

INGLÉS

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1

CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA 2020

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

DNI/NIE: _____ EOI: _____

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 45 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas. Las grabaciones de las dos primeras tareas se oirán dos veces, **la de la tercera solo una vez.**
- Escuche y lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en rojo no se calificarán.
- No escriba en los recuadros sombreados.

IN C1 20 OR CTO

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3	TOTAL	CALIFICACIÓN
PUNTOS				/ 25	/ 10

TASK 1 (8 x 1 mark = 8 marks)

You will hear part of a programme. Choose the option (a, b or c) that best completes the sentences according to what you hear and write it in the corresponding white box. Sentence 0 is an example. Now read the sentences.

MARK**RAMBLING**

An interview with Phoebe Smith about a kind of walkers' shelter called a bothy

0. Phoebe explains that bothies are

- a) a kind of small village.
- b) free places to stay.**
- c) hard to find.

b**1. The Mountain Bothies Association**

- a) expects a small donation from bothy users.
- b) is an international organisation.
- c) maintains old structures for modern users.

2. Bothies are different to foreign equivalents as they

- a) are only found in mountains.
- b) were built for hunters.
- c) weren't built for their modern use.

3. Phoebe has loved walking and the wild since

- a) her childhood.
- b) her time at university.
- c) travelling abroad.

4. Once when camping out in the outback, she

- a) realised it would be safer back home.
- b) slept without a sleeping bag.
- c) was bitten by ants.

5. She started using bothies 10 years ago because

- a) she was scared of sleeping outside.
- b) there were no campsites.
- c) they were the next step after wild-camping.

6. Phoebe connects with bothies because

- a) they are spiritual and religious sites.
- b) they embody freedom from control.
- c) you can book them online.

7. Phoebe says that while staying at bothies she's

- a) had parties on Saturday nights.
- b) met a surprising number of foreigners.
- c) never slept alone.

8. There are books in the bothies

- a) about the history of the area.
- b) that walkers leave behind.
- c) with enlightening information.

TASK 2 (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

You will hear part of a programme. Read through the notes below and complete them by filling in the gaps with the exact words you hear (1 or 2 words). Gap 0 is an example. Now read the notes.

MARK

PENN STATE CUTTING GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS

Listen to how this university is saving money by being eco-friendly

From Beaver stadium, you can see part of Penn State's huge and stunning_____ CAMPUS ___ [0].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rob Cooper explains that, apart from the gas burning steam plants, water system and wells, they have their own _____ [9] plant.	<input type="checkbox"/>
After 2004, the graph line of greenhouse emissions falls like it's_____ [10] a mountain.	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the 90's, students monitored greenhouse emissions and looked at _____ [11].	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ford Stryker states that after having evidence of global warming, they were very _____ [12] about it.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The financial department had to be convinced that the money invested could be _____ [13].	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rob Cooper, Stryker's employee, explains that they did basic things like _____ - _____ [14] heating and air conditioning systems.	<input type="checkbox"/>
This year, the university's electricity is going to be bought from a 500-acre _____ [15].	<input type="checkbox"/>
They couldn't find any renewable energy cheaper than buying it off the _____ [16].	<input type="checkbox"/>
Penn State is not like any other city with thousands of _____ [17] who make their own decisions.	<input type="checkbox"/>

TASK 3 (8 x 1 mark = 8 marks)

You will hear several people talking. After each extract, write the option (a, b or c) that best summarizes what you hear. **YOU WILL HEAR THE EXTRACTS JUST ONCE.** Extract 0 is an example. Now read the sentences.

