



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN

Dirección General de Ordenación, Evaluación y Equidad Educativa

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2 INGLÉS. CONVOCATORIA 2021

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

MODELO DE CORRECCIÓN

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1:

| HIGH-ACHIEVING TEENAGERS | | | | Espacio reservado para la persona correctora |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| 1 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 2 | <u>A</u> | B | C | |
| 3 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 4 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 5 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 6 | A | B | <u>C</u> | |
| 7 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 8 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |
| 9 | <u>A</u> | B | C | |
| 10 | A | <u>B</u> | C | |

EJERCICIO 2: SPACE TOURISM

| | | Espacio reservado para la persona correctora |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | <u>vacation</u> | |
| 2 | <u>belief</u> | |
| 3 | <u>scene</u> | |
| 4 | <u>ordinary</u> | |
| 5 | <u>(shuttle) accident</u> | |
| 6 | <u>exclusive</u> | |
| 7 | <u>strong resistance</u> | |
| 8 | <u>cancelled or delayed</u> | |
| 9 | <u>2013</u> | |
| 10 | <u>currently</u> | |

EJERCICIO 3: THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "OK"

| | | | Espacio reservado para la persona correctora |
|---|-------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE | |
| 2 | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE | |
| 3 | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE | |
| 4 | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE | |
| 5 | TRUE | <u>FALSE</u> | |

EJERCICIO 1**HIGH-ACHIEVING TEENAGERS**

Listen to a radio interview. For items 1-10, choose the correct answer A, B or C as in example 0. Only **ONE** answer is possible.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

0. Louise Hardy was invited to the programme to ...

A interview a writer

B **promote her book**

C question some teenagers

1. Nowadays, you can become successful if you ...

A invest in technology

B create a new social media app

C **know how to use social media to promote yourself**

2. Justin Bieber was discovered by...

A **a headhunter**

B another singer

C a YouTube CEO

3. About Justin Bieber being more influential than Obama, the interviewee is ...

A biased

B **sceptical**

C Surprised

4. Justin Bieber has ... problems

A teenager

B molestation

C **anonymity**

5. Style Rookie ...

A posted weird articles

B **featured strange outfits**

C didn't have many readers at the beginning

6. Style Rookie is a blog ...

A only for adults

B only for teenagers

C **for both teenagers and adults**

7. Tavi Gevinson was ... by fashion magazines.
A ignored
B promoted
C discredited
8. Tavi felt ... when people did not believe her age.
A sad
B annoyed
C ashamed
9. Rokie Magazine is ...
A run by Tavi
B Lady Gaga's Enterprise
C only edited by certified journalists
10. At the end of the conversation, the interviewee considers that...
A young artists should attend school
B there is less pressure when you are not a performer
C when you are famous, you have to give up your normal life

EJERCICIO 2

SPACE TOURISM

From learnenglish.britishcouncil.com

Listen to the following news report. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with ONE to THREE words or NUMBERS as in example 0.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

0. Armstrong and Aldrin were the first astronauts to land on the moon

1. Numerous stories about space travel vacation were written in the 60's and 70's.
2. Movies and TV shows encouraged the belief that taking trips to the moon would be common in the 21st century.
3. A famous scene in A Space Odyssey showed civilians travelling through space.
4. Despite everything, in the 80s, ordinary people still could not travel to space.
5. Christa McAuliffe could not travel to space as a result of a(n) (shuttle) accident.
6. Even in the 90s, only a(n) exclusive set of people could go into space.
7. In April 2001, Dennis Tito was the first civilian to travel to space in spite of strong resistance from NASA.
8. Due to an accident in 2003, trips to space were cancelled or delayed.
9. It was not until 2013 that Russia allowed space tourists to journey again to space.
10. The truth is that travelling to space is currently something not many people can afford.

EJERCICIO 3

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "OK"

You will hear a report about the origins of the word "OK". For questions 1-5 circle the correct option (TRUE or FALSE) as in example 0.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

| | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|-------------------------|
| 0 | The word "OK" has become popular in the last decades | TRUE | FALSE |
| 1 | Most theories about the origin of the word are conjectures | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2 | The oldest written reference of the word "OK" is to be found in politics | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3 | The "OK Club" helped the term to become popular | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4 | A likely explanation is that the word originated among black slaves | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5 | Due to recent studies, there is more evidence now about the origins of "OK" | TRUE | FALSE |

HIGH-ACHIEVING TEENAGERS

Presenter: Next on the programme we have an interview with someone who has been writing a book about high-achieving teenagers. Welcome, Louise Hardy.

Louise: Hi, it's lovely to be here.

Presenter: Louise, many of these teenagers who have achieved success and fame early on, have done so through using new technology, haven't they? Through blogging or using YouTube or Twitter? (1C)

Louise: Absolutely, and the greatest example of this is Justin Bieber. As I think everyone on the planet knows, he started off by posting videos on YouTube at the age of 14 and was spotted by a talent scout (2A) who worked with the R&B singer Usher. After that he very rapidly became a worldwide sensation.

Presenter: I heard that last year he was said to be more influential than Obama!

Louise: (laughs) Yes, that was because he is number one on Twitter. He has over 35 million followers. There's a new one every two seconds. A company that analyses social media called Klout said that he is the most influential person in the world because of that. But whether he's really more influential than Obama, well ... (3B)

Presenter: Mmmm. All this exposure has negative consequences for young people too, doesn't it?

