

# CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1

## IDIOMA: INGLÉS

CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA - 2023

### COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

CUMPLIMENTE LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS:

APELLIDOS: _____		
NOMBRE: _____		
ASPIRANTE:	Libre <input type="checkbox"/>	Escolarizado <input type="checkbox"/> Grupo: _____
<i>(Marque con una X la respuesta que corresponda)</i>		

**INSTRUCCIONES PARA REALIZAR ESTA PARTE:**

**DURACIÓN: 45 minutos**

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas. Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en tinta roja no se calificarán.
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario.
- El uso de cualquier dispositivo electrónico queda prohibido durante toda la prueba. El móvil tendrá que permanecer apagado y guardado.
- **Atención:** No escriba en los recuadros sombreados; son espacios reservados para la calificación de las tareas.

**PUNTUACIÓN:** / 10



APELLIDOS: \_\_\_\_\_ NOMBRE: \_\_\_\_\_

**TASK 1 (6 x 0.4 marks = 2.4 marks)**  
 Listen to six people talking about birth order and personality and match them (speakers 1-6) to what they talk about (phrases A-J). Write your answers in the table provided. There are THREE extra phrases you do NOT need. Extract 0 is an example.

### BIRTH ORDER AND PERSONALITY

Which speaker speaks about...?	
<b>A</b>	<i>birth order theories being subjective</i>
<b>B</b>	first-borns awareness of their position
<b>C</b>	having qualities from all siblings
<b>D</b>	how siblings describe each other
<b>E</b>	imitating our parents' behaviour
<b>F</b>	improvement linked to birth order
<b>G</b>	international differences in upbringing
<b>H</b>	parents becoming softer
<b>I</b>	siblings irritating each other
<b>J</b>	younger siblings performing better

Source: BBC The Why Factor

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS TO TASK 1 HERE:							
Speakers	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Phrases	A						
	✓						
					<b>MARK</b>		



APELLIDOS: \_\_\_\_\_ NOMBRE: \_\_\_\_\_

**TASK 2 (9 x 0.4 marks = 3.6 marks)**  
 Listen to a TEDTalk about a hearing condition called tinnitus. Complete the following sentences (1-9) in no more than FIVE words according to what they say. Write your answers in the table provided. Sentence 0 is an example.

### TINNITUS

SENTENCES	
0	<i>Tinnitus is defined as a .....</i>
1	Tinnitus is produced when the central nervous system .....
2	When coding silence, mammals' neural activity is .....
3	Cochlear cells damage may cure .....
4	To balance the loss of certain sounds the brain focuses on .....
5	Subjective tinnitus is a symptom associated with .....
6	Traumatic and distressing episodes can lead to a loop called .....
7	Doctors can only help patients .....
8	Masking and counselling allow patients to .....
9	Tinnitus is a sign that the brain is .....

Source: [www.ted.com](http://www.ted.com)

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS TO TASK 2 HERE:		
0	<i>particular type of internal noise.</i>	✓
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
		<b>MARK</b>



APELLIDOS: \_\_\_\_\_ NOMBRE: \_\_\_\_\_

**TASK 3 (10 x 0.4 marks = 4 marks)**

Listen to an extract from an interview with dating coach Damona Hoffman about dating apps. Decide if the sentences (1-10) are TRUE or FALSE according to the interview. Write your answers, T (TRUE) or F (FALSE), in the table provided. Sentence 0 is an example.

**DATING APPS**

SENTENCES	
0	<i>Dating apps are nothing special nowadays.</i>
1	Hoffman states we are dependent on the successful stories posted on dating apps.
2	Old clichés and technological obstacles make dating apps futile.
3	We should have an aim when starting dating.
4	Hoffman starts coaching clients once they are familiar with these apps.
5	Hoffman advises clients on committing to the matches once they meet offline.
6	According to the presenter, most dating apps require users to display their true colours.
7	Hoffman states dating profiles are dynamic.
8	Hoffman offers linguistic resources to set up dating profiles.
9	According to Hoffman, users should avoid stating the obvious in their profiles.
10	After spending a long time on dating apps, users' expectations are raised too high.