MARK**SCIENCE NEWS**

Listen to several radio news stories about science

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>0. A new way of tracking vital signs uses
 a) a tattoo-like sensor.
 b) cables and monitors.
 c) human hair.</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"> a
 ✓ </div> |
| <p>1. A team of university scientists have found that piranhas
 [18] a) bark to avoid conflict.
 b) contribute to marine pollution.
 c) make no noise during fights.</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"> </div> |
| <p>2. German and Spanish house mice are now
 [19] a) dying out due to new crossbreeding.
 b) genetically protected against toxins.
 c) less resistant to chemical pest control.</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"> </div> |
| <p>3. Scientists have discovered that birds in same-sex pairs
 [20] a) are just as attached to each other as mixed pairs.
 b) interact with females from time to time.
 c) share their nests in a different way.</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"> </div> |
| <p>4. Decoding the brainwaves of patients
 [21] a) has allowed scientists to understand patients' thoughts.
 b) has changed patients' internal monologues.
 c) will be used to create a computer model.</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"> </div> |
| <p>5. In California, scientists plan to use animal stem cells to
 [22] a) avoid using surrogate mothers.
 b) create human bodyparts.
 c) save endangered species.</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"> </div> |
| <p>6. Experiments have observed sub-atomic particles
 [23] a) behaving as Einstein expected.
 b) 450 miles away from each other.
 c) travelling faster than the speed of light.</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"> </div> |
| <p>7. An international team says that koalas
 [24] a) have a human-like throat.
 b) have unusual throats to sound bigger than they are.
 c) of both sexes have booming voices.</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"> </div> |
| <p>8. A team of British scientists have discovered that ultraviolet radiation
 [25] a) affects the winter weather.
 b) has been constant for the last few years.
 c) has the same effect world-wide.</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"> </div> |

ASK 1: RAMBLING

QUESTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	c	c	c	a	c	b	b	c

TASK 2: PENN STATE CUTTING GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS

9	WASTEWATER
10	ROLLING DOWN
11	TECHINICAL ALTERNATIVES
12	CONCERNED
13	PAID BACK
14	FINE-TUNING
15	SOLAR FARM
16	GRID
17	HOMEOWNERS

** No se penalizarán los errores de ortografía que no alteren esencialmente el significado de la palabra, frase o expresión requeridas.*

TASK 3: MEDICAL AND HEALTH NEWS

EXTRACT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LETTER	a	b	a	a	c	c	b	a
	[18]	[19]	[20]	[21]	[22]	[23]	[24]	[25]

TRANSCRIPT

TASK 1: RAMBLING

PRESENTER: There is some rain threatened for later but hopefully it will pass us by, and I'm walking with Phoebe Smith who is a walker extraordinaire, which I think is fair enough to say, isn't it? You have done a lot and you kind of walk for a living. You are a bothy hunter and we are going to walk to a bothy today so just explain exactly where we are and where we're walking.

PHOEBE: OK, so we are near the village of Byrness and so there's a little bothy nestled a few kilometres up from there. Bothies are shelters that are left open for walkers and outdoor lovers to use for free and they're a wonderful sort of institution, if you like, very, very British. There's over a hundred shelters in the Mountain Bothies Association network, which is a volunteer-run and donation-funded organization, and they sort of save these buildings that otherwise would've been lost to the elements over the years and maintain them so that walkers can go and spend the night in them, one night, two nights in them, completely free, um and sort of be immersed in these beautiful areas of the UK.

PRESENTER: What's the original history of them? Were they built as shepherds' retreats?

PHOEBE: Er, it's a real mix between them. So, I think the thing, because mountain huts or huts in wild places certainly isn't unique to Britain. You have huts in the Alps, you have backcountry shelters in the US, but the difference with the UK ones is that none of them were built for walkers. So you have a mixture of old homesteads that were for deerstalkers and their families because they lived in these massive estates and they had to look after the land and it wasn't practical for them to come in and out. Um, you had ones that were for, bunkhouses for quarry or mineworkers who again were deep in the mountains.

PRESENTER: So Phoebe, tell me a bit about your background, where you come from, how you discovered this love of walking and wild- sleeping.

