



Región de Murcia
Consejería de Educación

Dirección General de Formación Profesional
e Innovación

INGLÉS C2

CUADERNO DE CLAVES

**COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES,
COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS**

Y

MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA

**CONVOCATORIA
ORDINARIA 2022**



COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

ÍTEM	RESPUESTA
1	(TAREA 1) D
2	G
3	I
4	A
5	C
6	E
7	H
8	J
DE 9 A 16	(TAREA 2)* C / D / G / H / J / L / N / T <i>*El orden de los ítems es indiferente.</i>
17	(TAREA 3) APOCALYPSE
18	REDIRECT
19	ORBITED
20	NUCLEAR
21	NUDGE
22	SUCKER
23	DOOMSDAY
24	MOONLET
25	SNAIL'S
26	REPLICA

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

ÍTEM	RESPUESTA
1	(TAREA 1) D
2	F
3	B
4	K
5	J
6	H
7	C
8	G
9	(TAREA 2) RECALLING
10	INTO
11	MISSTEP
12	IF
13	SCANT
14	BANTER
15	PRIOR
16	FORERUNNER
17	AMENABLE
18	ALLURE
19	(TAREA 3) G
20	A
21	K
22	B
23	J
24	F
25	C
26	D

MEDIACIÓN ESCRITA – RESPUESTA MODELO

Hi David!

How is it going?

Here's the paperwork required:

-Application form for a preliminary report, using the EX-14 official form in duplicate, duly completed and signed by the organization in charge of the programme.

-Plan of the stay abroad that specifies: end date of the stay, length, health coverage, school coverage and legal coverage of the minor.

-Copy of the minor's full passport or travel document whose validity extends beyond the period for which the visa has been required.

-Vow to facilitate the minor's return to their country of origin or home country. It must state that this trip won't involve any expenditure of public funds, unless the competent authority has previously and explicitly agreed to bear the cost.

-Proof of the minor's admission at a school.

Hope that helps and Jincy spends an amazing year in Spain. Let me know if any of that is still unclear.

Take care.

Nico xx

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES - TRANSCRIPCIONES

TASK 1:

EXAMPLE. **Don't multitask. And I don't mean just set down your cell phone or your tablet or your car keys or whatever is in your hand.** I mean, be present. Be in that moment. Don't be thinking about your argument you had with your boss. Don't be thinking about what you're going to have for dinner. If you want to get out of the conversation, get out of the conversation, but don't be half in it and half out of it.

EXTRACT NUMBER ONE. If you want to **(1D) state your opinion without any opportunity for response or argument or pushback or growth**, write a blog. Now, there's a really good reason why I don't allow pundits on my show: because they're really boring. If they're conservative, they're going to hate Obama and food stamps and abortion. If they're liberal, they're going to hate big banks and oil corporations and Dick Cheney.

EXTRACT NUMBER TWO. **(2G) Use open-ended questions.** In this case, take a cue from journalists. Start your questions with who, what, when, where, why or how. If you put in a complicated question, you're going to get a simple answer out. If I ask you, "Were you terrified?" you're going to respond to the most powerful word in that sentence, which is "terrified," and the answer is "Yes, I was" or "No, I wasn't." "Were you angry?" "Yes, I was very angry." **(2G) Let them describe it.** They're the ones that know. Try asking them things like, "What was that like?" "How did that feel?" **(2G) Because then they might have to stop for a moment and think about it**, and you're going to get a much more interesting response.

EXTRACT NUMBER THREE. Thoughts will come into your mind and you need to let them go out of your mind. **(3I) We've heard interviews often in which a guest is talking for several minutes and then the host comes back in and asks a question which seems like it comes out of nowhere, or it's already been answered. That means the host probably stopped listening two minutes ago because he thought of this really clever question, and he was just bound and determined to say that. And we do the exact same thing. We're sitting there having a conversation with someone, and then we remember that time that we met Hugh Jackman in a coffee shop.**

EXTRACT NUMBER FOUR. **(4A) If you don't know, say that you don't know.** Now, people on the radio, especially on NPR, are much more aware that they're going on the record, and so **(4A) they're**

more careful about what they claim to be an expert in and what they claim to know for sure. Do that. Err on the side of caution. Talk should not be cheap.

