



PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN NIVEL C1

LENGUA INGLESA

Datos del candidato

Apellidos:

Nombre:

DNI:

INFORME DE RESULTADOS

Calificaciones por destrezas

Comprensión de lectura	
Comprensión auditiva	
Expresión e interacción escrita	
Expresión e interacción oral	

Calificación final global

Apto

No apto

Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	



PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN NIVEL C1 LENGUA INGLESA

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INSTRUCTIONS

- DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
- Write your name and surname in CAPITAL LETTERS in the space provided.
- Do NOT use pencil. Write your answers using a BLUE OR BLACK PEN
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet
- When time expires, stop writing and hand in this booklet.

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

Duración de la prueba: 70 minutos

Calificaciones parciales

Tarea 1 ___ / 30%	Tarea 2 ___ / 35%	Tarea 3 ___ / 35%	Final ___ / 100%
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Calificación final

<input type="checkbox"/> Apto	<input type="checkbox"/> Apto condicional	<input type="checkbox"/> No apto
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Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

TASK 1

You are going to read an article about a new language spoken in an Australian village. Six paragraphs have been removed from the text. Choose from paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph that you don't need to use. Write your answer in boxes 1-7 below.

A Village Invents a Language All Its Own

Warlpiri rampaku, or Light Warlpiri, is a new language spoken only by people under 35 in Lajamanu, an isolated village of about 700 people in Australia's Northern Territory.

There are many dying languages in the world. But at least one has recently been born, created by children living in a remote village in northern Australia. Carmel O'Shannessy, a linguist at the University of Michigan, has been studying the young people's speech for more than a decade and has concluded that they speak neither a dialect nor the mixture of languages called a creole, but a new language with unique grammatical rules.

1

"Many of the first speakers of this language are still alive," said Mary Laughren, a research fellow in linguistics at the University of Queensland in Australia, who was not involved in the studies. One reason Dr. O'Shannessy's research is so significant, she said, "is that she has been able to record and document a 'new' language in the very early period of its existence."

2

Lajamanu parents are happy to have their children learn English for use in the wider world, but eager to preserve Warlpiri as the language of their culture. Lajamanu's isolation may have something to do with the creation of a new way of speaking. The village is about 550 miles south of Darwin, and the nearest commercial center is Katherine, about 340 miles north. There are no completely paved roads.

3

The village was established by the Australian government in 1948, without the consent of the people who would inhabit it. The native affairs branch of the federal government, concerned about overcrowding and drought in Yuendumu, forcibly removed 550 people from there to what would become Lajamanu. At least twice, the group walked all the way back to Yuendumu, only to be retransported when they arrived. Contact with English is quite recent. "These people were hunters and gatherers, roaming over a territory," said Dr. O'Shannessy. "But then along came white people, cattle stations,

mines, and so on. People were kind of forced to stop hunting and gathering.”

4

People in Lajamanu often engage in what linguists call code-switching, mixing languages together or changing from one to another as they speak. And many words in Light Warlpiri are derived from English or Kriol.

5

“These young people have developed something entirely new,” he said. “Light Warlpiri is clearly a mother tongue.” The development of the language, Dr. O’Shannessy says, was a two-step process. It began with parents using baby talk with their children in a combination of the three languages. But then the children took that language as their native tongue by adding radical innovations to the syntax, especially in the use of verb structures that are not present in any of the source languages.

Why a new language developed at this time and in this place is not entirely clear. It was not a case of people needing to communicate when they have no common language, a situation that can give rise to pidgin or creole.

6

The language is now so well established among young people that there is some question about the survival of strong Warlpiri. “How long the kids will keep multilingualism, I don’t know,” Dr. O’Shannessy said. “The elders would like to preserve Warlpiri, but I’m not sure it will be. Light Warlpiri seems quite robust.”

Source: http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/16/science/linguist-finds-a-language-in-its-infancy.html?ref=science&_r=0

- A.** But Light Warlpiri is not simply a combination of words from different languages. Peter Bakker, an associate professor of linguistics at Aarhus University in Denmark who has published widely on language development, says Light Warlpiri cannot be a pidgin, because a pidgin has no native speakers. Nor can it be a creole, because a creole is a new language that combines two separate tongues.
- B.** Everyone in Lajamanu also speaks “strong” Warlpiri, an aboriginal language unrelated to English and shared with about 4,000 people in several Australian villages. Many also speak Kriol, an English-based creole developed in the late 19th century and widely spoken in northern Australia among aboriginal people of many different native languages.
- C.** By the 1970s, villagers had resigned themselves to their new home, and the Lajamanu Council had been set up as a self-governing community authority, the first in the Northern Territory. In the 2006 census, almost half the population was under 20, and the Australian government estimates that by 2026 the number of indigenous people 15 to 64 will increase to 650 from about 440 today.

