone down her.....and a tape recorder in her bag.
- 6) In a 20-year-old recording we can hear Deborah Amos mention a.....of tanks that stretched across Tiananmen square.
- 7) The anchorman says that over the last 30 years the Chinese government has worked hard to.....the memory of what happened in Tiananmen square.
- 8) When talking about Chinese journalism students in USA, Deborah Amos says she can see their mental.....shift.

0	demonstrators	5	
1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4			

## TAREA 4

### PEACE MAKING NEW YORK STYLE (Law in action)

You are going to hear different extracts from a radio podcast about an alternative to regular court trials. Match the numbers of the extracts (1-6) with statements B-I, according to the information you hear. (Marks: 6x1=6)

**There are two extra statements you will not need to use.**

**The first extract is an example, and you'll hear it only once.**

- The text is divided into 7 extracts. You will hear all the 7 extracts once, and then you'll hear them again a second time after a 30-second pause.
- You will also have 60 seconds to consider your answers at the end.
- Now you have 60 seconds to read the statements.

**Don't forget to write your answers on the answer sheet**

Extract	<b>Example</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
Letter	<b>A</b>						

This extract deals with...

**Example: A. ...how a successful judicial system failed somewhere else.**

- B. ...some of the rituals and objects used in this process.
- C. ...the difference this system makes in terms of participation.
- D. ...what is discussed during a peace-making circle session.
- E. ...how somebody had to adjust to a new system.
- F. ...the description of a traditional conflict-solving system.
- G. ...a reflection on the role of prisons.
- H. ...the description of the procedure followed in an ordinary court case.
- I. ...an example of the good results achieved by this method.

## 1. CLAVE DE CORRECCIONES

### TAREA 1: News

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C	A	A	B	A	B	C

### TAREA 2: Deprescribing

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
b	c	a	b	c	a	c

### TAREA 3: Memories of Tiananmen

0	demonstrators
1	atmosphere
2	expelled
3	scene
4	wheel
5	sleeve
6	row
7	erase
8	landscape

### TAREA 4: Peacemaking New York style

Extract	Example	1	2	3	4	5	6
Letter	A	F	B	E	H	D	G

Distractores:  
C / I

## 2. TABLA DE CONVERSIÓN 26-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0,4	0,8	1,2	1,5	1,9	2,3	2,7	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,2	4,6	<b>5</b>
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5,4	5,8	6,2	<b>6,5</b>	6,9	7,3	7,7	8,1	8,5	8,8	9,2	9,6	10

### 3. TRANSCRIPTS

#### TAREA 1

##### News

##### Extract 1 (NPR News)

ULABY: Olga Tokarczuk, in an interview on the Nobel Prize website, says Polish is one of the best languages for expressing difficult things. After her novel "Flights" won both the Man Booker International Prize and Poland's most prestigious literary award, she was attacked by an army of trolls for her anti-nationalist writing, says her translator Jennifer Croft.

JENNIFER CROFT: People calling for her deportation, making rape threats and death threats because they considered her a traitor to the Polish nation.

ULABY: But Olga Tokarczuk's Polish fans have made her a best-seller at home. Tokarczuk is a fearless contrarian whose work includes a thriller promoting animal rights. The Nobel Prize in literature has once again succeeded in shining a light on world authors. When it comes to avoiding controversy, well, there's always next year.

##### Extract 2 (NPR News)

Exactly 50 years ago, a popular TV program went off the air. It was sudden, it was mysterious. The strange disappearance of "Dotto" set off the famous quiz-show scandals. As John McDonough explains, since then, the business of television has never been the same.

JOHN McDONOUGH: In the 1950s, a long, silent struggle was going on deep inside television between the networks and the sponsors. At stake was who would control American television programming. The tipping point may well have come at 9:00 p.m. on this Tuesday night in 1958. On that evening, viewers expecting to see the popular NBC game show "Dotto" were surprised when without any explanation, it wasn't there. Viewers of daytime television, where the show had been running daily on CBS, had had the same experience the day before. There was nothing unusual about a sagging show leaving the air, but "Dotto's" ratings were unusually high, and its sponsor, Colgate, was presumably happy. There was something suspicious about this.

##### Extract 3 (NPR News)

We are getting a better picture of the inner workings of the terrorist group ISIS. That's thanks to a leak of thousands of digitized documents obtained by the German newspaper *Süddeutsche Zeitung*. The British broadcaster Sky News also reports having similar data. The documents include information about the group's recruits from all over the world, including 800 from Germany. We talked to *Süddeutsche Zeitung*'s foreign editor, Stefan Kornelius, earlier today. He didn't say exactly how the paper got the huge file, but he described its contents.

