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ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1 DE INGLÉS. 2020

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

MODELO DE CORRECCIÓN

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: A BEAUTIFUL KNIFE

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

EJERCICIO 2: PINBALL MACHINES

		Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
1	<u>purchasing</u>	
2	<u>In storage</u>	
3	<u>sold</u>	
4	<u>figure out</u>	
5	<u>warehouse</u>	
6	<u>nostalgia</u>	
7	<u>Coins/quarters</u>	
8	<u>local charities</u>	
9	<u>land/real estate</u>	
10	<u>renting</u>	

EJERCICIO 3: ANCIENT WOMEN HAD AWESOME ARMS

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

EJERCICIO 1

A BEAUTIFUL KNIFE

From BBC Radio 4

Listen to a radio interview about an archaeological item. For items 1-10, choose the correct answer A-C. Only ONE answer is possible.

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

0 The knife ...

- A was kept in a temple
- B was used as a weapon
- C **had religious connotations**

1 The handle of the knife ...

- A **is quite colourful**
- B has a plain design
- C is made from metal

2 The eagle-warrior represented in the knife ...

- A is standing up
- B **is squatting down**
- C is touching his chin

3 Prior to becoming eagle-warriors the Aztecs had to ...

- A show courage at war
- B **imprison enemy soldiers**
- C cause a lot of casualties in the enemy army

4 The headquarters of eagle-warriors ...

- A did not have a fixed location
- B **were located within the Aztec capital**
- C were shared with the rest of soldiers

5 In the 16th century the knife was probably ...

A handled by a priest

B used in the battlefield

C owned by an eagle-warrior

6 The heart of an enemy warrior ...

A was laid in a shallow recipient

B was kept with other human hearts

C was thrown down the steps of the temple

7 The ritual sacrifice ...

A was reserved for priests

B was witnessed by a large crowd

C was performed by eagle-warriors

8 According to Jago Cooper, the War of the Roses ...

A was brief and bloody

B did not cause many casualties

C involved heavily-armed armies

9 Aztec warfare ...

A prioritized prisoners over fatalities

B was characterised by mass killings

C was comparable to the European one

10 Aztec sacrificial murders ...

A were abolished

B remained as a bloodthirsty ritual

C may have made warfare less deadly

EJERCICIO 2**PINBALL MACHINES***From PBS Newshour*

You will hear a radio presenter interviewing a person about pinball machines. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with one to three words.

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

0 Pinball machines work if you have a quarter to play.

1. As a high school student Tim Arnold started PURCHASING pinball machines.
2. When a pinball game had paid off, it was placed IN STORAGE and substituted by a new one.
3. After opening 7 pinball arcades, Tim Arnold SOLD his business and moved to Las Vegas.
4. Tim Arnold's position is to help people FIGURE OUT their preferences.
5. 250 of Tim's pinball machines are kept in a WAREHOUSE outside the Las Vegas airport.
6. Some first-time visitors fall victim to what Tim Arnold calls NOSTALGIA lockup.
7. All COINS/QUARTERS left after operating costs are donated to local charities.
8. The museum raises funds for LOCAL CHARITIES through its pinball machines.
9. Tim Arnold is amazed at how a simple pinball club is able to own such valuable LAND/REAL ESTATE
10. In the past, RENTING a vehicle was more expensive than purchasing the machines themselves.

EJERCICIO 3**ANCIENT WOMEN HAD AWESOME ARMS***From scientificamerican.com*

You will hear a podcast about women in prehistoric time. For questions 1-5 circle the correct option (TRUE or FALSE).

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

0	The study appears in a daily paper	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>
1	The everyday tasks carried out by prehistoric men and women can be guessed through their bones	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE
2	By the end of the Iron Age men's leg bones had weakened considerably	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE
3	Alison Macintosh concluded that leg bone strength in men and women had evolved in similar ways	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>
4	The leg bones of prehistoric women were much stronger than those of contemporary women	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>
5	Farming tasks must have increased the strength of Neolithic women's arms	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE

EJERCICIO 1

A BEAUTIFUL KNIFE

-It's hugely a symbolic object. This would have been held by a priest(0C) as a sacrificial victim was likely held over the top of the temple within an Aztec city.

