Anglès

Listening comprehension

Exercicis · 73 exercicis

Proves d'accés a la universitat (PAU) de Catalunya. Ordenats del més recent al més antic.
Retalls dels exàmens i pautes oficials (selecat.cat / universitats.gencat.cat).

Part 1: Listening comprehension

THE WORLD OF CENOTES

In this podcast you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

limestone: pedra calcària / piedra caliza
coral reef: escull de coral / arrecife de coral

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the podcast.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. How does Alison Zicari explain the natural event that gives rise to a cenote?

- ☐ A river slowly dries up over time.
- ☐ A cave ceiling collapses and reveals hidden water.
- ☐ Rainfall digs a hole directly into the ground.
- ☐ Earthquakes open giant cracks in the soil.

2. Why does the Yucatán Peninsula contain such a high concentration of cenotes?

- ☐ It was once part of a flat desert that eroded quickly over time.
- ☐ It is built of giant old volcanic rocks.
- ☐ It used to be a coral formation that became exposed.
- ☐ It receives more rain than any other area in Mexico.

3. According to Alison Zicari, the underground rivers below the Yucatán Peninsula are formed by

- ☐ rapidly melting ice.
- ☐ water travelling through rock beneath the surface.
- ☐ lakes draining into deep reservoirs.
- ☐ ocean waves carving inland tunnels.

4. What have researchers gained from studying cenotes and their connected caves?

- ☐ Maps of modern underwater cave systems.
- ☐ Evidence of ancient life, both human and animal.
- ☐ New species of plants that grew during the Ice Age.
- ☐ Proof that the Maya invented scuba diving.

5. Why did the Maya place many of their structures so close to cenotes?

- ☐ They believed these places gave them good luck in the underworld.
- ☐ The land around cenotes was the most valuable.
- ☐ Cenotes provided water and were seen as spiritual gateways.
- ☐ They wanted to protect the cenotes from outsiders.

6. What do the offerings found in sacred cenotes suggest about Maya culture?

- ☐ All remains found there were human sacrifices.
- ☐ They valued precious items for religious ceremonies.
- ☐ They did not understand how metals were made.
- ☐ They believed there was no life after death.

7. What link does Alison Zicari make between cenotes and the dinosaur-killing asteroid?

- ☐ The asteroid dried out the cenotes completely.
- ☐ Water flows around the impact crater made a circular chain of cenotes.
- ☐ Cenotes were created by lava after the impact.
- ☐ Dinosaurs lived in the cenotes before they disappeared.

8. Why do animals like manatees sometimes enter cenotes?

- ☐ They look for protection and need a quiet shelter.
- ☐ Cenotes contain algae that grow only in underwater caves.
- ☐ The water in cenotes is warmer than the ocean.
- ☐ They are disturbed by tourists and go there to get some peace.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

AN INTERVIEW WITH GOTCHA, THE MUSICAL FORCE

In this podcast you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

to quote: citar textualment / citar textualmente
prone: propens / propenso
bouts: períodes / períodos
harp: arpa

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the podcast.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		Espai per a la correcció		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	When Gotcha explains what inspired "Turning a Blind Eye", what does she say is behind the feeling of defeat? ☐ The pressure of competing with other contemporary Australian musicians. ☐ Her inability to adapt to present-day Australian lifestyle. ☐ Her awareness of how everyday habits lead to overconsumption. ☐ A disappointment about how little artists care about technology.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Gotcha finds it difficult to change her environmental habits because ☐ it's hard to know what really helps. ☐ there is too much information, she feels overwhelmed. ☐ she thinks no one else is making an effort. ☐ it's difficult to change long-established habits.	☐	☐	☐
3.	How does Gotcha describe the way she sees the future? ☐ She is idealistic most of the time, so her songs are optimistic despite her negative thoughts. ☐ She alternates idealism and deep pessimism about the future, which is reflected in her songs. ☐ She feels the world is as pessimistic as she is, though some people do want to change the world. ☐ She is indifferent about the future, so her songs are never influenced by her emotions.	☐	☐	☐
4.	What does touring make Gotcha aware of? ☐ The contrast between her environmentally friendly lifestyle and that of other musicians. ☐ How travelling constantly increases her environmental impact. ☐ How certain hotels contribute to the overall carbon footprint. ☐ How each culture approaches environmental problems differently.	☐	☐	☐
5.	How does Gotcha feel about her growing success? ☐ She thinks success always brings joy to anyone. ☐ She fears larger projects will feel less meaningful to her. ☐ She is afraid that fans will expect her to keep things as personal as they have been so far. ☐ She believes enjoying fame will fix her environmental worries.	☐	☐	☐
6.	What challenges does Gotcha mention regarding communication on social media as her audience grows? ☐ She now posts more often because she feels she owes it to her new followers. ☐ She is more aware of the diversity of her audience and how that affects her communication. ☐ She prefers to post less because communication with her listeners has become less sustainable. ☐ She feels that social media makes followers focus on what she says rather than on her music.	☐	☐	☐
7.	What happens when Gotcha records an acoustic instrument note by note? ☐ The instrument sounds the same as usual. ☐ The resulting sound is amazing. ☐ The instrument as such does not appear in the resulting album. ☐ The sound of the instrument becomes angelic.	☐	☐	☐
8.	Gotcha enjoys experimenting with unusual objects to create sounds because ☐ all other artists use traditional instruments, which is uninteresting. ☐ they help her explore a new way to make music and create more original musical stories. ☐ it takes less time than recording traditional instruments. ☐ avoiding experimentation makes her music sound like everybody else's.	☐	☐	☐

Part 1: Listening comprehension

A CONVERSATION WITH YAYOI KUSAMA ON THE POWER OF ART AND EMOTIONS

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

art installations: instal·lacions artístiques, creacions artístiques / instalaciones artísticas, creaciones artísticas
polka dots: estampat de rodones / estampado de lunares
boundless: sense límits / sin límites
tapestry: tapís / tapiz

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		Espai per a la correcció		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	How does Yayoi Kusama see the relationship between her work and the emotions it expresses? ☐ The essence of her art is driven by a love for immense chaos and mystery. ☐ Her installations aim to change viewers' perspective on love. ☐ The essence of her art lies in creating a collective supportive feeling. ☐ Her work is meant to reflect the limits of love and hope.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Yayoi Kusama created her "Infinity Rooms" to invite people to think about ☐ the problem of mental illness. ☐ the possibility of space travel. ☐ our place in the universe. ☐ mirrors and tapestries.	☐	☐	☐
3.	In her autobiography, Yayoi Kusama mentions suffering from mental health problems. How has art affected her? ☐ Art has increased her sense of despair and hopelessness. ☐ Art has given her tools to reverse her suffering and despair. ☐ Art has intensified her need to overcome her mental health problems. ☐ Creating art has cancelled her positive emotions.	☐	☐	☐
4.	According to the interviewer, why does Yayoi Kusama paint dots abundantly? ☐ To portray the universe. ☐ As a form of artistic rebellion. ☐ To represent distress. ☐ To create a sense of abundance.	☐	☐	☐
5.	What other type of message does Kusama's use of polka dots convey? ☐ The dots represent how the elements of outer space are interconnected. ☐ They serve as a visual metaphor for the chaotic nature of the universe. ☐ Polka dots symbolize how individuals are connected. ☐ The repetition of dots represents individuals' everyday fighting.	☐	☐	☐
6.	Why does Yayoi Kusama believe her art can surpass cultural gaps? ☐ Because people from all walks of life visit her installations. ☐ Because her art speaks a language that can be understood by all art experts. ☐ Because her art connects people at the core of their essence as human beings. ☐ Because polka dots are bound to a specific cultural audience.	☐	☐	☐
7.	According to Yayoi Kusama, why did she choose to leave Japan? ☐ Kusama was aware of her artistic identity in Japan and chose to leave to develop it further. ☐ The Japanese artists did not support her because of her mental health issues. ☐ The Japanese government's restrictions on kimonos made her move. ☐ Kusama had connections in New York that could allow her to succeed as an artist there.	☐	☐	☐
8.	How does Yayoi Kusama see the power of art in facing global challenges? ☐ Art has the power of eliminating global uncertainty. ☐ Art inspires people to work together for the common good. ☐ Art helps people see global challenges as an inevitable part of their future.	☐	☐	☐

