



Región de Murcia
Consejería de Educación

Dirección General de Formación Profesional
e Innovación

INGLÉS C1

CUADERNO DE CLAVES

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES,
COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

Y

MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA

**CONVOCATORIA
EXTRAORDINARIA 2022**



COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

ÍTEM	RESPUESTA
1	(TAREA 1) C
2	A
3	C
4	C
5	C
6	B
7	C
8	A
9	(TAREA 2) A
10	A
11	D
12	C
13	B
14	D
15	C
16	B
17	(TAREA 3) LEISURE
18	GATHERING
19	PEAK
20	SHRINK
21	DOWNSIDE
22	ASSEMBLY
23	SPREADING
24	EFFICIENCY
25	WHITE-COLLAR
26	ORGANICALLY

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

ITEM	RESPUESTA
DE 1 A 9	(TAREA 1)* B / D / E / F / H I / L / N / S <i>*El orden de los ítems es indiferente.</i>
10	(TAREA 2) HARDLY
11	SEEMS TO BE
12	WHETHER
13	THINKTANK
14	WAS
15	FED
16	ABSOLUTELY NO
17	COUPLED WITH
18	(TAREA 3) B
19	G
20	A
21	H
22	K
23	J
24	D
25	F
26	I

MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA – RESPUESTA MODELO

All right, Kelly? How are you doing?

Of course I can help you! Well, according to the brochure you sent me, sustainable development is an approach that combines economic, social and environmental issues and whose main aim is to fulfill the needs of current generations without compromising future ones. There are 17 main objectives with a number of indicators and goals that will be constantly monitored and revised by the United Nations and its members. As for who's taking part in this whole process, we all have a role to play. However, some participants, such as governments, have specific responsibilities as leaders. Along with them, civil society, the private sector, mass media, international organizations and foundations play a very important role in its implementation.

Well, I hope this helps...

Good luck with your project! See ya!

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES - TRANSCRIPCIONES TASK 1: AIR POLLUTION IN DELHI

Presenter: Next, around at this time of year **(Example) smog in Delhi usually becomes a big problem but this year there might be some measures not previously seen.** Officials are ready to impose a complete lockdown to fight worsening air pollution. **(1C) Schools have already been closed for a week and civil servants have been ordered to work from home.** Well, joining up in Delhi is our correspondent Rajini Vaidyanathan. Hi, Rajini, good to see you. So this seems, you know, it's funny this idea of lockdowns, which just a couple of years ago would be absolutely draconian... we are now very used to because of COVID-19, are potentially on its way now for air pollution.

Correspondent: That's right and **(2A) many people here in Delhi have also been for a long time used to wearing face masks,** not just for COVID but to protect people from the dangerous foul, filthy air that is outside. I mean, I'm lucky enough to be indoors at the moment... there are so many people in this city who have to go outside for their work... **(3C) the levels of air pollution at the moment are lower than the last few days** but in the last couple of weeks they were as high as 10 times the recommended limit according to the World Health Organization. In particular, concern is over levels of what they call **(4C) PM2.5 and they're the tiny particles you can breathe in and they can, sort of, stay lodged in your lungs,** they can lead to respiratory illnesses, and serious health conditions and, I mean, just telling you personally, Lewis, what it's like, it's one of those things that's a stealth thing here in Delhi. You sometimes feel, got a really, really bad headache, you can taste as if metallic in your... metallic sort of taste in your throat and you do feel light-headed at times and it's there everywhere and that's the concern. Well, I think the thing that really is one of the questions **(5C) many people here in Delhi ask is, why isn't anything changing?** This isn't the first time I've reported on this for BBC World and it probably won't be the last.

Presenter: Yeah, that's the interesting thing, isn't it? Because this is a court order effective a couple of days ago, wasn't it? saying something needs to be done here for the air quality index...the quality is so bad but, in some of the directions... even if a lockdown does come in, what actual difference can it make in the long term?

