



COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES
SESIÓN ORDINARIA 2023

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE

- **DURACIÓN: 50 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

Listen the recording about the future of shopping and match each extract (0-8) with the sentence that best relates to it (A-L). There are **THREE EXTRA SENTENCES**. Answer (0) is an example. Write your answers in the answer box. (1 item = 0.8)

THE FUTURE OF SHOPPING

A.	A nightmare getting the right fit
B.	At your door in no time
C.	Free shipping and easy returns expected
D.	Future technology needs fixing
E.	Get help from your gadgets
F.	No need to buy more than one
G.	Nothing beats personal contact
H.	Rapid changes are on the horizon
I.	Safety concerns around delivery drones
J.	Create your own outfit
K.	The future foretold
L.	Why bother going out?

(Adapted from: youtube.com)

ANSWER BOX

EXTRACT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOPIC	H								

Marks 1: _____/6.4

TASK 2

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

MEETING OVERLOAD

- 0. According to the speaker...
 - A. we are able to organize our time properly.
 - B. we are controlled as our time is not our own.
 - C. we are overwhelmed by so many work meetings.
- 9. The speaker claims that...
 - A. face-to-face meetings are always the best alternative.
 - B. following a given protocol, time can be managed effectively.
 - C. time management is a necessary attribute for corporate executives.
- 10. When you call a meeting, you should...
 - A. briefly communicate why you are meeting.
 - B. inform people well ahead of time.
 - C. write an organized agenda.
- 11. As a meeting organizer, you should consider inviting...
 - A. everybody involved so that they all feel included.
 - B. just the key players crucial to the meeting's purpose.
 - C. the senior managers so they can inform their staff.
- 12. The perfect session should...
 - A. be flexible to allow people to leave and return.
 - B. have a break after 30 or 45 minutes.
 - C. on the whole take less than an hour.
- 13. According to the speaker, we should attend a meeting...
 - A. only when we can make a valuable contribution.
 - B. so we are fully informed and don't miss out on anything.
 - C. to make us feel that our presence is essential.
- 14. If we refuse to attend a meeting, the speaker suggests...
 - A. consulting with an expert on the topic to be addressed.
 - B. making it clear that your attendance is unnecessary.
 - C. searching for a qualified representative as an alternative.
- 15. The oxygen mask analogy is used to highlight...
 - A. the effectiveness of prioritising our time.
 - B. the importance of helping others first.
 - C. what is essential for human beings.
- 16. The main purpose for scheduling "no-fly zones" is to...
 - A. be as productive as possible.
 - B. focus only on one particular task.
 - C. work without interruptions.

(Adapted from: ted.com)

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANSWER	A								

TASK 3

Listen to the recording and complete the summary with a **MAXIMUM OF THREE WORDS**. Answer (0) is an example. Write your answers in the answer box (1 item = 0.8).

HOW FRIENDSHIPS AFFECT YOUR BRAIN

ANSWER BOX

SPACE	WORDS
<input type="checkbox"/> 0.	The programme aims to discover why friendships are UNIQUE .
<input type="checkbox"/> 17.	The speaker thought her _____ had fallen apart after her breakup.
<input type="checkbox"/> 18.	Adolescent friendships are particularly special because of the _____ their brains operate.
<input type="checkbox"/> 19.	The way adolescents _____ with friends is one of the changes that happens due to brain development.
<input type="checkbox"/> 20.	The brain's _____ changes, which may be why teenagers to have less family time.
<input type="checkbox"/> 21.	A part of the brain is less reactive in children and adults possibly making _____ more important for teenagers.
<input type="checkbox"/> 22.	The level of intimacy is greater in teenage relationships than childhood ones due to _____ in Theory of Mind.
<input type="checkbox"/> 23.	Despite starting at a very early age, Theory of Mind isn't _____ until later in life.
<input type="checkbox"/> 24.	A boost in brain connectivity allows teens to value _____ more than before.
<input type="checkbox"/> 25.	You may be perfectly in step with your best friend even when you're not _____ aware of it.

(Adapted from: ted.com)

Marks 3: _____ /7.2

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARK
			_____/20

TASK 1
THE FUTURE OF SHOPPING

ANSWER BOX

EXTRACT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TITLE	H	K	A	F	E	B	D	L	G

TRANSCRIPT

H. RAPID CHANGES ARE ON THE HORIZON

0. The future of shopping is going to transform more in the next 20 years than it has in the past 1,000. Thanks to advances in technology like artificial intelligence, machine learning and data analytics, shopping for clothing is going to be extremely different than it is today.

K. THE FUTURE FORETOLD

1. If you remember from 1995 the movie 'Clueless', Cher goes into her closet, and she looks at her computer, which is actually a database of everything in her closet and that's how she picks out her outfit. And that was actually extremely visionary when it comes to the future of clothing, of shopping, because thanks to data, thanks to virtual reality, our shopping experiences in a store will be much different than it is today.