Part 1: Listening comprehension

SUBTITLING AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING TOOL

In this radio programme you are going to hear a new word. Read and listen to it. Make sure you know what it means.

daunting: aclaparador, -a / abrumador, -a

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

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		Espai per a la correcció		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	What was the aim of the "School in Town" project? ☐ To show students how the town provides unexpected learning opportunities. ☐ To help students improve their German while doing activities in town. ☐ To give students a taste of university life. ☐ To encourage students to do cultural activities.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Why did Margarita focus on German instead of English? ☐ Germany is geographically closer to Poland than the UK. ☐ Polish students are not as exposed to German as they are to English. ☐ Students are not aware that German translation is closer to Polish than to English. ☐ Schools provide better resources for learning English.	☐	☐	☐
3.	How did Margarita initially engage students with the video? ☐ By showing the technical aspects of subtitling immediately. ☐ By providing them with the subtitles in both German and Polish. ☐ By asking them to analyze the protagonists and the overall mood. ☐ By translating the first part of the video for them.	☐	☐	☐
4.	What strategy did Margarita use to help students given their low German proficiency? ☐ She provided a list of common German phrases which appeared underlined. ☐ She placed them in teams to work on different scenes. ☐ She asked them very easy questions in German, so they felt immediately confident. ☐ She selected a short video with simple dialogue and underlined the difficult parts.	☐	☐	☐
5.	What was the main purpose of underlining certain phrases in the subtitles? ☐ To encourage students to translate individual words. ☐ To emphasize the importance of context in translation. ☐ To make the subtitles easier to read. ☐ To provide examples of Polish idioms.	☐	☐	☐
6.	How did the students react when they saw their names in the credits? ☐ They felt satisfied and excited. ☐ They couldn't believe their eyes. ☐ They felt anxious and uneasy. ☐ They boasted about their work.	☐	☐	☐
7.	According to Margarita, why are audiovisual materials attractive for students? ☐ They help students interact with other people. ☐ They are familiar with this kind of content. ☐ They provide a relaxed learning environment. ☐ They offer more learning opportunities than traditional materials.	☐	☐	☐
8.	What does Margarita hope students share with their parents? ☐ That subtitling in German can be as fun as in English but you also need technical skills. ☐ The importance of being able to translate and convey ideas in multiple languages. ☐ That subtitling involves translating concepts and that it is enjoyable. ☐ That learning unfamiliar foreign languages such as German is easier through subtitles.	☐	☐	☐

Part 1: Listening comprehension

ULURU: EXPLORING THE HEART AND SPIRIT OF AUSTRALIA

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

sandstone: pedra arenosa / piedra arenisca
layers: capes / capas
tilted: inclinat / inclinado
hue: tonalitat / tonalidad

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
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1. Why is Uluru considered sacred by the Anangu people?
- ☐ It is made of a rare type of sandstone.
- ☐ It holds deep connections to their Tjukurpa, or belief system.
- ☐ It is the deepest natural formation in Australia.
- ☐ It was used as a meeting point for caretakers.

2. Why do the Anangu discourage ascending Uluru?
- ☐ It poses significant risks to visitors.
- ☐ They encourage exploring other cultural experiences instead.
- ☐ They think it violates the sacred meaning of the site.
- ☐ There are no established trails to follow.

3. According to Chris Wood, how did Uluru form?
- ☐ In the same way as the Himalayas.
- ☐ Through the erosion of a mountain range.
- ☐ Through the petrification of an ancient sea.
- ☐ From the gradual accumulation of desert sand.

4. Why is Uluru red?
- ☐ It contains copper minerals.
- ☐ The sandstone oxidizes when in contact to the air.
- ☐ It is actually grey, not red.
- ☐ The soil around it stains the rock.

5. When is the worst time to visit Uluru?
- ☐ December to February.
- ☐ June to August.
- ☐ March to May.
- ☐ September to November.

6. What safety precautions are important when visiting Uluru?
- ☐ Avoiding interactions with local wildlife.
- ☐ Drinking water and using sun protection.
- ☐ Hiring a ranger or tour guide.
- ☐ Avoiding travel in the winter months.

7. What does the Uluru Cultural Center offer visitors?
- ☐ Accommodation for overnight stays.
- ☐ Guided tours of the rock base.
- ☐ Insights into Anangu culture.
- ☐ Spiritual support.

8. What surprises visitors about Uluru's surroundings?
- ☐ The absence of vegetation.
- ☐ The many caves, waterholes, and wildlife.
- ☐ The availability of tourist shops and restaurants.
- ☐ The lack of walking paths around the base.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

MAKING MUSIC AFTER BRAIN SURGERY

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

garnered: va recollir, va generar / recogió, generó
put that on ice: posposar / posponer
swirling: fent voltes / dando vueltas

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
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1. Tokimonsta
- ☐ is the nickname for Tom Mosley.
- ☐ helped out at a doctor's surgery.
- ☐ cannot understand sound.
- ☐ had a turning point in her career.

2. When did she start making music again?
- ☐ At the 2019 Grammy awards.
- ☐ Briefly after she got over her operation.
- ☐ Just before the Grammy awards.
- ☐ Immediately after her operation.

3. Where does the name Tokimonsta come from?
- ☐ It was a chat name she picked when she was 16.
- ☐ It means 'brain surgery' in Korean.
- ☐ It was a name her family gave her when she was 16.
- ☐ It is a Korean name for a tiger monster.

4. Does she regret having this name?
- ☐ Yes, because she picked it when she was too young.
- ☐ No, because the music she makes is always very quiet.
- ☐ No, because it represents the music that she makes.
- ☐ Yes, because it is an extremely aggressive name.

5. How did Tokimonsta learn to make electronic music?
- ☐ She learned everything from a software program she downloaded in high school.
- ☐ She learned it through video tutorials just before getting into college.
- ☐ She learned how to use the production software through reading the manual.
- ☐ She learned it through a friend who taught her the basics of a software and video tutorials.

6. How does she create electronic music?
- ☐ She only uses her piano.
- ☐ She only uses her computer.
- ☐ She mainly uses her computer.
- ☐ She never uses synthesizers.

7. Why does Tokimonsta use field recordings?
- ☐ Because the sounds give her music a unique character.
- ☐ Because the sounds resemble the electronic music she makes.
- ☐ Because they make her music sound fresher and more natural.
- ☐ Because the sounds in those recordings are easy to recreate.

