



Castilla-La Mancha

Consejería de Educación,
Cultura y Deportes

PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

INGLÉS / C2

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

SESIÓN ORDINARIA 2025

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN: 55 minutos.**
- **PUNTUACIÓN:** A efectos de **certificación**, será necesario superar todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua con una puntuación mínima del 50% en cada una de ellas y una calificación global final igual o superior al 65%. A efectos de **promoción**, será necesario obtener una puntuación mínima del 50% en todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua.
- Las respuestas erróneas no descontarán puntos.
- Esta parte consta de TRES tareas.
- Se escuchará cada grabación 2 veces.
- Leer las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realizarla según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- **NO ESCRIBIR NADA EN LAS ÁREAS GRISES.**

DATOS DEL CANDIDATO

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

TASK 1

Listen to the recording and match the statements (A-M) to the extract (1-4) that they refer to. There are **TWO ANSWERS** for each extract. There are **THREE STATEMENTS** you will not use. Extract (0) is an example. Write your answers in the ANSWER BOX (1 item = 0.8).

OUR BUSY MINDS

Which extract mentions...?	
A.	a method for emotional release through inquiry
B.	a reason why worries may fester
C.	an analogy to a guardian’s care
D.	appreciating life’s finer moments
E.	focusing on the tasks at hand by suppressing negativity
F.	how calm minds handle emotions effectively
G.	irritations being a part of life
H.	letting daily hassles roll off your back
I.	masking our deeper concerns
J.	physical ramifications of bottled-up emotions
K.	self-empathy being a developmental marker
L.	the daily grind leaving us numb to life's simple joys
M.	using self-reflection for personal growth

(Adapted from: youtube.com)

ANSWER BOX										
	Extract 0		Extract 1		Extract 2		Extract 3		Extract 4	
QUESTION	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	B	I								

TASK2

Listen to the recording and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question (9-16). Question (0) is an example. Write all your answers in the ANSWER BOX (1 item = 0.8).

SPACE STATIONS OF THE FUTURE

0. The main reason NASA is retiring the International Space Station (ISS) is due to...
- A. concerns regarding the station's stability.
 - B. the ISS reaching its maximum lifespan.
 - C. the technological limitations of the station.
9. Katie Klein likens the ISS to Star Trek's enterprise to...?
- A. highlight current limitations.
 - B. hype future possibilities.
 - C. inspire scientific imagination.
10. The car analogy McAllister uses implies that the ISS is like a...
- A. constantly evolving machine.
 - B. timeless model that stays relevant.
 - C. vehicle that becomes outdated.
11. Robin Gaitens predicts that future space stations will...
- A. be larger than they are now.
 - B. become more streamlined.
 - C. have a complete systems upgrade.
12. Peggy Whitson criticizes the current ISS design for its...
- A. lack of crew comfort due to cramped spaces.
 - B. outdated and significantly limiting technology.
 - C. tangled network of wires which is a hindrance.
13. Compared to the ISS cupola, the new cupola will offer astronauts the ability to...
- A. conduct more complex observations of the Earth.
 - B. enjoy a broader and more immersive view of space.
 - C. perform maintenance tasks on the exterior more easily.
14. Paolo Lozano's concern regarding the commercialization of space exploration is the...
- A. possibility of limited private interest hindering development.
 - B. potential for prioritizing profit over scientific discovery.
 - C. unknown long-term effects of increased space activity.
15. NASA's primary motivation for partnering with private companies is to...
- A. gain better access to cutting-edge technologies.
 - B. reduce the financial burden of space exploration.
 - C. shift their attention to more innovative projects.
16. The overall tone of the report mainly focuses on...
- A. criticizing NASA's decision to retire the ISS.
 - B. highlighting the difficulty of space travel.
 - C. presenting neutral, factual information.

(Adapted from: npr.org)

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

TASK3

Listen to the recording and complete the missing information in each numbered space (17-25). Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each space. Answer (0) is an example. Write your answers in the **ANSWER BOX** (1 item = 0.8).