PHOEBE: It actually happened when I was in Australia, which sounds really strange. I grew up right near Snowdonia National Park in North Wales so the mountains were right there, the wild areas were right there, but of course, as is often the way, you always sort of take them for granted when they're near to you... Wasn't interested at all and when I finished Uni I went travelling and went to work and live for a year in Australia and a friend convinced me to go and sleep in a swag bag in the middle of the outback. So a swag bag's like a... I don't know how you can describe it, it's like a body bag for your sleeping bag, um, and I remember before we went to sleep the guide who was with us was telling us about all these things that could kill you potentially; snakes, scorpions, spiders, even ants if they bit you enough times... and I remember sort of lying there and thinking, 'God, I've never, I've never done this at home, but I'm doing this here. Why am I doing this here when at home nothing can kill you, there's no risk from that?' That was about 10 years ago now so since then I've been, um, consistently seeking out, it started off as just walking and then the walking became multi-day walking and then rather than staying in campsites, I started to wild-camp. And then the more you wild-camp, which is sleeping out of a designated campsite, just up in the mountains, and I found I was sleeping more and more in bothies. I'd seen one many years ago and not really knew what it was and then someone told me more about them. I just absolutely loved them and so I've continuously tried to visit as many as I possibly can.

PRESENTER: You obviously really connect in ways with them, that that there's something even spiritual that happens... when you're staying there.

PHOEBE: Yeah, I don't know what it is, I think, I think in life we're so obsessed with booking things and controlling everything and we can now. We're always switched on with our phones and we can always guarantee we can work something out and I think just going into a wild place you can't do that, you have to kind of let things happen a bit more which is wonderfully freeing and turning up to a bothy, you can't book a bothy, it's all completely, you turn up and there's always room for someone so...

PRESENTER: Well and you're not necessarily going to be on your own, I mean in fact you rarely would be.

PHOEBE: No exactly, so I've been in some beautiful locations and been completely by myself, quite, you know, by chance, even on a Saturday night, and then I've been to ones and met some

wonderful people from all over the world. The irony is that a lot of foreigners actually come travelling here and they've heard about bothies whereas a lot of people who live in Britain don't actually know about them.

PRESENTER: And everybody writes in the book so the book in the bothy becomes a sort of social history of those who've passed through.

PHOEBE: It does, yeah, so one of my favourite things to do when I get to a bothy, once I've set myself up is to find the book and have a read through and sort of get a sense of who's stayed there before. And you can get a real mix of entries, you can get the ones from like D of E groups* who've stopped in and it's been a miserable day and they're sort of complaining and then you can get someone who's obviously got a lot on their mind and it's almost been a bit therapeutic to come out and stay in one...

**Note: D of E = Duke of Edinburgh's Award (A youth achievement award)*

Adapted from © bbc.radio4

TASK 2: PENN STATE CUTTING GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS

STEVE INSKEEP, HOST: How could a community grow in population while cutting carbon emissions? That is the challenge facing the whole planet in the fight against climate change. NPR's Dan Charles reports on how Penn State University is doing that.

DAN CHARLES, BYLINE: From the top of Beaver Stadium, one of the very biggest stadiums in the entire world, you can see just part of Penn State's vast and beautiful **campus**.

ROB COOPER: You've picked a spectacular day to come visit, didn't you?

CHARLES: Rob Cooper is the university's director of engineering and energy.

COOPER: We've got 600 major buildings here, over 22 million square feet.

CHARLES: Parking lots with thousands of cars, a couple of gas burning steam plants for heating.

COOPER: We have our own water system, wells. We have our own **wastewater** plant.

CHARLES: Basically, it's a city, with 60,000 people when students are on campus, a lot more when there's a football game. And like most American cities, it runs largely on fossil fuels, releasing hundreds of thousands of tons of greenhouse gases every year.

Penn State has added up all those emissions over the past 20 years, and it makes kind of an amazing graph. Twenty years ago, the line was going up, up, up. And then you get to 2004, and the line suddenly changes direction. It starts falling like it's **rolling down** a mountain. And it's been falling ever since, even though the university is still growing.