8. Which of the following best summarizes Tokimonsta's view of music after her recovery?
- ☐ Her hearing abilities have improved.
- ☐ She values music to a greater extent.
- ☐ Everything related to music has changed.
- ☐ She finds her music productions are more appreciated.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

MICHAEL SMITH: A MICHELIN-STARRED CHEF FROM THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

accolades: reconeixements / reconocimientos
larder: rebost / despensa
to go for a wander: passejar / pasear

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
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1. In which of the following restaurants has Michael Smith NOT worked?

- ☐ The Three Chimneys.
- ☐ The Three Witches.
- ☐ Loch Bay.
- ☐ Blue Print Café.

2. Where did Michael Smith work in a kitchen for the first time?

- ☐ In the capital of Scotland.
- ☐ On the west coast of Scotland.
- ☐ In a village close to the Scottish Highlands.
- ☐ In his hometown.

3. Did Michael Smith work in any restaurant kitchens outside Scotland?

- ☐ No, although he considered moving to London.
- ☐ No, he always worked in the Highlands and in Glasgow.
- ☐ Yes, he spent four years in London.
- ☐ Yes, he spent a few years at a café in France.

4. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- ☐ Shirley Spear offered Smith the opportunity to work at The Three Chimneys.
- ☐ Smith did not want to work on Skye, because he felt it was very remote.
- ☐ Smith was looking for opportunities to work on Skye and contacted Shirley Spear to get advice.
- ☐ Smith's wife went to check Skye out, because she was unsure about the new lifestyle for her family.

5. How long did it take Smith to open his own restaurant after his arrival at Skye?

- ☐ Thirteen years.
- ☐ Fifteen years.
- ☐ Eleven years.
- ☐ Sixteen years.

6. Did he open his new restaurant on Skye?

- ☐ Yes, because he was happy with his life on the isle.
- ☐ Yes, but only because his kids asked him to do so.
- ☐ No, because his wife and children wanted to discover new places.
- ☐ Yes, because it had always been his dream to open a restaurant on Skye.

7. What does Dolores think about Smith's restaurant?

- ☐ She thinks it is a pity that they serve simple food, such as chips.
- ☐ She would prefer it to combine local products with international food.
- ☐ She thinks the presentation of dishes could be improved.
- ☐ She thinks it is appreciated by local people.

8. Which of the following best summarises Smith's view of his job?

- ☐ He prefers to get help in the kitchen to be able to enjoy the atmosphere of the restaurant.
- ☐ He likes to do the cooking and sees a Michelin star as the result of combining good products and a lively atmosphere.
- ☐ Sometimes he gets annoyed by the other people working and eating at the restaurant.
- ☐ He says being a chef is a rewarding profession since the job can be recognised with prizes such as a Michelin star.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

JUANITA. THE INCA MUMMY

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

mummy: mòmia / momia
attire: indumentària / atuendo
bundle: paquet / paquete
burial site: lloc d'enterrament / lugar del entierro
appease: apaivagar / apaciguar
coca leaves: fulles de coca / hojas de coca
docile: dòcil / dócil
blow: cop / golpe
kneel: agenollar-se / arrodillarse

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Which of the following sentences best describes Juanita?
- ☐ She was a rich, healthy girl who worked for the nobility.
- ☐ She was a young, mature girl who looked after alpacas.
- ☐ She was a young teenage girl who had malnutrition.
- ☐ She was a rich, healthy girl who belonged to the Cuzco elite.

2. What did scientists study and analyse to find out what Juanita ate prior to her sacrifice?
- ☐ Her hair.
- ☐ Her bones.
- ☐ Her attire.
- ☐ Her tissues.

3. What did the American anthropologist and his partner NOT find inside the parcel together with the mummy?
- ☐ Pottery.
- ☐ Shells.
- ☐ Llama dolls.
- ☐ Volcano ash.

4. Why did doctors say that Juanita could have died a few weeks ago and not 500 years ago?
- ☐ The mummy was flawless because of the weather conditions at the top of the mountain.
- ☐ The expression of Juanita's face was one of peace and the mummy was thin and cold.
- ☐ Mt Ampato protected the mummy from the cold air of the Andes.
- ☐ The volcanic eruption of Mt Ampato shook the young girl and it became mummified instantly.

5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- ☐ The snow melted because of a volcanic eruption and pushed the bundle into the crater where it was found.
- ☐ The mummy was found where the girl was killed, on top of Mt Ampato.
- ☐ A Spanish soldier, who was also sacrificed, was found dead on the summit of Mt Ampato.
- ☐ Reinhard came back to the place where Juanita was found. He went there with two children: a boy and a girl.

6. Which of these statements is FALSE about Capacocha?
- ☐ Capacocha was a sacrificial rite that took place near a lake.
- ☐ Capacocha was carried out to stop natural disasters like earthquakes.
- ☐ The best and healthiest children were sacrificed in Capacocha.
- ☐ The Inca worshipped mountains and Capacocha was a way to please the gods.

7. When Juanita died,
- ☐ she was standing up, surrounded by alpaca, and looking up at the sky.
- ☐ she was alone, naked, and not allowed to eat or drink except alcohol.
- ☐ she had eaten potatoes and vegetables as she used to do at home.
- ☐ she had been prepared with coca and alcohol for 6 or 8 weeks.

8. How did Juanita die?
- ☐ She was hit by a baseball bat.
- ☐ Her feet were injured so that she could not move, and she died of cold.
- ☐ She had a brain haemorrhage caused by a head injury.
- ☐ She was left alone at the top of the mountain with no food or water.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

THE RISE OF PREGNANT STAND-UP

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

stand-up: monòleg / monólogo
pregnant: embarassada / embarazada
stretch mark: estria / estría
booker: agent / agente
lactation: lactància / lactancia

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. How does Udane feel about being a comedian?
- ☐ She is disappointed with the profession.
- ☐ She can tell it has both advantages and disadvantages.
- ☐ It feels exactly the way she had imagined.
- ☐ It is very time-consuming, so she cannot hang out as much as she used to.

2. Why does Udane not go to clubs or bars anymore?
- ☐ Because she is pregnant and does not drink alcohol.
- ☐ Because she does not have enough time.
- ☐ Because she thinks there are more meaningful ways to pass the time.
- ☐ Because she does not have any friends to go with.

3. What is Udane's problem with the lights on stage?
- ☐ They make her feel too hot.
- ☐ They are blinding.
- ☐ They are distracting.
- ☐ They do not allow her to connect with the audience.

4. Which of the following is NOT true about Udane?
- ☐ She talks about her pregnancy on stage.
- ☐ She has a baby on the way.
- ☐ She watches comedy on Netflix.
- ☐ She lives in Los Angeles, like Kara Klenk.

5. What happened to Joan Rivers in 1967?
- ☐ She was asked to keep her pregnancy a secret.
- ☐ She had to dress up as if she were pregnant.
- ☐ Some bookers asked her to hide her daughter Melissa among the audience.
- ☐ She was not allowed to perform on television because she was pregnant.

6. According to Udane, female comics
- ☐ have outnumbered male comedians recently.
- ☐ typically pursue other careers when they start having babies.
- ☐ do not tend to get pregnant.
- ☐ are more frequent today than they used to be.

7. Which of the following best summarizes Amy Schumer's experience?
- ☐ She had a pregnancy complication on a flight to New York.
- ☐ She had to cancel some shows because of a medical condition.
- ☐ She was not allowed to fly when she was pregnant, but she did.
- ☐ She decided not to travel to prevent a difficult pregnancy.

