



Región de Murcia
Consejería de Educación, Juventud y Deportes
Dirección General de Formación Profesional y
Enseñanzas de Régimen Especial

**ESCUELAS OFICIALES
DE IDIOMAS
DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA**

**PRUEBAS
ESPECÍFICAS DE
CERTIFICACIÓN**

NIVEL C1

**CONVOCATORIA
JUNIO 2019**

**CUADERNO
DEL CORRECTOR
(CLAVES Y TRANSCRIPCIONES)**



Cuaderno del corrector

C1

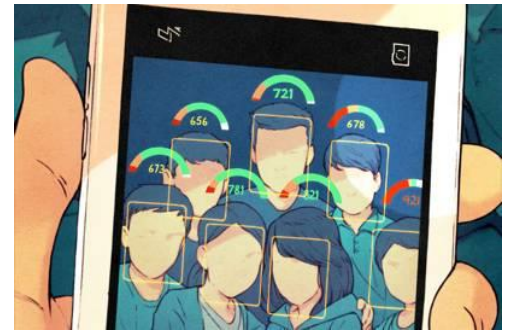
INGLÉS

NIVEL C1
COMPRESION DE
TEXTOS ESCRITOS
JUNIO 2019

(CORRECTOR)

TASK A ▷ Read TEXT 1 “*The odd reality of life under China’s social credit system*”. For items 1-10, choose the best option (A, B, C or D). Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

10 points



Example:

0.	a. much wide	b. much broader	c. much more challenging	d. much more trusting
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1.	a. sprawling	b. warning	c. hindering	d. preventing
2.	a. perks	b. values	c. prizes	d. targets
3.	a. Conversely	b. Currently	c. Actually	d. Specifically
4.	a. gaze	b. glare	c. portray	d. furnish
5.	a. regulating	b. bending	c. triggering	d. stifling
6.	a. whereas	b. meanwhile	c. while	d. instead of
7.	a. started	b. launched	c. set	d. held
8.	a. Along with	b. Except for	c. As long as	d. Whenever
9.	a. clarified	b. blurred	c. divided	d. defined
10.	a. but	b. as many as	c. as though	d. unlike

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SCORE: ____ / 10
B	D	A	B	C	D	C	B	A	B	D	
✓											

TASK B ▷ Read TEXT 2 “*Anti-vaxxers have embraced social media.*”. Choose the extract from the list below that best completes each gap. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

NOTE: There is ONE extract that does not correspond to the text.

5 points



A.	It worked.	2	
B.	This effectively turns our social media feeds into echo chambers.	4	
C.	(EXAMPLE) In 1998 immunisation rates plummeted in the UK and cases of measles soared, after research was published falsely claiming that the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine caused autism.	0	✓
D.	Public health workers must rethink how they communicate to tackle hesitancy over vaccination.	5	
E.	Given the highly contagious nature of diseases like measles, vaccination rates of 96% to 99% are necessary to preserve herd immunity and prevent future outbreaks.	-	
F.	Despite the mountains of scientific evidence to the contrary, too many people are buying into it.	1	
G.	This is one reason why so many people are so willing to believe Wakefield's fraudulent claims. By playing on the inherent desire of parents to protect their children, it is possible to use misinformation to foster fear.	3	

SCORE: ____ / 5

TASK C ▷ Read TEXT 3 “*The plastic backlash: what’s behind our sudden rage –and will it make a difference?*”. Decide if the statements below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Write your final answers in the boxes provided next to each statement, as shown in example 0.

10 points



0.	Until recently, and despite being everywhere, plastic used to go unnoticed.	T	✓
1.	The boundaries of plastic’s empire are yet to be outlined.	F	
2.	The UK postal service has been the target of angry protest groups.	F	
3.	Theresa May is determined to put an end to plastic in Britain on the spot.	F	
4.	All non-recyclable plastic will have been banned in Britain in 25 years’ time.	F	
5.	After the last episode of Blue Planet II, politicians phoned many of their constituents to probe their views on the plastic waste issue.	F	
6.	According to the article, to solve the plastic problem it is not absolutely necessary to radically change our way of life.	F	
7.	We have to face consumerism as well as plastic.	T	
8.	The problem of plastic was viewed as an issue, though just a few people lifted a finger.	T	
9.	For three decades, scientists have spared no effort in dealing with the problem of plastic.	T	
10.	Plastic turns up and accumulates in mighty waters.	F	

