

SEPTIEMBRE 2016

PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

Apellidos:

Nombre:

Marca con una X lo que corresponda:

- Alumno/a **OFICIAL** (Indica el nombre de tu profesor/a tutor/a durante el curso 2015-2016:)
- Alumno/a **LIBRE** Grupo:

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTE EJERCICIO:

- Duración: **60 minutos**
- Este ejercicio consta de **dos tareas**. Deberás realizar las dos.
 - En la tarea 1 vas a escuchar 3 veces un documento sonoro. Deberás seleccionar **una** de las tres opciones (A, B o C), la que se corresponde con lo que dice la grabación.
Obtienes: 2 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; **0 puntos** por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.
 - En la tarea 2 vas a escuchar 3 veces un documento sonoro con **cinco extractos (1-5)**, que deberás **relacionar con cada uno de los 8 enunciados**, según lo que dice la grabación. A cada extracto le puede corresponder uno o más enunciados.
Obtienes: 1 punto por cada respuesta correcta; **0 puntos** por cada respuesta incorrecta o no dada.
- Muy importante: al final, comprueba que has elegido una sola opción (como en el ejemplo); si eliges dos opciones, se anula la respuesta a esa pregunta.**
- **No escribas en los cuadros** destinados a la calificación de las tareas.
- Sólo se admiten respuestas escritas con **bolígrafo azul o negro**.

NO ESCRIBAS AQUÍ

PUNTUACIÓN DEL EJERCICIO: _____ / 24

CALIFICACIÓN: Superado No Superado

C1

INGLÉS



TAREA 1 - 16 puntos: Listen to part of a podcast on free speech. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) according to what you hear. Then write your answers in the corresponding box. Number 0 is given as an example. You will hear the recording three times.

Source: www.abc.net.au

Free Speech	ANSWER		
<p>0. The interviewer says Charlie Hebdo magazine... A. ...intends to shock and offend. B. ...makes a mockery of current affairs. C. ...needs to be defended.</p>	0	A	✓
<p>1. Sam Nelson says free speech originated... A. ...soon after the English Civil War. B. ...to prevent the undermining of liberal democracies. C. ...to promote religious tolerance.</p>	1		
<p>2. The original objective of free speech was to... A. ...encourage debate. B. ...prevent armed conflict. C. ...reach agreements.</p>	2		
<p>3. Early free speech legislation... A. ...appeared gradually. B. ...regulated most types of expression. C. ...was identical in all countries.</p>	3		
<p>4. Americans living during colonial times... A. ...could pay a high price for defaming others. B. ...could ruin another's reputation with impunity. C. ...understood freedom of speech as we do today.</p>	4		
<p>5. Freedom of speech... A. ...became a democratic value over hundreds of years. B. ...had an impact on the works of some writers. C. ...progressed despite some influential literature.</p>	5		
<p>6. Twentieth-century legislative reforms intend to... A. ...defend property owners. B. ...favour the powerless. C. ...reduce the incidence of defamation.</p>	6		
<p>7. Corporations... A. ...are subject to advertising rules. B. ...reject consumer protection policies. C. ...willingly accept advertising restrictions.</p>	7		
<p>8. According to the final speaker... A. ...Australians' attitudes to race have changed dramatically. B. ...most Australians used to be ashamed of their own racism. C. ...racism is widespread in Australia.</p>	8		



TAREA 2 - 8 puntos: You will hear FIVE short extracts in which Susan George, a political economist, is talking about how several international organisations work. Match headings B-I with extracts 1-5 according to what you hear. Write the correct number in the box provided. There can be ONE or MORE HEADINGS per extract. Statement A is given as an example. You will hear the recording three times.

Source: on.aol.com

World Trade Organisation	EXTRACT	
A. <i>World's economy controlled by a few international organisations</i>	1	✓
B. A mediation device when economic conflicts arise		
C. Current economic and trade regulations not promoting social equality		
D. Difficulty of poorer countries to fight against richer ones		
E. Minor influence of international organisations on powerful countries		
F. No international bodies with such an influence on other fields		
G. Non-wealthy countries having restricted access to technology		
H. Richer countries having the power not to fulfil resolutions		
I. Shrinking the public sector		

PUNTOS: / 8