8. What does Udane think about using pregnancy on stage?
- ☐ She finds it hilarious and hopes the trend will last forever.
- ☐ She is unsure about the phenomenon lasting much because audiences complain about it.
- ☐ She hopes that people will normalize the image of a pregnant woman on stage.
- ☐ She thinks it is outrageous that people laugh at expectant moms.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

CHOCOLATE AND VALENTINE'S DAY: A SWEET STORY

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

whip: fuetejar /azotar
elixir: elixir

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
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1. Where and when did St. Valentine's Day celebrations originate?
- ☐ With the Romans before Christ.
- ☐ With the Spaniards in Mexico during the colonial period.
- ☐ In 17th century England with King Charles II.
- ☐ In 19th century England with Queen Victoria.

2. Which of the following best describes who Valentine was?
- ☐ A Roman Emperor from the third century A.D.
- ☐ A martyr who was executed in ancient Rome.
- ☐ A character in Canterbury Tales.
- ☐ The author of Canterbury Tales.

3. Who first introduced chocolate to Europe?
- ☐ The Spanish.
- ☐ The French.
- ☐ Casanova, the Italian adventurer.
- ☐ The British.

4. What did Europeans use to think chocolate was good for?
- ☐ They thought it was a medicine to make people stronger.
- ☐ They thought it was good as a cream to make skin softer.
- ☐ They thought it was an aid in sexual activity.
- ☐ They thought it could be used to better preserve food, like sugar or salt.

5. Which of the following is TRUE?
- ☐ In the 18th century, a very few rich Europeans drank chocolate.
- ☐ In the 18th century, chocolate was widely eaten as candy in Europe.
- ☐ In 17th century Britain, hot chocolate was a very common drink.
- ☐ Chocolate first became popular in Europe in France.

6. When did chocolate candy bars first appear?
- ☐ In the middle of the 17th century, under King Charles II in Britain.
- ☐ In the middle of the 19th century, in Britain.
- ☐ In the middle of the 19th century, in Spain.
- ☐ At the beginning of the 20th century, in the U.S.

7. Which of the following occurred first?
- ☐ J.S. Fry & Sons made individual, cream-filled chocolates.
- ☐ Cadbury sold chocolates in pretty boxes.
- ☐ Cadbury created heart-shaped boxes for chocolates.
- ☐ Americans decorated boxes of chocolates with roses.

8. What differentiated Cadbury's chocolates from those made by others?
- ☐ They were sold by weight by street vendors.
- ☐ They were made with cream fillings.
- ☐ They were sold in heart-shaped boxes that could be kept.
- ☐ They were made with cacao butter.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

3, 2, 1… SLAM!: POETRY COMES TO THE STAGE

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

scribble: gargotejar / garabatear
thumb through: fullejar / hojear
be hooked on: estar enganxat / estar enganchado
open mic: micròfon obert / micrófono abierto

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. How does Anne write her poems?
- ☐ She always uses her laptop because her handwriting is messy.
- ☐ She prefers to write out her poems by hand.
- ☐ She first records them on her phone and then writes them down.
- ☐ She needs to write with dirty hands to find inspiration.

2. How did Anne learn about poetry slam?
- ☐ She went to a slam competition with a friend in 2018.
- ☐ She read an ad about a competition.
- ☐ She heard about it in an open mic session.
- ☐ She read an interview with a slammer in a magazine.

3. According to Anne, the best thing about slam is
- ☐ that poets know how to make you laugh and cry.
- ☐ the fact that it can be streamed online and played on any device.
- ☐ the strong link between the poet and the live audience.
- ☐ that poems are performed instead of written and read aloud.

4. Anne's poems
- ☐ are based on strict mathematical patterns.
- ☐ search phrasing and rhyme by following patterns.
- ☐ usually take about five minutes to recite.
- ☐ intend to be messy and playful, as opposed to mathematical formulae.

5. How long does it take Anne to write a poem?
- ☐ A minimum of three months.
- ☐ Usually three minutes.
- ☐ Sometimes just a couple of weeks.
- ☐ Much longer than before.

6. How does Anne prepare for a performance?
- ☐ She recites poems aloud to become familiar with their rhythm.
- ☐ She reads the poem lots of times to learn all rhymes.
- ☐ She sings poems out loud in front of the mirror.
- ☐ She studies poems line by line as if they were jokes.

7. Why is the audience important in a slam competition?
- ☐ Because they can decide which poems are performed.
- ☐ Because they can help slammers score higher.
- ☐ Because the panel asks for the audience's opinion.
- ☐ Because some members of the audience may be part of the panel.

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Anne?
- ☐ She started writing when she was younger.
- ☐ She does not like maths anymore.
- ☐ She is good at memorising text.
- ☐ She finds inspiration in other slammers.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN ARCHITECT

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

windbag: persona que pontifica
grace: honorar / honrar
flock: congregar

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Why is Frank Lloyd Wright a famous American?
- ☐ His poetry won international prizes.
- ☐ His social activism earned him the Nobel Peace Prize.
- ☐ His designs for buildings are admired by architects everywhere.
- ☐ He advocated the elimination of banks and the banking system.

2. Frank Lloyd Wright wanted people to look to architects and to consult them more because
- ☐ he knew he could build cheaper houses.
- ☐ he wanted to change the type of buildings we live in.
- ☐ he wanted to make money from consulting.
- ☐ he wanted to become the most famous architect in the world.

3. What did Frank Lloyd Wright want to reform in the U.S.?
- ☐ The educational system.
- ☐ The type of farms and agriculture.
- ☐ The general way of life.
- ☐ The role of government.

4. Frank Lloyd Wright liked buildings that
- ☐ were built in modules so that families could move their own home to another state.
- ☐ were tall, like those in the New York City skyline.
- ☐ had lots of windows and which could be seen from a distance.
- ☐ fit into the natural area where they were built.

5. Why did Frank Lloyd Wright not like New York City?
- ☐ He thought the city was over-populated.
- ☐ He thought the type of buildings there represented a money-oriented view of society.
- ☐ He thought there was not enough space for his buildings nor for people.
- ☐ He thought New Yorkers didn't like him.

6. Why is Fallingwater so famous?
- ☐ Because it is made entirely from local wood.
- ☐ Because it was the first house Wright designed.
- ☐ Because it is the largest single family home in Pennsylvania.
- ☐ Because a stream runs inside the building.

7. The text says that in certain circumstances we can "experience a feeling of awe." Which of the following expressions is a synonym for *awe* in the text?
- ☐ admiration.
- ☐ deception.
- ☐ envy.
- ☐ fear.

8. According to Mr. Wolf, Frank Lloyd Wright
- ☐ is an over-rated architect.
- ☐ deserves his fame.
- ☐ was a pretty boring person.
- ☐ spent too much time criticising others.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

THE SURPRISING HISTORY OF HANDWASHING

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

go delirious: entrar en un estat de deliri / entrar en un estado de delirio
ward: sala d'hospital / sala de hospital
midwife: llevadora / comadrona
puzzling: misteriós / misterioso
aisle: passadís / pasillo

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Where did Ignaz Semmelweis work?

- ☐ In the Emperor's palace in Vienna.
- ☐ In a small town in Hungary.
- ☐ In a large hospital in Vienna.
- ☐ The recording does not say where he worked.

2. Which of the following statements about Vienna General Hospital is NOT true?

- ☐ The hospital had too many patients.
- ☐ It was a very large hospital.
- ☐ It only served veterans of war.
- ☐ The sanitary conditions were poor by today's standards.

