



PROBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1

Inglés

SOLUCIONARIOS

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS
COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORAIS



READING COMPREHENSION

TASK 1 (...../8) – EDUCATION

HEADING NUMBER	Ex. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TEXT LETTER	A	G	F	J	K	I	H	E	B

TASK 2 (...../8) – ADDICTION TO JUNK FOOD

ITEM NUMBER	T	F	FIRST FOUR WORDS
Ex. 0	X		We all have some
1.	X		Quitting highly processed junk
2.	X		The problem with modern / Whereas eating an apple
3.	X		If the new study
4.	X		It may be advisable
5.		X	This is one of
6.		X	Previous studies in animals
7.	X		We have to work
8.		X	Luckily enough humans have

TASK 3 (...../9) – THE DISAPPEARANCE OF ÉMILE ZOLA

STATEMENT NUMBER	Ex. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OPTION	A	C	B	A	A	A	C	B	C	B

LISTENING COMPREHENSION



TASK 1 (...../7) – STARTING A COMPANY

AUDIO EXTRACT NUMBER	Ex. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MATCHING HEADING LETTER	A	E	D	H	C	F	G	B

TASK 2 (...../9) – LONDON’S “MUDLARK”

ITEM Nº	ANSWERS
Ex. 0	Poor children
1	Dirty / dangerous
2	(For / More than) 15 years
3	Roman
4	Time travel / Reaching back through time
5	An official permit
6	France
7	A history seeker
8	To universities and museums
9	On a river rock / Facebook

Spelling mistakes will NOT be considered as long as the answer shows the student has understood the information in the recording correctly. Synonyms will be accepted.

TASK 3 (...../9) – PLASTIC STRAWS

STATEMENT	Ex. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OPTION	B	B	B	A	A	B	C	A	A	A

TRANSCRIPTS:

TASK 1 – STARTING A COMPANY



Ex. 0. Well, I had my first of my 4 daughters, that's what happened. I was pregnant with Anais and I was, you know, getting ready as we all do when we're having our first baby with all the paraphernalia that you think you need and I went out looking for these muslin blankets that were extremely common back home in Australia, so common that you could buy them in, you know, supermarkets. It was mind-blowing to me when I went looking for them in the US that they didn't actually exist... - You couldn't find them (...) I guess that, to explain to somebody who doesn't know what a muslin blanket is...

1. Yeah, I mean... every available... I was up at four o'clock in the morning writing content and trying to work out, kind of work out what is this thing that I wanna do... but alongside that running in parallel was... I managed to find a ... a place where I could teach, teach meditation... just doing one to one at that point. I found a doctor who ran an integrative health centre in London where they had everything from sort of ... rheumatic specialist to cardiac specialist, you know, right across the board, all different disciplines, and he had heard of mindfulness and he said, "well, look, if you can make it work here, then I'm happy to... to give you one of the... the clinic's rooms".

2. How you explain what the business model was at that time, because, just to clarify, Stitch Fix today... you sign up, you pay 20 bucks a month, you get 5 items sent to you every month, depending on your subscription and if you buy them all you get a discount, and if you return them all, that's fine, it's free, but it's 20 dollars a month essentially for a personal stylist. Right? Yeah, and it's 20 dollars... and to be very clear, like you don't have to do it on a monthly basis, you can do it quarterly, you can do it à la carte, like you don't, you know, you don't need to commit to any time frame. But it is, every time you get a Fix, you pay a 20 dollars' styling fee. The 20 dollars is credit towards anything that you choose to buy.

3. Was it... I mean, was the transition for you when you got there? 'cause you were, well, like, fourteen years old?...

Yes, I've been living away from home since I was 13, 14 years old.

And were the first few months there hard for you?

Umm, academically, yes. We get to the school and I realised I don't even have a computer. And, eh... you know all of my other classmates had computers, that sort of thing, and... You know I went to, he was the English professor who was my advisor at the time and I remember he took me to like this basement where all the used textbooks are and there's this old Compaq like Presario computer that we had like to haul out and take it to my room ...

4. Tony Hsieh, the guy who build this huge company with more than a thousand employees doesn't really like shoes, he's an 8 on the weird scale and an introvert. And yet, people who study companies and company culture come from all over the world to Zappos to its headquarters in Las Vegas to see how it operates because as many as you know, at Zappos there are no typical bosses. Employees have a lot of autonomy to make decisions but at the same time there's an obsessiveness about customer service. In fact, as you'll hear, Zappos doesn't even think of itself as a shoe company...

5. How much capital I really needed. You walked away from that show without even a booth with 300,000 dollars in orders. How were you gonna finance that?

That was the big question... I didn't know what I didn't know.... I was in part at that time not knowing all things I know now... and I wasn't part of the chamber of commerce... I didn't have a financial education... I didn't even have an accountant at that time... so I went to all the banks I could and I got turned down by 27 of them...

