



**COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES**  
SESIÓN ORDINARIA 2023

**INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE**

- **DURACIÓN: 40 minutos.**
- **PUNTUACIÓN:** A efectos de **certificación**, será necesario superar todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua con una puntuación mínima del 50% en cada una de ellas y una calificación global final igual o superior al 65%. A efectos de **promoción**, será necesario obtener una puntuación mínima del 50% en todas y cada una de las cinco actividades de lengua.
- Las respuestas erróneas no descontarán puntos.
- Esta parte consta de TRES tareas.
- Se escuchará cada grabación 2 veces.
- Leer las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realizarla según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- **NO ESCRIBIR NADA EN LAS ÁREAS GRISES.**

**DATOS DEL CANDIDATO**

|               |                                  |                                |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| APELLIDOS:    |                                  |                                |
| NOMBRE:       |                                  | DNI:                           |
| COMISIÓN:     | OFICIAL <input type="checkbox"/> | LIBRE <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CALIFICACIÓN: |                                  |                                |

**TASK 1**

The statements below show information from different extracts. Listen to the recording and match the statements (A-L) with the extracts you will hear (1-9). There are TWO extra statements. Answer (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box. (1 item = 0.8)

**WHY SHOULD I READ MORE?**

|    |               |   |
|----|---------------|---|
|    | A.            | Active minds are healthier minds          |
| 0. | <del>B.</del> | <del>Books offer more than videos</del>   |
| 1. | C.            | Combine music and reading to relax better |
| 2. | D.            | Forget your problems by reading.          |
| 3. | E.            | Learning for the future                   |
| 4. | F.            | Let your mind travel through reading      |
| 5. | G.            | One thing at a time                       |
| 6. | H.            | People relax more quickly after reading   |
| 7. | I.            | Practise a new way of meditating          |
| 8. | J.            | Read to improve concentration at your job |
| 9. | K.            | Reading legal papers makes you smarter    |
|    | L.            | What you learn won't be stolen            |

(Adapted from: youtube.com)

**ANSWER BOX**

| EXTRACTS   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATEMENTS | B |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Marks 1: \_\_\_\_\_ /7.2

**TASK 2**

Listen to the recording and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question (10-17). Answer (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box. (1 item = 0.8)

**CLAUDE MONET**

**0. Claude Monet...**

- A. didn't like French Impressionism.
- B. was an 18<sup>th</sup> century painter.
- C. was born in France.

**10. Monet...**

- A. had an older brother.
- B. was an only child.
- C. was his parents' oldest son.

**11. At the age of 15, he...**

- A. began his studies at a local art school.
- B. was making some money from his work.
- C. wasn't very well-known in his town.

**12. Soon after his mother died, he...**

- A. joined the army.
- B. moved to his aunt's.
- C. went back to school.

**13. Monet studied with other artists who...**

- A. preferred realistic painting.
- B. used traditional techniques.
- C. worked in the open air.

**14. By 1865, Monet...**

- A. had money problems.
- B. married his first wife.
- C. sold many paintings.

**15. In 1878, Monet's first wife, Camille...**

- A. became ill.
- B. died.
- C. returned to France.

**16. Monet's paintings...**

- A. had his wife in some of them.
- B. were kept in his house.
- C. were slowly being bought.

**17. By 1890, Monet...**

- A. had six more children.
- B. was able to buy a house.
- C. was tired of painting.

*(Adapted from: youtube.com)*

**ANSWER BOX**

| QUESTION | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| ANSWER   | C |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

**Marks 2:** \_\_\_\_\_/6.4

**TASK 3**

Listen to the recording and complete the missing information in each numbered space (18-25). Use **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each space. Answer (0) is an example. Write your answers in the Answer Box. (1 item = 0.8)

**WHAT IS A MUSEUM?**

- The goals of museums are education, (0) \_\_\_\_\_ and enjoyment.
- General museums show (18) \_\_\_\_\_ from different fields of study.
- Different animals, plants and rocks are held in the natural (19) \_\_\_\_\_ and science museums.
- Science museums are particularly (20) \_\_\_\_\_ for kids and adults.
- Art galleries contain decorative arts, sculpture and (21) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Special activities for little kids can be found in (22) \_\_\_\_\_ museums.
- The (23) \_\_\_\_\_ process starts when you feel a new experience in a museum.
- Museums provide children with (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn when they visit them.
- Children learn naturally because they can ask questions and (25) \_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWER BOX**