Source: NPR Life Kit

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS TO TASK 3 HERE:											
Sentences	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
T/F	<i>T</i>										
	✓										
									<b>MARK</b>		

**NIVEL AVANZADO C1 DE INGLÉS – COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES  
CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA 2023**

**CLAVE DE RESPUESTAS**

**TASK 1 (6 x 0.4 marks = 2.4 marks)**

Listen to six people talking about birth order and personality and match them (speakers 1-6) to what they talk about (phrases A-J). Write your answers in the table provided. There are **THREE** extra phrases you do **NOT** need. Extract 0 is an example.

<b>Speakers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Phrases</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>F</b>

<b>N.º respuestas correctas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Puntuación</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,4</b>

**TASK 2 (9 x 0.4 marks = 3.6 marks)**

Listen to a TEDTalk about a hearing condition called tinnitus. Complete the following sentences (1-9) in no more than **FIVE** words. Write your answers in the table provided. Sentence 0 is an example.

	<b>Answers</b>	
<b>0</b>	particular type of internal noise.	✓
<b>1</b>	creates sound waves / (internally) creates vibrations / produces sound / self-produces signals / generates internal signals	
<b>2</b>	(at a) baseline / resting	
<b>3</b>	in (a matter of / a few / several) hours	
<b>4</b>	monitoring the (hearing) pathway	
<b>5</b>	(practically) every known ear disorder	
<b>6</b>	bothersome tinnitus.	
<b>7</b>	understand this auditory event / understand the event / understand the disorder	
<b>8</b>	re-evaluate their relationship with tinnitus.	
<b>9</b>	(constantly) analysing the world (around you).	

<b>N.º respuestas correctas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Puntuación</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>3,6</b>

**TASK 3 (10 x 0.4 marks = 4 marks)**

Listen to an extract from an interview with dating coach Damona Hoffman about dating apps. Decide if the sentences (1-10) are true or false according to the interview. Write your answers, T (TRUE) or F (FALSE), in the table provided. Sentence 0 is an example.

<b>Sentences</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T/F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>

<b>N.º respuestas correctas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Puntuación</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>4</b>



**CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL AVANZADO C1  
COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES  
CONVOCATORIA ORDINARIA 2023  
Transcripción de textos**

**TAREA 1**

**EXAMPLE**

Sigmund Freud had the theory whereby firstborns were the better category because he was himself a first born, but then Alfred Adler and other psychoanalysts thought that firstborns were actually quite neurotic and maladjusted because they had this sense of being dethroned by later borns. So he actually thought middle borns were the best rank to have because they're the best adjusted and not surprisingly he was a middle born

**SPEAKER 1**

I think I take on qualities of both an oldest and youngest. I have three older brothers. And one younger sister, and I'm the 1st girl so I was the last born for about 10 years before my sister came along, so that's where being the last born I have some tendency to be a little spoiled. Some would say. I think my brothers would say that.

**SPEAKER 2**

Older siblings perceived themselves to have a sense of responsibility towards the little ones and a divine right to tell their younger siblings what to do. Younger siblings regarded older siblings as on the positive side, caring, on the negative side bossy; the word bossy came up quite regularly. Older siblings talked about younger siblings, copying them, irritating them by wanting them to give them attention.

**SPEAKER 3**

What we found is that also the later born children outperformed their earlier born siblings are completely the reverse pattern in the developed countries you find that parents spend more time with the early born children, and in contrast, we find in Ecuador that mothers actually spend more time with the later born children playing, reading, helping with homework, etc.

**SPEAKER 4**

Firstborns tend to be more conscientious than their younger siblings, at least in the context of the family environment. And since they act as surrogate parents and identify with parents and authority, they're more likely to do their homework, and to the extent that they do act as a surrogate parent, they have to adopt a certain level of responsibility that the younger sibling doesn't necessarily have to worry about.

**SPEAKER 5**

You're their first kid. They're kind of experimenting with you. They don't really know what to do, so they're very cautious. I wouldn't be allowed to go to sleepovers when I was younger, I had a curfew and my mom needed to know who I was with. I felt like every five minutes calling and texting, seeing what I was doing or what I was up to. My little sister, she goes to sleepovers all the time and I always tell my parents. Oh, how come she gets to get away with the sleepovers. But I wasn't allowed to when I was her age.