A. A NIGHTMARE GETTING THE RIGHT FIT

2. When it comes to online shopping today, it's actually quite a flawed experience, because sizing is a real problem. You might order five of the same dress just to figure out what size you are.

F. NO NEED TO BUY MORE THAN ONE

3. But with advances on augmented reality, you'll be able to figure out your size without having to return five items to the seller. And so shopping for clothing in the future will be extremely personalized and much less effort for both the customer and the company, who today has to deal with this nightmare of returns in e-commerce.

E. GET HELP FROM YOUR GADGETS

4. The voice-activated assistant will only grow in its ability to understand what the customer wants and needs. For example, you might tell your voice-activated assistant: 'Hey, Alexa, I have a date tonight. I need an outfit to go to the beach'. And the activated assistant will tell you exactly what to wear, or maybe even deliver it to your door without having to do much effort.

B. AT YOUR DOOR IN NO TIME

5. The fact that people want things instantly is not going to change. But the methods to getting those items will absolutely change and we're already starting to see companies like Amazon play with the idea of drone delivery because it's more environmentally friendly and even scalable than cars today. So in the future we can expect to see even more instant delivery but scaling that is incredibly hard for companies. But it could be even under thirty minutes.

D. FUTURE TECHNOLOGY NEEDS FIXING

6. Robots are already starting to change how employees and customers interact in a store and we can only expect to see more robots and robotic process automation in different areas of the business, like supply chain, logistics. We can only expect to see more robots making their way into our customer experiences. But it's not going to be easy because even today, employees that have to manage the robots are very frustrated with the delinquency of these robots and also the monotony of having to do this day in and day out.

L. WHY BOTHER GOING OUT?

7. Because today we have everything we could ever want from our fingertips, whether that's a Netflix show or ordering food to our couch and in the future we'll see even more on-demand products and services. So it will be even harder to get people away from their homes

G. NOTHING BEATS PERSONAL CONTACT

8. It's more about providing a different elevated experience that's about teaching somebody something, or giving them something they cannot get from their own home. And it's also about community because people still need people and even if we have a technology-powered society in the future, people still crave human interaction. And we have to leave the house to get that.

(Adapted from: youtu.be/z_Ec4dtjn1Y, 01/04/2022, 4.34 minutes)

TASK 2 MEETING OVERLOAD

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANSWER	A	B	A	B	C	A	C	A	B

TRANSCRIPT

Have you ever reached the end of what feels like a grueling workday only to realize you didn't actually accomplish anything? That it was just meeting after meeting, after meeting, after meeting, after meeting ... As a recovering corporate executive, I know we all feel like our time isn't our own, like other people are controlling our calendars and we're simply reacting to their whims. There's so much in the world we can't control. We can't control our senior leaders, we can't control our customer demands, and we certainly can't control a global pandemic. **But we can actually control our time (0).** We've just forgotten how to do it. **I've come up with five, easy-to-implement steps that can take your calendar from working against you to working for you (9).**

Tip number one:

Ask yourself, "Do you really need the meeting?". We're under the illusion that we need a meeting for everything. The reality is for almost half of the meetings we schedule, we could simply pick up the phone or shoot a text for a quick answer.

A trick to stop this: when you're thinking of calling a meeting, write the invitation first. And if you can't start with a subject line with an action verb, you shouldn't have the meeting. "Decide, finalize, create next steps." Those are reasons to call a meeting. "Review," on the other hand, isn't an action verb. If you're calling a meeting to review something, send it out ahead of time and schedule a 15-minute meeting for questions. Related to that action verb, **if you're going to call a meeting, you should be able to create a clear purpose statement (10).** "In this meeting we're going to decide boom, boom, boom...Come prepared." You don't need a whole agenda. Nobody's going to read it anyway. But that purpose statement is enough so that when you start, everybody is sitting up, paying attention and focused on the goal.

Tip number two:

Invite the least number of people possible. Let's be honest, most of us invite people to meetings defensively. We know that Raco's the one we need but if Dion doesn't feel like he's involved, he's going to be cranky, so you invite him and then Shannon and then Jane. And now we're wasting all of these people's time. It's time to let go of those grade-school fears and just **invite the people who are necessary for the objective (11).** Everyone else can be informed later. Let's also agree it's OK if we're not invited to everything. Research has found that the optimal size of a decision-making meeting is around five to eight people. Any time you're inviting more, you're making it less likely you'll achieve your goal.

Tip number three:

Make your meetings shorter. If you want your time back, ditch the hour-long meeting. **I schedule 30- and 45-minute meetings (12).** That's it, period. Full stop. That gives people time to digest, figure out next steps, then take a breath and maybe, I don't know, go to the bathroom.

Tip number four:

Say no to other's people's meetings. We're in the habit of saying yes to every meeting we're invited to. Often we show up out of fear of missing out, or worse yet, ego. Neither of those is a reason to spend your precious time in a meeting. A better way to decide: Ask yourself, **"Is my opinion absolutely vital to the purpose of this meeting?"** Even better, **"Does this meeting move my goals, my team's goals or my customers' goals forward?"** **If not, just say no (13).** Now I know what you're thinking: it's hard to say no to a meeting. But it really isn't. Simply tell the organizer the truth. You know that they've got this, and if they need you, simply give you a ring.