SCORE: _____ / 10

Text 1: The odd reality of life under China's social credit system

THE ODD REALITY OF LIFE UNDER CHINA'S SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM

Charles Rollet

In the UK, credit scores are mostly used to determine whether people can get a credit card or loan. But in China, the government is developing a **(Ex. 0) much broader** "social credit" system partly based on people's routine behaviours with the ultimate goal of determining the "trustworthiness" of the country's 1.4 billion citizens.

It might sound like a futuristic dystopian nightmare but the system is already a reality. Social credit is **(1) preventing** people from buying airline and train tickets, stopping social gatherings from happening, and blocking people from going on certain dating websites. Meanwhile, those viewed kindly are rewarded with discounted energy bills and similar **(2) perks**.

China's social credit system was launched in 2014 and is supposed to be nationwide by 2020. As well as tracking and rating individuals, it also encompasses businesses and government officials. When it is complete, every Chinese citizen will have a searchable file of amalgamated data from public and private sources tracking their social credit. **(3) Currently**, the system is still under development and authorities are trying to centralise local databases.

Given the Chinese government's authoritarian nature, some **(4) portray** the system as a single, all-knowing Orwellian surveillance machine that will ensure every single citizen's strict loyalty to the Communist Party. But for now, that's not quite the case. Rogier Creemers, a researcher in the law and governance of China at Leiden University, has described the social credit setup as an "ecosystem" of fragmented initiatives. The main goal, he says, is not **(5) stifling** dissent – something the Chinese state already has many tools for at its disposal – but better managing social order **(6) while** leaving the Party firmly in charge.

Yet social credit isn't limited to the government and for the most part it has been operated by private firms. Ant Financial, the finance arm of e-commerce giant Alibaba, **(7) launched** a product called Sesame Credit in 2015. It was China's first effective credit scoring system but was also much broader, functioning as a social credit scheme and loyalty programme as well.

(8) Along with providing preferential loans, a high Sesame Credit score – which ranges from 350 to 950 – can result in a huge variety of benefits, like no-deposit apartment and bicycle rentals. While the system is undoubtedly popular, the line between private social credit schemes and the government is being increasingly **(9) blurred**. China's supreme court, for example, shares a "blacklist" of people who haven't paid court fines with Sesame Credit, which in turn deducts users' scores until they sort out they pay up.

As both the private and public components of social credit expand in China, there's legitimate concern the system will end up creating an "IT-backed authoritarianism" **(10) unlike** any other. One independent journalist has already been barred from buying plane tickets because of court fees related to his work, for example.

But, for now, it remains grimly captivating to see the benefits and rewards created by such an ambitious and potentially dystopian project.

Source: <https://www.wired.co.uk/article/china-social-credit>

Text 2: Anti-vaxxers have embraced social media.

ANTI-VAXXERS HAVE EMBRACED SOCIAL MEDIA. WE'RE PAYING FOR FAKE NEWS WITH REAL LIVES

Seth Berkley

Fake news' may be the latest buzzword, but there's nothing new about it. It's been around for decades and vaccine safety is one of its oldest targets. For years, cynical anti-vaccine groups have attempted to manipulate public opinion and undermine public trust with fabricated stories and appeals to emotion over hard fact, and in doing so they have put lives at risk.

0.C. In 1998 immunisation rates plummeted in the UK and cases of measles soared, after research was published falsely claiming that the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine caused autism. Two decades later Andrew Wakefield, the author of that report – a British surgeon who has since been struck off – is continuing his relentless campaign via social media. **1.F.** Despite the mountains of scientific evidence to the contrary, too many people are buying into it.

As a result, immunisation levels have fallen to dangerous levels across Europe and North America, leading to outbreaks of vaccine-preventable disease in the US, Italy, France and Germany and beyond. The largest outbreak has been in Romania, with more than 7,000 cases of measles and 30 deaths in the last year. In the UK uptake of human papillomavirus, which protects girls against the main cause of cervical cancer, has dropped in places like Derbyshire to below 50 per cent.