COOPER: Yeah. We've been pretty successful over the last 15 years.

CHARLES: I wanted to know how it happened, so I went to see Professor Chris Uhl.

CHRIS UHL: I'm in the department of biology and my, I guess, passion is with ecology.

CHARLES: In the mid-1990s, Uhl helped organize a small environmental movement on campus. There were students calculating greenhouse emissions from specific buildings, looking at **technical alternatives**.

CHARLES: They put the university under pressure. And as it happened, these activists had some allies deep inside the university administration - building engineers, maintenance guys - led by a former Navy officer named Ford Stryker, who was in charge of buildings and construction.

FORD STRYKER: We've seen a lot of evidence that global warming was a real thing, and, you know, we were **concerned** about it.

CHARLES: Stryker pulled off a classic bureaucratic move. He convinced the university president to declare environmental stewardship an official priority - and the pressure from students probably helped.

STRYKER: It took a while (laughter) to get the budget guys and, you know, the finance guys to agree. But, you know, we're like...

CHARLES: They had to be convinced that it was money that could be **paid back**.

STRYKER: Oh, yeah, heck, yeah. I mean, we had to demonstrate that we were actually saving money.

CHARLES: And this is what turned around that graph of greenhouse emissions - a whole bunch of projects that cut the university's demand for energy. And they typically paid for themselves within 10 years through lower energy bills. Rob Cooper, who worked for Stryker, says some of what they did was really basic, like **fine-tuning** heating and air conditioning systems.

COOPER: And you'd be surprised what you find when you try to tune up a building's HVAC system. It's one of the shortest paybacks. It's consistently three to five years on every building that we go into.

CHARLES: In the central heating plant, they switched the fuel from coal to natural gas. They installed new energy-saving motors and windows. This year, the university signed a deal to buy electricity from a new 500-acre **solar farm**. Here's Andrew Gutberlet, Penn State's manager of engineering services.

ANDREW GUTBERLET: Every time we looked at it before, the economics weren't there. We could not get solar power or any renewable energy for less than we were buying it off of the **grid**.. until now.

CHARLES: Penn State's greenhouse emissions now are down by a third compared to the peak in 2004. In a few years with solar power rolling in, they should be down almost 50%, which seems really hopeful because, in principle, any city could do this. The country could.

GUTBERLET: In essence, we are demonstrating that this can be done.

CHARLES: Two notes of caution, though. First, Penn State's not a regular city with thousands of **homeowners** making their own decisions. It owns all the buildings and the heating plants. It can make decisions that take 10 years to pay off. And the second caution is cutting emissions in half is good, but it's not enough, not if you're really trying to stop global warming.

Adapted from © www.npr.org

TASK 3: MEDICAL AND HEALTH NEWS

EXTRACT 0: [A]

Keeping track of a patient's vital signs is all cables, sticky pads and monitors. Now scientists believe they have a solution thinner than a human hair. The electronic parts are built out of small flexible snakelike components. The sensor is mounted onto a water soluble sheet of plastic so it is attached to the body by brushing with water just like a temporary tattoo. In the study the tattoo was used to measure electrical activity in the leg, heart and brain. Researchers found it gave similar results to conventional methods but they say it is less distressing for patients. They are working on monitors for premature babies who they argue would really benefit from smaller sensors.

EXTRACT 1: [A]

This is the sound of a hostile piranha. A team from the University of Liege recorded it using an underwater microphone in a fish tank filming the fish at the same time so they could work out what the sounds meant. Usually the piranhas swam silently and peacefully but whenever there was conflict there was noise, piranhas would bark aggressively at a rival to scare it off and avoid a fight, a fish that chased another would croak softly and if a fight started the piranhas snapped at each other making a drum like beat. The scientists hope to understand more about how marine animals communicate using sound and even how noise pollution affects the life in our oceans.