SIX MEDIEVAL MYTHS

- Starting with the Fall of Rome, the Middle Ages covered a (0) _____ of roughly one thousand years.
- People in Medieval times are commonly misperceived as being both (17) _____.
- According to scholars, the Earth's (18) _____ was never brought into question.
- The prohibition of (19) _____ led one British Book to believe that it was typically eaten.
- To take care of their hygienic needs, people in Medieval Europe frequented (20) _____.
- Though its existence in Medieval Times is questionable, (21) _____ was a captivating torture device at an exhibition.
- The "Pair of Anguish" existed, but was probably used as a way to stretch a (22) _____.
- People who committed (23) _____ normally received the severest form of punishment.
- Medieval people were portrayed as being illogical and (24) _____ in the Enlightenment Era.
- Cultural exchanges were facilitated by extensive (25) _____ linking different regions.

(Adapted from: youtube.com)

ANSWER BOX

GAP	WORD
<input type="checkbox"/> 0.	TIME SPAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 17.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 18.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 19.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 20.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 21.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 22.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 23.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 24.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 25.	

Marks 3: _____/7.2

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARKS
			_____/20

TASK 1
OUR BUSY MINDS

ANSWER BOX										
	Extract 0		Extract 1		Extract 2		Extract 3		Extract 4	
QUESTION	0a	0b	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	B-I		E-K		C-G		A-J		D-M	

Distractors: F, H, L

TRANSCRIPT

Extract 0

Our minds are some of the busiest places in the known universe. What can help our troubles is self-exploration. We frequently don't stop to ask ourselves what we're truly worried about. This sounds odd. Surely. If we're worried, we would be expected to pause rather quickly and explore why. But our minds seem not to work in this supremely logical sounding way. They feel anxious long before they're ever motivated to ask themselves why they might be so. **They can carry on for months, even years, under the fog of diffuse concern before setting themselves the challenge of zeroing in on what is really at stake (B).** We often use one worry to shield us from another. **We worry about an upcoming interview to protect us from worrying about the state of our relationship. We worry about money in order not to worry about death (I).** What worry might lie behind the worry that is currently obsessing me?

Extract 1

We can make a generalization. We go around being far braver than is good for us, because **we need to get on with the practicalities of the day, we frequently push to the side all the slights, hurts, disappointments, and griefs that flow through our river of consciousness (E).** We choose not to notice how vulnerable we are for fear that we cannot afford our own sensitivity. But stoicism and strength carry their own dangers. With the help of this question, we should give time to noticing that despite our competent and strong exteriors, lots of smaller and larger things have managed to hurt us today, like every day. Perhaps someone didn't laugh when we told a joke. A friend didn't call. A senior figure at work was less than completely impressed. We don't need to mock ourselves. We aren't weaklings for being fragile. **In fact, there is no clearer evidence of our maturity than our capacity to explore the ways in which we, like everyone else on the planet, are as sensitive and easily bruised as a child (K).**

Extract 2

We're attached to the norms of civilization. It upsets us to think we might be upset. Nevertheless, here, too, we need to have the courage of our actual sensitivity. **No day goes by without someone annoying us in some rather fundamental way (G),** usually without them in any way meaning to. Our spirits will be lighter if we can bring ourselves to spell out the injury. What happened? How did it make us feel? What might we tell ourselves to refind equilibrium? If we were lucky, **we used to do this sort of thing with a kindly parent when we returned home from school (C).** Now, as careful guardians to ourselves, we can internalize the process and use our inner adult to soothe the always easily flustered but also easily calmed inner child.

Extract 3

Much of what we feel but don't process has a habit of ending up in our bodies. **That's why we develop backache, tense shoulders, knotted stomachs, and fluttery hearts (J).** In order to live more easily around our bodies, we should regularly drain them of the emotions that they have unfairly been burdened with. **We should mentally scan our bodies from top to toe and ask ourselves what each organ might require (A).** What do my shoulders want to tell me? What does my back need? What do my legs crave? The questions may sound strange. What is surprising is that we're likely to have some very concrete answers just waiting for us when we ask.

Extract 4

Despite so much that's difficult, every day brings us up against a range of things that still delight and enchant us. Often these elements are small. The light on the kitchen wall in the morning, a fig we had at lunchtime. These might not sound like things we should bother to register but summoned up in their full richness and held in our attention for a few moments, they can help to fortify us against the voices of despair. We tend to assume that if something is lovely, it will strike our minds as being so with full force, without us needing to do anything supplementary. The reality is stranger. **We need to make a conscious effort to squeeze joy out of beneficial elements that might otherwise be forgotten without notice (D).** Our lives have some lovely aspects to them, but we may surprisingly, regularly, and rather clumsily, have to make a list of them in order to realize that they exist. When Socrates, apparently the wisest man of antiquity, was asked to define our highest purpose as human beings, he offered a still legendary answer: To know ourselves. **We should aspire to be people who never cease to try to make sense of themselves at the close of every day. We should devote ourselves constantly to trying to shrink the scale of the darkness within us, bringing what was once in shadow closer to the light of interpretation, so that we stand a chance of becoming slightly less frantic and rather more joyful, creative and calm creatures (M).**