Correspondent: It's probably worth reminding our viewers now is what people say is causing this deadly smoke in the air. Now, this toxic smoke I should say, now, there are a few facts is that people say are to blame now. **(6B) One of the main factors people say is the farmers in the neighbouring states who burn their crop stubble** to clear their fields at the end of the year for any season and that can produce huge amounts of smoke but officials here in Delhi say is not just that, **(7C) it's also** the traffic fumes, industrial emissions and people always talk about **(7C) the fumes from Diwali fireworks** in the aftermath from the festival of Diwali and other festivals that happen at this time of year. A lot of people argue and debate over what the causes are but I think one of the...you know, ongoing challenges is what the solutions are, so you've got the Delhi government now saying that children should have online classes for the next week, you've also got civil servants as you say, who was being told to stay at home and you've got **(8A) some construction work is being suspended for the next few days** but that isn't a long term lasting solution and there was a supreme court hearing at the weekend discussing the situation and one official said that living in Delhi, breathing in this air is equivalent to smoking 20 cigarettes a day and that applies to newborns as well, so that's how stuck and serious he sees but the challenge is that we keep having these conversations and many people here say what is going to change.

TASK 2: APPLE APPLICATIONS REVIEWS

Example. Batteries is a menu bar app that shows the battery status of all of your devices. This not only includes the laptop battery but keyboard, mouse and trackpad. It also shows Bluetooth headphones like AirPods as well and on top of all that, it'll show your iPhone and iPad's battery level as well. Honestly, **really surprised this isn't built into MacOS already.**

A. Soulver. Soulver is probably the most niche app in this video, **(9) it combines both a text editor and a calculator.** This allows you to write out a math problem in natural language and then it solves the problem for you. There's a ton you can do with this that I find really helpful, honestly it's been a little while since I took a math class so **(10) more complex problems I just don't even remember how to solve them.** You could do things like find the percentage of a cost of something, find the time between us specific date range, convert measurements, get time zones and a lot more. There's even advanced features like being able to set variables in the app so that means you could set like your tax rate as a variable so you don't have to remember what that is constantly, you can just, you know, call the variable tax rate or, you know, specific dates for whatever thing.

B. Text Sniper. Text Sniper is a really useful app. **(13) It's a lot like Apple's new Live Text feature** but you can use it anywhere in MacOS. So how this works? **(16) By default you can hit command+shift+2 and you get a selector tool.** Drag this over any text, doesn't matter if it's selectable or not and then all of that text will be added to your clipboard. I've been using this to grab chapter markers out of Final Cut so I can just paste them into YouTube. Now, this text in Final Cut isn't selectable at all. Now I could just take a screenshot and use the Live Text feature but using Text Sniper is just cleaner. This will also work with PDF documents that are OC Art images, web pages, whatever you want to pull text from, Text Sniper can do it.

C. Setapp. Apple products keep getting better and better and with that we're able to accomplish our work even faster but **(12) it's time for another dramatic change.** This is Setapp and the change that it brings lies in the way we interact with software, bringing even more simplicity and productivity to our everyday lives. **(15) Setapp helps solve tasks on your Mac which would normally cost you time** searching the internet and installing demo apps for a solution. Let me show you how this works, let's say I want a clipboard manager. I can just type that into Setapp. Setapp found a few apps here but paste looks exactly like what I want. With one click we can install the full version of the app. Now I have a clipboard manager on my Mac, **(15) no need to install a bunch different demo applications, insert my credit card number for trials or even pay upfront for apps**

that I'm not sure are going to solve my problem. By using multiple apps I can literally revamp my entire work flow as the apps contribute to a common goal like productivity, task management and so much more.

D. Mission Control Plus. (11) **Mission Control Plus is a simple utility but a really handy one.** Once you have Mission Control Plus installed when you 3-finger swipe up to get Mission Control you will now see an X button on a window that you hover over, you can click that and it'll just close the window. (14) **Window management is one of my biggest complaints on MacOS and this just kind of helps me keep things a little more organized,** you know, if I don't need something open I can just quickly close that window and just let that go and focus on the stuff that I do have open.