EXTRACT 2: [B]

Rodents have been slowly evolving resistance to pesticides since they were first used in the 1950s, but scientists now say that German and Spanish house mice have found a rapid method of overcoming the threat by crossbreeding with desert-dwelling Algerian mice, an entirely distinct species. Normally this type of interbreeding produces sterile offspring but this time some fertile female hybrids survived and as a result the majority of mice in Spain and a growing number in Germany now have genetic protection against poison. Scientists say that increased human travel

and population growth are responsible. They are concerned that similar pressures could produce new generations of resistant rats as well.

EXTRACT 3: [A]

Zebra finches sing to and preen their mates. It's a noisy but intimate performance that strengthens their lifelong bond. And to study the relationships of these intensely social and vocal birds the University of California team raised captive finches in all male or all female groups. They found that birds raised in this way would often form same sex pairs and these pairs bonded, nuzzling and nest sharing just like mates of the opposite sex. When the researchers introduced new females to the groups of paired-up males the male finches ignored them completely and continued to interact with their mates. The findings suggest that even in birds the drive to find a mate is far more complicated than simply fulfilling a need to reproduce.

EXTRACT 4: [A]

Scientists in the United States have succeeded in decoding the brainwaves of patients undergoing brain surgery enabling them to hear words the patients were thinking. The research could lead to the development of implants that are able to replay the internal monologues of patients locked in a coma. The team attached electrodes to a part of the brain called the superior temporal gyrus which deals in high level language processing. They recorded the chaos of electrical signals as patients listened to spoken words and sentences. Careful analysis, along with the help of a computer model, helped the team then decode the signals obtained when the patients simply thought of a word.

EXTRACT 5:[C]

Scientists in California carried out experiments on cells from the northern white rhino whose worldwide population has dropped to just seven. Researchers took skin cells from the animals and used them to make stem cells which can in turn form different kinds of bodily cell. Writing in the journal *Nature Methods* they suggest turning the stem cells into eggs and sperm, these could be used to make test tube embryos that could be raised inside a surrogate mother from a related species. Other research groups are pursuing cloning as a last gasp conservation tool but it hasn't been very successful. Stem cells could prove a better alternative. The Californian group has also made stem cells from the skin of a threatened West African monkey and plans to do the same thing with 10 more endangered species.

EXTRACT 6: [C]

If it's true it would turn a century of physics completely on its head. Thousands of experiments up to now have never seen a particle break a rule first set out by Albert Einstein in his special theory of relativity that nothing goes faster than light, 186,000 miles per second. But researchers at CERN have been firing beams of sub-atomic particles toward an Italian underground lab 450 miles away. The particles seem to show up just a tiny fraction of a second faster than light would, and they've done it more than 15,000 times. The researchers themselves don't know if it's true so they're publishing their result in a public forum in the hope that other scientists might find where the team has gone wrong, or just maybe they're right and have changed physics forever.

EXTRACT 7: [B]

All adult male koalas bellow like this during mating season attracting females and intimidating their rivals. The international team wanted to know how such a small animal made such a big sound. They took detailed scans of a male koala which revealed that the sound producing cavity in the marsupial's throat was unusually long. Just like a large musical instrument this tube- like structure helps produce the low grumbling bellow that makes a koala sound much larger than it actually is. By studying the evolution of male animals with booming voices, the scientists hope to uncover the reasons why male and female humans evolved voices that sound so different from each other.

EXTRACT 8: [A]

The sun's output waxes and wanes over a regular 11-year cycle. Over the last few years it's become clear that across this cycle the amount of ultraviolet radiation coming from the sun varied much more than had been thought. Now a scientific team led from the UK Met Office shows how these ultraviolet variations change winter weather. The last few winters have seen cold weather in northern Europe and the US but unusually warm conditions in southern Europe and the Arctic. The team shows how this pattern was probably caused by the low amount of ultraviolet coming from a relatively weak sun.

Adapted from ©bbc.co.uk