EXTRACT NUMBER FIVE. **(5C) If they're talking about having lost a family member, don't start talking about the time that you lost a family member. If they're talking about the trouble they're having at work, don't tell them about how much you hate your job. It's not the same. It is never the same. All experiences are individual.** And, more importantly, it is not about you. You don't need to take that moment to prove how amazing you are or how much you've suffered. Somebody asked Stephen Hawking once what his IQ was, and he said, "I have no idea. People who brag about their IQs are losers."

EXTRACT NUMBER SIX. Try not to repeat yourself. It's condescending, **(6E) and it's really boring**, and we tend to do it a lot. Especially in work conversations or in conversations with our kids, **(6E) we have a point to make, so we just keep rephrasing it over and over.** Don't do that.

EXTRACT NUMBER SEVEN. Frankly, **(7H) people don't care about the years, the names, the dates, all those details** that you're struggling to come up with in your mind. They don't care. What they care about is you. They care about what you're like, what you have in common. **(7H) So forget the details. Leave them out.**

EXTRACT NUMBER EIGHT. Listen. I cannot tell you how many really important people have said that listening is perhaps the most, the number one most important skill that you could develop. Buddha said, and I'm paraphrasing, "If your mouth is open, you're not learning." And Calvin Coolidge said, **(8J) "No man ever listened his way out of a job."** Why do we not listen to each other? Number one, we'd rather talk. When I'm talking, I'm in control. I don't have to hear anything...

TASK 2:

Sonia Sotomayor: ... the Spanish newspaper my father brought home every day as he rode the train home. **Example: But, for me, that's what I want kids to do, to want to be more than they can imagine.**

Trevor Noah: Who inspired you to be more than you could imagine? Because here you are in a position, highest court in the land, inspiring the youth, but someone had to inspire you.

Sonia Sotomayor: My mother. Born in greater poverty than I... ever existed for me and my brother, uh, in a situation in which **(C) her mother died when she was nine and her father abandoned her and... being raised by her older brother and older sister.** It was a tough, tough life that she had, and she did what millions of other young Americans have done. **(D) She joined the army.**

Trevor Noah: Wow.

Sonia Sotomayor: During World War II, and she came over to the states, and she ultimately met my father, and my brother and I followed. **(G) But my mom, in her 40s, went back, not went back, went to college and, uh, got her registered nursing license.**

Trevor Noah: That is amazing. That is amazing. Wow.

Sonia Sotomayor: **(H) So it's really hard, with a mother like that, not to think education's valuable.**

Trevor Noah: I can only imagine. And in the book, it really speaks to it, because you are talking to kids from a very personal place. The book is called *Just Ask!* And what I really... what I really love about the book is, you have these stories of a group of kids who go into a garden, and really it's a tale about children who may be facing difficulties in their lives. **(J) You know, you, you have a little child who has ADHD. You have another child who has Tourette's. You have Sonia, who has diabetes.** I, I wonder where that came from. And, um, and, and it's, it's a story about the kids having whatever they have to deal with, but the one obstacle you don't want them to face is people judging them because of what they have to deal with.

Sonia Sotomayor: Judging them because of their difference.

Trevor Noah: Right. How did people judge you because of your differences? Like, was there ever something that happened to you where, where **(L) diabetes... You know, it seems like everyone just accepts that.**

Sonia Sotomayor: No. But... I... They don't. And the *Just Ask!* title was born over 30 years ago. **(N) When I was seven and a half, I was diagnosed with diabetes, and I started to give myself injections of insulin every day. And, as was common back then, gratefully less common today, you were, I was embarrassed by my condition.**

Trevor Noah: Right.