3. Child bed fever was a disease affecting

- ☐ babies who had just been born.
- ☐ women who had just given birth.
- ☐ older children who had become delirious.
- ☐ anyone living in a house with small children.

4. Why did the hospital divide the maternity ward into two clinics?

- ☐ Because doctors were better trained than midwives.
- ☐ Because rich people did not want to be in a ward with poor people.
- ☐ Because they needed more doctors.
- ☐ Because the hospital had too many maternity patients.

5. As he tried to discover why more women were dying in one of the clinics, what did Ignaz do first?

- ☐ He considered solutions that others had proposed.
- ☐ He analyzed blood samples in a laboratory.
- ☐ He compared data from several hospitals.
- ☐ He treated patients in both clinics.

6. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Ignaz's work?

- ☐ He discovered the importance of handwashing soon after the clinics were divided.
- ☐ His discovery of the importance of handwashing was based on luck.
- ☐ He discovered the importance of handwashing because he had done controlled experiments.
- ☐ His friend Robert actually discovered the importance of handwashing, but he died too soon to take credit so Ignaz took the credit instead.

7. Ignaz discovered that child bed fever

- ☐ was spread by the doctors' lack of personal hygiene when working.
- ☐ was caused by germs.
- ☐ was caused by contaminated water in one of the clinics.
- ☐ only affected women after giving birth.

8. Once the doctors started to wash their hands after performing autopsies,

- ☐ the number of women dying in the clinic served by doctors increased.
- ☐ the number of women dying in the clinic served by doctors decreased.
- ☐ the number of women dying in both clinics remained unchanged.
- ☐ the two clinics were combined again into a single, large maternity ward.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

KAREN BLIXEN, A LIFE MADE FOR FILM

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

supplies: provisions / provisiones
spells of drought: sequera / sequía
hazardous: arriscat / arriesgado
auction: subhasta / subasta
engaged: compromesa / comprometida
breakdown: atac, crisi / ataque, crisis

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Which of these facts is TRUE about Karen Blixen according to the interview?
- ☐ She enjoyed being interviewed and gave many interviews.
- ☐ She did not talk much about herself and her ordinary life.
- ☐ Her father was a rich journalist working for *The New York Times*.
- ☐ She arrived in Kenya in the middle of the World War.

2. Who gave the Blixens money to start their coffee farm?
- ☐ The English government.
- ☐ The rulers in Kenya.
- ☐ A British aristocrat.
- ☐ Their own families.

3. Which of these statements is NOT true according to the text?
- ☐ It rained a lot and the farm was flooded often.
- ☐ Coffee could not be imported to Great Britain during the war.
- ☐ Karen Blixen's husband ran into debts.
- ☐ There were not enough workers for the farm because of the war.

4. How do we know about Karen Blixen's love affair?
- ☐ Her husband published a book about their life in Africa.
- ☐ She wrote about the love affair in *Out of Africa*.
- ☐ She wrote a letter to her brother that he made public.
- ☐ A Danish journalist wrote about it in a Copenhagen newspaper.

5. What happened to the coffee farm after the Blixens' divorce?
- ☐ The British government took it over and closed it.
- ☐ The farm went bankrupt and was sold at auction.
- ☐ Karen Blixen turned it into a successful business.
- ☐ Karen Blixen wanted to leave Kenya so she sold the farm.

6. When did Karen Blixen first start writing?
- ☐ After she met Denys Finch Hatton.
- ☐ When she moved back to Denmark from Kenya.
- ☐ When she was 8 years old.
- ☐ In 1925, while she was in Kenya.

7. Why did Karen Blixen stop writing when she got married?
- ☐ She wanted to follow the general expectations for women at that time.
- ☐ She and her husband worked on the coffee farm so she did not have time to write.
- ☐ She was ill most of the time and could not write.
- ☐ The first short stories she had published had been very poorly received by critics.

8. What did she do after the publication of *Seven Gothic Tales*?
- ☐ She underwent several severe operations and could not write anymore.
- ☐ She visited several countries because she wanted to gather information for her books.
- ☐ She went on writing and gave lectures when her illness allowed.
- ☐ She changed her name and moved back to Africa.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

GOALBALL, A UNIQUE SPORT

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

goalball: golbol
low vision: baixa visió / baja visión
eyeshade: antifaç / antifaz

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Goalball was created
- ☐ as a rehabilitation activity after the First World War.
- ☐ as a rehabilitation activity after the Second World War.
- ☐ as a preparatory activity before the First World War.
- ☐ as a preparatory activity before the Second World War.

2. Goalball players
- ☐ must all be totally blind.
- ☐ are all blind from birth.
- ☐ are both deaf and blind.
- ☐ may have lost vision at any point in life.

3. The goalball court in the Paralympics
- ☐ is the same size as a standard tennis court.
- ☐ differs completely in size from any other sport venues.
- ☐ is the same size as a standard volleyball court.
- ☐ does not have a standardised size.

4. In a goalball game
- ☐ three players from each team play at the same time.
- ☐ up to six players from each team play at the same time.
- ☐ there are six officials on court.
- ☐ six players from each team play at the same time.

5. How do players know where the ball is while playing?
- ☐ By following tactile signs on the ground.
- ☐ By asking the other team members.
- ☐ By following the sound of the ball.
- ☐ By asking the coaches and audience.

6. Why are players required to wear eyeshades?
- ☐ Because they may have different degrees of vision loss.
- ☐ Because they allow players to avoid flashes.
- ☐ Because only people with low vision can play goalball.
- ☐ Because they help the players to move on the court.

7. What did Chloe do wrong in her last goalball game?
- ☐ She missed a penalty.
- ☐ She defended the goal on her own.
- ☐ She asked the referee a question.
- ☐ She touched her eyeshades.

8. What does Chloe especially like about goalball?
- ☐ The fact that the game is truly fair for all players.
- ☐ How the game helps her to develop orientation skills.
- ☐ The crowd's cheering motivating her each time she scores.
- ☐ The fact that goalball improves her fitness.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

THE MYSTERY OF JIM THOMPSON

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

silk: seda
guild: gremi / gremio
spinner: filador / hilandero
fabrics: roba, tela / ropa, tela
legacy: llegat / legado
teakwood: teca (tipus de fusta / tipo de madera)

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Which of these facts is NOT true about Jim Thompson?
- ☐ He worked as an architect in New York.
- ☐ He arrived in Bangkok in the middle of the World War.
- ☐ His father was a rich textile businessman.
- ☐ He had four siblings.

2. The Thais did not use silk because
- ☐ there were not many silk manufacturers in Thailand.
- ☐ silk from Europe was better than Thai silk.
- ☐ Thai silk spinners had all been sent to Europe.
- ☐ they used other types of cloth that were cheaper.

3. Which of these statements is TRUE according to the text?
- ☐ Thais defended Asian art, and specially Asian architecture.
- ☐ Thompson did not like parties but attended international events.
- ☐ Thais liked Western things more than traditional Thai things.
- ☐ Thompson felt more Thai than American after some time in Thailand.

4. How did Thompson disappear?
- ☐ He was murdered by Asian spies while he was on holiday.
- ☐ He was on holiday in Malaysia and did not return after leaving for a stroll.
- ☐ His plane was lost at sea while flying to Malaysia.
- ☐ He was kidnapped in Malaysia by his driver and guide.