- D.** The language, called Warlpiri rampaku, or Light Warlpiri, is spoken only by people under 35 in Lajamanu, an isolated village of about 700 people in Australia's Northern Territory. In all, about 350 people speak the language as their native tongue. Dr. O'Shannessy has published several studies of Light Warlpiri, the most recent in the June issue of *Language*.
- E.** It is easy to find nouns derived from English in light Warlpiri. Dr. O'Shannessy offers this example, spoken by a 4-year-old: Nganimpa-ng gen wi-m si-m worm maiaus-ria. (We also saw worms at my house.) However, the -ria ending on "aus" (house) means "in" or "at," and it comes from Warlpiri.
- F.** An airplane, one of seven owned by Lajamanu Air, a community-managed airline, lands on the village's dirt airstrip twice a week carrying mail from Katherine, and once a week a truck brings food and supplies sold in the village's only store. A diesel generator and a solar energy plant supply electricity.
- G.** Dr. Bakker says that new languages are discovered from time to time, but until now no one has been there at the beginning to see a language develop from children's speech. Dr. O'Shannessy suggests that subtle forces may be at work. "I think that identity plays a role," she said. "After children created the new system, it has since become a marker of their identity as being young Warlpiri from the Lajamanu Community."

PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA

TASK 2

You are going to read a text about discount stores in the United Kingdom. Read the text and decide if sentences 1-7 are True (T) or False (F). You must justify your answers: write the line or lines where you can find the answer to each question. Write your answers in the appropriate box below. 0 is an example.

In for a pound: The middle classes are turning into keen bargain-hunters



TWICKENHAM, a suburb in south-west London, is not the sort of place where discount stores traditionally thrive. Its unemployment rate is low; the typical wage is 54% higher than the national average. Yet one of the more successful local businesses is the Poundland store. Since opening in 2010, the shop has become a favourite of the town's middle-class shoppers.

1

5

Garden fertiliser and toys are piled in the windows. On a weekday morning, pensioners and mothers with toddlers browse the aisles buying up bags of crisps, shampoo, books and cheap electronics. Almost everything on sale costs £1.

10

Little cheer has pervaded Britain's high streets since the economic downturn began in 2008. The proportion of empty shops has increased from 3% to 14%, according to the Local Data Company, a research firm. But Poundland, which currently has 450 shops, is expanding at a rate of 60 outlets per year. Its competitors are doing almost as well. 99p Stores, a Poundland imitator, is adding 30 shops a year: it has increased its profits by an average of 72% annually over the past three years. Lidl and Aldi, two German discount-supermarket chains, have increased their combined market share by 44% since 2008.

15

20

That is perhaps to be expected, given cheap high-street rents and falling real wages. Yet much of the growth at discount retailers no longer comes from the poor. Poundland is expanding fastest in the affluent south-east—as well as

25

Twickenham, new stores have opened in leafy places like Guildford, in Surrey, and Huntingdon, in Cambridgeshire. 99p Stores are opening new shops in more prestigious shopping malls. Lidl and Aldi stock middle-class luxuries such as Parma ham and prosecco wine alongside the baked beans and cheap biscuits.

According to Edward Garner, an analyst at Kantar, a market-research firm, “consumers are much less sniffy than they were.” They still buy most of their groceries at supermarkets, but top this up with trips to discounters. Cut-price stores still make up less than 10% of the market by volume, according to data from IGD, another market-research firm, but over 40% of shoppers visit at least one monthly. The British have finally realised that “it’s not clever to pay more than you have to”, reckons Jim McCarthy, Poundland’s CEO.

Discounters “pick out the easy bits” of supermarkets’ business, says Hussein Lalani, a co-founder of 99p Stores. Shoppers are lured with cheap essentials, such as batteries, shampoo, toothpaste and the like. By not stocking perishables such as fresh fruit or vegetables, discounters keep down their costs. A smaller range helps too. A typical supermarket can contain 25,000 different items. By contrast, a branch of 99p Stores stocks around 3,000.

More traditional supermarkets are reacting to this insurgency by stepping up investment in their cheaper own-brand lines. Tesco, by far the biggest supermarket chain in Britain, rebranded its “value” line last year. Sainsbury’s, its main competitor, is trying to adapt too, starting to sell more cheap clothes, household goods and electronics as well as food.

A risk lurks here for supermarkets however. Value ranges sell briskly, but if they cannibalise sales of more profitable products, the result may be a net loss. Thus the rise of the cheap shops is set to continue. In Germany, where until recently real wages had been stagnant for decades, discount stores account for 40% of the market. The new British appetite for a bargain could well outlive the recession.

Source: <http://www.economist.com/news/britain/21578107-middle-classes-are-turning-keen-bargain-hunters-pound>

0. Discount stores have traditionally been popular in middle-class suburbs.

1. According to paragraph 1, the unemployment rate in Twickenham is one of the reasons for the success of Poundland in this area.

2. According to what is said in paragraph 4, part of the success of discount stores is due to the budget lease prices for business premises.

3. The current increase in the number of Poundland shops still is not as high in upper and middle class suburbs as it is in underprivileged areas.

4. Discount stores already account for a higher market share than traditional supermarkets.

5. Paragraph 5 suggests that in the past the British looked down on shops offering cheap products.

6. Discount stores make a profit by simply lowering the prices of supermarket products

7. According to the author of the text, supermarkets could jeopardize their gains

if they only sell cheap products

Question	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Answer	F							
Line(s)	2-5							
Examiner	✓							
Total:								



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA

TASK 3

Read the following text about the current success of TV series and, for questions 1-7 below, decide which of the options (A, B, C or D) is true. The first question (0) is an example. Write your answers in the appropriate box below.

Are we really in a 'second golden age for television'?