Sonia Sotomayor: I thought it showed weakness. I thought my friends would make fun of it. And so I hid it. And as I grew older and I took multiple shots a day, cause, at first, it was only one, and I did that at home. Over time, it grew to two shots and still at home, morning and afternoon. But as I grew older, multiple shots a day were more common and more frequently before I ate anything. I was in a restaurant in New York in my thir.. early 30s, and I would order my meal and then go to the bathroom to give myself my shot. This day, I didn't go into the stall. I stayed in the public areas because it was a two-stall bathroom, and there was no one there. As I was finishing, a woman walked in. She saw me doing what I was doing and finishing up, putting my injection away. And I walked out. I ate dinner, finished, walked by the woman and I overheard her say to her companion, "She's a drug addict". And I stopped. And the first emotion I felt was shame. I was mortified. And then thought about it for a second. **(T) And I turned around and marched back to the woman and said, "I'm not a drug addict. I'm a diabetic. And that shot you saw me take is the medicine that saves my life every day, insulin. And if you don't understand when someone's doing something different than you expect, just ask. Don't presume the worst in people."** And I walked away. But that didn't make me...

TASK 3:

Host 1: Well, this next story sounds like a **Example: RIP-OFF** of a Hollywood science fiction movie.

Host 2: In just a few days NASA will launch a satellite directly towards an asteroid in the hope of preventing what's being described as an **(17) APOCALYPSE**. Let's bring in professor Alan Duffy to talk to us more about this. Professor, is Bruce Willis working for NASA now? This sounds like the plot to *Armageddon*.

Alan Duffy: It is very much the idea of *Armageddon*. Just a little bit smaller budget than that film and certainly no Bruce Willis. This is a pretty incredible mission, however, known as the Double Asteroid **(18) REDIRECT** Test or the DART Mission. NASA is launching a spacecraft to strike a near-earth asteroid known as Didymos, and the intention there, or at least, rather, the pair of asteroids, because it's being **(19) ORBITED** by a smaller asteroid. And I say small, but it's 160 meters across. This is a class of asteroid known as a "city killer". If it was to hit a city, it would be equivalent to a **(20) NUCLEAR** strike. It would absolutely wipe it out. So these are the kinds of asteroids that we want to try to intercept, and through hitting with a spacecraft at high speed, ever so slightly change or **(21) NUDGE** its trajectory and direction, and hopefully cause it to sail by safely past the earth. Now, this asteroid is absolutely not on the way. This is instead the perfect, uh, test, uh, to, to, well, show that we can do this. Because, well, when it is *Armageddon*, you don't want that to be the first time you've tried to nudge an asteroid out of the way.

Host 1: Okay, so, to be clear, this, this little **(22) SUCKER**, this big asteroid is not, uh, we're not in danger from this, but we're doing it as a test run in case it was coming our way, right?

Alan Duffy: That's absolutely right. This is the test for **(23) DOOMSDAY**, so we wanna make sure that we can, uh, move these asteroids out of the way and this is why we're testing on one that's completely safe. Because if the mission goes wrong, that, that's going to be awkward, but at least it's not going to

be *Armageddon*, so this is why NASA is going to this extraordinary effort. Now, all of this is the most extraordinary level of, of precision. The, the, uh, spacecraft is going to fly after 10 months' journey, will strike this orbiting little **(24) MOONLET** at 23,000 kilometers per hour. It's equivalent to a few thousand kilograms of TNT when it strikes, in terms of energy, and all of that is going to change this, uh, little, uh, moonlet's or asteroid's velocity by less than a **(25) SNAIL'S** speed in terms of motion. And yet...

Host 1: So it's a suicide...

Alan Duffy: We see that difference from earth. We think that's going to make a difference to its trajectory.

Host 1: Yeah, it's a suicide mission for that spacecraft, sort of, kind of, like, if I can put it that way.

Alan Duffy: Oh, yeah, no, this thing is going to get absolutely obliterated when it hits... Yeah, it's going to be gone, but it will have served its purpose.

Host 2: Just completely unrelated, but is that a koala in a spacesuit over your right shoulder?

Alan Duffy: It is. This is an official Australian space agency "koalanaut".

Host 2: Fabulous.

Alan Duffy: Uh, the cousin of this little bear behind me went up to the space station, uh, and now has pride of place. Not behind me, this is the **(26) REPLICA**. The real one is sitting at Australian space agency headquarters in Adelaide.

Host 2: It is very cute. Professor Alan Duffy, thanks for your time.

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

TASK 1: Best cities

EXAMPLE - BARCELONA

The defiant Catalan capital was the poster child of global overtourism—and its solutions. That is, before the pandemic. Barcelona is an almost ideal European city, one with near-perfect weather year-round, miles and miles of beaches, iconic parks, striking architecture and colorful neighborhoods that march to their own beat—artistic, sophisticated, bohemian. No wonder it ranks at the top of our category, which measures both the natural and built environments of a city.