Opposition to vaccines is not new either. It dates back more than a century, most notably with Minnesotan seamstress Lora Little and her campaign against smallpox vaccinations. Little's conviction was grounded in her firm belief that the vaccine was responsible for the death of her son. She used arguments uncannily similar to modern anti-vaccine groups, combining heart-rending personal tales with conspiracy theories implicating doctors, politicians and the health industry. **2.A.** It worked. Little successfully campaigned to have legislation introduced in 1903 prohibiting compulsory vaccination as a pre-condition to attend school. Three years later Minnesota experienced a major smallpox epidemic that infected 28,000 people.

So why was Little's campaign so successful? Was it due to a lack of knowledge of the scientific evidence available? Recent experience would suggest not. The internet has given us unprecedented access to information. Yet all too often we use the vast amount of knowledge and new ideas now freely available to reinforce what we already believe.

One reason for this is 'confirmation bias', the natural human tendency to seek out and embrace information supporting pre-existing beliefs, while ignoring anything that opposes them. **3. G.** This is one reason why so many people are so willing to believe Wakefield's fraudulent claims. By playing on the inherent desire of parents to protect their children, it is possible to use misinformation to foster fear. Pleas by public health officials citing decades of solid scientific research fall on deaf ears.

In the late 1990s this enabled anti-vaxxers to campaign successfully for the removal of the preservative thiomersal from almost all vaccines in the UK, Europe and the US, on the mistaken grounds that it was responsible for an increase in cases of autism. Yet cases of autism continued to rise long after thiomersal was removed from vaccines.

This confirmation bias is now compounded by social media, where advertising algorithms point us to news and content that are similar to what we've viewed before. **4. B.** This effectively turns our social media feeds into echo chambers. For anti-vaccine campaigners this is great news; social media isn't just a new platform to reach the public, it also gives this very vocal minority a means to massively amplify their message.

The proliferation of free news means it's going to become increasingly difficult to know what is real and what is not. **5. D.** Public health workers must rethink how they communicate to tackle hesitancy over vaccination. That means focussing on the positive gains, rather than trying to counter anti-vaccine claims, which can often have the opposite effect, reinforcing the fallacy. But ultimately it is up to all of us to ask ourselves if we are giving more weight to articles we read online which confirm our beliefs. If not, we could end up paying for fake news with real children's lives.

Distractor: E

Source: <https://health.spectator.co.uk/anti-vaxxers-have-embraced-social-media-were-paying-for-fake-news-with-real-lives/>

Text 3: The plastic backlash: what's behind our sudden rage – and will it make a difference?

THE PLASTIC BACKLASH: WHAT'S BEHIND OUR SUDDEN RAGE – AND WILL IT MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Stephen Buranyi

0. Plastic is everywhere, and suddenly we have decided that it is a very bad thing. Until recently, plastic enjoyed a sort of anonymity in ubiquity: we were so thoroughly surrounded that we hardly noticed it. You might be surprised to learn, for instance, that today's cars and planes are, by volume, about 50% plastic. More clothing is made out of polyester and nylon, both plastics, than cotton or wool. Plastic is also used in minute quantities as an adhesive to seal the vast majority of the 60bn tea-bags used in Britain each year.

Add this to the more obvious expanse of toys, household bric-a-brac and consumer packaging, and 1. the extent of plastic's empire becomes clear. It is the colourful yet banal background material of modern life. Each year, the world produces around 340m tonnes of the stuff, enough to fill every skyscraper in New York City. The result is a worldwide revolt against plastic, one that crosses both borders and traditional political divides. In 2016, a Greenpeace petition for a UK-wide plastic microbead ban hit 365,000 signatures in just four months, eventually becoming the largest environmental petition ever presented to government. Protest groups from the US to South Korea have dumped piles of what they say is unwanted and excessive plastic packaging at supermarkets. 2. Earlier this year, angry customers in the UK posted so many crisp packets back to their manufacturers, in protest at the fact they weren't recyclable, that the postal service was overwhelmed. Prince Charles has given speeches about the dangers of plastic, while Kim Kardashian has posted on Instagram about the "plastic crisis", and claims to have given up straws.