STEFAN KORNELIUS: The documents list up fighters - volunteers who come into Syria

from abroad to sign up to fight with ISIS. And they then take stock of those people. They want to know names, addresses, home phone numbers, relatives blood types, expertises (ph), like whether you want to be a chemical specialists or whether you can drive a car. They ask those people if they want to act as a suicide bomber or as an attack person or as a bureaucrat in the headquarters of ISIS. It's like a regular personnel file we all know from an ordinary company.

**Extract 4 (NPR News)**

DEL BARCO: De Leon de Vega was born in San Antonio, TX to a Mexican-American showbiz family. (...)When she was 5 years old, De Leon de Vega began playing piano. By then, the family had moved to the Echo Park neighborhood of Los Angeles. She recently went back to her old elementary school to talk to the kids about music.

DE LEON DE VEGA: I played in the schoolyard and walked these halls and it was always - even at that age, I had a really strong feeling to one day come back. And I thought, I will never forget what this is like, being a child.

DEL BARCO: As a little girl, she says, music was her refuge.

DE LEON DE VEGA: I was definitely, you know, the nerd and the person that the bullies would pick on. I was actually beat up numerous times at this school. I was very shy, I was very quiet, I just wanted to go back home. You know, and I think music saved me.

DEL BARCO: She eventually became a piano major at California State University Los Angeles, where one of her professors encouraged her to take up the baton. But a well-known conductor she doesn't want to name told her to quit.

DE LEON DE VEGA: He said a woman will never be allowed to conduct a symphony orchestra on stage in our lifetime. That will never ever exist. Of course I couldn't believe that. It just discouraged me for about a minute and that was it.

DEL BARCO: De Leon de Vega began guest conducting. She invited her father to go with her on one gig to Rome to fulfill his last wish - to visit the tomb of Santa Cecilia. After he died of cancer a few weeks later, she started putting together her orchestra.

DE LEON DE VEGA: He always prayed to Saint Cecilia before he sang. And in his honor, I named it after the patron saint of music. And she was Roman, so the name is Cecilia. And we have a Spanish name too - Orquesta Santa Cecilia.

**Extract 5 (NPR News)**

That's the way the architect writers work. They plan their novels out in advance - what's going to be everywhere, every turn, every twist, everything. They have these very detailed outlines. And then there are the gardeners who dig a hole, and they plant a seed. And they water it, in the case of writers, with their blood and their tears and their sweat. And they hope that something comes up. And they have a general idea. They



know whether they planted an acorn or a tomato plant. But there's lots of surprises. Sometimes, it doesn't come up at all, or it comes up and dies. And sometimes, it gets very wild. And that's me. I'm much more a gardener than an architect. In that way, I'm like J.R.R. Tolkien and others. So it's not the most efficient method of writing. Frequently, the characters are mischievous sons of bitches. And they... They lead me down some garden path, and I suddenly realize I'm at a dead end. But it's worked for me all my life, so I'm probably going to keep continuing doing it that way.

### **Extract 6 (NPR News)**

VEDANTAM: The facts don't always relieve our anxieties, though. Sometimes they only harden our views. Some time ago, Tali did a study where she presented information to people who believe that climate change is real and to people who are skeptics. She found for both groups, people strengthened their pre-existing beliefs when new information confirmed what they thought. But both groups ignored information when it challenged their views. I asked Tali about this.

SHAROT: Our psychological biases are the same across individuals on average. We all have what's known as a confirmation bias. A confirmation bias is our tendency to take in any kind of data that confirms our prior convictions and to disregard data that does not conform to what we already believe. And when we see data that doesn't conform to what we believe, what we do is we try to distance ourselves from it. We say, well, that data is not credible, right? It's not good evidence for what it's saying. So we're trying to reframe it, to discredit it.

## **TAREA 2**

### **Deprescribing**

And starting this new series with a special programme on a relatively new concept, deprescribing, taking people off medication that they no longer need, may not benefit from or which may actually be harming them. It's an issue we've been looking into since visiting a hospital, Falls Clinic, in 2015; one of the patients we met had fallen and broken his shoulder.