-Jago cooper, this knife is about 30 cm long, it's about a foot long, with the handle made from dark cedarwood, and there's a pale yellow stone set deep in the blade with a sharp tip and with edges carefully serrated. The handle is magnificent, but as you admire the patterning on the contrast of colours (1A), it takes you a moment to realize that what you are actually looking at is about a crouching Aztec (2B) who's holding this blade. His face peers up from the open beak of an eagle hairdress, demonstrating that this is a high ranking eagle-warrior. And its chin rests near where the blade begins.

-In order to become an eagle-warrior within the Aztec system you had to capture a victim in battle (3B) and bring them back in order to be taken to be sacrificed or turned into a prisoner, a prisoner or slave. An eagle-warrior, this is one of the highest status symbols of Aztec society. They had their own sort of courtly area in the heart of Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital (4B).

-In the years around 1500, a knife like this, possibly indeed this knife, would have been used to pierce the skin on a human abdomen, working down into the muscle fibres of the diaphragm. A temple priest would insert his hand (5A) with swift efficiency into the newly formed cavity, reach upwards and tear the heart from its moorings, and then deposit the heart, still beating, into a shallow bowl (6A) carved into a vessel stand. We've got a vessel stand like this on the other side of the gallery. The bowl is shallow, but it stands on a vase about a meter high. The front of the vase is decorated with a huge sunburst and round the rim of the bowl are carved stone human hearts. Once the heart was deposited here the dying body of the victim would be thrown down the steps of the temple, and this spectacle of blood and pain would be watched by a cheering festive audience of thousands (7B). JagorCooper argues that to enter into the thought world that lies behind the Aztec stone knife and the sacrificial killings for which it was made you first have to understand what war meant to the Aztecs.

-If we make a comparison to Europe at the same time, we see the War of the Roses, in which thousands of armed men with sharp bits of metal run into each other and hack each other (8C), and we see hundreds of people moaning and dying on the battlefield for long periods of time. The Aztec warfare was completely different, the aim of warfare was not to kill, it was to capture, and this has a number of very practical elements: you don't wipe out large parts of the male population of your opposing region, and the Aztecs relied on the tributes from those people who went back from the battlefield (9A). Often a group would capture a victim and bring them back to the capital city, as if you were only taking a sample of the opposing army, and then they were ritually killed to display to the public the victory of war.

-It's easy to imagine what a deterrent effect a sacrificial murder conducted like this must have had on any potential opponents of the Aztecs, and it's an intriguing if counterintuitive thought that this wilfully bloodthirsty ritual may have been specifically designed to limit the killing and the suffering inherent in warfare and may actually have done so (10C).

EJERCICIO 2

PINBALL MACHINES

When the machines start up inside the Las Vegas Pinball Museum the sights and sounds of 20th century history come alive. From old time parlor games to the space dreams of the 1960s to The Simpsons, they all work if you have a quarter (0) to play. This all started over 50 years ago in Michigan when Tim Arnold, then only in high school, started purchasing (1) pinball machines. But these weren't just to play. Arnold installed his machines at frat houses and in the basement of a local pizza parlor.

It was easy way to make money. All my friends had paper routes and they had to get up in the morning and slog through the snow. And I would just go, you know, take money out of pinball machines. It was a great racket. I would buy a game, put it out, run it till it paid for itself and then stick it back in storage (2) and go buy another one. It's like baseball cards only bigger.

In 1976, Arnold, along with his brother, opened a pinball arcade in East Lansing, Michigan. This was the first of what would be seven separate pinball arcades. But in 1990, Arnold sold (3) his interest in the arcades and decided to retire and moved to Las Vegas at the ripe age of 35.

-Do you have a favorite?

-You know, as a curator, I'm not allowed to have an opinion. My job is to present the work as a whole and let people figure out (4) what they like themselves. And truthfully, I have had so much of this for so many years, I'm kind of over it.

-Really?

- Oh, yeah. Do you, do you go home and interview your cat? When you get off work you do something else for fun.

Since his first purchase, Arnold's collection has grown from one machine to over 2000, 250 of which are now here in a warehouse (5) just outside the Las Vegas airport for anyone to come and play. And word of the museum has spread. Arnold says people come from all over the world to play, often falling victim to a strange phenomenon when they walk through the door.

