



**Castilla-La Mancha**

Consejería de Educación,  
Cultura y Deportes

PRUEBAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN

**INGLÉS / C1**

**COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES**

SESIÓN ORDINARIA 2024

**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.
- 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 to the recording and match the statements (A-M) to the extract (1-4) that they refer to. There are **TWO ANSWERS** for each extract. There are **THREE STATEMENTS** you will not use. Extract (0) is an example. Write your answers in the **ANSWER BOX** (1 item = 0.8).

**THINGS I HATE ABOUT SPAIN**

In which extract does the speaker mention...?	
A.	a festive tradition stemming from ancient history
B.	a method for making something last longer
C.	a name that stuck thanks to a royal
D.	a process that could seemingly go on for ages
<del>E.</del>	<del>a process that is different in his country</del>
F.	deep connections being part of the culture
G.	endless conversations gathered around the dinner table
<del>H.</del>	<del>something more common than he previously thought</del>
I.	something unappealing at family holiday celebrations
J.	the possibility of avoiding a situation in the future
K.	tolerating a situation better had it been pre-arranged
L.	using family instead of someone better qualified
M.	why many people add something to improve it

*(Adapted from: youtube.com)*

**ANSWER BOX**

	Extract 0		Extract 1		Extract 2		Extract 3		Extract 4	
<b>QUESTION</b>	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ANSWER</b>	E	H								

**TASK 2**

Listen to the recording and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question (9-16). Question (0) is an example. Write your answers in the ANSWER BOX (1 item = 0.8).

**LANGUAGE AND HERITAGE**

- 0. Emily would like to be part of a group who...
  - A. are Chinese Americans.
  - B. belong to NPR.
  - C.  speak Mandarin.
- 9. The understatement that Emily states refers to...
  - A. how much she wanted to learn Chinese.
  - B. the amount of time she waited to do something.
  - C. the conversation she had with her father.
- 10. When talking about his childhood, Emily’s father recalls that he felt...
  - A. insecure in his cultural environment at times.
  - B. regret for not learning the native language.
  - C. relief when others were speaking Chinese.
- 11. Emily’s grandparents wanted her father to give up Chinese so that he could...
  - A. achieve greater academic success.
  - B. become more socially integrated.
  - C. effectively communicate his needs.
- 12. In terms of switching languages, Emily’s father acknowledges that...
  - A. his parents forced him to learn the language.
  - B. it was necessary in order to function in society.
  - C. the experience was particularly painful for him.
- 13. Emily disagrees with her father in that she feels...
  - A. her father gave up a part of his heritage by not using Chinese.
  - B. societal integration isn’t dependent upon knowing a language.
  - C. too much emphasis is placed on learning English in America.
- 14. Dr. Tseng attributes the lack of support for other languages in the U.S. to...
  - A. English being seen as a universal language.
  - B. limited resources to teach them effectively.
  - C. the desire to maintain a certain national identity.
- 15. When Emily says “I love you” in Chinese, her father...
  - A. becomes overwhelmed by the sentiment.
  - B. feels that it doesn’t have the same impact.
  - C. is proud of what she has accomplished.
- 16. “Racial imposter syndrome” refers to...
  - A. a false claim to having a particular ethnic background.
  - B. the feeling of anger when one’s heritage isn’t recognized.
  - C. the perception that one doesn’t fully fit in with their culture.



(Adapted from: npr.org)

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

**TASK 3**

Listen to the recording and complete the missing information in each numbered space (17-25). 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).

**HOW TO SAVE MONEY AT THE SUPERMARKET**

- When we go shopping, we often (0) **stick** to particular brands because of the name on the package.
- Store brand products known as (17) \_\_\_\_\_ items are commonly cheaper.
- You can cut down on costs by (18) \_\_\_\_\_ your own fruits and vegetables.
- In order to attract (19) \_\_\_\_\_, certain items might be promoted in a particular way.
- If you know what is in season you can not only save but also reduce (20) \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you use coupons, organize them according to the (21) \_\_\_\_\_.
- In order to increase their (22) \_\_\_\_\_ specialty items may be placed at the end of aisles.
- Impulsively buying things that you don't really need has a real impact on your (23) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A study shows that the likelihood of buying too much increases when we shop (24) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Buying cheaper, healthier alternatives is a particularly good idea if you're (25) \_\_\_\_\_ on money.