At the highest levels of government, the plastic panic can resemble a scrambled response to a natural disaster, or a public health crisis. The United Nations has declared a "war" on single-use plastic. In Britain, 3. Theresa May has called it a "scourge", and 4. committed the government to a 25-year plan that would phase out disposable packaging by 2042. India claimed it would do the same, but by 2022.

And then there is Blue Planet II. Last December, the final episode of the series dedicated six minutes to the impact of plastic on sea life. There was a turtle, hopelessly tangled in plastic netting, and an albatross, dead, from shards of plastic lodged in her gut. "It was the biggest reaction to anything in the whole series," Tom McDonald, head of commissioning at the BBC, told me. "People didn't just want to talk about the episode – which is the usual – they were asking us how to fix things." Over the next few days, 5. politicians fielded calls and received a flood of emails from their constituents who felt moved to action by the programme. People started referring to the "Blue Planet II effect" to explain why public opinion had shifted against plastic so decisively.

6. But getting rid of plastic would require more than a packaging-free aisle at the supermarket and soggy cardboard drinking straws at the pub. Plastic is everywhere not because it was always better than the natural materials it replaced, but because it was lighter and cheaper – so much cheaper, in fact, that it was easier to justify throwing away. Customers found this convenient, and businesses were happy to sell them a new plastic container for every soda or sandwich they bought. In the same way steel enabled new frontiers in building, plastic made possible the cheap and disposable consumer culture that we have come to take for granted. 7. To take on plastic is in some way to take on consumerism itself. It requires us to recognise just how radically our way of life has reshaped the planet in the span of a single lifetime, and ask whether it is too much.

The most astounding thing about the anti-plastic movement is just how fast it has grown. To travel back even to 2015 is to enter to a world in which almost all of the things we currently know about plastic are already known, but people aren't very angry about it. As recently as three years ago, plastic was just one of those problems – like climate change, endangered species or antibiotic resistance – that 8. everyone agreed was bad, but which few people considered doing much about.

9. This wasn't for lack of effort by scientists. The case against plastic had been building for almost three decades. In the early 1990s, researchers noticed that some 60-80% of the waste in the ocean was non-biodegradable plastic, and the amount of plastic washing up on beaches and in harbours was increasing. 10. Then came the revelation that plastic was accumulating in the calm regions between ocean currents, forming what the oceanographer Curtis Ebbesmeyer called "great garbage patches". The largest garbage patch – Ebbesmeyer reckons there are eight in total – is three times the size of France, and contains some 79,000 tonnes of waste. [...]

Source:

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/nov/13/the-plastic-backlash-whats-behind-our-sudden-rage-and-will-it-make-a-difference>

NIVEL C1

**COMPRESION
DE TEXTOS ORALES**

JUNIO 2019

**(CORRECTOR
Y TRANSCRIPCIONES)**

TASK 1. Shrinking the world

You will hear a podcast about a very peculiar village in England. For items 1 to 10, choose the best option A, B or C, according to what is said in the recording. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

You will hear the recording TWICE.

10 points

0. (EXAMPLE) A small new town opened to the public...

- A) really near the centre of London.
- B) some miles from the centre of London.
- C) really far away from the centre of London.

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/>

<p>1. It seemed that it caused...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) some kind of social divisiveness. B) some kind of political divisiveness. C) not a single kind of social or political divisiveness. 	<p>6. The speaker says there are some...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) dreadful plays on words about the names of the shops. B) tongue-twisters which are really funny with the names of the shops. C) anecdotes about the names of the shops.
<p>2. You could NOT see many...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) features of the digital economy. B) traditional businesses. C) examples of trade. 	<p>7. He points out...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) how incredible the success of this village may seem. B) that Netflix has contributed to the success of the village. C) that this village fills him with nostalgia.
<p>3. This village...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) has a price for each scale. B) looks like an expensive one to live in. C) is a model in different ways. 	<p>8. Bekonscot...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) is a source of inspiration for many. B) has inspired many of us. C) has inspired many other model villages.
<p>4. The fire in the middle of the village...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) brings chaos to the town. B) is extinguished really quickly. C) makes you get involved. 	<p>9. This miniature kingdom...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) started as a little business. B) found its way through the railway. C) was born without any apparent purpose.
<p>5. In this modern village things seem to happen...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) everywhere when we arrive. B) wonderfully done for our arrival. C) just as we arrive. 	<p>10. Callingham built all the village with...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) some help apart from himself. B) the help of some local modellers. C) the help of his gardener.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SCORE: _____ / 10
B	C	A	C	B	C	A	A	C	C	A	
✓											