5. What contributed to the mystery of his disappearance?
- ☐ The Malaysian police did not want to investigate his disappearance.
- ☐ His sister was murdered not long after he went missing.
- ☐ The CIA admitted that Thompson was an agent and had been sent somewhere else.
- ☐ Truman Capote wrote a best-selling crime novel about his life.

6. Which of these things does Thompson's firm NOT have?
- ☐ Restaurants.
- ☐ Silk industries.
- ☐ Architecture studios.
- ☐ Wine bars.

7. What can you visit in Thompson's mansion?
- ☐ Thompson's collection of Thai art.
- ☐ The houses that Thompson designed when he was an architect.
- ☐ Documents from Thompson's career as a spy.
- ☐ One of the best collections of Western art objects.

8. What is special about Thai buildings?
- ☐ The buildings are never isolated but always built in groups of six.
- ☐ They have a special room to display a family's possessions.
- ☐ The houses are held together without nails.
- ☐ They are built partially underground.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

COUNTING THE BUGS AND BACTERIA, YOU'RE 'NEVER HOME ALONE'

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

microbe: microbi / microbio
showerhead: ruixador de la dutxa / alcachofa de ducha
moist: humit / húmedo
to breed: criar

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Different species
- ☐ move across houses hundreds of thousands of times.
- ☐ live in different habitats in our homes.
- ☐ study every building alive.
- ☐ include little different habitats.

2. Professor Dunn
- ☐ began his career studying rainforests.
- ☐ started off his career studying homes in rainforests.
- ☐ began his career discovering jungles in Bolivia, Ghana and Australia.
- ☐ started off his career finding homes in jungles.

3. Which of these sentences is NOT true?
- ☐ Traditional home conditions were similar to the conditions outdoors.
- ☐ Freezers and ovens in modern homes replicate extreme environment conditions.
- ☐ Some little structures in traditional homes create really extreme habitats for species.
- ☐ In modern homes, some structures duplicate extreme environments.

4. Some microbes
- ☐ live in hot water heaters.
- ☐ are similar to hot water taps and boilers.
- ☐ grow on people when taking a hot shower.
- ☐ harm people when taking a hot shower.

5. According to professor Dunn,
- ☐ taking a shower is more risky than shaking hands.
- ☐ people should stop shaking hands.
- ☐ the world is full of dangerous things.
- ☐ life surrounds us.

6. Which of these sentences is TRUE?
- ☐ Antibacterial soaps and hand sanitizers are not used by a lot of people.
- ☐ Antibacterial soaps work much better than soap and water.
- ☐ Soap and water does not save millions of lives.
- ☐ Soap and water destroy pathogens on our hands.

7. Heat and air conditioning systems
- ☐ rarely contain microbes.
- ☐ grow species we know much about.
- ☐ can breed lots of microbes.
- ☐ cause an increase in bacterial diseases.

8. Professor Dunn looks forward
- ☐ to creating homes with species that benefit us.
- ☐ to having houses with gardens to our benefit.
- ☐ to pushing out species that benefit us from our gardens.
- ☐ to filling homes with gardens that benefit us.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

WE'LL BE ON MARS AGAIN!

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

spacecraft, craft: nau espacial, nau / nave espacial, nave
layer: capa
gust of wind: cop de vent / golpe de viento
shield: escut / escudo
quake: terratrèmol / terremoto
seismometer: sismòmetre / sismómetro

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. The InSight mission is unique in that it will investigate
- ☐ the geology of the interior of Mars.
- ☐ Mars' surface and atmosphere.
- ☐ whether Mars can support human life.
- ☐ the early history of Mars' atmosphere.

2. According to Dr. Halliday, this mission will help scientists understand how
- ☐ the activity of volcanoes developed on Earth millions of years ago.
- ☐ layers of different types of rocks were formed on Earth.
- ☐ rocks separate into different layers.
- ☐ long ago planets like Mars and the Earth were formed.

3. Why does the InSight spacecraft need to stay in one place?
- ☐ To detect quakes.
- ☐ To detect wind.
- ☐ To avoid making noise.
- ☐ To avoid breaking instruments.

4. The seismometer of the Viking spacecraft
- ☐ could not detect Mars quakes well.
- ☐ could not measure wind gusts well.
- ☐ was better than the one on the InSight lander.
- ☐ was handled by astronauts.

5. The InSight makes use of a shield
- ☐ to help put the InSight instruments underground.
- ☐ to protect the seismometer from wind gusts.
- ☐ to protect astronauts while they drill holes.
- ☐ to protect the spacecraft from seismic waves.

6. The choice of the InSight's landing location was partially determined by
- ☐ the orbit of Mars.
- ☐ the amount of fuel left in the rocket.
- ☐ the type of surface of the landing spot.
- ☐ the speed of the spacecraft when reaching Mars.

7. A gentle touchdown of the spacecraft is achieved by
- ☐ removing all rockets.
- ☐ removing the heat shield.
- ☐ separating the craft into 2 parts to make each part lighter in weight.
- ☐ using a parachute to slow it down.

8. When will Dr. Halliday and her team start receiving data from Mars?
- ☐ One year after InSight lands.
- ☐ Two years after InSight lands.
- ☐ Almost immediately after InSight lands.
- ☐ After the instruments have been placed underground.

Part 1: Listening comprehension

IS LIFE IN THE OUTBACK COMPATIBLE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE?

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

drought: sequera / sequía
livestock: bestiar / ganado
well: pou / pozo

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Which of the following is true about Australia?

- ☐ The centre of the country has problems with its water supply.
- ☐ Each year the country must prepare its coastal cities for hurricanes.
- ☐ The government currently restricts tourism in the outback.
- ☐ Several rivers flood every spring, after heavy rainstorms.

2. What is the relationship between water supply in Australia and climate change, according to Dr. Thomas?

- ☐ Climate change is the only cause of the lack of rainfall in the outback.
- ☐ There is no obvious relationship between drought and climate change.
- ☐ Climate change is one of the factors causing Australia's current problems.
- ☐ The issue needs to be studied more before any conclusion can be reached.

3. What are some farmers and ranchers doing because of the situation described in the conversation?

- ☐ They are promoting the outback for tourism.
- ☐ They are building silver and gold mines.
- ☐ They are changing the crops they plant and raising sheep instead of cattle.
- ☐ They are quitting and leaving.

4. Why will digging wells not meet the population's needs in the outback?

- ☐ Because there is very little underground water in Australia.
- ☐ Because digging wells is extremely difficult and expensive.
- ☐ Because there are so many people that a few wells will not resolve anything.
- ☐ Because the well water contains some elements that harm people's health.

5. Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with water desalination plants?

- ☐ They need a lot of electricity to run.
- ☐ They deposit salt in ocean water.
- ☐ They require nuclear power plants for energy.
- ☐ They harm wildlife in the nearby seas.

6. Where is recycled water being used at present in Australia?

- ☐ In city drinking water.
- ☐ In city parks.
- ☐ On ranches, for animals to drink.
- ☐ In mines.

7. According to Dr. Thomas, which of the following is a possible measure to reduce the amount of water used?

- ☐ Cities can stop building public parks.
- ☐ New wells can be dug to use underground water.
- ☐ Firefighters can substitute sand for water.
- ☐ More dams can be built to better conserve river water.

8. Which of the following best characterizes Dr. Thomas' view of water use in Australia? He thinks that

- ☐ there should be more investment in the country's future requirements for water.
- ☐ the government is doing everything it can to reduce water consumption.
- ☐ farms will disappear but ranches will continue to grow in the outback.
- ☐ new technology will help to reduce Australia's use of water.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

DOES HIGH SCHOOL START TOO EARLY?