EXAMPLE: An idyllic yet overcrowded city.

1. LONDON (D)

As the "capital of capitals"—still waist-deep in an opaque pandemic slurry—negotiates the uncharted, perilous terrain of a post-Brexit world, London continues to reign the planet's best cities for the sixth year running. Its position at the top, however, has never been more tenuous. Since we first began ranking the world's best cities, we've had a firm, data-driven idea about what "best" is—prosperity and opportunity; the magnetic aspects of cities that draw talent and visitors; growth. But as the pandemic grinds on, our clear understanding of "best" is losing some of its definitiveness.

2. PARIS (F)

Paris attacked the pandemic not only with its doctors and health-care workers, but also with its urban planners. For all the talk of learning from the pandemic, one city appears to be going all-in on the hard lessons it gave and their application to molecular urban change. While the face of Paris's pandemic evolution is Mayor Anne Hidalgo and her aggressive empowerment of self-propelled mobility—from a city-wide speed limit of 30 km/h in August to the addition of more than 30 miles of bike paths reaching

across most arrondissements—it's the citizenry's embrace of this boldness that is changing the city's fabric for good.

3. NEW YORK (B)

If New York City forgot about how bad life can get for its citizenry, the past 18 months were a hellish reminder. The greatest city in America—lauded and crowned in our ranking for the past six years and in countless others for many more—was a ghastly reminder during the pandemic of the vulnerability of even the colossal and seemingly all-powerful; we saw here what awaited the rest of the country. And the world. As early cases spiked, Gotham became the nation's nightmarish coronavirus core. Statewide, more than 18,000 COVID-19 patients were in hospitals at one point. Daily deaths peaked at 799 in April 2020, totaling more than 53,000 by mid-May 2021. There have been more than two million infections in this city alone.

4. MOSCOW (K)

Russia's beguiling capital is a cultural gold mine fighting for its life. Any traveler to Russia will tell you that Russian influence—at least over visitors to the country's capital—is a very real thing: you'll fall under the spell of Moscow the minute you set foot in this endlessly fascinating and dynamic destination. Curiosity about Russia has increased as the political intrigue grows, which might explain why Moscow was the 15th-most on-the-rise city over the past year in our Google Trends ranking. The worldwide fascination has as much to do with the spectacular international events—from the 2018 FIFA World Cup at Moscow's Luzhniki Stadium in the city's 360-acre Olympic complex to cultural showcases—as with the Kremlin's global ambitions.

5. DUBAI (J)

An alluring blend of over-the-top experiences, Arab heritage and luxury shopping, Dubai is so over the pandemic. Dubai is a city of superlatives: you can ride the elevator to the top of the world's tallest building for a bird's-eye view, bet on the ponies at the world's richest horse race and pose for photos in front of the world's tallest choreographed fountains. These experiences are not by accident: the city reinvented itself yet again throughout the 2010s, growing from a sterile playground for a handful of ultra-rich Emiratis to an international tourism and business destination.

6. TOKYO (H)

The futuristic metropolis is tapping its ancient feudal roots by investing in street-level livability and resident well-being—in the wake of the Olympics. Despite earthquakes, tsunamis and typhoons, Tokyo has long held on to its top spot as the safest metropolis on the planet. For the past six years in our global ranking, Tokyo ranked no lower than Top 3 in our Safety subcategory, including #1 last year. But in a year that has sideswiped Tokyo like few other cities, given the massive investment and subsequent uncertainty around the Summer Olympic Games, the Japanese capital has plummeted by 46 spots for Safety and now sits middle-of-the-pack among our Top 100.

7. SINGAPORE (C)

Asia's financial powerhouse turns its ambitions to elevated infrastructure and homegrown innovation. Singapore's 50-year rise from politically unstable, resource-poor and unskilled ex-colony to talent- and capital-hungry shipping hub (the world's busiest) and, subsequently, Asia's wealth management capital, is place-brand engineering at its most ambitious. Small wonder, then, that the city has never finished out of the Top 10 in our six years of this ranking. Singapore's reinvestment into research, talent and corporate headquarters recruitment ensures it will be home to a sustainably wealthy citizenry for decades to come. It's why the city-state continues its ascent among the planet's most prosperous cities (ranking #12 for 2022), with a growing cluster of Global 500 companies (ranking 43rd).