Steven Soderbergh is the latest Hollywood director to praise TV over film, but this second coming of great drama, including The Sopranos, The Wire and Spooks, may already be over

Cinema has historically considered itself superior to television, with executives and critics frequently sneering that a movie or documentary has a "made-for-TV" feel. But a number of significant Hollywood film-makers – including David Lynch, Steven Spielberg and Oliver Stone – have moved to the junior medium for mini-series or documentaries and now Steven Soderbergh has paid a compliment, if a slightly qualified one, to home entertainment. "In terms of cultural real estate," Soderbergh said at the Cannes film festival, "TV has really taken control of the conversation that used to be the reserve of movies. It's sort of a second golden age of television, which is great for the viewers. ... If you like your stories to go narrow and deep, TV is exciting."

Soderbergh was born in 1961 and so grew up with the shows of what is generally regarded, in both the US and UK, as the first golden age, which stretched from the early 1960s to around the mid-80s. Drama – the genre on which Soderbergh was commenting – from this era tends to dominate polls of TV's Greatest Ever Shows: whether The Prisoner, Edge of Darkness and The Jewel in the Crown in Britain or NYPD Blue, Columbo and Star Trek in America.

And the idea that we are living through – or perhaps, many feel, approaching the end of – a second period of key creativity is fairly non-controversial. In those surveys of great TV, the next biggest cluster of copyright lines after 1960-86 tends to be post-1999: British fiction such as Cops, Spooks, The Street and Sherlock and American series including The West Wing, The Sopranos and The Wire.

Those last two shows were produced by the pioneering American cable network HBO, a fact that has some significance to Soderbergh's remarks. The press conference at which he bigged-up the small-screen was part of the promotion for Behind the Candelabra, his Liberace biopic produced by HBO films. Soderbergh's film, with Michael Douglas as the sexually secretive entertainer,

was refused backing by major studios before he benefited from HBO's decision to extend to film the license it brought to TV: supporting projects that the US TV networks regarded as likely to frighten the audience, advertisers and regulators.

The second golden age of American TV was built on a new funding model, led by HBO and taken up by AMC (Breaking Bad, Mad Men) and Showtime (Dexter, Homeland, The Big C): subscription channels that shaped a creative space similar to American independent cinema – allowing subject-matter, language and action that the ancient studios would have cut – but with a more fixed supply of funding and audiences.

The complication of Soderbergh's stance is that he still seemingly prefers Behind the Candelabra to have a Cannes entry and cinematic release; just as the Channel 4-supported work of Michael Winterbottom, such as Everyday and The Look of Love, tends to have a movie-theatre release before its TV premiere. This suggests a residual snobbery among directors.

But what both Soderbergh and Winterbottom, who are very similar in being restless experimentalists drawn to different structures and genres, have seen in TV is its narrative flexibility. Their made-for-TV shows – Soderbergh's K Street and Unscripted, Winterbottom's The Trip and Family – have luxuriated in the time and space that a serial narrative allows.

In that context, it's slightly odd that Soderbergh commends TV for those who want their stories "narrow and deep". Because the key quality of TV fiction is length. Television gives actors, writers and directors the chance to dramatise an element that has always proved infuriatingly elusive to movie directors and novelists: the passage of time.

Plots such as Breaking Bad and The Big C, in which a diagnosis of cancer changes the lives of the characters, would be simply glib in a cinema film that needed to resolve the crisis inside two hours; similarly, The Sopranos and The West Wing already more or less existed as movies (Goodfellas and The American President respectively), but TV was able to go far deeper by giving Martin Sheen and James Gandolfini around 100 hours to portray the impact of politics and criminality on the bodies and minds of their characters. A factor common to most of the shows of both the first and second golden ages of TV is that they played out over multiple episodes or series.

As it happens, neither of Soderbergh's TV dramas made it to a second run and, if his Cannes compliment suggests a hunger to work further in the medium, he may have come to the table too late. The British producer Tony Garnett, responsible for drama from Cathy Come Home to This Life, told me in a recent interview that, if he were starting now, he would not go into the TV industry at all, but turn to online. And, notoriously, the most talked-about TV fiction this year – Kevin Spacey's remake of House of Cards – was released by Netflix online rather than on TV.

It remains terrifyingly unclear, though, how the economics of online television

might work. Soderbergh's second golden age may already be over.

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/tv-and-radio/tvandradioblog/2013/may/23/second-golden-age-television-soderbergh>

0. Saying that a movie or documentary had a “made-for-TV” feel meant that it

- A. was higher quality than normal movies or documentaries
- B. was poor quality
- C. received good reviews from critics and executives
- D. was superior to television

1. What does the author of the text mean when he says that Steven Soderbergh’s compliment to TV is a “slightly qualified one”?

- A. That he doubts Soderbergh is totally right
- B. That Soderbergh is totally right
- C. That Soderbergh has the required qualifications to make that statement
- D. That Soderbergh does not really like TV as much as he says

2. Steven Soderbergh’s *Behind the Candelabra*,

- A. Received financial support from different major studios
- B. was originally a production for TV
- C. was first premiered on TV
- D. was seen as likely to frighten the audience by HBO

3. HBO’s funding model

- A. does not have the problems independent cinema usually has
- B. offers an open platform for the audience to watch shows that the ancient studios would have cut
- C. was copied from AMC and Showtime’s funding models
- D. is preferred by directors when they look for financial backing for their projects

4. According to the author, what Soderbergh says about TV being good for those who want their stories “narrow and deep”

- A. is strange because Soderbergh’s has never had problems with dramatising the passage of time
- B. is not surprising because Soderbergh has always known how to make the most of TV’s narrative flexibility
- C. seems contradictory
- D. is just the confirmation that TV can offer film-makers a whole new world of creative possibilities.