TASK 1. Shrinking the world (TRANSCRIPCION)

A few months ago, with very little fanfare, **(0. Example)** a small new town opened to the public about 25 miles from the centre of London. The place provided an encouraging spurt of economic growth for the area, and it was swiftly populated by a thriving local community **(1)** unhindered, it seemed, by social and political divisiveness. Unusually for a new town, the buildings lacked any sense of architectural unity: an art deco vacuum-cleaner factory stood near to an 18th-century French-style town hall, while the new train station had a 1930s modernist look. Elsewhere, traditional business was booming, **(2)** and there was little evidence of the destructive creep of the digital economy. The butcher was doing good trade, as was the greengrocer, and the people walking around the shops didn't appear to be addicted to their phones. **(3)** It looked like a model village – not least because it was a model village. Modern happiness such as this comes at a price, and a scale. In this case, the scale is usually 1:12 or 1:18, and the price £11 for adults and £6.60 for children.

The buildings are a new addition to Bekonscot Model Village in Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, which next year celebrates its 90th birthday. Many visitors come for the sense of order and control the model village brings to a chaotic life: the schools are decent, the church is full, and the blaze that regularly engulfs a thatched roof in the middle of town is **(4)** always dealt with swiftly by the fire brigade. In a way that is both wonderful and unnerving, **(5)** everything appears to be happening at the very moment we arrive. We are just in time for the chimpanzee's tea party; the cricket match on the green is only now reaching its nail-biting climax. And we are powerless to resist the **(6)** terrible puns on the shop fronts: Chris P. Lettis the greengrocer, Sam and Ella the butcher, Ann Ecdote the bookshop.

Bekonscot is the oldest continuously open miniature village in the world. Almost 16 million people have visited since 1929, and about 15,000 call in each month. In an age of Netflix, Fortnite and artificial intelligence, we may regard it as remarkable that such a thing has not only endured, but thrived and even expanded. **(7)** How can one possibly explain the appeal? Nostalgia, certainly, **(8)** but there are numerous bigger, shinier miniature worlds that Bekonscot has inspired – what about them? Is there something else at play? Something utopian perhaps, or something darker for our troubled and unstable times?

Miniature kingdoms usually have miniature beginnings. **(9)** No one can say for sure just how Bekonscot came to be, or what its founder intended. The most satisfying story begins with a housebound miniature railway that grew so big, a wife reached for the rolling pin: either it went or she did. The husband, a man named Roland Robert Callingham, a successful accountant, found a third way, and in 1927 laid tracks outside to colonise the garden. The village grew around the railway, but soon became an obsession: after the standard railway buildings came a castle and a church and miniature lawns, followed by the shops, and the population to inhabit them. **(10)** Callingham did some construction himself, and some with assistance from his gardener and other local modellers. But it was a private pastime, and it only became an attraction after friends suggested that on occasional weekends the public should be allowed in, too. And so Bekonscot opened to all in 1931, and what was a quaint local novelty attracted national press coverage, and then royalty. [...]

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/news/audio/2018/nov/02/shrinking-the-world-why-we-cant-resist-model-villages-podcast>

TASK 2. Michelle Obama

You will hear an interview with Michelle Obama, the wife of former US president Barack Obama, talking about her book “Becoming”, and about how her life has changed after leaving the White House. Decide which FIVE of the statements below are TRUE, according to the recording. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

You will hear the recording TWICE.