*(Adapted from: youtube.com)*

**ANSWER BOX**

GAP	WORD
<input type="checkbox"/> 0.	<b>stick</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> 17.	
<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.	

**Marks 3:** \_\_\_\_\_/7.2

TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TOTAL MARK
			_____/20

**TASK 1**  
**THINGS I HATE ABOUT SPAIN**

ANSWER BOX										
	Extract 0		Extract 1		Extract 2		Extract 3		Extract 4	
QUESTION	0a	0b	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	E-H		C-I		F-L		B-M		D-K	

**DISTRACTORS: A, G, J**

**TRANSCRIPT**

**Extract 0**

There are a few things more frustrating than living in a country, loving a country, having a family in a country, paying taxes, starting businesses in a country, and yet you cannot vote in the national elections because that is a privilege that is reserved for Spanish citizens. And I am a lowly permanent resident. Fair enough. You say, James, just go ahead and get your Spanish citizenship. What's the big deal? Well, the thing is, to take Spanish citizenship, by Spanish law, I would have to renounce my New Zealand citizenship, and I don't really want to do that to my mother.

Look, in a practical sense, I could have both citizenships and nobody would really care. But should I have to be able to vote. And as I looked into this more, I learned it's actually a thing. There's a whole Wikipedia page on what's called non-citizen suffrage, **and it turns out that requiring people to be citizens in order to vote is more the rule than the exception (H).**

See, here I am as a, **as a naive New Zealander thinking that was how it was everywhere. Because in New Zealand, you only have to be a permanent resident to vote (E).**

**Extract 1**

If I had an arch nemesis, it would be canned white asparagus. **They're invariably served by my mother-in-law on Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve, or if I'm lucky, both (I).** You get a massive pile of them on your plate. And to make matters worse, they're served with this big, gooey dollop of mayonnaise. **And the whole family is groaning at how delicious they are while I eat them one by one, closing my own eyes and thinking of mother New Zealand (I).** And to make matters worse, they come in a variety of sizes, but including really big. So, they come from normal, to fat, to very fat, muy grueso. **And the big ones are called cojonudos, which kind of loosely translates as the dog's bollocks because it's apparently what the former king said when he was served a plate of delicious and enormous canned white, asparagus (C)** presumably at Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve. Or if he was lucky, both.

**Extract 2**

So next up, nepotism. Now, nepotism is rife in Spanish society and all levels of Spanish society, from the corner store, small businesses, right up to the highest echelons of government. And why it really frustrates me is because **I see a lot of businesses struggle in this country. And although nepotism isn't the only reason, it's like they're not putting their best foot forward if they're hiring cousins to do their translations or their website instead of getting the best person for the job (L).** But it's quite hard to hate this aspect of Spanish society because it comes from a good place. **In the end, this is a society where family networks and friend networks are really strong (F).** And if someone in a family is struggling, then it's kind of the whole family's problem to gather around and try and provide help to that person.

**Extract 3**

Okay. So, there is nothing quite like sitting down in a Spanish bar in the morning for breakfast. And everything in the world is perfect until you take a sip of the coffee. Welcome to the wonderful world of Torrefacto. If you've never heard of it, it's a historically fascinating yet gastronomically terrifying process whereby sugar is burnt onto the outside of the coffee bean. It originated, I believe, in Mexico, where miners would use this process to preserve their coffee when they were taking it down underground for months at a time. **And it was brought to Spain because it was a great way to ship coffee around the country without it spoiling (B).** And the tradition for our sins continues today in Spain. Meaning that when you drink straight black espresso coffee in a bar, it'll taste bitter. And in fact, I believe that the fact that **most Spaniards will drink their black coffee with sugar or with milk is to mask the flavour, the true flavour of the coffee (M).** Because without either of those things, you really are exposed to the true taste of the abomination.