(Adapted from: youtu.be/7mGCl0UaICk, 5:26 minutes)

TASK 2
SPACE STATIONS OF THE FUTURE

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

TRANSCRIPT

PRESENTER: The International Space Station needs a replacement. NASA plans to retire the ISS at the end of 2030, after more than three decades of service. **If you spent that much time with a car, you'd want to replace it (0).** So, NASA is partnering with a private company to build a new one, which got our colleague Katie Klein wondering, what could space stations of the future look like?

KATIE KLEIN: Science fiction has a few ideas. On Star Trek's USS Enterprise, there are replicators that create food on demand and a room that generates holograms, the holodeck. **We're very far away from that kind of space station (9).** Phil McAllister is director of the Commercial Space Flight Division for NASA.

PHIL MCALLISTER: "I kind of see the ISS as an automobile. You know, when we bought that automobile in 1999, it was state-of-the-art."

KLEIN: McAllister says the ISS could keep going for many years and remain safe, but...

MCALLISTER: "...it's getting harder to find spare parts. **The maintenance for that is becoming a larger issue.**" (10)

KLEIN: The new space station wouldn't be completely different from the current one. Robin Gatens is the director for the International Space Station. She says NASA has been updating its technology along the way.

ROBYN GATENS: We've upgraded the batteries. We've upgraded and added new solar arrays that roll out. We've been upgrading our life support systems.

KLEIN: But one thing that can't change is the structure of the current space station. It's about the size of a football field and maintaining something that large costs a lot of money.

GATENS: I think we could see these new space stations being designed a little bit more efficiently and right-sized (11).

KLEIN: That's on the wish list of the people who work on the station. Peggy Whitson is the first woman to command the ISS and has spent more time in space than any other woman.

PEGGY WHITSON: If you see pictures of the station, you'll think, oh, how can they work? **There's cables and things all over the place (12).**

KLEIN: Whitson wants all the wires to be hidden behind panels. It's important for the structure of the ship to be extremely adaptable to new technology. And she might have some say in that. Whitson is the director of human spaceflight at Axiom Space, one of the companies funded by NASA to develop their own space station.

WHITSON: We don't know what's going to be available five years from now. But we know we're going to want to take advantage of whatever we can get our hands on.

KLEIN: On the space station Axiom Spaces Designing, they plan to have windows in the crew quarters including a huge cupola.

WHITSON: Basically our windows to the world.

KLEIN: On the current International Space Station, there's a cupola you can stick your head and shoulders out of to see 360 degree views of space. But in the planned station...

WHITSON: **The cupola is so large that you'll be able to float your whole entire body in there. And have it be an experience of basically almost flying in space (13).** It'll be very dramatic.

KLEIN: Whitson says NASA's decision to partner with private companies will make the process of designing the new space station more flexible, innovative, and faster developing new technology. NASA is asking private companies to submit designs and they'll choose one to replace the ISS by 2030. Paolo Lozano is the director of the Space Propulsion Laboratory at MIT. **He can't think of any negatives to commercializing space, but it's yet to be seen if there will be enough interest (14).**

PAOLO LOZANO: But for sure, once you have entrepreneurship and you have a commercial interest, that accelerates technology development for sure.

KLEIN: And the price tag for a shiny new space station? Here's Phil McAllister with NASA again.

MCALLISTER: What does it cost to build a car? Well, it depends. If you want a Kia, or if you want a Mercedes, or if you want a Lamborghini, all of those have very, very different cost structures.

KLEIN: NASA says that by handing responsibility of an ISS replacement over to private companies, it will allow the agency to develop technology more quickly and **focus on their next goal, putting a space station in deep space (15)** where none have been before.

(16) C- Throughout the transcript, the presenter and Katie Klein simply inform the audience about NASA's upcoming retirement of the ISS and their plans for a replacement. The report does not express strong opinions or emotional language either for or against NASA's decision.