*-Have you got any problems with blood pressure?*

*-No, it's all under control.*

*-So, you're on tablets for blood pressure, are you? Can you remember what they are?*

*-Tablets of all sorts. I can't understand my pocket*

*-How many are there?*

*-Need a wheelbarrow together*

*-We've got Rumoquin which might make you fall over, Sprinolactone might make you fall over, Furomsemide might make you fall over*

*-...sixteen, quite a nice little cocktail, isn't it?*

A cocktail of sixteen medicines that turned out to contain four that could make that patient light headed, making falls more likely. And he's far from alone; the number of older people taking five or more medicines in the U. K. has quadrupled over the last

two decades; so that's from one in eight in the late nineties to one in two today. Not that you need to be old; in Liverpool doctor Dan Hawker leads a deprescribing ward round at Alder Hey children's hospital.

*-To my knowledge this is the only drug optimization and deprescribing ward around in the country in children; and sometimes you might end up with multiple medicines for the same thing, you might have medicines where the problem has actually gone away and yet they're still on it because the team aren't involved anymore; they might have transferred to a different hospital and people pick up the medicines they're on, and don't necessarily question why they're using individual medicines.*

And deprescribing has become a global movement with Australia and Canada at the vanguard. The U. K.'s following their example; and, as of last month, England now has a national deprescribing network known as EDeN. Pharmacist Emma McClay is its co-chair.

*-We've been in touch with Canada and Australia and they've been very very helpful and very supportive.*

*-And they lead the way.*

*-They do, yeah; so, they have their own deprescribing networks and Canada particularly has about five or six guidelines on how to stop certain types and classes of medicines.*

So how did we end up in this situation? G. P. Dr Margaret McCartney and Emily Reeve, a pharmacist and research fellow at the university of South Australia.

-Yes, our healthcare system is kind of built on a single disease model; so, somebody has diabetes, or they have heart failure, or they have osteoporosis. But with the ageing population we're getting people who have all three of those conditions. And so, when you use treatment guidelines for each of these individual conditions people end up on a lot of medications.

-So, you can end up with taking tablets to treat the side effects of other tablets. And things can, I suppose, escalate from there; whereas probably what we should be thinking of is whether the initial prescriptions are still a good idea and whether we're perhaps adding more medications on top that wouldn't be needed had we stopped to think about whether the first prescription was actually beneficial.

-Emily, this is a fundamental problem, isn't it? We've got lots of guidelines on initiating therapy.

-So, this is something that is changing, driven by some work by a Canadian group developing drug specific deprescribing guidelines; and I was actually involved in developing one of them and it can be a bit challenging because we don't have the same kind of evidence to develop the deprescribing guidelines that we have to develop

prescribing guidelines. That's because the original studies that randomize controlled trials which had often [been] conducted by pharmaceutical companies are really focused on starting the medications and what the benefits of the medications might be; whereas those kind of trials don't capture, you know, how long should the medication be continued, and in fact, when the medication should be stopped and how the medication should be stopped.

### **TAREA 3**

#### **Memories of Tiananmen**

ARI SHAPIRO, HOST:

Thirty years ago today, a democracy movement was snuffed out in China's Tiananmen Square. Tanks opened fire on demonstrators, killing young protesters. This was a pivotal moment in modern Chinese history. And NPR's Deborah Amos covered the crackdown. She joins us to share some of her memories from that time 30 years ago. Hi, Deb.

DEBORAH AMOS, BYLINE: Hi there.

SHAPIRO: Explain. What did you see? What was the atmosphere like?

AMOS: There was such fear in the streets. You couldn't interview anybody. Chinese television showed arrests every day - students, union leaders. Within days after getting there, two American reporters were expelled - one from the AP, one from VOA. And VOA was the outlet that Chinese listened to.

SHAPIRO: This was Voice of America.

AMOS: Voice of America - they wanted to know what was going on; the events on Tiananmen. And there was one chilling story that I remember. Chinese television rebroadcast an interview from American TV. A demonstrator called Chinese leaders killers, and then the scene froze, and a telephone number flashed on the screen with a text urging people to turn this guy in.

SHAPIRO: Wow.

AMOS: And within hours, the guy was arrested. And we could see him being taken into a police station.

SHAPIRO: With such fear in Beijing, how were you able to report the story?

AMOS: You know, we couldn't hire translators. That was dangerous. Nobody answered their phones, so we just monitored Chinese television. You know, you could listen to shortwave broadcasts. You could go out on the streets. You know, I reread the transcripts of my first day reporting. And we were out with a taxi. The taxi driver, he tapped my arm under the steering wheel because he wanted me to see all the troops in the street, but he kept his eyes straight ahead. Then we decided that we would hire a rickshaw - one of those buggies that's propelled by a man on a bike. So I put a

microphone down my sleeve and a tape recorder in my bag, and we headed off. And I'm narrating what I'm looking at. And this is what it sounded like 30 years ago.