5. According to the text, certain types of plots

- A. can be better developed in movies that last more than two hours
- B. can be equally good for TV and cinema
- C. do not appeal to moviegoers
- D. can be better developed in multiple-episode TV shows

6. In paragraph 10, the author suggests that

- A. Soderbergh does not want to release his future shows online
- B. Soderbergh will not have the chance to direct any other TV dramas in the future
- C. Soderbergh's TV dramas were not very successful
- D. Soderbergh does not want to direct any other TV dramas in the future

7. What point does the author make about online television?

- A. Financially speaking, online TV will not work
- B. The way TV works may change in the future
- C. Online TV will replace traditional TV channels
- D. Online TV will be as powerful as traditional TV in the future

Question	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Answer	B							
Examiner	✓							
Total:								



PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN NIVEL C1 LENGUA INGLESA

Datos del candidato

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COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

Duración de la prueba: 40 minutos

Calificaciones parciales

Tarea 1	Tarea 2	Tarea 3	Total
____ / 30%	____ / 35%	____ / 35%	____ / 100%

Calificación final

<input type="checkbox"/> Apto	<input type="checkbox"/> Apto condicional	<input type="checkbox"/> No apto
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Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

TASK 1

You will hear two short recordings with people giving their views on different topics. For each question, choose the best answer: a, b, or c. Write your answers in the space provided. You will listen to each recording twice.

RECORDING 1: What are the biggest misconceptions of the animal rights movement? By Ingrid Newkirk.

1. The animal rights movement...

- a) is a novelty that makes people feel uncomfortable and confused very often.
- b) started in the '60s at the same time as other campaigns.
- c) is a controversial issue that sparked riots in the streets which frightened the citizens in the '60s.

2. Being in favour of animal rights...

- a) is positive, although you should know that some people will lose some of their rights.
- b) is positive because everybody benefits from it, even those who claim that it takes some rights away.
- c) is positive and the loss of rights that many people claim is true to some extent, but it compensates.

3. According to Ms Newkirk, what's the best thing about not consuming flesh?

- a) The fact that animals are able to live on other animals and the life cycle on earth will keep going as expected.
- b) The fact that animals are treated as they should.
- c) The fact that animals do not suffer from cardiovascular diseases just like humans.

RECORDING 2: Ezekiel Emanuel Puts Technology in Perspective.

4. For Mr Emanuel, having better weaponry...

- a) is negative since a new killing phenomenon could occur, comparable even to the Civil War.
- b) is of great importance and as relevant as other technological inventions.
- c) is positive, but nothing compares to other scientific and technological advances, like driving machines.

5. Technology...

- a) began to be really useful when they could transfer knowledge from the scientific fields and apply it.
- b) has always been introducing developments in our way of living in the welfare state.

- c) introduced really important developments in the 17th century, like when the flushed toilet made appearance.

6. Innovations such as indoor plumbing and heating...

- a) were revolutionary in Oxford in the '80s and were taken for granted from then on.
b) were inexistent in the late '70s and make Mr Emanuel wonder how life would be in the '80s without them.
c) go now virtually unnoticed despite the fact that they are everywhere

Source: <http://bigthink.com/videos>

1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL:					



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

TASK 2

You will hear part of a CNN TV interview with celebrity chef Jamie Oliver. For questions 1-7, complete the sentences in a maximum of FOUR words.

Write your answers in the space provided. The first one (0) has been done for you as an example. You will hear the recording twice.

Jamie Oliver is on TV to talk about an event called (0) Food Revolution Day.

The (1) _____ estimate that 60% of adults have weight problems.

According to Jamie Oliver, the main cause of death in the UK and the USA is (2) _____.

Among other things, Jamie Oliver has been (3) _____ governments and doing documentaries to raise awareness about the problems caused by obesity.

Many things have changed in the food industry over the last forty years, including (4) _____ and the technology of (5) _____.

At The Heart Attack Grill, if you weigh over (6) _____ you do not have to pay for your food.

Some of the people who tried the quadruple bypass burger (7) _____ and needed medical attention.

0	<i>Food Revolution Day</i>	✓
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
TOTAL:		

Source: CNN Live (May 19, 2012) available on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=98Ed7BbGPOp>



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

TASK 3

You will hear part of a TV interview with writer Dan Brown. For questions 1-7, chose the best answer: A, B, C or D. Write your answers in the space provided. The first one (0) has been done for you as an example. You will hear the recording twice.

0. Dan Brown's new book *Inferno*,

- A. was already a best-selling novel before it was printed
- B. is a faithful version of Dante's *Divine Comedy*
- C. won't sell as many copies as his previous novels
- D. did not want to use ciphers and religious iconography again in order to be a best-seller.

1. According to the interviewer,

- A. the Catholic Church was more upset with the ideas in *The DaVinci Code* than with the content of *Inferno*.
- B. Brown's ideas have again been seen as an attack by the Vatican.
- C. Brown wanted to avoid upsetting the Vatican in *Inferno*.
- D. Brown's new book focuses on scientific developments in order to defy the Vatican.