TASK 3: 40-HOUR WORK WEEK

AUDIE CORNISH, HOST: The pandemic has people and businesses re-evaluating how they work and how much they work. Kickstarter, Shopify, Shake Shack - these are all companies **EXAMPLE: exploring** a reduced work week - like, say, from five days a week to four. But why is 40 hours the norm anyway? Alexi Horowitz-Ghazi from our Planet Money podcast team brings us this quick history of the work week.

ALEXI HOROWITZ-GHAZI, BYLINE: Historian Benjamin Hunnicutt studies how work and (17) **LEISURE** have changed over the centuries. Is it some sort of, like, a natural law that we should all work 40 hours a week?

BENJAMIN HUNNICUTT: (Laughter) No. Work itself is this brand-new invention.

HOROWITZ-GHAZI: The human history of work can be summed up very roughly, Hunnicutt says, in three big chapters, from hunting and (18) **GATHERING** through early farming, when humans worked basically just as much as they needed to survive. Anthropologists estimate that was way less than 40 hours. Then skip to the Industrial Revolution. Factories spring up with machines whirring from dawn until dusk, often six days a week. 70 or more working hours would have been common, at least in the early 1800s in the U.S. We can call this second chapter (19) **PEAK** work. And the response, from workers, anyway, was the labor movement - protests, strikes, lobbying employers and the government for shorter workdays, among many other demands.

HUNNICUTT: The first demand of organized labor was 10 hours - the 10-hour movement. And they made a concerted effort and were successful, to a certain extent, to obtain the 10-hour day.

HOROWITZ-GHAZI: By the late 19th century, Hunnicutt says, the work week begins to (20) **SHRINK** to something closer to 60 hours a week for more and more people. And it keeps (20) **SHRINKING** for a while, just in time for the rise of so-called scientific management - when businesses begin studying how to increase worker productivity. And they start to find a (21) **DOWNSIDE** to even the 10-hour day.

HUNNICUTT: People who were working 10 hours - surprise, surprise - got tired. After eight hours, the worker is not as productive, especially on, you know, a high-speed (22) **ASSEMBLY** line.

HOROWITZ-GHAZI: In the 1920s, Henry Ford famously adopts an eight-hour workday, though, in part, that is so he can run his factories 24 hours a day. But it took the Great Depression to make 40 hours the norm. Government saw a shorter work week as a way to fight the massive unemployment crisis by (23) **SPREADING** the remaining labor out over more people. That led to a series of laws that eventually enshrined 40 hours as America's work week in 1940. And it seemed like that trend would keep going. The most respected economist of the era, John Maynard Keynes, famously predicted that improving technology and increasing (24) **EFFICIENCY** would deliver a 15-hour work week by 2030.

DAN HAMERMESH: Now, the man's long since dead. I don't want to make fun of the dead people. But unless something happens in nine years or so, he was really wrong.

HOROWITZ-GHAZI: Dan Hamermesh is a labor economist at Barnard College. He says some wealthy countries have shortened their total work hours per year, but mainly through things like government-mandated leave time and more vacation. America hasn't really done that. So this new crop of companies experimenting with shorter weeks is kind of a blip, he says. It's largely in **(25) WHITE-COLLAR** work, and what makes sense there won't necessarily work for a huge swath of workers in industries like manufacturing, food service and health care. And he says that makes it unlikely to spread **(26) ORGANICALLY** across the broader economy.

HAMERMESH: If I, in my company, do it and you don't in your company, I'll feel a disadvantage. So I need somebody external to pull us out of this trap, i.e. a government.

HOROWITZ-GHAZI: It's going to take big government action, Hamermesh says, for 32 hours to really become the new 40. Alexi Horowitz-Ghazi, NPR News.

