

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

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Señale lo que corresponda:

Alumno/a **LIBRE** / **OFICIAL**:

Grupo / Profesor:

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA ACTIVIDAD


- Duración: **máximo 40 minutos**.
- Apague su **teléfono móvil**.
- Sólo se admiten respuestas escritas con **bolígrafo azul o negro**.
- Cada tarea se escuchará **dos veces**.
- Para cada una, el procedimiento será el siguiente:
 - **dos minutos** para leer el enunciado y la tarea
 - **primera escucha** del documento
 - **un minuto** para responder
 - **segunda escucha** del documento
 - **dos minutos** para revisar las respuestas y anotarlas en la **hoja de respuestas** (reverso de esta página)
- Al finalizar, entregue **todas las hojas** utilizadas.

PUNTUACIÓN TOTAL: / 20

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

TASK 1 (8 items x 1 mark)	<u>MOVING TO POLAND</u> / 8 marks
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You will listen to part of an interview with blogger and teacher Leah Morawiec, an American who moved to Poland. According to what you hear, decide whether the sentences below (1-8) are TRUE or FALSE. Sentence 0 is an example.

0. Poland is one of the fastest-growing EU economies.	TRUE	
1. Poland is seen by digital nomads as one of the five best European countries to live in.		
2. Leah hadn't got her degree yet when she moved to Poland.		
3. Apart from teaching jobs, the organization Leah did the programme with offers a wide range of many other jobs all over the world.		
4. She wasn't given the chance to choose countries to work in.		
5. After two months in Poland, Leah decided to stay because she was offered a permanent job there.		
6. According to Leah, Americans think Poland is mostly cold weather and villages.		
7. The Poles have vodka on special dates.		
8. The main reasons why she moved to Poland were its location and safety.		


TASK 2 (12 items x 0.5 marks)	<u>ANTARCTICA</u> / 6 marks
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You will listen to part of a radio programme about Antarctica. Fill in the missing word in each gap (9-20) according to the information you hear. Sentence 0 is an example.

<i>Without protection, you can [0] _____ in just an hour in Antarctica.</i>	[0] DIE	✓
The ice may be five [9] _____ thick.	[9]	
Antarctica is mostly a place devoted to [10] _____.	[10]	
The Antarctic [11] _____ prohibits military or [12] _____ activities.	[11]	
	[12]	
The findings of any scientific research carried out there must be [13] _____.	[13]	
In the past [14] _____ beings were thought to live in Antarctica.	[14]	
Felicity Aston used a [15] _____ to carry all the basics to survive.	[15]	
She remembers feeling both scared and euphoric in the middle of a [16] _____.	[16]	
During the third week of her solo adventure she killed time imagining [17] _____ to films.	[17]	
Apart from Antarctica, Felicity has been to [18] _____, the Arctic and the South Pole.	[18]	
The moment the [19] _____ disappeared in the distance, the feeling of [20] _____ and isolation shocked her.	[19]	
	[20]	

TASK 3 (6 items x 1 mark)	<u>CLOUDS</u> / 6 marks
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You will hear part of a documentary about the naming of clouds. For each question (21-26), choose the option (A, B or C) which best completes the sentences according to what you hear. Sentence 0 is an example.

<p>0.- In 1802 Luke Howard</p> <p>a) became a member of the London Science Club.</p> <p><u>b) gave an innovative talk about the skies.</u></p> <p>c) published his first book on clouds.</p>	B	
<p>21.- Howard became interested in clouds because</p> <p>a) he had been an amateur meteorologist since school.</p> <p>b) he wanted to become a science teacher.</p> <p>c) his science lessons at school were very inspiring.</p>		
<p>22.- As a child one of the school subjects he did best at was</p> <p>a) Latin.</p> <p>b) Natural Science.</p> <p>c) Physics.</p>		
<p>23.- According to the speaker, meteorology became a science later than other sciences because</p> <p>a) it was difficult to collect evidence for research.</p> <p>b) people paid little attention to the weather at that time.</p> <p>b) weather changes were thought to be completely unpredictable.</p>		
<p>24.- The really ingenious side to Howard's naming system was</p> <p>a) reducing all cloud types to just 3.</p> <p>b) coming up with compound names to describe clouds' changeability.</p> <p>c) explaining why clouds are constantly changing.</p>		
<p>25.- After Howard's classification</p> <p>a) clouds became less mysterious and perplexing.</p> <p>b) Meteorology and Physics became two different sciences.</p> <p>c) weather journals became popular.</p>		
<p>26.- Howard also found out that most clouds</p> <p>a) end up rising up and disappearing.</p> <p>b) float in the sky.</p> <p>c) gradually move towards the ground.</p>		