2. Dan Brown says

- A. that current ethical issues is what make history relevant to the modern reader
- B. that history itself can make a book interesting
- C. that he does not use history to make a moral point.
- D. that he likes to write non-fiction about history

3. Dan Brown

- A. says that he certainly sees the Vatican's position on birth control as dangerous.
- B. thought he should use his novel to warn the Catholic Church about the dangers of overpopulation.
- C. did not mean to put the Vatican in the centre of *Inferno*.
- D. is not concerned at all about the church's ideas on birth control.

4. In Dan Brown's view, using genetic technology to upgrade people's bodies

- A. is ethically unacceptable.
- B. could have unpredictable consequences.
- C. will only be possible in the future when science reaches the required technological development.
- D. would be simply a fantastic thing to do.

5. While Dan Brown was writing *Inferno*

- A. he had to turn the plot of the story upside down.
- B. he was concerned about the torture scenes he included in the novel.
- C. suffered from marginalization because of his strange habits.
- D. he had problems finding inspiration.

6. When Dan Brown is working on a novel

- A. sometimes has blood-pressure problems.
- B. does exercise when he finishes his working day.
- C. has to control his blood pressure because of the fast-paced plots.
- D. he feels that his body needs to be active in order to give the book the appropriate feel.

7. When the interviewer mentions the critics' opinion about Dan Brown's work

- A. she finds it hard to believe that bad critics about his work do not affect Brown.
- B. Brown states that the critics are wrong about him.
- C. Dan Brown admits that the fact that not everybody loves his work affects him.
- D. she does not think Brown is worried about criticism.

Source: BBC Two, available on http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aH_cin5jhfW

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
✓							
						TOTAL:	

TRANSCRIPCIÓN DEL TEXTO DE LA TAREA 1

What are the biggest misconceptions of the animal rights movement?

By Ingrid Newkirk.

I think people are frightened by the animal rights movement sometime in the same way, back in the '60s, especially in the office working every day, I would see people who were frightened by the women's liberation movement. What was it? It was these uppity women who were burning their bras and demanding all sorts of things; where there were going to be restrooms where we would all be there together. You know there's a lot of fear with something that's new. And it's invariably unjustified, because usually when you strive for rights for anybody else and this happened again with the handicapped; trying to get the handicapped access to buildings, there was an uproar - is that you're not taking away from the rights of others. You may be taking away from the inconvenient habits of others. But you are only expanding rights. You're not contracting anything that is vital. With women's rights, you might want to pay your secretary less than she deserves, but you shouldn't. So it might take away your right to pay something you shouldn't; a lower than you shouldn't. And with this it might take away your right to eat a Chicken McNugget. But really it's better for your arteries. It's better for the world, the earth. And it's certainly better for animals who are treated so cruelly to eat something that's not made of that animal's flesh and blood.

Ezekiel Emanuel Puts Technology in Perspective.

I read a recent statistic which just blew my mind away; that today, the average American has 10 times as much material resources as the American... that Americans had in the Civil War, which is just a phenomenal thing when you consider it. And it's all because of technological... scientific and technological advances. And the ability to harness energy, the ability to transform energy... just phenomenal driver in society. And again, both positive and... You know, we have better killing machines too. And so both of those things are, I think, phenomenally important. And you know, we didn't have much progress in terms of improvement in living standards for millennia until really the developments in the 16th, 17th century of science, and the ability to transform science into technology. And sometimes I think we don't appreciate the flush toilet enough. You know, it's just... indoor plumbing, indoor heating. I, in the late 1970s and early 80s, lived in Oxford in rooms that had no central heating. We had a heating coil. And I think you get to appreciate central heating - and the fact that you can actually live at 70 degrees all year around - a lot more when you are freezing and you can't actually get to sleep because you are shivering so much. And I think that's just a phenomenal thing to take for granted in our society. And it's been a very short time since that's been possible.

TRANSCRIPCIÓN DEL TEXTO DE LA TAREA 2

TV presenter: It is that time of day when you're thinking you might get yourself some little snack: something salty, sugary... I don't know... something from a vending machine. If that is your plan hold the phone because you're gonna have to explain that to my next guest, Jamie Oliver. He is a celebrity chef and the food crusader who is warning the developed world we are getting fat, and not just a little fat: dangerously fat. He's here today to help promote his cause, which is Food Revolution Day. It's tomorrow. Jamie, great to see you and I'm glad you are here because there was this report that was just released in Oregon, keeping in mind Oregon, take a look at the number, according to the Oregon Health authorities 60 percent of adults in that state are either overweight or obese. And this is Oregon, which is known for the outdoor lifestyle and the sports. If Oregon is at that state, what state are we in here?

Jamie Oliver: Well, I think, you know, whether it's the United States of America or Britain, you know, we're both doing really well in getting really unwell. And the reality is, life has changed over the last 30-40 years and the biggest killer in both our countries is not car crashes, is not war, is not homicide, is not even smoking cancer even, uh, anymore. It's diet-related disease. From my point of view, I guess the last seven-eight years I've spent trying to make awareness. I've got so many sort of strands of what I do, whether it's sort of telling people about how amazing food is and how simple it is, and how cheap it can be, and having fun with it to sort of campaigning against governments, and sort of trying to do documentaries to try to get, you know, big companies to change the things that they do, so I do a whole number of different things but tomorrow, Food Revolution Day, is about trying to get everyone to just have fun with food and spread the word.

TV presenter: I remember one of the first times I saw you. You were showing a tomato to some kids in school and asking them what it was and a lot of them had no idea and it was really earth-shattering to see that.