5 points

A. (EXAMPLE) Michelle has been out of the White House for 663 days.

B. The presenter calls Michelle’s first day out a Toast-gate day.

C. The first day out of the White House Michelle was with Sasha and her dogs.

D. Making cheese toast had not been customary for Michelle lately.

E. Michelle was taken aback at how skillful she still was around the kitchen.

F. The counselor was careful not to jump to conclusions about Michelle.

G. She was told to give love and support and encouragement.

H. The counselor knew first hand that Michelle’s brother had gone to Princeton.

I. The counselor made her mind up about Michelle’s dream being right.

J. She says she realised race was an important issue in Princeton.

K. At some point, she felt she could not make a wrong move.

L. Michelle is willing to explain about herself being called an “angry black woman”.

Source:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cn2B2-laxDI>

A	B	D	J	K	L	SCORE: _ / 5
✓						

TASK 2. Michelle Obama (TRANSCRIPCION)

KING: (A – EXAMPLE) You've been out of the White House for 663 days.

OBAMA: Oh my gosh. (LAUGHTER)

KING: How's it going?

OBAMA: It's going okay.

KING: I want people to get a sense, Michelle, of your life.

OBAMA: Uh-huh. Yeah. My life now?

KING: Your life now.

OBAMA: Uh-huh.

KING: (B) And that first day. It's one of those rare moments. I call it Toast-gate for lack of a better thing. Toast-gate.

OBAMA: Yeah. (LAUGH) This is how I open up the book, as sort of the life that I was living months after we had moved out of the White House. ... I was alone for the first time in a long time. ... Because for eight years prior to that, I had lived a life where I was always with somebody. There was always a constant presence in the White House. ... But that day... Barack was traveling, Malia was in college, Sasha was somewhere doing something. (C) And it was just me, and Bo, and Sunny, my dogs. ... (D) And I did what I didn't do for eight years, which was open up my own cupboard, pull out some bread, and make some cheese toast.

KING: Did you remember how to do that?

OBAMA: (E) I remembered! ... I still had cheese toast skills.

KING: Throughout the book there is a lot of, "Am I good enough?" ... You're told by a school counselor, (F) "You're not Princeton material"... Why did that not destroy you at the time?

OBAMA: Well, because fortunately... it was the direct opposite of everything I had ever been told about myself. ... (G) I had grown up with love and support and encouragement and high expectations. ... But here I walked into this room with a woman who really didn't know me, because it was a big high school, and she had to make a quick assessment. And her assessment could've been-- and I don't know-- was, "Grade point average? Yeah, you're a good student. You know, your scores are good. You're black. You're here in this public school. Maybe you're stretching." (H) She didn't even know my brother went to Princeton. She didn't ask me any questions. ... She didn't try to figure me out. (I) She just decided that the dream I presented was wrong. ... But let me tell you... we could probably go into any room of black women, or people of color, or people who grew up in poor communities, or rural communities, and you'd ask them, "Has anybody ever told you you couldn't?" And everyone would raise their hand.

KING: You get to Princeton, and one of the first things you notice is... "They're not smarter than me."

OBAMA: Mmm-hmm. So now I'm expecting brilliance. Genius. And then what I discover is, wow, there's a lot of arbitrariness to this stuff, you know? Because while a lot of students are sort of criticized, there's a debate about affirmative action when it comes to race. What I point out is that I got to Princeton, I realized there's a whole-- all kinds of affirmative action that goes on. There are kids who get in because they're athletes. There are kids who get in because there's a legacy. ... (J) It's just that race stands out. ... But it was important for me to see that.

[OBAMA during the 2008 campaign: "Are you tired of the way the country is going? Are you mad enough?"]

KING: Did you feel you were judged differently? Because you write in the book your grace would have to be earned.

OBAMA: Mmm-hmm.

KING: (K) You knew that you-- you felt you could not stumble.

OBAMA: Yeah. Well I-- I had experienced that over the course of the campaign. ... I write in Chapter 17, you know, that chapter was probably one of the hardest for me to write. And it's the hardest, still, for me to read. Because it goes over a painful time in the campaign when I thought I was doing great telling my story, sharing it honestly. But... my whole persona was distorted. This was the time I was called an 'angry black woman.' I was called 'Obama's babies' mama.' I was called someone who didn't love her country. (L) And I-- I-- I-- I-- it's important for me to paint all that. Because people don't remember that. They see Michelle Obama. Now, especially young girls. And they don't-- they don't-- they were too young to know that part of my journey. [...]