8. LOS ANGELES (G)

The City of Angels fell from great heights. But Angelenos are helping LA take flight once more. In a city famous for hyperbole, it's not an overstatement to declare that LA teetered on the verge of the COVID-19 abyss multiple times in 2020 and early 2021. But given the pent-up demand to get past this nightmare and on with California dreaming, breaking tourism records and rolling out one multibillion-dollar infrastructure project after another, LA will not be down for long. The city was on a culinary trajectory like few others in America and the momentum has returned.

TASK 2: Can Human Resources Save the Restaurant Industry From Its Own Toxicity?

More and more restaurants are **(EXAMPLE) IMPLEMENTING** HR. But whether it's a fig leaf or meaningful change remains to be seen.

Amanda, a self-described restaurant lover, was excited to join a young and growing New York City restaurant as the Human Resources director in 2016. "From the outside, I'm like, this place is cool—like everyone's having fun, everyone's happy, they're so chill, they're busting out these cool food and drinks," she said, **(9) RECALLING** her eagerness to enter the restaurant world. "And then when you kind of go behind the curtain, you're like, none of that is true." Just a few months **(10) INTO** her role, the owners told Amanda, who is using a pseudonym due to employment concerns, that she was "too employee-friendly."

Her **(11) MISSTEP**: surfacing a complaint from a worker who felt they were being spoken to more aggressively by a manager and treated differently than other workers. Amanda's excitement about her new job withered into disillusionment as she discovered rotten, **(12) IF** familiar, patterns: complaints about verbal and sexual harassment, staff drinking on the job, unpaid and underpaid labor, and managers who turned a blind eye to those issues.

The restaurant industry—long a preserve of borderline lawlessness steeped in hard-partying antics and its reliance on marginalized populations with **(13) SCANT** paper trails—seems ripe for a radical administrative overhaul. In a normal (non-pandemic) year, it employs approximately 15 million people, generating nearly \$900 billion in sales, according to the National Restaurant Association, and encompasses bored teenage workers at Taco Bell drive-thrus, salty waitresses in exurban diners, and college-educated professionals offering literary **(14) BANTER** at fine-dining establishments. But cutting across class and county lines are endemic issues of labor abuses. In 2019, 25 workers in 20 cities filed sexual harassment complaints against McDonald's—the world's second-largest private employer—through the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Two years **(15) PRIOR**, as a wave of #MeToo claims came crashing down, celebrity chefs Mario Batali and Johnny Iuzzini were both accused of gross sexual misconduct, and more recently, one of Seattle's most famous chefs Edouardo Jordan faced accusations from 15 women.

Human Resources has existed in certain corners of the restaurant industry, mainly for larger operators, for decades. "The timing of the adoption of HR departments occurred at about the same time as the expansion of restaurant chains—in the 1950s and 60s," said Allen Z. Reich, professor at Northern Arizona University's W.A. Franke College of Business and author of *Management of Hospitality Human Resources*. McDonald's, established in the mid-20th century, was a **(16) FORERUNNER** in terms of restaurants with professional HR departments, he said, a key element enabling its huge global success.

However, fine-dining restaurants would seemingly be more **(17) AMENABLE** to professionalization than fast-food jobs. But many were built on hierarchical French brigade systems that entrenched a culture in which aggression was normalized, lewd jokes were considered camaraderie, and abuse was obfuscated by the **(18) ALLURE** of chefs as auteurs. In many restaurants, enduring abuse is considered just part of the job. As New York City restaurant owner Leah Campbell wrote for VICE in 2017: "We can't change the restaurant industry without improving HR." So, how do you bring HR into an industry where bad behavior and a sense of lawlessness has long gone unchecked and even encouraged?

TASK 3: Op-Ed: Are scooters a transit solution or a Trojan Horse for big tech to colonize our public spaces?

Summer is here and the electronic hum of scooters is filling city sidewalks all over the world. From L.A. to D.C., many American downtowns have hit their one-year anniversary with scooters, and European capitals have begun to allow them.