Jamie Oliver: Yeah, yeah it is.

TV presenter: One of the things that you put out on your press release which I couldn't believe when I saw it – I had to read it twice so I'm going to put it up on the screen. And I think people would probably take note: "More people die from diet-related diseases every year than from drugs, alcohol and war combined. And also, the majority of the world's population is more likely to die from obesity than from hunger". How are these even possible, especially on the global level?

Jamie Oliver: Erm, a lot has happened and a lot has changed in the last forty years, whether it's the types of farming, whether it's technology and the kinds of processed foods we can buy in too. At the same time, you know, many people go to work, you know. Thirty years ago in America only 12 percent of women worked. Now it's about 65 percent. So our lives, our world and our priorities have changed a lot. And, you know, it's always a sho... I mean, we have a scheme in England where they build kitchens and gardens in schools. And we went to the poorest school in this part of London the other day, and in the playg..., in the outside area, when I walked outside, all these eight and nine-year-old kids, they all had mobile phones, you know, and all the big brands, you know, they're all paying two, three-hundred-pound phones

TV presenter: Wow.

Jamie Oliver: And this is in... So, you can see how much our lives are changing and our priorities, and I guess, what I'm trying to make Food Revolution Day celebrate is, is not my day; I don't own it. But also, I've realised working in the States now for about fourteen years, all the answers are here in the States. You know, there's amazing people all around the country doing beautiful things: there's parents, groups, organisations, companies, some businesses, and what we're trying to do on Food Revolution day is give them all a pat on the back, join them all up and also try to give them all more confidence to carry on doing the great work they're doing.

TV presenter: It's a huge effort and it's noble, especially in a country where we have a restaurant called The Heart Attack Grill, and just for those who may not know about The Heart Attack Grill, let's read the menu, shall we? It reads: "Over 350 pounds? You eat free!" This is a restaurant that's boasting a quadruple bypass burger that has 8,000 calories if you finish it. People have actually passed out and had to be..., 911 and paramedics had to be called. Have a listen to this: "Other diets don't deliver results. But I made incredible progress on the Heart Attack Grill diet. A couple of months ago, I was wearing this." Oh, this, erm, I get it and we were all laughing because it's funny but the reality is this is a marketing ploy that people are buying into cause there is no shortage of business at the Heart Attack Grill.

Jamie Oliver: You're absolutely right. I mean, I think. Look, I've worked in many of America's communities, I've spent times in elementary schools, high schools, poor areas, you know, parts of America where there's no clean water coming into their main's water, where getting fresh food can be a fifty-minute journey away, just to get fresh food instead of the processed food. You know, the reality is, whether you're talking about Britain or America is: our countries are in crisis... (Sound fades)

TRANSCRIPCIÓN DEL TEXTO DE LA TAREA 3

TV presenter: Well before the end of the program we'll have tomorrow morning front pages but first there are few people who can claim their books are best-sellers before they're printed but the use of strange ciphers, codes, religious iconography, and secret sets has ensured that Dan Brown is on that short list. His new book *Inferno*, a very particular rendition of Dante's Divine Comedy is already a bestseller and has his Harvard hero Robert Langdon desperately tracking a deadly virus before it sends forth a plague on the overpopulated world. Dan Brown has been to hell and back to write *Inferno*, hiding from his legions of fans as he sweeps through Florence and Venice on his long research trips pushing on secret doors and slipping along hidden passages. Whereas in the *Da Vinci Code* the author had the symbolist Langdon chasing down secret elites in the Catholic Church thereby upsetting the Vatican, in *Inferno* Langdon's on the tail of a brilliant transhuman and genetically upskilled scientist hell-bent on wiping out half the world's population with his invention of germ-line manipulation and Brown is once again upsetting the Vatican for the swipe of its position on birth control. *Inferno* allows Dan Brown to exercise his own preoccupation with the overpopulation. In the words of the novel, by any biological gauge our species has exceeded our sustainable numbers and he has a warning from Dante himself about those who ignore the pressing problems at the world: "the darkest places in hell are reserved for those who maintain their neutrality in times of moral crisis".

Dan Brown, in all your books and in particular in *Inferno* your love of history is very very clear but you use history to make a strong moral point.

Dan Brown: That is true. I like to write about big topics. I do write fiction but I feel that some of these big ethical issues that are modern make the fiction and... and the history much more relevant to... to modern times.

TV presenter: Of course, this refers back to the play where so much of the population was wiped out and now the world is about to be hit by a virus by somebody who is worried about overpopulation. You are worried about overpopulation, aren't you?

Dan Brown: I think all of us should be. You know, in the last eighty-five years the world population has tripled and we add 200,000 new people every day. This is something that the futurists are very concerned about.

TV presenter: You certainly came into, shall we say, disrepute with the Roman Catholic Church after the *Da Vinci Code* and this time round you are also very concerned about birth control and the church's stand on birth control.

Dan Brown: Er, well it's funny. The Vatican I think it's only mentioned once in this novel and in passing but certainly the the Catholic Church is very influential and their position on birth control er, you know could be seen as as a dangerous one in a world that is, which population is growing so rapidly.

TV presenter: And is this in a sense through fiction your way of giving them a warning about it?

Dan Brown: I don't know who I would be to warn the Catholic Church of anything I but certainly it's er... I use fiction to raise awareness of things that are important to me.