You said I've got this business and I can't get a loan

Yeah, I didn't know how to fill out a loan application, I didn't know how to...

6. I mean I knew in my heart and from all the feedback I got, people were excited about what I was doing but also, on the other hand, I knew that there was gonna be challenges...that was the...I remember the day I got into the stores and I brought it after making those five new bars by hand... I remember standing there and I was just, I was excited, exhilarated, anxious, scared to death... I mean it was like putting a piece of art on display.



What do you think, I mean, what explains why it sold so well, now you think about...

7. It was a time, it was just a really hard time in media...a period in New York...it was just 2008...there were lots of lay-offs happening...the beginning of the internet as a like disintermediation of publishers was happening so if you're in legacy media you are looking around realizing that your business models were collapsing...people began to get laid-off from newspapers and there was this rise of digital and I remember reading an article in New York magazine about how like media was no longer gonna run New York.

Adapted from <http://www.npr.org>

TASK 2 – LONDON'S "MUDLARK"

LULU GARCIA-NAVARRO, HOST:

Centuries ago, poor children scraped a living from the mud along London's River Thames, scavenging among the bones and trash that washed down from the city. They were called mudlarks, and their work was dirty and dangerous. Today, people still pick things out of the river mud, but now they're looking for bits of the city's history. Writer Lara Maiklem is one of these modern-day mudlarks and has written a book called - you guessed it - "Mudlark." NPR's Petra Mayer met up with her on the banks of the Thames.

PETRA MAYER, BYLINE: On the north side of the river, between a pub and a railway bridge, there's a rickety metal staircase down to another world - or rather, several worlds, layered on top of each other and jumbled together in the slightly stinky river mud.

What are these round glass things?

LARA MAIKLEM: It's the bottom of an old Victorian beer bottle.

MAYER: It's a bright, blowy day. Seagulls are wheeling overhead. Barges pass by in the background. And everywhere I look, there are little fragments of history. Lara Maiklem is an able guide to all this history. She's been mudlarking for more than 15 years. And her book is a detailed tour of both the Thames and the treasures you can find there, like this mysterious brown thing that I've just dug out of the mud.

This looks like a piece of pottery here.

MAIKLEM: That could be Roman. It hasn't got any glaze on it, and it's got some quite large inclusions in it. So it could be a piece of Roman pottery. Well done.

MAYER: Yay. Yay me.

We're basically walking on a giant garbage dump, Maiklem says - shattered pottery, chunks of Roman heating duct, roof tiles scarred by the Great Fire of London, glass bottles and clay pipes and so many bones, the relics of centuries of dinners. These objects tell everyday stories about lives that don't end up in the history books.

MAIKLEM: I'm finding these ordinary pieces that perhaps, almost undoubtedly, nobody's touched since the last person who dropped it. Even the prehistoric flints, you know - the last person to touch that was the person who was maybe, you know, throwing a spear at some animal that doesn't even exist anymore. And to reach down and pick that up is like reaching back through time into history itself. And it's the closest thing I can imagine to time travel.

MAYER: And I should point out here that not everyone can just climb down onto the foreshore and start time traveling. You have to have an official permit, which Maiklem does. And she says some of her very favorite ordinary objects to find are pins.

MAIKLEM: So if you look down here very carefully, I can see one there - just here.

MAYER: I would never have spotted that.

MAIKLEM: So this is handmade. They date from 1400 to about 1800. The pinning industry in this country was huge - so huge that they actually imported pins from France, as well, because everybody was pinned into their clothes. So those elaborate ruffs that you see Elizabeth I wearing took hundreds of pins to put together. But they dropped and lost a lot because they were wearing a lot. And they wash together in certain areas. So if you could find a patch...

MAYER: I think I see one right here.

MAIKLEM: The pins - have you got one?

MAYER: Is that one by my toe?

MAIKLEM: Just there?



MAYER: Yeah.

MAIKLEM: Yeah, just there.

MAYER: I feel like you've had to become a historian to understand all the things that you find out here.

MAIKLEM: I suppose so. I mean, I'm not an archaeologist, and I'm not a historian. I never pretend to be one. I'm just - I'm a history seeker, I suppose. And it spurs you into researching when you find these things.

MAYER: Maiklem does work with historians. She has a Facebook page where she posts her finds, and a community has grown up around it, dedicated to puzzling them out. She's also taken pieces to university history departments and museums. And she says it's really important to report what you find. The U.K. has a program called the Portable Antiquities Scheme that documents the treasures found by metal detectors and mudlarks.

MAIKLEM: This is our history. It's our heritage. Take it home and stick it in a drawer and forget about it is criminal, I think.