**Extract 4**

Okay, last one. So, picture this. You're at a party with your friends or maybe your partner, and you agree as a group or with your partner, that it's time to leave, it's time to get going. Now, international custom dictates that from the moment of agreeing to leave as a group or as a couple, you have about ten minutes to get out the door. But that rule doesn't apply in Spain. **Here, the Spaniard will spend the next hour slowly inching towards the door and engaging in any potential conversation that comes their way (D).** Maybe they'll see someone they haven't spoken to yet, or they'll realise there's something they haven't mentioned to that person they've been talking to for the last 4 hours. And look, **I wouldn't mind this if it was agreed that we're not going to leave for another hour and I would just get another drink and enjoy myself (K),** but what I can't handle is living for an hour in this kind of goodbye no man's land.

*(Adapted from: youtube.com/watch?v=aRabIU35bOI, 5:18 minutes)*

**TASK 2**  
**LANGUAGE AND HERITAGE**

**ANSWER BOX**

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

**TRANSCRIPTION**

**MARY LOUISE KELLY, HOST:** More than 1 billion people in the world speak Mandarin Chinese (0), and NPR's Emily Kwong wants to join that group.

**KELLY:** Emily is Chinese American on her father's side. Last year, at age 30, she began to learn Chinese for the very first time and unpacked why she is so determined to learn it in the first place. Here's Emily in conversation with her dad.

**E KWONG:** So yeah, this is a conversation I've actually wanted to have with you for a long time.

**CHRISTOPHER KWONG:** Good.

**E KWONG:** That is an understatement. I've wanted to ask my dad about our language for a lifetime (9).

**C KWONG:** My name is Christopher Kwong. I'm 62. I was born in New York City.

**E KWONG:** Growing up, Dad remembers tagging alongside his grandmothers as they did the shopping in Chinatown...

**C KWONG:** I just went into fish markets, meat markets, vegetable markets.

**E KWONG:** ...Surrounded by people conversing and bartering and going about their day in Chinese.

**C KWONG:** It was the only thing I understood. In a world of non-Chinese when I was outside, it was anxiety and confusion and not knowing what was really being said and just clinging a little harder. **But when you hear your native language, it's a reminder of, you're safe (10).**

**E KWONG:** But here's the thing. My father stopped speaking Mandarin when he was 5 years old. He was in kindergarten and really struggling to communicate with his teacher, with his classmates, using the little English that he knew. And his parents, my grandparents, **didn't want him to fall behind in school (11).**

The transition to English was difficult. My dad struggled with the vowels. He says his mom, my grandma Hui, spent hours drilling him, and he didn't feel like he had a choice.

**C KWONG:** I realized I had to engage in a different world, a world of English, so, you know, I should just be pragmatic, let go and go with English (12).

**E KWONG:** Yeah. That's a big decision for a little kid to make, you know?

**C KWONG:** Well, my need for, I felt - for survival was greater than my hurt.

**E KWONG:** Yeah. When you say need for survival, what do you mean?

**C KWONG:** Meaning to integrate into society - you have to integrate, otherwise you're, you know, going to be really in a terrible place.

**E KWONG:** I get what my dad is saying, but assimilation has a cost. **Gaining a foothold in America meant losing the first language my dad's ever known (13).**

**AMELIA TSENG:** When you lose your language, it's almost a form of violence if it's taken from you, right?

**E KWONG:** Amelia Tseng is a sociolinguist at American University, someone who studies how languages shift across immigrant generations.

**TSENG:** You know, we're a very multilingual country and always have been, but we are - have not historically been supportive of other languages, either through sort of active suppression or through just sort of a lack of interest in supporting them.

**E KWONG:** Amelia says **that lack of support is rooted in things like nationalism and xenophobia (14).** It has caused some linguists to call the U.S. a language graveyard.

So, that's why I'm learning Chinese.

And I've decided that any shame I might feel about imperfect pronunciation, fumbles with grammar is nothing compared to the shame I felt about not knowing the language at all; the shame I feel as my older relatives rattle off dim sum dishes and I stare down the menu pictures, feeling like a fraud within my own identity, missing something I never had in the first place. Meanwhile, my dad isn't as sentimental about this as I am.

When I say something like, wo ai ni - I love you - do you internalize that sentence? If I were to say, Dad, I love you, in English...