They come in here and they're walking down a row and also they stop dead. - "There's the game that the first time I kissed a girl, I was playing that game!!" - And they do what we call the nostalgia (6) lockup because things like movies and music, you can relive all that stuff on the Internet. But you haven't seen this pinball since you were a kid. It's still up in your brain somewhere. And then you see it again and you just lock up. So we kind of like poke him with a stick and say, come on, go, go, go, go. This is an actual toy factory. That was a Disneyland that delivers an actual plastic toy that you saw made in front of your eyes. There are less than one hundred of these left in the world. And I've had people that come in here and again, just do the nostalgia lockup - "I was at Disneyland and I bought one of those Donald ducks!!"

-But the Pinball Museum is not just about getting people to journey into their past. It functions as a social club with all of the quarters (7) after operating costs being donated to local charities (8).

-We're like a Kiwanis Club or a Lions Club. We get together after work, hang out and do fund raisers that help people that help people.

-Do you think people who come through the door who've heard about the Pinball Hall of Fame are understanding that this is part of a social cause?

-No, because we don't really push that. I don't really want to waste their time giving them the backstory. I just want to turn them upside down and shake all the tourist money out of their pockets.

Arnold has shaken enough pockets that he recently purchased a plot of land in the most valuable part of Las Vegas, the famed Strip where he plans to build a bigger museum to house 700 of his machines. It's slated to open sometime next year.

-It still amazes me that this stupid, backwards amateur pinball club could somehow end up owning space right across from Mandalay Bay, some of the most expensive real estate(9) on earth. Somehow we're there.

-Is there a pinball machine that you've been looking for for years but can't find or that's really...

- I. I was going around when these things were unwanted, when I could literally go to a warehouse and buy all I wanted for fifty to one hundred dollars. And sometimes it cost me more to rent(10) the truck to bring them home than it did to buy the machines. And I've I've had old coots down in the South just as I'm getting ready to pull away says "I wasn't gonna say anything, but you guys are a bunch of dopes. You just gave me one hundred bucks apiece for stuff I was going to take to the dump!"

-One person's trash is another man's treasure.

-Right. Right.

EJERCICIO 3

ANCIENT WOMEN HAD AWESOME ARMS

This is Scientific American 60-second science. I'm Karen Hopkin. Picture a women's crew team. Training 18 hours and covering 75 miles in an average week, these athletes are pretty ripped. Yet they don't hold a bicep to prehistoric female farmers. Because a new study shows that, based on upper arm strength, the Neolithic ladies leave modern women—even elite athletes—in the dust. The work appears in the journal Science Advances (0 False).

The study's researchers had previously examined the bones of prehistoric men. Because bones adapt to the load they bear, they can provide a record of the sort of activities in which an individual regularly engages(1 TRUE). So, at the dawn of agriculture, men's leg bones were strong, like today's cross-country runners. But by the late Iron Age, their leg bones looked more like that of the average couch potato. (2 TRUE)

"So this kind of matched with declines in mobility as people became more sedentary through time."

Alison Macintosh, who did that work when she was an undergraduate student in archaeology at the University of Cambridge.

"But we didn't see these drops in women. Their leg bone strength was consistently lower than men's, it didn't change significantly through time (3 FALSE). So really the women just looked quite sedentary pretty much right from the get-go. And we didn't think that was very probably necessarily a very accurate representation of what they had been doing."

Now, it could be that prehistoric housewives sat around and lunched their way through the Neolithic. But Macintosh thought that unlikely. Instead, she and her colleagues figured that the bones of men and women react differently under pressure. So Macintosh, now a postdoctoral fellow with the same group, decided to look at the limbs of some ladies.

She recruited 18 championship rowers, 11 soccer players, 17 runners and 37 somewhat less sporty undergrads. And she scanned their upper arms and lower legs. What she found is that the leg bone strength of prehistoric women was as variable as that of her living subjects (4 FALSE), running the gamut from those who run marathons to those who engage in marathon study sessions. But the arms were a different story.

“We found that prehistoric women had stronger arm bones on average than most living women. That was pretty consistent through the first 5,500 years of farming or so. So this was even stronger than the arm bones of the rowers. So for example women in the earliest time period that we looked at, which is the early Neolithic period about 7,000 years ago, they had arm bones that were 30 per cent stronger than nonathletes today, so just recreationally active women in Cambridge. And they’re about 16 per cent stronger bones than those of the living rowers.”

That power most likely came from tilling the soil, harvesting crops, and spending hours a day milling grain to make flour with a stone-age mortar and pestle (5 TRUE). The findings shed light on the daily duties of our female ancestors—manual labor that was a total grind.

Thanks for listening from Scientific American 60-second science. I’m Karen Hopkin.

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