(SOUNDBITE OF MUSIC)

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

TASK 1: Start an online book club: How to pick the right read and host a virtual discussion on Zoom

tips by CARLY MALLENBAUM, MARY CADDEN AND BARBARA VANDENBURGH

Here's something you can still do very well while staying at home to avoid coronavirus exposure: Read a book. Another thing you can do effectively while quarantined? **(EXAMPLE) Participate in a book club. Plus, you can invite people who don't live in your city, or even your time zone!** So how do you put together a successful book club while in lockdown? We have some tips:

Start with a small guest list

If you're a book club newbie, 10 invitees is a great place to start. Chances are, only half of those people will show up, and then only half of those people will have read the book in time (more on that later); two or three actively engaged discussion participants is plenty! **(B) When deciding on book discussion times, be cognizant of time zones to make for a gathering time that works well for everyone**, and it's not a bad idea to make calendar invites for that time.

Get set up for a video chat on Zoom E

At this point, there's a good chance you've employed the video conference app Zoom for either work meetings, happy hours, or even Passover seders. We recommend Zoom for book clubs, too! If you're new to Zoom: You need a computer, smartphone, or tablet with a camera. Begin by going to the Zoom website or downloading the app and registering your account. From there, once registered, click "Host a Meeting" and send out the invite URL to others to join.

Consider employing virtual meeting features

You can't meet in person, so why not work a little whimsy into the meeting and ask members to put up a virtual background based on the book? **(D) Upload an image of where the book is set geographically or historically, or find a virtual background that represents how you felt about the book. That is sure to get a discussion going.** If you are worried everyone will talk over each other, choose a moderator and have people give their input using the raising hand feature, with the moderator calling on each individual. **(E) However, Barbara has hosted virtual book clubs with over 40 attendees without employing this feature and instead let the conversation flow organically.** So winging it, even with a bigger group, is perfectly fine.

What to eat? It's BYOB, of course

Some books naturally lend themselves to specific menus – scones and tea for anything Agatha Christie, homemade butterbeer (it's a thing) for "Harry Potter" – but even if the pairing isn't obvious, **(F) it's nice to get creative with cultural drinks and dishes to go with a transporting read.** Mary's favorite pairing was when her club enjoyed a Cuban meal and drank mojitos while discussing "The Mambo Kings Sing Songs of Love" by Oscar Hijuelos. **(H) But not being able to meet up in person is somewhat good news right now: You don't have to serve everyone else, so there's less pressure on the meal.** And, really, cooking in quarantine is getting tiresome, so water instead of a mojito is totally sufficient. But coffee and wine are natural discussion lubricants.

Limit background noise

Book club is a time to talk about the book, not to overhear a friend's spouse's work call. Be mindful of the noise in your home when you join a book club and try to call from a private room and wear headphones **(I) so fellow readers feel they can openly discuss the book, or even their personal life, without worrying about the judgment of people who aren't in the club** (and keep your microphone muted when you're not talking). Carly does make one exception for her partner, though: He can come into the office during book club to silently pour her more wine.

Don't stress over the 'book' in book club

The main goal of a book group is to have a meaningful discussion. **(L) Oftentimes, conversation veers away from the actual book read (or not read) before the meeting. That is more than OK.** Really, a book club is a ruse for getting people to connect and for you to have a deadline for finishing a book you otherwise might never have gotten around to reading. But if you don't meet that deadline, it's perfectly OK.

Pick a book that is accessible, literally and figuratively

With many retail stores still closed and people choosing to stay at home, it's a good idea to pick a title that club members can download on e-readers, in case the book isn't available for curbside pickup nearby. **(N) But the inability to obtain and finish a book shouldn't prohibit people from joining your club!** A rule for Mary's group: You don't need to read the book; you just need to be eager to talk.

Consider how discussable the book is when selecting

Some books naturally lend themselves to more meaningful discussions. Barbara has found that books that deal with social issues (racism, inequality, class, etc.) make for more impassioned conversations, and juicy stories with plot-based twists and turns that have some of that aforementioned depth ("Little Fires Everywhere," for example) practically discuss themselves. **(S) Don't shy away from unconventional or challenging selections, either.** Disagreement is a key ingredient to interesting book club conversations, so don't be afraid to pick something that isn't a guaranteed crowd favorite.

Task 2: Eat the rich!