MAYER: At the end of the afternoon, Maiklem spreads out our finds on a convenient riverside rock, arranging them chronologically from a Roman mosaic tile to a 17th-century clay pipe to a shard of blue and white Victorian pottery, a miniature history of England picked from the river mud.

Adapted from <http://www.npr.org>

TASK 3 – PLASTIC STRAWS

Interviewer: This month Los Angeles passed a new ordinance restricting the use of plastic straws. Restaurants can't offer them unless the customer requests one. All this means more demand for paper straws which is good news for an Indiana based company called Aardvark Straws.

Joining us is Andy Romjue who is the president. Andy, thanks for joining us.

Andy: Thank you.

Interviewer: Give us a sense of how the demand for paper straws has been growing since you acquired Aardvark Paper Straw Company.

Andy: That's truly been astronomical. Aardvark as a company had over the last three or four years [that has] been doubling sales each year. And as we have gone through with all of the different cities banning straws, as well as some of the eco and advocate groups really pushing for, you know, change in the environment. And really, pretty much everybody is looking to make a shift away from plastic straws."

Interviewer: and at the time you acquired Aardvark it was the only company in the country making paper straws. Is still the only one?

Andy: "We know there's a couple of other companies that have jumped in, and anytime you get a market that's really booming like this one is, that's... that's to be expected. But where Aardvark is different is, number one, we've got a little bit of a head start. And number two, we've got a really big head start on making the highest quality and longest lasting paper straw on the market."

Interviewer: What about international demand, are there other big companies around the world that are doing the same thing?

Andy: "Absolutely, Europe is looking to go single-use plastic free over the next couple of years. And obviously straws fit into that category. So there's some big demand coming there. Australia is, is looking at some legislation, so yes this isn't just a U.S. thing, it's truly global."

Interviewer: Tell us about the new factory you had to build here in this country to keep up with demand.

Andy: Yes, so, er... we stayed in Fort Wayne that's where the expertise and where all the folks that really knew how to make these Aardvark straws. So we realized that they won, that as we moved into business we needed to either be able to expand the factory we were in or be able to find something that was nearby. We ended up finding something that was nearby, something that was 3 times the size of the existing factory and had it remodeled and refurbished to exactly what we need to provide this high quality straws.

Interviewer: Well, do you employ a lot of people to do this or is it mostly machines that are making the straws?



Andy: No, there's definitely a ton of human capital involved, and there's an art to winding straws. It's, um... You can take a machine but you still have to have a person who is really talented to run that machine. We hired well over a hundred folks in Fort Wayne already and we most likely will have to double this number by the time we get to our expected run rate.

Interviewer: Now the big question that I've heard about paper straws is that yes, they are biodegradable and compostable. That means that they are made to disintegrate. So how do you make sure they don't disintegrate in the drinks?

Andy: "That is the key. Um... So straws and how they hold up is really a function of a few things. It's the type of paper you are using, how many layers of paper you are using. The adhesive that holds it together and then the coating that goes around it. So you have to get the right mix of all those different types of things that allow it to last as long as possible, but then also the ability that it will start breaking down when it gets into the oceans or waterways or into your compost or trash.

Interviewer: And do you think that you've reached the right level of, sort of, ability to hold up in in liquid that you need or you think that it needs to get better?

Andy: So we always want to get better. I think Aardvark and the reason we were interested in Aardvark, is they made the strongest straw in the world, but you'll still have people that say that, you know, it'll last as long as your drink will last. You can put it in most liquids and it'll last well over an hour. But there's folks that leave their straws in there for longer. There's people that, you know, use it differently. They wanna stir. They want to do things that help their [drink] breakdown faster. So we're already in development of what we call 'Straw 2.0.' So what is the next generation of straw, you know, how can we change and play with those components that I mentioned to get something that lasts two, three, four times longer than the existing and holds up under even more extreme, you know, temperatures and...er...and usages."

Interviewer: What do you think of some of the backlash? I've seen some news reports where, you know, people are making fun of this idea that you would not use a plastic straw...that it's some kind of, you know, environmental activist movement that shouldn't be taken seriously.

Andy: "We've had a lot of conversations with a lot of the groups that have been pushing it and really what the war is against the single-use plastics. Straws became the focal point because of really two things. Number one, you could definitely do without, in most cases. And number two there was a viable alternative in the paper straw to offer a solution.

Interviewer: What's the difference in price right now between the plastic straw and the paper straw?

Andy: "Right now, a paper straw would be three to four times the same cost as, as a plastic straw. But it... you know in the United States it's a billion-dollar market or so and when you double, triple, quadruple that there's still real dollars that are, that are flowing through. We think a lot of that will go away as people present straws upon demand or upon request. So you see a 30 to 40 percent decrease in straw usage overall. And then if they do need one, we hope they're using the Aardvark paper straw."

Adapted from <http://www.wbur.org>