**SPEAKER 6**

Where are you located in the family plays quite an important role. So first born on average tend to do better than second born. Second borns tend to do better than third borns. And so on. For the US, that is the context that we end up looking at. We may be talking up to a year of education within the same family. On average, you can see difference of maybe half a year with respect to the second born. And a full year with respect to a third born.

**TAREA 2**

Arriving home after a long day, you settle in for a quiet evening alone. But instead of the sound of silence, you hear a constant ringing— even though there's nothing making any noise. What you're experiencing is called tinnitus, the perception of a noise like ringing, buzzing, hissing or clicking that occurs without any external source of sound. Tinnitus has been bothering humanity since Ancient Babylon, plaguing everyone from Leonardo da Vinci to Charles Darwin. Today, roughly one in seven people worldwide experiences this auditory sensation. So where does this persistent sound come from?

When you normally hear something, sound waves hit various areas of your ear, creating vibrations that displace fluid inside the cochlea. If the vibrations are large enough, they elicit a chemical response that transforms them into bioelectrical signals. These nerve impulses are then relayed through the hearing pathway to the brain, where they result in the sounds we perceive. However, in the vast majority of tinnitus cases, the nerve signals that produce these mysterious sounds don't travel through your ear at all. Instead, they're generated internally, by your own central nervous system.

Under usual circumstances, these self-produced signals are an essential part of hearing. All mammals demonstrate on-going neural activity throughout their hearing pathways. When there are no sounds present, this activity is at a baseline that establishes your neural code for silence. When a sound does appear, this activity changes, allowing the brain to distinguish between silence and sound.

But the auditory system's health can affect this background signal. Loud noises, diseases, toxins, and even natural aging can damage your cochlear cells. Some of these may heal in a matter of hours. However, if enough cells die, either over time or all at once, the auditory system becomes less sensitive. With fewer cochlear cells relaying information, incoming sounds generate weaker nerve signals. And many environmental sounds can be lost completely. To compensate, your brain devotes more energy to monitoring the hearing pathway. Just like you might adjust the knobs of a radio, the brain modifies neural activity while also tweaking the tuning knob to get a clearer signal.

Increasing this background neural activity is intended to help you process weak auditory inputs. But it can also modify your baseline for silence— such that a lack of sound no longer sounds silent at all. This is called subjective tinnitus, and it accounts for the vast majority of tinnitus cases. Subjective tinnitus is a symptom associated with practically every known ear disorder, but it isn't necessarily a bad thing. While its appearance can be surprising, subjective tinnitus has no inherently negative consequences. But for some, tinnitus episodes can trigger traumatic memories or otherwise distressing feelings, which increase the sound's intrusiveness. This psychological loop often leads to what's known as "bothersome tinnitus," a condition that can exacerbate the symptoms of PTSD, insomnia, anxiety, and depression.



There's no known cure for subjective tinnitus. So the most important thing doctors can do is help people understand this auditory event, and develop neutral associations with these often-distressing sounds. One form, called informational masking, uses soothing, complex auditory signals that distract the brain from the tinnitus sound. Another, called energetic masking, uses sounds with the same frequency as the patient's tinnitus to occupy the neurons that would otherwise deliver the tinnitus signal. Practiced alongside counseling, these interventions allow people to re-evaluate their relationship with tinnitus.

Losing the sound of silence can be troubling to say the least. Tinnitus reveals that your brain is constantly analyzing the world around you, even as it fails to filter its own internal noise. In a sense, experiencing tinnitus is like eavesdropping on your brain talking to itself— though it may not be a conversation you want to hear.

### TAREA 3

ANDEE TAGLE, HOST:

This is NPR's LIFE KIT. Hinge and Bumble and Grindr and Lex, HER, JDate, Match, Tinder, OkCupid, Plenty of Fish - dating apps are a dime a dozen these days. They come in all different styles and flavors but offer users the same twinkling hope - love at first swipe. So how do you make the most of it?