TV presenter: One of the other things that crops up in *Inferno* and something you're very interested in is this whole idea of transhumanism; the idea that you can genetically as it were upgrade yourself by way of surgery: a bit of a better eyesight, better hearing, and so forth. A genuine proposition, do you think?

Dan Brown: Er, well certainly we now have the genetic technology to do all kinds of things that that are quite, er quite fascinating and have enormous promise but also are very very dangerous. The human genome is a house of cards and if we start to altering little bits of our physiology, other things may... may shift dramatically without our anticipation of that happening.

TV presenter: So, without the idea of unintended consequences, would you consider it yourself?

Dan Brown: It's funny, we've been doing similar things for years with vaccines and in vitro fertilization. Er, the ethical question of whether one should do it oneself is really at the core of this novel and it's a it's a tough debate. I'm not I'm not sure about the answer, actually, to be honest with you.

TV presenter: So, in fact, if the circumstances were right and if the ethical questions were answered, you wouldn't be against tweaking your eyesight, tweaking your hearing.

Dan Brown: I don't think I'd be. I'd love to be able to see a little bit better.

TV presenter: One of the other things here that er, that you've got a predilection for in your novels is torture and at some point in *Inferno*, and I'm not sure what state you were at, you suffered writer's block and in a sense it seems that what you put yourself through was a torture, this idea that you hang upside down in order to get inspiration back. Have you always done that?

Dan Brown: I realize it makes me sound very strange.

TV presenter: Quite marginally.

Dan Brown: I've just... Marginally, ha ha. I've always found that that hanging upside down is a... is a great way to er oxygen oxygenate your brain and also to see the world in a new way. It works for me, strange or not.

TV presenter: Anything else you do to get the creative juices flowing that perhaps people would think was slightly odd?

Dan Brown: I well while we're, we're making me out to be odd, I'll share that with you... Every... I've an hour glass on my desk which every hour... I flip it over and I stop and do some push-ups and sit-ups just to keep the blood moving. I find that it's very hard to write fast-paced plots if you're if your blood pressure's dropped too far and I like to like to keep the pulse moving.

TV presenter: That doesn't seem too odd actually... What about the gravity... What about the gravity boots?

Dan Brown: Er yes, I... I do use those every day

TV presenter: But they haven't appeared in a plot yet.

Dan Brown: No, they... they... I guess they were going to be secret but they at some point got out into the press and people find it fascinating for some reason.

TV presenter: Now you have sold, I mean you're at the top of the bestseller list before you've actually even sold a novel because of the presales and you have these legions of fans but you don't have legions of fans among the critics. Does that bother you?

Dan Brown: You know what? I wish everybody would love what I do; that's not the way it goes but if I had to choose between pleasing my fans and please my critics, I think I've chosen properly.

TV presenter: But you are a professor of creative writing so you must care very deeply about as it were er... the criticism, the broader criticism of literature.

Dan Brown: You know when you're novelist or a painter or a musician all you have to go by is your own taste, you create the work of art that suits your taste and then you just hope people share your taste, and sometimes they do sometimes they don't.

TV presenter: So you're not worried about er the ninth circle, Dante's ninth circle of pride you're not worried that your pride is pricked, because by and large already the critics have been lukewarm

Dan Brown: Well again it's almost become sport. No, my... my pride is fine. I'm... I'll... I'll be fine.

TV presenter: Thank you very much, Dan Brown. We'll let you go back to hanging upside down.

Dan Brown: Okay thank you.



PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN NIVEL C1 LENGUA INGLESA

Datos del candidato

Apellidos:

Nombre:

DNI:

INSTRUCTIONS

- DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
- Write your name and surname in CAPITAL LETTERS in the space provided.
- Do NOT use pencil. Write your answers using a BLUE OR BLACK PEN
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet
- When time expires, stop writing and hand in this booklet.

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

Duración de la prueba: 90 minutos

Calificaciones parciales

Tarea 1 ____ / 40%	Tarea 2 ____ / 60%	Total ____ / 100%
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Calificación final

<input type="checkbox"/> Apto	<input type="checkbox"/> Apto condicional	<input type="checkbox"/> No apto
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Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

TASK 1

You work for an international company. Your manager has told you that the company has some money they would like to spend on improving your office working conditions. He has asked you to write a report explaining how your colleagues feel about the working conditions in the office and including recommendations for improvements and changes. Below are the notes you collected with your colleagues opinions:

- More space for relaxation needed. There are only a couple of chairs by the coffee machine. Some colleagues would like to have some sofas.
- A meeting room would be useful for the staff to discuss ideas and problems
- Too cold in summer and too hot in winter
- Computers are old and produce eye strain. Also the lightning may not be appropriate

Write your report. Write between 180 and 220 words.



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

TASK 1 – ANSWER SHEET

Ex. 1

Ex. 2



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

TASK 2

Choose **ONE** of the two tasks below and write a text. You must write between 220 and 260 words.

OPTION 1

The international English-language magazine *Language Success!* has asked readers to submit articles on ways to prepare for important exams and get good results. In your article, you should discuss the main problems students encounter when facing an important exam, make suggestions and give advice to readers. You may also include your personal experience.

Write your article.

OPTION 2

After a class discussion about technological progress, your teacher has asked you to write an essay on the following statement:

Technological progress makes our lives better, but it also involves living faster and having less time for important things in life, such as personal relationships.

Write your essay on the subject, saying how far you agree with the statement.