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cn2B2-laxDI>
COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

TASK 3. The life of Galileo

You will hear director Roxana Silbert and actor Ian McDiarmid, from The Royal Shakespeare Company, talking about the play “The life of Galileo”. Complete the gaps with ONE suitable word from the recording. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

You will hear the recording TWICE.

10 points

0. (EXAMPLE) The play deals with technology and scientific _____ both in the past and nowadays.	<i>advancement</i>	✓
1. Galileo knows that he’s going to change the world, and that he’s _____ to do it.	<i>driven</i>	
2. Few other people admit this truth, since it doesn’t _____ them.	<i>suit</i>	
3. The _____ between the epic and the personal is full of beauty.	<i>collision</i>	
4. Brecht’s managed to write a play that _____ humanity.	<i>champions</i>	
5. Galileo understood that his road to the _____ was a lonely one.	<i>truth</i>	
6. Galileo tried to make science to be loved and enjoyed by everyone by being _____.	<i>inspirational</i>	
7. Thanks to a TV show, many people are _____ to look at the sky.	<i>encouraged</i>	
8. Ian, the actor, acquired a taste for his telescope and got _____ on it.	<i>hooked</i>	
9. In other historical epochs, such as the _____, technological changes were really rapid too.	<i>renaissance</i>	
10. For Ian, the play makes you think about our role in the universe and also about _____ possibilities.	<i>infinite</i>	

SCORE: _____ / 10

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ltul-uBxsfo>

TASK 3. The life of Galileo (TRANSCRIPCION)

Director, Roxana Silbert: I think it's a fantastic play about now in terms of the relationship that we have to technology and scientific **0. advancement** but it's very accessible, it's very funny, it's a very moving story. The play begins with a man who, as he calls it, has passed his middle years, who wants to leave a legacy. He wants to do something big. He knows that what he's doing is going to be absolutely epic and change the world. He's **1. driven** to do it.

Actor Ian McDiarmid: He's that old and self-satisfied, self-indulgent, ambitious genius. He's a complete obsessive, you know, his... his science and his quest for the truth, not even the quest for the truth, he knows the truth he recognizes that these things are facts, and a few other people recognize it too and they... it doesn't **2. suit** them so... they pretend they're not.

Director, Roxana Silbert: And yet the first example you see in the play is him proving something to Andrea, the little boy, with an apple and a pencil and it's a beautiful **3. collision** between the epic and the personal that makes the play so brilliant.

Actor Ian McDiarmid: You never feel at any point that you're rating or you're presenting a point you're always talking, you know, through the humanity of the characters, I mean that that's what Brecht's really done in the journey of writing it. It's a play that **4. champions** humanity and Galileo at the end of the play realizes that he can't go down now his single track on the road to the **5. truth** even though that's what it is without taking into account its effect on other people

Director, Roxana Silbert: Although it's a play about science, you've got at the center a character who wants to make science for the people, for everyone to be able to love and enjoy and so he spends a lot of the play being very **6. inspirational** about how science is part of our everyday life.

Actor Ian McDiarmid: It does seem to me at the moment that science is in the air. People are more and more interested in it through television and so on Brian Cox's series. People are very **7. encouraged** to go out as Galileo keeps telling them to do and look at the sky and see how it works for themselves, yeah.

I've got a telescope at home and, if you know, once you start doing that you really get **8. hooked** because it is quite extraordinary, and the thing that's extraordinary about it, you know, the sky, it's always changing and that's also one of the themes of the play.

Director, Roxana Silbert: We think of our age as being one of a very fast technological change, and it is, but the **9. renaissance** period was similar in terms of the rate of technological change and part of the issues that we face are that the technology and the scientific discoveries that we have are much further ahead than our... than we're socially willing to change, and that is constantly the battle, so you know, it's Facebook and privacy at the most banal it rears its head and genetic that rears its head in climate change. It rears its head in... in technology, so the play has become very current.

Actor Ian McDiarmid: It's just great, it just... it also... it makes you think about your place in the universe and also about **10. infinite** possibilities.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ltul-uBxsfo>