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0.  | study |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18. |       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 19. |       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20. |       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21. |       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 22. |       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 23. |       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24. |       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25. |       |

(Adapted from: youtube.com)

**Marks 3:** \_\_\_\_\_/6.4

| TASK 1 | TASK 2 | TASK 3 | TOTAL MARK |
|--------|--------|--------|------------|
|        |        |        | _____/20   |

TASK 1  
WHY SHOULD I READ MORE?

ANSWER KEY

|           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXTRACT   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| STATEMENT | B | I | G | J | F | H | D | A | E | L |

Distractors: C, K

SCRIPT

**B. BOOKS OFFER MORE THAN VIDEOS**

0. I often get asked why I should read more. Why would I bother reading a book when I can just watch a video summary of it? It's true you can save some time this way and there is nothing wrong with that. However, reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body, and **you can't train your body by just watching YouTube videos (0)**. So, let's get straight to the facts.

**I. PRACTISE A NEW WAY OF MEDITATING**

1. **Reading, much like running or listening to music, can be a form of meditation (1)**. With all the distractions nowadays, people have really big problems with concentrating. Don't be one of them.

**G. ONE THING AT A TIME**

2. In a period of five minutes, the average person will divide their time between working on a task, checking e-mail, chatting with a couple of people, and using their smartphone. **This type of behaviour causes stress and decreases our productivity (2)**.

**J. READ TO IMPROVE CONCENTRATION AT YOUR JOB**

3. When you read a book, all your attention is on the story. You concentrate on every detail of the story you have in your hands. **Try reading for 15 to 20 minutes before work and you'll be surprised at how much more focused you are (3)**.

**F. LET YOUR MIND TRAVEL THROUGH READING**

4. Have you ever felt so tense to the point **you dreamt of escaping your life for a while? Surprise, you actually can. A great book can take you all the way to another dimension (4)**.

**H. PEOPLE RELAX MORE QUICKLY AFTER READING**

5. Research conducted in 2009 shows that reading is the most effective way to deal with stress, over old favourites such as listening to music, enjoying a cup of tea or coffee, or even taking a walk. **It took the study participants just six minutes to relax, once they started turning pages (5)**.

**D. FORGET YOUR PROBLEMS BY READING**

6. So, when you lose yourself in the book, **you can simply forget all your daily worries (6)**. That's assuming you aren't forced to read and aren't reading any heavy texts like legal papers.

**A. ACTIVE MINDS ARE HEALTHIER MINDS**

7. Scientific studies show that reading actually makes you smarter. Your body needs movement. That means your brain needs movement as well, and reading is the best workout for your mind, it requires concentration and intellectual activity. **Mental activity can reduce the process of mental disease (7)**.

**E. LEARNING FOR THE FUTURE.**

---

**8.** Reading is healthy, just like a morning run, so find time for it. Also, **everything you read fills your head with new information and you never know when you might need it (8)**. The more knowledge you have, the better prepared you are to deal with any challenge you may ever face.

**L. WHAT YOU LEARN WON'T BE STOLEN.**

---

**9.** Additionally, if you ever find yourself in difficult circumstances, remember that although you might lose everything else, your job, your possessions, your money, even your health, **your knowledge can never be taken from you (9)**.

*(Adapted from: [youtu.be/pRTWFqhEDeo](https://youtu.be/pRTWFqhEDeo), 12/10/2022, 3:34 minutes)*

TASK 2  
CLAUDE MONET

| ANSWER BOX |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| QUESTION   | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| ANSWER     | C | A  | B  | B  | C  | A  | A  | C  | B  |

SCRIPT

Today we're going to learn about the famous artist Claude Monet.

Born on November 14th, 1840, Claude Monet was a 19th century **French painter (0)** and one of the founding fathers of French Impressionism. Some consider him one of the most important painters of the Impressionist movement, and he was certainly one of the most prolific, creating more than 2500 paintings, drawings, and pastels in his lifetime.