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

public policy: política governamental / política gubernamental
sleep-deprived: privat de son / privado de sueño
deprivation: privació / privación
melatonin: melatonina

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

Presenter: Does high school start too early? Some experts say teens are **sleep-deprived** because of early school start times that are designed for adults. I'm Guy Raz, and today I'm talking with Dr. Wendy Troxel, Adjunct Professor of Psychiatry and Psychology at the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Troxel's research focuses on the relationship between sleep and health, as well as the implications for **public policy**.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		Espai per al corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	Studies have shown that teenagers who sleep more ☐ do better at school. ☐ have earlier start times. ☐ need treatment for insomnia. ☐ are less active at school.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Approximately what percentage of American teenagers gets enough sleep? ☐ 10 %. ☐ 20 %. ☐ 50 %. ☐ 70 %.	☐	☐	☐
3.	Which of the following contributes directly to teens' sleep deprivation? ☐ Governmental policy. ☐ Hormones. ☐ Social lives. ☐ Snapchat.	☐	☐	☐
4.	The text claims that for most teenagers, going to bed by 10:00 p.m. is ☐ a requirement imposed by the school system. ☐ not possible. ☐ a decision that was made years and years ago. ☐ setting them up for failure.	☐	☐	☐
5.	Reasoning, problem solving and good judgment can be characterized as ☐ impulsive and risky behaviours. ☐ higher order thinking processes. ☐ a consequence of sleep deprivation. ☐ factors preventing cognitive development.	☐	☐	☐
6.	According to Dr. Troxel, around the time of puberty ☐ teenagers feel sleepy around 7:00 p.m. ☐ teenagers' bodies start releasing melatonin for two hours. ☐ teenagers' biological clocks undergo a change. ☐ teenagers' biological clocks wake them up at 4:00 a.m.	☐	☐	☐
7.	Which of the following sentences is TRUE? ☐ School absences increase by 25 % when schools start later. ☐ Teens miss the bus more often when schools start later. ☐ Fewer students graduate on time when schools start later. ☐ Standardized test scores improve when schools start later.	☐	☐	☐
8.	According to Dr. Troxel, the sleep-wake schedule that we experience during adolescence ☐ lasts for the rest of our lives. ☐ is temporary and will change in adulthood. ☐ improves our mental and physical health. ☐ increases our chances for future success.	☐	☐	☐

Part 3: Listening comprehension

'MOBY-DUCK': WHEN 28,800 BATH TOYS ARE LOST AT SEA

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

to end up: resultar
deck: coberta / cubierta
to stack: apilar
to maneuver: maniobrar, operar

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Presenter: This is *Fresh Air*, our weekly program devoted to the environment. What happens when 28,000 rubber ducks and other bath toys are accidentally dumped into the ocean? Where do the ocean currents take them, and what environmental impact do the ducks and other ocean junk have on the seas? That's what our guest, the journalist Donovan Hahn, investigated in his book *Moby-Duck*: *The True Story of 28,800 Bath Toys Lost at Sea and the Beachcombers, Oceanographers, Environmentalists, and Fools, Including the Author, Who Went in Search of Them*.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Where were the lost toy ducks first found?
- ☐ Alaska.
- ☐ Canada.
- ☐ China.
- ☐ Oregon.

2. How long did it take the first rubber ducks to surface on a beach after their container was lost at sea?
- ☐ Only three months.
- ☐ About a year and a half.
- ☐ Four years.
- ☐ Almost six years.

3. How many containers with rubber ducks and other toys were lost at sea?
- ☐ 12.
- ☐ 407.
- ☐ Hundreds and hundreds.
- ☐ Over 28,000.

4. Which of the following best describes the cargo ships discussed in the conversation?
- ☐ They regularly go through the Panama Canal.
- ☐ They mainly navigate between North America and South America.
- ☐ They carry hundreds of containers above and below deck.
- ☐ They almost always drop some containers in the sea.

5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- ☐ Large ships are better able to navigate in storms than smaller ships.
- ☐ The ship lost the toys in the Graveyard of the Pacific.
- ☐ The weather in the North Pacific is so good that few wrecks occur.
- ☐ Sailing ships in the 19th century did not cross the Pacific.

6. What do we know for certain about the accident that resulted in the loss of rubber ducks at sea?
- ☐ It occurred at night.
- ☐ It occurred during the day.
- ☐ It occurred because of an error by the ship's captain.
- ☐ It occurred when there were high waves.

7. We can deduce from the conversation that the toys were originally
- ☐ packed in plastic bags.
- ☐ packed in cardboard boxes.
- ☐ not individually packed.
- ☐ made out of cardboard.

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an important source of plastics in the oceans?
- ☐ Waste from coastal cities.
- ☐ Fishing fleets.
- ☐ Garbage dumps.
- ☐ Cruise ships.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

DO YOU GET ON WELL WITH YOUR SMARTPHONE?

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

overload: sobrecàrrega / sobrecarga
mindfulness: atenció plena / atención plena
dopamine: dopamina
boost: estimular

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Presenter: Hello. My name is Anne Smith, and on today's programme Dr. John Thomson is going to help us find out why smartphones are so addictive and how we can break our dependence on them. Can we learn how to renegotiate our relationship with our smartphone?

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. According to Dr. Thomson,
- ☐ we are very dependent on mobile phones.
- ☐ we are addicted to our emotions.
- ☐ technology harms our mind.
- ☐ we should not use our phones while eating.

2. In Dr. Thomson's view, which of the following is NOT true?
- ☐ We need to learn to use digital devices intentionally.
- ☐ Mindfulness allows us to observe and reflect on our behaviour.
- ☐ We should change our text messaging habits to feel better.
- ☐ We should learn to observe consciously how we feel.

3. In order to understand how to use technology well, we need to
- ☐ become aware of how devices affect our lives.
- ☐ have a lot of determination.
- ☐ learn how to carry on business with it.
- ☐ stop using smartphones for entertainment.

4. Our addiction to technology is based on
- ☐ the high levels of dopamine in the food we eat.
- ☐ a neurobiological brain disorder related to eating habits.
- ☐ a mental condition that makes us forget what to do.
- ☐ a psychological system of reward related to survival.

5. E-mails can cause a dopamine hit if they are
- ☐ answered intermittently.
- ☐ received at irregular time intervals.
- ☐ received at regular time intervals.
- ☐ answered within 30 seconds.

6. To develop mindfulness, Dr. Thomson asks people to
- ☐ think about their body before thinking about their phone.
- ☐ take their phone out, hold it and put it away without turning it on.
- ☐ think about their phone and what happens in their mind and to their body.
- ☐ think of three questions to ask him.

7. In mindfulness training people are supposed to
- ☐ stop thinking about their own emotions.
- ☐ avoid expressing their own feelings.
- ☐ develop an awareness of their own habits.
- ☐ pay close attention to the others in the room.