**C KWONG:** In English, of course, it resonates. **Chinese - it's like I register Emily is learning Chinese (15).**

**E KWONG:** Maybe if I get better at the pronunciation, one day, it will, like...

**C KWONG:** Our words will always be English, Emily. I was hoping the Chinese for you is just to give yourself that opportunity to embrace your other racial half.

**E KWONG:** I mean, my birth certificate says I'm white, even though my father was standing right there in the delivery room. And this erasure of him, of who I fully am and the language of his family, really hurts. It's left me with a feeling that **I'm not Chinese enough (16).**

**Amelia says there's a word for what I'm feeling - racial imposter syndrome.** And moving through it requires flexibility, self-compassion and reimagining what it means to be Chinese in America - our identities as something dynamic, not a box you check on a form.

**TSENG:** Part of how we create it is through language - the languages we speak, who we talk to but also how we talk about ourselves and other people.

**E KWONG:** Learning a language is like building a bridge. And sometimes, that bridge connects you to your identity.

*(Adapted from: npr.org/2022/04/27/1095099700/encore-a-daughters-journey-to-reclaim-her-heritage-language, 24/04/2022, 5:00 minutes)*

### TASK 3 HOW TO SAVE MONEY AT THE SUPERMARKET

#### ANSWER BOX

0.	STICK
17.	GENERIC
18.	PICKING
19.	ATTENTION
20.	WASTE
21.	EXPIRATION DATE
22.	VISIBILITY
23.	WALLET
24.	WITH CHILDREN
25.	RUNNING LOW

#### TRANSCRIPT

When we go shopping, we often **stick (0)** to particular brands because of the name on the package and the reputation that it is garnered due to smart advertising. But if you take a closer look, you'll find that there are also similar store brand items that cost much less. These are what are referred to as **generic (17)** products. These items are sometimes made in the same manufacturing facilities as the famous brands with little to no discernible differences.

#### **Don't go for the pre-packaged or pre-cut items.**

Who wouldn't want to take fruits or veggies that have already been picked for them. It saves you time after all, but at the same time they cost extra and this is because someone else has taken the time to pick them, prep and package them for you. Do yourself a favor and save yourself a few bucks by **picking (18)** them yourself.

#### **Don't be fooled by supermarket deals.**

These deals are always displayed on the shelves in an attractive way to get your **attention (19)**. But, before you're tempted to buy it, check its value based on weight and size. It might turn out not to be such a great deal as you had earlier assumed.



**Shop the seasons.** Having knowledge on what foods are in season is a brilliant way to save cash and **waste (20)** less. When a certain product is in season, stores provide them in abundance and prices will likely be lower.

**Use your coupons.** Make use of coupons and store circulars. Produce that's in season is bound to be in plenty and on sale. So, think about shopping with your coupons and use them on items you can store for later. A great tip: arrange your coupons based on **expiration date (21)** and layout of the store for efficiency and so that you won't have to search frantically for them at the checkout counter.

**Keep your eyes up, down and on the ends.**

Store owners are smart and they strategically place items that are more expensive at eye level and the cheaper ones on the upper and lower shelves. Ingredients that are in season and items on sale are usually displayed at the end of store aisles for better **visibility (22)**.

**Make a list.** Items you buy on impulse will always hurt your **wallet (23)**. Those little extra items that you put into your cart as you approach the checkout are like small leaks that seem harmless, but can potentially sink your financial ship. So, the best thing to do is make a shopping list and stick to it.

**Avoid distractions.** Maybe calling your kids a distraction when you're out shopping is a bit harsh but it's true. As they tell you they're constantly pestering you and nagging you to buy what they want and sometimes it's just hard to look at your kids and say no. Research shows that going **with children (24)** to the store increases the chances of spending more. If it's possible, leave them at home but if not try and limit the chances of them influencing your shopping.

**Stock up on cheap and filling staples.** Ingredients that are not expensive such as beans, frozen vegetables, oats, brown rice and bananas are some of the best foods to get especially when you're **running low (25)** on cash. These foods can be used to make filling snacks and dishes at a low cost. They're also much healthier than the processed foods that are meant to be friendly on your budget. With all that said, have a great day you guys.

*(Adapted from: [youtu.be/ffncbdITnec](https://youtu.be/ffncbdITnec), 3:45 minutes)*