**Monet was the second son of his parents (10).** Though he was born in Paris, France, his family moved to Normandy only a few years later. His father was a businessman, and his mother was a singer. Monet's father wanted him to go into the family's grocery business, but Monet wanted to become an artist.

When he was only 10 years old, he entered the local art school and began his studies. By age 15, Monet was well known in the town where he lived for drawing characters or exaggerated portraits of the people around him. **His drawings were so good that people were happy to buy them (11)**, and Monet attracted the attention of more experienced artists who helped him to improve.

In 1857, Monet's mother died. **Shortly afterward, he left school and went to live with his aunt (12).** In 1861, Claude Monet joined the army for what was supposed to be seven years. But after two years he became sick and his aunt agreed to pay to get him out of the rest of his service on condition that he agreed to go back to art school.

Monet was not happy with the traditional techniques that were being taught, and so after a very short time, he left the school and began to study with other artists who were trying to create in a new way. **They painted outside (13)** with quick brush strokes, more concerned with capturing the feeling of the colour and the light, than with accurate or realistic painting. This style of painting came to be called Impressionism.

By 1865, some of Monet's work was accepted to the Salon, an annual art show in Paris, and his work began to be appreciated. **But he was still very poor (14).** He married his first wife, Camille, in 1870 and together with their young son they moved first to England, then the Netherlands, but by late 1871, they returned to France. In 1878, Camille gave birth to their second son, **but she was very sick (15)** and died the next year.

Monet had a very difficult time following his wife's death, but within a few years his career began to take off as **his dealer had more and more success selling his paintings (16).** In 1883, Monet settled in a house in Giverny, France, with Alice Hoschedé, who cared for his children as well as her own six children. **By 1890, Monet was doing well enough to buy the house (17)** and the land around it, and to build a greenhouse, a studio and a garden full of water lilies.

He continued painting, up until his death on December 5th, 1926, at the age of 86. His paintings hang in museums around the world and his beautiful gardens are open for visitors who want to come and see the place.

*(Adapted from: [youtu.be/ah5g2M14oUM](https://youtu.be/ah5g2M14oUM), 13/10/2022, 4:04 minutes)*

**TASK 3**  
**WHAT IS A MUSEUM?**

**ANSWER BOX**

|     |                |
|-----|----------------|
| 0.  | study          |
| 18. | collections    |
| 19. | history        |
| 20. | popular        |
| 21. | paintings      |
| 22. | children's     |
| 23. | learning       |
| 24. | opportunities  |
| 25. | solve problems |

**SCRIPT**

According to the International Council of Museums, a museum is a non-profit, permanent institution open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, **study (0)** and enjoyment.

There are different types of museums. **The general museums, which hold collections in more than one field of study (18)** and are, hence, known as multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary museums.

Another type of museum are the **natural history and science museums. These museums contain a collection of specimens of birds, mammals, insects, plants, rocks (19)**, minerals and fossils.

Science and technology museums, on the other hand, are focused with the development and application of scientific ideas and instrumentation. **These museums are mostly popular with children as well as adults, (20)** and usually provide opportunities for their visitors to participate through demonstration models and interactive displays and exhibitions.

Another type of museum are the art museums, which in some cases are called an art gallery. Traditionally, these collections are composed of **paintings (21)**, sculpture, and the decorative arts.

Another type of museum is the **Children's Museum**. Children's museums provide children user-friendly, interactive, hands-on, and stimulating **activities designed and developed for children (22)**.

So why should you visit museums?

Museums provide a wide range of learning experience. Whenever you make contact with an idea, an object, or an experience in a museum, **the learning (23)** process begins. Museums are also particularly effective in stimulating your visual memory. The visual memory of the object helps stimulate associated learning to a degree that a semantic memory cannot.

**Museums provide learning opportunities to children (24)** like you. They encourage children to learn in a natural way, offering opportunities to actively construct meaning, respond to stimulating environments, engage in social interaction, ask questions, **and solve problems (25)**.

*(Adapted from: [youtu.be/dAr3UZn7nyg](https://youtu.be/dAr3UZn7nyg), 14/10/2022, 2:39 minutes)*