The young are hungry and the rich are on the menu. This delicacy first **(EXAMPLE) appeared** in the 18th century, when the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau supposedly declared: "When the people shall have no more to eat, they will eat the rich!" But today this phrase is all over Twitter and other social media. On TikTok, viral videos feature fresh-faced youngsters menacingly raising their forks at anyone with cars that have start buttons or fridges that have water and ice dispensers.

So should the world's billionaires – and fridge-owners – start sleeping with one eye open? **(10) Hardly.** It's clear that millennials (those born between the early 80s and the mid-90s) and zoomers (the following generation) are not really advocating violence.

The world's most famous leftwing millennial, New York's rebellious Democrat Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, neatly sums up the generation's zeitgeist. If leftism often **(11) seems to be** the preserve of socially awkward nerds – hi! – and shouty older white men, she is the totem of the cool kids who like their redistribution of wealth and power with a hefty side order of mainstream popular culture.

It doesn't sit easily with some: when the congresswoman accepted a free invitation to the uber-exclusive Met Ball in a dress emblazoned with "Tax the rich", even some leftists joined the right in puffed-up outrage. **(12) Whether** you thought it was an audacious demand for the sickeningly rich to cough up at their own exclusive party – or a stunt compromised by taking place in a real-life version of The Hunger Games's Capitol – it showed that elites can't escape the young flexing their political muscles.

According to a report published in July by the rightwing **(13) thinktank** the Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA), younger Britons have taken a decidedly leftwing turn. Nearly 80% blame capitalism for the housing crisis, while 75% believe the climate emergency is "specifically a capitalist problem" and 72% back sweeping nationalisation. All in all, 67% want to live under a socialist economic system.

With a seemingly hegemonic Tory party on a high after routing Corbynism, the IEA warned that the polling is a "wake-up call" for supporters of market capitalism. "The rejection of capitalism may be an abstract aspiration," it says. "But so too **(14) was** Brexit." It's a striking phenomenon on the other side of the Atlantic, too: a Harvard University study in 2016 found that more than 50% of young people in the heartland of laissez-faire economics reject capitalism, while a 2018 Gallup poll found that 45% of young Americans saw capitalism favourably, down from 68% in 2010.

Jack Foster, a 33-year-old bank worker from Salford, shows how lived experience has **(15) fed** this disillusionment with capitalism. After he dropped out of university and worked in a call centre – a "horrible job" – the financial crash shaped his political attitudes, as they did for much of his generation. But housing loomed particularly large. "I was renting, thinking: 'How will I ever be able to afford a house?'" he says. "My mum was a cleaner, my dad was disabled, and the people I knew who could afford a house got help off their parents. It wasn't a case of having a job and saving up; you had to inherit money."

Dating apps are another, less formal way of seeing where the wind blows. The apps have increasingly become no-go zones for Tory supporters. Given Labour had a 43-point lead among the under-25s in the last election – unlike in 1983, when the Tories had a nine-point lead among our youngest voters – the dating pools of the youthful true blue have shrunk. "No Tories – it's a deal breaker", "**(16) Absolutely no** Tories (the left are sexier anyway, facts)", "Swipe right if you vote left" and "Just looking for someone to hold hands with at the revolution" adorn profiles on Tinder, Hinge and Bumble.

Many of the young have concluded that an economic strategy that penalises them, **(17) coupled with** a "culture war" that denigrates many of their deeply held values, amounts to a Tory declaration of war on their generation. Anyone who buys into that is, therefore, deemed profoundly unsexy.

Task 3: Planned obsolescence: the outrage of our electronic waste mountain

Imagine you showed someone a smartphone 20 years ago. You said: 'Here's this thing, it's going to be awesome, and it'll cost \$1,000. But the manufacturers are going to glue the battery in, **EXAMPLE: and you're supposed to get rid of it** when the battery wears out.' You would have thought that notion was completely bananas."