The benefit is obvious: Scooters provide on-demand, affordable mobility to any able-bodied smartphone user. **(Example)** As the vehicle's fan base grows, however, so do the frustrations that provoke other urbanites to detest them — abandoned scooters left on walkways and even scooter-pedestrian collisions. Paris Mayor Anne Hidalgo says escalating tensions are leading to “anarchy” on her city's boulevards and footpaths. And an even bigger issue looms over arguments for and against this revamped child's toy. Scooters may well be the Trojan Horse with which big tech colonizes the world's public space.

(19) Scooters (and dockless e-bikes) inhabit cities like few other consumer products ever have. Through location-tracking and app-based transactions, scooter barons oversee their business from a distance while storing their entire inventories on our streets and sidewalks for next to nothing. When in use, scooters generate revenue for Bird, Lime or some other “micro-mobility” company. When not in use, they just sit there, wherever there happens to be: a bike lane, a doorway, a neighbor's front yard. Citizens have no lawful recourse, leading some to resort to micro-vandalism.

Scooters' success in spite of the persistent backlash is a warning about whether tech can succeed in leveraging public space. **(20)** A playbook seems to be taking shape. First, identify a point of friction in urban life (such as “the last-mile problem” in public transportation). Next, develop a profitable solution and deploy it in cities and ask for permission later. **(21)** When people howl, let your early adopters fight the battle for you — use them as a shield whenever critics speak ill of your business model. Finally, push aggressive expansion while voicing support for sensible regulations that are essentially unenforceable.

Like Uber and Airbnb before them, scooter companies aim to satisfy their customers with little regard for how their businesses affect our cities' ecosystems. **(22)** All three services tamper with neighborhood norms in ways that are annoying at first and deeply disturbing upon further inspection. Via Airbnb, for instance, a quaint bungalow surrounded by family homes suddenly becomes a bachelor party pad replete with fresh groups of drunken idiots each weekend. Annoying. But what's far more worrisome is recent data indicating that Airbnb is worsening the housing crisis in cities like Los Angeles and New Orleans. Landlords love Airbnb: Why lease a place to lower-income tenants for \$900 a month when you can earn double by renting it out here and there to well-off tourists? When residential units are converted into the equivalent of chic motels, the pool of long-term housing decreases and rental prices rise.

As for Uber and other ride-sharing apps, originally framed as a solution to urban congestion, they are instead putting more cars on the road, making traffic worse. A San Francisco study found that bumper-to-bumper delays soared 62% from 2010 to 2016, and roughly half of this increase was caused by ride-sharing vehicles. **(23)** Very few riders are choosing to share trips with other passengers and rates of car ownership in the city remain steady. The big loser has been public transit, particularly buses, whose ridership has decreased nearly 13% — a drop that presents grave challenges to a service that is both more affordable and energy efficient than Uber's fleet of vehicles.

Now, as big tech monetizes curbs and doorways and sidewalks, we're seeing the marginalization of non-motorists who, by choice or necessity, traverse the city on their own power. Scooters at rest and in motion create barriers for parents with strollers, frail elderly pedestrians and especially the disabled. **(24)** It is perturbing for a jogger or cyclist to come upon an abandoned scooter blocking their path. That this happens regularly to wheelchair users and the visually impaired is unconscionable. Decades of activism and legal battles to secure ADA accommodations in the built environment are being causally brushed aside in the name of enhancing mobility for those who can easily walk.

Granted, it's early days for scooters; perhaps a solution will emerge. **(25)** But soon it won't just be scooters anymore. In Amazon's office parks and Google's test towns, drone services are being readied to pick up and drop off items at a slab of concrete near you. Even Georgia Tech's library is using drones to fly books around campus to students too busy to swing by the stacks. **(26)** Eight states have recently passed legislation that will allow delivery robots to roam the sidewalks. Meanwhile, wannabe Zuckerbergs that no one yet knows about are learning from scooters and dreaming up the next big thing they can plop all over the place.

The scooter experiment proves how difficult it is to establish a retroactive ban after some residents have already fallen in love with a new disruptive gadget. Absent better laws anticipating the takeover, the next battles, too, are likely to be lost on Day 1.