AMOS: There's tanks - a row of tanks that stretches from one end of the square to the other. It's clear that that square will have a symbolic meaning to this army for some time to come. We're now moving in front of another long line of soldiers. And as we pass, they lock their eyes on this rickshaw. And they follow us as we move by. We're still moving down the boulevard that's in front of Tiananmen Square. And it's quite remarkable how clean the square is now. You know, the most memorable thing from that ride was a small, English sign that was hanging from a bridge. And it said, all these things must be answered for. And it was that small flicker of protest that was still there.

SHAPIRO: And for 30 years since then, the Chinese government has worked hard to erase the memory of what happened in Tiananmen Square that day. How successful has the campaign been?

AMOS: Pretty successful. Ari, I have met Chinese students who came to the States to study journalism. And for the first time, they read about Tiananmen Square. And I see what happens in their heads. How could I not know about this? They've come to study journalism, and so many of them - I see that mental landscape shift. And they know that they can't be the kind of journalists that they are studying in America. They can't go back to China to do that.

SHAPIRO: That's NPR's Deborah Amos remembering her coverage of the Tiananmen Square massacre 30 years ago today. Thanks so much, Deb.

AMOS: Thanks, Ari.

#### **TAREA 4**

#### **Peacemaking NY style**

##### **Extract 0**

Next, to the United States and a novel way of fighting crime.

*- I'm just reminding you, there was... the first time your... we saw you after you'd been in treatment for a significant period of time; no one in the courtroom recognised you; that's how far you've come.*

*- I know.*

*- Your progress is amazing. We give you the opportunity, you do the work.*

The court in this promotional video is world famous for the innovative ways in which it delivers justice to the people of Red Hook, a deprived corner of Brooklyn, New York, just south of Manhattan. Something similar was tried in North Liverpool but it didn't work and the minister of justice closed it down five years ago.

### **Extract 1**

#### **Speaker 0:**

What's less well known about the Red Hook Community Justice Center is its use of peacemaking, a traditional native American dispute resolution process. In the Navajo Nation both parties to a dispute sit in a circle with their supporters and senior members of the community.

It is a circle type of format where you have elders and you have community members that are in distress, but they're also able to bring their support people so that other family members that are also affected about what's going on and they sit in a circle and they pretty much talk about it.

### **Extract 2**

Peacemaking depends on a number of traditions such as the breaking of bread at the outset. These are designed to bring people together. Another is the talking stick; a piece of wood or any other object that's passed round the circle. Only the person holding the talking stick is allowed to address the circle, so you can't have two people speaking at the same time.

### **Extract 3**

What's really in contrast to my previous interaction in the criminal justice system is somebody'd tell their story and if they were clearly not telling the truth you would point it out to them that, you know, you're not telling the truth here and, you know... "do you expect me to believe this?" Whereas in a peacemaking circle that judgment isn't made. And you sit and listen to their story, you know; and it's not for me to say whether you're telling the truth about the incident on the street or not. And I found that a very big adjustment to make, right; that it's not the detective here who's cracked the case, it's the person just listening to somebody telling their story.

### **Extract 4**

A young boy bouncing a ball against the wall of their neighbour in a dense apartment building; the neighbour comes out tells him to stop; the kid doesn't stop; neighbour comes out tells him to stop; the kid's mom comes out; kid's mom and neighbour get into an argument; that argument turns into an assault. Okay fine. Case comes to me is an assault case. In court I can decide whether the people can prove their case beyond a reasonable doubt, if so that person would get a criminal record, maybe on probation for a couple years. I'll issue the victim an order of protection. That order of protection is a piece of paper, it tells the defendant or the offender to stay away from the victim, but it is only a piece of paper.

### **Extract 5**

It's a discussion of how it happened; it's also a discussion in terms of the peacemakers talking about how they've handled situations like that in the past. It's a discussion of how the case could affect a person for the rest of their lives, the collateral consequences if they get convicted of a crime. It's a discussion of how everything could have been handled differently. And, more importantly, it's a way to discuss and get to the heart of the matter.

**Extract 6**

While no one wants to go to jail, they go to jail, they get out; here you're addressing the underlying issue. You know you want courts to produce better results; some people need to be incarcerated, I will be the first one to say some people have to go to jail, but significantly less than the people we send to jail in the United States and across the world significantly less because what happens is they get out and the jail doesn't help them overcome the issues and they get out, they're constant recidivists. Whenever I travel, I talk to judges, they say they don't feel like they're making a difference in court they feel that you're pushing papers and they're seeing the same people come to the court system time and time again. That's a system that's got to stop and that's a system that doesn't work; this works.

MUESTRA