You can also use the opportunity to delegate the meeting to a high performer or subject matter expert who may be a better choice anyway (14). You can even simply let them know you have other priorities that week and ask if your attendance is necessary. All you need to do is communicate with honesty and clarity.

Tip number five:

Be ruthless with your time.

As any flight attendant will tell you, you have to put your own oxygen mask on first. It's the only way you can be at your best for others, so give yourself time to do the things you need to in order to feel like a human being (15). That includes **scheduling blocks of uninterrupted time to focus on your own work (16).** If you have a project that's going to take you 10 hours of really focused time and effort, schedule that time in your calendar.

Try putting in "no-fly zones" two hours a day, a few days a week, at whatever time you're at your most productive. You don't have to make these changes in a vacuum, like it's some kind of secret. You can tell people that you're trying something new and taking control of your calendar. And you do not have to do everything at once. Simply pick one idea and try it. People will not only understand it, but they'll appreciate it. So, the only question left is: Do you have the courage to own your own calendar?

I think you do.

(Adapted from: [youtube.com/watch?v=Mp3Msfw90BE&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mp3Msfw90BE&feature=youtu.be), 15/12/2021, 5.08 minutes)

TASK 3
HOW FRIENDSHIPS AFFECT YOUR BRAIN

ANSWER BOX

SPACE	WORDS
0.	unique
17.	(whole) world
18.	different ways / ways in which
19.	connect
20.	reward center / ventral striatum
21.	social interactions
22.	improvements
23.	(fully) developed
24.	their friends' perspectives
25.	consciously

TRANSCRIPT

Friendships can hold an exceptional place in our life stories. **What is it about these connections that make them so unique (0)?** Before we dive into the science, let's first observe one in action.

If I could somehow design a best friend, you know, put together all the ideal qualities of my perfect match, that person would pale in comparison to Priya.

She can turn any situation into a good time— chemistry lab, band practice. What I'm trying to say is I never laugh harder than when I'm with Priya.

And she's always there for me. Like last year **after I got dumped by Te— you know what? I don't even want to mention their name. It felt like my whole world was crashing down (17).** But as soon as I told Priya, boom, she was at my door. I was a wreck, but she sat there with me and listened.

We're always on the same page; it's as if we can read each other's minds! And we can talk for hours— about anything. I know my mom would say she has the phone bills to prove it.

If it seems like friendships formed in adolescence are particularly special, that's because they are. **Early childhood, adolescent, and adult friendships all manifest a little differently in part because the brain works in different ways (18) at those stages of life.** Adolescence is a unique time when peer relationships take focus, and **thanks to the developing brain, there are changes in the way you value, understand, and connect (19) to friends.**

Teenage friends can seem attached at the hip. Scientists describe adolescence as a social reorientation as **teenagers begin to spend as much or more time with their friends than with their parents. This drive to hang with pals may be due to changes in the brain's reward center (20),** known as the ventral striatum. Its activation makes hanging out with others enjoyable and motivates you to spend more time with them. **Neuroimaging studies show that this region is highly reactive during your teenage years, which may explain why adolescents seem to place a higher value on social interactions (21) than children or adults.**

Teenage friendships can also feel more intimate than the friendships of your childhood. **This deeper connection is possible thanks to improvements (22) in what scientists call Theory of Mind.** Theory of Mind is the ability to understand others' emotions, thoughts, motivations, and points of view, and to realize that they may be different from your own. Babies begin to develop Theory of Mind around 18 months or so. Before that, it's thought they believe that everyone perceives and knows exactly what they know. **It was once considered to be fully developed (23) by age five, but scientists now know that Theory of Mind continues to improve and mature well into your teenage years and beyond.** Likewise, regions within the social brain show increased connectivity during adolescence compared with childhood. As a result, teens can better understand **their friends' perspectives (24),** allowing for deeper connections to flourish.

In the closest friendships, it can almost feel as if you're metaphysically connected— two bodies and minds, perfectly in sync. And there is science to this! Your ability to connect with others somewhat depends on the coordination of actions, emotions, physiology, and thoughts. This is what psychologists call interpersonal synchrony. You first show signs of the ability to sync with others as infants— synchronizing movements and babbling with your parents. As you get older and spend more time outside the home, you increasingly show this synchrony with your peers. For example, imagine walking down the street with a friend. **Often without consciously thinking (25), you stroll at the same pace and follow the same path.** You and your best friend may not be only on the same page, but also scientifically, in step.

(Adapted from: [ted.com/talks/shannon_odell_how_friendship_affects_your_brain](https://www.ted.com/talks/shannon_odell_how_friendship_affects_your_brain), 05/01/2021, 3.52 minutes)