Louise: Yes. Although millions adore Justin, a lot of people don't. One of his videos was the most disliked ever. And he has a big problem with privacy. He's followed everywhere by the paparazzi (4C), and that's bad for anyone, never mind a teenager.

Presenter: OK, let's turn to a very different teenager. Tavi Gevinson was even younger when she began, wasn't she?

Louise: Yes, she was only eleven years old when she started a fashion blog called Style Rookie. By the way, for British listeners, 'Rookie' is an American word used for a person who is new to something.

Presenter: Thanks.

Louise: On her blog she posted photos of herself wearing unusual combinations of clothes (5B) and wrote about them.

Presenter: Some of them were quite weird.

Louise: Well, yes, I suppose a lot of high fashion is weird. Anyway, she quickly built up a huge following, up to 300,000 readers per day, and many of them were adults (6C). Serious fashion magazines interviewed her and sent her to fashion shows in Europe and to meet top designers, like Karl Lagerfeld. (7B)

Presenter: Some people didn't believe she was as young as she was, did they?

Louise: No, one magazine printed an article saying the writer didn't believe Tavi was only 12, and that upset her (8B). But she bounced back and continued blogging. Then, as she grew older, Tavi became interested in other things besides fashion. In 2011, when she was 15, she started Rookie Magazine, an online magazine for teenagers. In less than a week it had one million readers.

Presenter: I've seen it. It's very impressive, isn't it? All teenage girls listening, check out Rookie Magazine.

Louise: Yes, I think it's fantastic and Lady Gaga called Tavi 'the future of journalism'! She employs about 50 writers and photographers – both adults and teenagers – on Rookie, but she is the editor with overall control (9A).

Presenter: And all this time she's continued to lead a normal life, hasn't she?

Louise: Oh yes, she lives a very normal life in a small town and goes to school and so on. She's not even twenty yet. But I think writing and editing are very different from being a performing artist. There's a lot less pressure from fans and the press (10B). Although some actors, like Emma Watson, seem to manage a private life and getting a normal education.

Presenter: Yes, Emma Watson is now in her twenties, of course, but ...

SPACE TOURISM

On July 20, 1969 Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first men to land (0) on the moon. Perhaps inspired by this major event and earlier space flights, science fiction writers in the late 1960s and 1970s wrote countless number of stories about people traveling to space for a vacation (1). Many people at that time believed that families in the early 21st century would routinely take trips to the moon for sightseeing, and popular movies and TV shows fueled this belief(2). Take the example of *2001: A Space Odyssey* which was released in 1968. This movie had a famous scene (3) that showed businessmen traveling through space.

In the 1980s space travel for ordinary (4) people was not as widespread as writers and artists imagined in the 1960s. However, in the 1980s civilian expeditions into space had begun. This is illustrated by United States' decision to send several politicians into space to help them better understand the activities of NASA – America's space agency. Christa McAuliffe, a school teacher, was scheduled to travel on the space shuttle and teach her class from space. After she was tragically killed in a (shuttle) accident (5), NASA delayed sending civilians into space for a long time. Because they were traveling to space for a specific purpose, these people were not really "space tourists" but they were civilians who flew to space.

By the late 1990s space tourism for an exclusive (6) set of people became a reality. A commercial space company called MirCorp was having problems and it desperately needed money. The company therefore decided to sell tickets for space flights. It was an American businessman named Dennis Tito who bought the first ticket from MirCorp, and in April 2001 he flew

to the International Space Station. Despite strong resistance (7) from NASA, Tito stayed at the International Space Station for seven days. After Tito's space trip, two more fortunate people bought tickets and also visited the space station. More trips were planned but these were cancelled or delayed (8) after the space shuttle Columbia had an accident in 2003 while returning to Earth and all the astronauts aboard were killed.

In 2006, space tourism resumed and Russia's space agency again sold tickets to those who wanted to travel to space. Despite the resumption of space tourism, Russia's space agency announced in 2011 that it would not carry space tourists again until 2013(9). Although many people dream of becoming a space tourist, ticket prices are currently (10) very expensive (around 20 to 25 million dollars US), so taking their family on vacation to the moon may have to wait for now.

WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD OK?

There have been numerous attempts to explain the emergence of this expression which swept into popular use in the US during the mid-19th century (0 FALSE). Most are pure speculation (1 TRUE). It doesn't seem at all likely from linguistic and historical evidence that it finds its origins in any of the following: the Scots expression 'och aye', the Greek 'ola kala' meaning 'it is good', the Choctaw Indian 'oke' or 'okeh' meaning 'it is so', the French 'aux Caye' which means from 'from Cayes', a port in Haiti with a reputation for good rum, 'au quai' meaning 'to the quay', supposedly used by French-speaking dockers, or even the initials of a railway freight agent called Obediah Kelly, who is said to have written them on documents he had checked. A more likely explanation is that the term originated as an abbreviation 'orl korrekt', a jokey misspelling of 'all correct' which was current in the US in the 1830s. The oldest known written references to 'okay' result from its use as a slogan by the Democratic Party (2 TRUE) during the American presidential election of 1840. Their candidate, President Martin Van Buren was nicknamed Old Kinderhook, after his birthplace in New York State, and his supporters formed the 'OK club'. This undoubtedly helped popularize the term (3 TRUE), although it did not get president Van Buren re-elected. The only other theory with at least a degree of plausibility, is that the term originated amongst black slaves of West African origin (4 TRUE) and represents a word meaning 'alright yes indeed' in various West African languages. Unfortunately, historical evidence enabling the origin of this expression to be finally and firmly established, is hard to unearth (5 FALSE).

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