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

TASK 2 – ANSWER SHEET

Ex. 1	Option: __	Ex. 2



PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN

NIVEL C1

LENGUA INGLESA

Datos del candidato

Apellidos:

Nombre:

DNI:

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

Duración de la prueba: 15-20 minutos

Calificaciones parciales

Tarea 1 ___ / 10%	Tarea 2 ___ / 50%	Tarea 3 ___ / 40%	Final ___ / 100%
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Calificación final

<input type="checkbox"/> Apto	<input type="checkbox"/> Apto condicional	<input type="checkbox"/> No apto
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Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	



UNIVERSITAS
Miguel Hernández

PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

TASK 1 – INTRODUCTION

INTERACTION WITH THE EXAMINER

- Good morning/evening/afternoon. I am ... and this is ... We are going to start with the exam.
- You are going to be candidate A and you are going to be candidate B.
- Candidate A/B, what's your name, please? And your surname? [if needed]
- A: Where do you live? Where do you come from?
- B: Do you live in ... too?

[Select some questions from any of the following categories and ask candidates in turn, as appropriate.]

Daily Life and People

- Is it easy for you to find time to relax every day?
- Do you and your friends share the same interests? (Is this a good thing?)
- How easy is it for you to meet new people?
- Who has had the greatest influence on your life so far?

Personal Experience

- Tell us something about the place where you grew up. What did you like about living there?
- In what ways do you expect to use English in the future?
- How do you imagine your future life? Are you excited or worried about the future?
- Looking back in your life, what has been a memorable event for you?

Education and Work

- How important have teachers been in your life so far?
- Have you ever combined work and studies? Tell us about it.
- Is it important to have a university degree to have a good job?
- What do you do? What personal qualities are needed to do

your job well?

Leisure

- Tell us about your favourite book/film.
- What do you prefer: reading a book or watching a film? Why?
- What do you do to relax after a busy day?
- What is the best place to spend a free afternoon in your town?

The media

- Do you usually watch international TV channels? Why?
- How important is the Internet to you? (Why do you say that?)
- Do you ever go to the theatre? (What kind of plays do you enjoy?)
- How important is the computer in your daily life?

Travel

- What is the most memorable place you have ever visited?
- What advice would you give to someone coming to visit your country?
- Is travelling abroad cheaper now than in the past?
- Would you consider going on holiday on your own? Why/Why not?

Health and fitness

- What do you do to keep fit?
- Which do you think has a greater influence on someone's health, their lifestyle or their genes?
- What aspects of modern life can be positive/negative for people's health?
- If you had the opportunity to learn a new sport, what would it be? (Why?)

PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

TASK 2 – MONOLOGUE

CANDIDATE A

Read the title of the topic and the suggestions. Describe and/or compare one or more photographs and choose one or more ideas to include in your monologue. Of course you can add ideas of your own. Talk to your partner about this topic for about 4 minutes.

GLOBALISATION



- Positive or negative?
- Changes in the world
- A 'global village'
- Understanding different cultures and customs
- Poverty and globalisation
- The role of the Internet
- Can we ignore globalisation?

PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

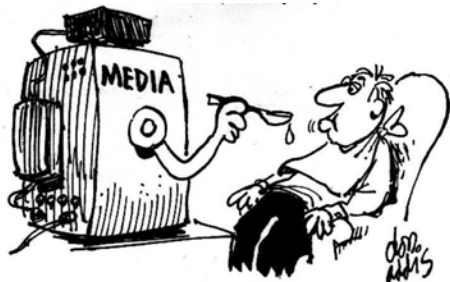
EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

TASK 2 – MONOLOGUE

CANDIDATE B

Read the title of the topic and the suggestions. Describe and/or compare one or more photographs and choose one or more ideas to include in your monologue. Of course you can add ideas of your own. Talk to your partner about this topic for about 4 minutes.

THE MEDIA



- Sources of information
- Personal blogs or newspapers
- Types of programmes
- Reality TV shows
- Working in the media
- Satellite TV = a loss of national identity?
- 24/7 news channels, positive or negative?



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

TASK 3 – DIALOGUE

CANDIDATE A/B

Now you will have a conversation with your partner about an imaginary situation for about 5 to 6 minutes.
Discuss the different options together and if possible, try to reach an agreement at the end of the conversation.

BEING A VOLUNTEER



You and your friend(s) are thinking about doing some voluntary work in your spare time. Discuss the following points together:

- Types of charities and organizations
- Fields and areas in which more help is needed
- The benefits of volunteering
- Improving your career opportunities after volunteering
- Encouraging young people to work as volunteers
- Personal qualities needed

Then make a decision about:

- *What organization it would be best to help.*
- *A plan to encourage young people in your city to work as volunteers.*



PRUEBA DE NIVEL C1

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

TASK 3 – DIALOGUE

CANDIDATE C

Now you will have a conversation with your partner about an imaginary situation for about 7:30 to 9 minutes. Discuss the different options together and if possible, try to reach an agreement at the end of the conversation.

BEING A VOLUNTEER



You and your friend(s) are thinking about doing some voluntary work in your spare time. Discuss the following points together:

- Types of charities and organizations
- Fields and areas in which more help is needed
- The benefits of volunteering
- Improving your career opportunities after volunteering
- Encouraging young people to work as volunteers
- Personal qualities needed

Then make a decision about:

- *What organization it would be best to help.*
- *A plan to encourage young people in your city to work as volunteers.*