Nathan Proctor is talking via Google Hangouts from Boston, Massachusetts, about an allegedly central feature of modern manufacturing known as planned obsolescence. This is the idea that some of the world's biggest companies have been selling us products either knowing full well that they will only last a couple of years, or having deliberately built a short lifespan into the item or its software. It is a charge the companies would reject, but we all have everyday knowledge of what he is talking about – the suddenly dead or "bricked" – made as

useless as a brick – phone, discarded printer or broken laptop. Most of us **18-B dismiss the phenomenon as an irritating but unavoidable feature** of modern life. But Proctor is the director of the Right to Repair campaign spawned by the US's Public Interest Research Group (founded in 1971 by the celebrated activist Ralph Nader), and he wants us to see things very differently.

As we throw away machines and devices damned as out of date, the result is a growing mountain of e-waste. Last year alone, it was reckoned that more than 50m tonnes of it were generated globally, with only around 20% of it officially recycled. Half of the 50m tonnes **19-G represented large household appliances**, and heating and cooling equipment. The remainder was TVs, computers, smartphones and tablets.

Now, finally, across the world, tentative moves **20-A are being made to end this culture of obsolescence**. In the US, Apple has recently agreed to pay up to \$500m in settlements related to allegations that software updates caused older iPhones – such as the iPhone 6, 6s Plus, 7 and 7 Plus – to slow down (the company denied any wrongdoing, and insisted the technique prevented older devices from shutting down altogether). In France, the same issue resulted in a fine of €25m (£21m).

In Norway, the supreme court is deciding on the battle between Apple and Henrik Huseby, the owner of a small phone-repair shop, and **21-H the company's pursuit of claims about "counterfeit" replacement screens** that he insists were taken from old Apple devices. Meanwhile, the European commission has recently announced plans aimed at ensuring that a range of products will be "recyclable, repairable and designed to last longer" as part of a plan to halve waste across the EU by 2030.

Different consumer choices might also be part of the answer, and Proctor's life as a tech consumer offers examples. The computer he is using to talk to me, he explains, is a Frankenstein PC – custom-built from parts of different computers, some of which were bought in the early 1990s. His iPhone dates from 2013. But he emphasises that **22-K what we choose to buy is much less important than the actions** of governments and companies.

"We're not going to fix this problem person by person, changing how we treat smartphones. The companies that make millions of smartphones should just not make them to break." A few computer companies do better ("HP and Dell provide access to firmware, spare parts and tutorials – they're really good, as far as we can tell"), but **23-J their actions heighten his exasperation that many tech corporations** are reluctant to follow suit.

Meanwhile, the coronavirus crisis has brought our need for greater resilience and sustainability into sharp focus. Proctor noticed this from the start. "A lot of new equipment – whether it's your electric fan or iPhone or networking equipment for your school or office – comes from China," he says. "And because Chinese manufacturing was affected first, a lot of wholesalers saw a pretty significant increase in the demand for used equipment – whether that was laptops that schools were trying to redistribute so that kids could do homework, or hardware so that people could handle more remote operations." But wholesalers and refurbishes **24-D found much of the equipment was locked against reuse** because of manufacturers' systems. "You can buy the hardware, but you don't have the permissions to use it without getting some kind of new service agreement. So that's another problem."

The idea of planned or built-in obsolescence is certainly not new – it was first written about in 1928 by the American marketing pioneer Justus George Frederick. In the words of one subsequent account: "He stated that **25-F it was necessary to induce people to buy an ever-increasing variety of things**, not in order to use them but to activate commerce and discard them after a short period of time." The concept even has its own film – in *The Man in the White Suit* (made in 1951, and recently screened as part of a BBC Two Ealing comedies series sparked by the lockdown), a chemist falls foul of textile producers and trade unions for creating a material that never needs replacing.

Nearly a century on from Frederick's description, it seems his idea is everywhere, and it sometimes feels as if we are drowning in the detritus of planned obsolescence. The average time an individual keeps a smartphone is reckoned to be between two and three years. Astonishingly, according to EU research, the average lifetime of desktop printers is a mere five hours and four minutes of actual printing time. Ever-changing software spells **26-I the demise of fully functioning devices** – which is why so many of us have household drawers filled with old ones, left behind – and often bricked – by the same companies that made them.