(Adapted from: npr.org/2024/02/14/1231313605/what-space-stations-of-the-future-could-look-like, 4:01 minutes)

TASK 3
SIX MEDIEVAL MYTHS

ANSWER BOX

0.	TIME SPAN
17.	IGNORANT AND UNEDUCATED
18.	SHAPE
19.	ROTTEN MEAT / PUTRID MEAT / RANCID FOODS
20.	PUBLIC BATHOUSES
21.	THE IRON MAIDEN
22.	SHOE
23.	(HIGH) TREASON
24.	SUPERSTITIOUS
25.	TRADE ROUTES

TRANSCRIPT

Medieval Europe, where unbathed sword -wielding knights ate rotten meat, thought the earth was flat, defended chastity belt wearing maidens, and tortured their foes with grisly gadgets. Except this is more fiction than fact. So where do all the myths about the Middle Ages come from, and what were they actually like? The Middle Ages refers to a thousand-year **time span (0)** stretching from the fall of Rome in the 5th century to the Italian Renaissance in the 15th. Though it's been applied to other parts of the world, the term traditionally refers specifically to Europe.

One misconception is that Medieval people were all **ignorant and uneducated (17)**. For example, a 19th century biography of Christopher Columbus incorrectly purported that medieval Europeans thought the earth was flat. Sure, many medieval scholars described the Earth as the center of the universe, but there wasn't much debate as to its **shape (18)**. A popular 13th century text was literally called *On the Sphere of the World*, and literacy rates gradually increased during the Middle Ages alongside the establishment of monasteries, convents, and universities. Ancient knowledge was also not lost. Greek and Roman texts continued to be studied.

The idea that medieval people ate **rotten meat (19)** and used spices to cover the taste was popularized in the 1930s by a British book. It misinterpreted one medieval recipe and used the existence of laws barring the sale of **putrid meat (19)** as evidence it was regularly consumed. In fact, Medieval Europeans avoided **rancid foods (19)** and had methods for safely preserving meats, like curing them with salt. Spices were popular, but they were oftentimes pricier than meat itself, so if someone could afford them, they could also buy unspoiled food.

Meanwhile, the 19th -century French historian Jules Michelet referred to the Middle Ages as “a thousand years without a bath”, but even small towns boasted well -used **public bathhouses (20)**. People lathered up with soaps made of things like animal fat, ash, and scented herbs, and they used mouthwash, teeth scrubbing cloths with pastes and powders, and spices and herbs for fresh -smelling breath.

So how about Medieval torture devices? In the 1890s, a collection of allegedly terrible relics of a semi -barbarous age went on tour. Among them, **the Iron Maiden (21)**, which fascinated viewers with its spiked doors, but it was fabricated, possibly just decades before, and there's no indication Iron Maidens actually existed in the Middle Ages. The Pair of Anguish, meanwhile, did exist, but probably later on, and it couldn't have been used for torture. It may have just been a **shoe (22)** stretcher.

Indeed, many ostensibly medieval torture devices are far more recent inventions. Medieval legal proceedings were overall less gruesome than these gadgets suggest. They included fines, imprisonment, public humiliation, and certain forms of corporal punishment. Torture and executions did happen, but especially violent punishments, like drawing and quartering, were generally reserved for crimes like **high treason (23)**. Surely chastity belts were real, though, right? Probably not. They were first mentioned by a 15th century German engineer, likely in jest, alongside fart jokes and a device for invisibility. From there, they became popular subjects of satire that were later mistaken for medieval reality.

Ideas about the Middle Ages have varied depending on the interests of those in later times. The term, along with the pejorative Dark Ages, was popularized during the 15th and 16th centuries by scholars biased toward the classical and modern periods that came before and after. And, as Enlightenment thinkers celebrated their dedication to reason, they depicted medieval people as **superstitious (24)** and irrational. In the 19th century, some romantic European nationalist thinkers, well, romanticized the Middle Ages. They described isolated white Christian societies, emphasizing narratives of chivalry and wonder. But knights played minimal roles in medieval warfare, and the Middle Ages saw large-scale interactions. Ideas flowed into Europe along Byzantine, Muslim, and Mongol **trade routes (25)**. And merchants, intellectuals and diplomats of diverse origins visited medieval European cities.

The biggest myth may be that the millennium of the Middle Ages amounts to one distinct, cohesive period of European history at all. Originally defined less by what they were than what they weren't, the Middle Ages became a ground for dueling ideas, fueling more fantasy than fact.

(Adapted from: youtu.be/e9-I34TcV_U, 4:21 minutes)