TAGLE: Damona Hoffman is a certified dating coach and host of the "Dates & Mates" podcast. She's going to give us her best advice for making dating apps and your dating profile work for you.

HOFFMAN: We are addicted to our stories, and that is often the thing that keeps someone from being able to be successful on a dating app, whether it's the story of I don't want to tell my friends that we met on a dating app or I just didn't picture it - I hear that all of the time - I just didn't picture meeting my partner on a dating app. So I think it's about embracing this new technology. And as you said, it is not the same as meeting the way that we used to meet. It is a completely new medium and new tool. And if you approach it with the same old-fashioned rules around chivalry and chemistry and whatever your old expectations were, then it's no wonder that you would be disappointed with your results.

TAGLE: So what mindset do you suggest people new to the dating app game adopt? Like, do you find it best when your clients are aggressive as possible and treat every match as a potential life partner?

HOFFMAN: I think it's important to not take the matches too seriously in the beginning but to also date with a sense of purpose. And when you have absolute clarity on what you're looking for - and I'm not talking about the checklist, like he must be 6 feet tall or taller or...

TAGLE: Oh, the checklist.

HOFFMAN: Right - or make this much money, but what are the qualities of that person? What are their values? How do they look at the world? What are their goals for the future? Those are really the things that I help my clients hone in on before we even get to the dating app. So to specifically answer your question, you should not get attached to any of your matches before you have really met them and gotten to know them. I tell my clients to think of the messages and the swipes like coins in the fountain. You toss it in and you make a wish. And if it comes true, that's a wonderful thing. You got your wish. And if it doesn't come true, it's just a penny. Are you going to get upset about a penny? That's how you really have to treat those initial messages and only start to get invested as you really get to know somebody offline.

TAGLE: That's great. You have to start by having some intention, having some purpose. Let's turn to specifics. Different apps, as you were alluding to, ask for different things. But what they all have in common is this pressure to make a profile that shows the world your best and brightest and truest self. That's such a hard thing to do. It's such an agonizing process. You know, I've sat with girlfriends for hours and been like, OK, does this skydiving picture send the right message? Does it say the right thing? And if so, where exactly should it be in the Bumble lineup? And what does that say, you know? Or, wait, don't frame your favorite food response that way. It comes out a little too snarky.

HOFFMAN: The profile is really the most important piece of your online dating experience. That said, I don't want people to stress out about what should go on it and really look at your dating profile and your dating experience as sort of your love lab of your life. You can test different photos, see how they do. A profile I look at as a living document. The three C's are color, context and character. Color is - it's actually strategic to stand out from a sea of swipes. Context - telling your story through your photos. And character - showing your personality.

TAGLE: The other thing I was going to mention is that you have this amazing free resource, Damona, the dating profile starter kit. Now, I know you've already touched on a lot of those things and we don't have time to go through it line by line, but can you tell us generally what else makes the foundation of a successful dating profile? I know you have some great template language in there. Any other thoughts on that?

HOFFMAN: Specificity is your best friend on your dating profile. I would rather that you say I'm more of a night-on-the-town kind of gal or, you know, I'm a sports fan through and through. Be specific because that will make you memorable, and it will also paint a picture. Remember, we are addicted to storytelling, so we want to paint a picture of what our life is like, what it would be like to get to know us. I also see people wasting a lot of real estate with platitudes and talking about idealized versions of who their mate is. We don't need to say that this person needs to be kind and courteous and trustworthy. That is a given. Now, tell me what's a level beneath that and really tell me those elements that you bring to the table.

TAGLE: What's off limits when it comes to making a dating profile? What are your no-nos for your clients?

HOFFMAN: Shirtless bathroom selfies, guys.

(LAUGHTER)

HOFFMAN: That is definitely a no-no; filtered or heavily edited photos, photos that are too old and oversharing. Like, sometimes if daters have been online a long time or feel that they've been burned or frustrated with the dating process, many times I can read that through their profile. They'll tell me everything that they don't want instead of what they do want or every qualification based on disappointing past experiences. We don't need that. We need to keep it positive. What people tend to do is put their filters up right away, put those barriers up, and then you don't get enough options in your dating pipeline.