8. When going through mindfulness training, some people
- ☐ feel anxious when asked to put their phone away.
- ☐ react violently and throw their phone away.
- ☐ relax when they put their phone away.
- ☐ create bad habits in the use of their phone.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

U.S. NATIONAL PARKS: YELLOWSTONE

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

geyser: guèiser / géiser
bison: bisó americà / bisonte americano
elk: cérvol canadenc / ciervo canadiense
browse: pasturar / pacer
beaver: castor
dam: dic / dique
endangered species: espècie en perill d'extinció / especie en peligro de extinción
to thrive: prosperar
carcasses: carronya / carroña

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

Presenter (Christopher Brown): Hello and welcome to *The real world*, our weekly programme about nature. My name is Christopher Brown, and today we travel to the western United States, to Yellowstone National Park. With me today is Dr. Catherine Smith, a professor at Montana State University and an expert on the history and development of Yellowstone.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. When was Yellowstone National Park created?
- ☐ Right before the Civil War.
- ☐ Soon after the Civil War.
- ☐ At the beginning of the 19th century.
- ☐ At the turn of the 20th century.

2. By 1930, the number of wolves in Yellowstone was
- ☐ high (> 150).
- ☐ low (< 20).
- ☐ zero.
- ☐ unknown.

3. In the 1950s, the number of elk in Yellowstone
- ☐ increased.
- ☐ decreased.
- ☐ remained stable.
- ☐ was unknown.

4. In the winter, the elk in Yellowstone feed on
- ☐ beavers.
- ☐ birds.
- ☐ branches.
- ☐ nothing because they hibernate.

5. One result of the presence of wolves in Yellowstone is
- ☐ fewer eagles in the park.
- ☐ fewer trees in the park.
- ☐ more elk in the park.
- ☐ more plants in the park.

6. The wolves that were taken to Yellowstone in the 1990s were brought from
- ☐ Alaska.
- ☐ Canada.
- ☐ Montana.
- ☐ Wyoming.

7. Why has the wolf population in Yellowstone gone down from 174 to about 100 in the past ten years?
- ☐ Because there was not enough food for the wolves in the park.
- ☐ Because the winters were especially hard and as a result, many wolves died.
- ☐ Because some wolves were killed by hunters.
- ☐ Because some wolves were poisoned by ranchers.

8. Catherine Smith believes that the Yellowstone Wolf Project
- ☐ is a successful wildlife restoration project.
- ☐ is a terrible idea of the U.S. government.
- ☐ proves that wolves are a danger for cattle ranches.
- ☐ has had few effects on the park.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

AN INTERVIEW WITH A DANCER

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

channel: conduir / conducir
put so much into something: esforçar-se molt / esforzarse mucho
demanding: exigent / exigente
rehearsal: assaig / ensayo
chill out: descansar, relaxar-se / descansar, relajarse
icon: icona / icono

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Presenter: You have probably seen our guest on ITV's new show *Dance* or maybe you have been to the theater where she is now performing *Aladdin*. After dancing with the ballet company for five years, she is starting to break into principal roles and discover what it means to be at the top of their profession. Otherwise the chances are that you follow her on Instagram… after all, she boasts over 100,000 followers. In today's program, I'm going to interview Claire Petty.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Why did Claire start doing ballet?
- ☐ A teacher told her she was good at it.
- ☐ She was a very active child.
- ☐ Her mother was a ballet producer.
- ☐ She was forced by the head teacher.

2. Which of these sentences is NOT true according to the interview?
- ☐ Most of Claire's teachers thought that she would not succeed in dancing.
- ☐ Her family supported her decision and helped her.
- ☐ She is motivated to do the things others think she cannot do.
- ☐ She liked people to tell her that she couldn't make a career out of dancing.

3. What motivates Claire to dance?
- ☐ The fact that it is a very demanding job.
- ☐ The joy she has when she is in the studio.
- ☐ The happiness she feels when she is on stage.
- ☐ The hobbies she is able to keep thanks to ballet.

4. How does Claire feel after rehearsals?
- ☐ She thinks about the following day's performance.
- ☐ She thinks of all the positive things in the performance.
- ☐ She is excited about the things that may go wrong.
- ☐ She reflects on the beauty of the performance.

5. Which of these things does she NOT do to relax?
- ☐ She watches movies.
- ☐ She goes out with her friends.
- ☐ She dances ballet.
- ☐ She listens to music.

6. What's her opinion on musical stars?
- ☐ She would only like to work with Justin Bieber and Jennifer Lopez.
- ☐ She thinks dancing for them is hard work but gratifying.
- ☐ She can't wait to work with them as she has not worked with any yet.
- ☐ She has worked with Beyoncé and that was a dream came true.

7. Why does Claire not consider herself famous now?
- ☐ Because only some people recognize her.
- ☐ Because most of her fans are five years old.
- ☐ Because her fan page on Instagram is new.
- ☐ Because five years ago she was very famous.

8. What would Claire like to do if she were not a dancer?
- ☐ She would like to go to Australia to film a movie.
- ☐ She would like to study art and become a painter.
- ☐ She would like to design houses and especially her own.
- ☐ She would like to be an actress on a television show.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

disabilities: discapacitats / discapacidades
skills: habilitats / habilidades

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Interviewer: UNESCO organized the World Education Forum 2015 in the Republic of Korea, where over 1,600 participants from 160 countries adopted the Declaration for Education 2030. This declaration sets out a new vision for education for the next fifteen years. Today with us we have Ms. Ryan, an expert and researcher in education and one of the participants in the Forum.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[3 points: 0.375 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.125 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. What is one of UNESCO's aims in the next 30 years?
- ☐ To provide everyone with good, lifelong education.
- ☐ To participate in teachers' and schools' debates on inclusive education.
- ☐ To promote school attendance in disadvantaged countries.
- ☐ To provide separate classes for disabled children.

2. Which of these things does Ms. Ryan NOT mention as a skill children will need in the 21st century?
- ☐ Designing new technology.
- ☐ Working cooperatively in groups.
- ☐ Investigating topics.
- ☐ Communicating in writing and orally.

3. Why is education a popular topic these days, according to Ms. Ryan?
- ☐ Because today we all have different learning styles.
- ☐ Because there is a new curriculum that we have to follow.
- ☐ Because the way people learn today is different from before.
- ☐ Because nowadays we take into account different phenomena.

4. What will classes be like in the 21st century, according to Ms. Ryan?
- ☐ The teacher will speak a lot so that the instructions are clearly understood.
- ☐ The teacher will speak a lot and students will become providers of knowledge.
- ☐ The students will give information to teachers and will teach each other.
- ☐ The students will get information which they will transform into knowledge.

5. Which of these sentences is NOT correct, according to Ms. Ryan?
- ☐ Children will like going to school if they see a connection to the real world.
- ☐ Students will work together with students in different schools or places.
- ☐ Textbooks will not be used at all and laptops will be the only source of information.
- ☐ Schools will have many different types of classrooms: labs, studios, etc.

6. How do most students actually use the latest technological tools they have, according to Ms. Ryan?
- ☐ They design web pages online to show their families.
- ☐ They write magnificent handouts and worksheets.
- ☐ They produce blogs and digital stories, which they share.
- ☐ They talk to friends and family using chats or texts.

7. What is Ms. Ryan's opinion of the use of mobile phones in class?
- ☐ She is in favour of using them as they are a useful resource.
- ☐ Mobile phones should only be used to look up new words.
- ☐ She is against using them in class as she herself can provide the information.
- ☐ She was in favour but now she prefers not to use them because of the students' reactions.

8. Which is one of the main advantages of using new technologies in the classroom, according to Ms. Ryan?
- ☐ To be able to share experiences and ideas like in the real world.
- ☐ To have a nice conversation with people abroad via email or chats.
- ☐ To create PowerPoint presentations to collaborate with other students.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

SALVADOR DALÍ'S COOKBOOK

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

gold-leaf: full d'or / hoja de oro
velvet: vellut / terciopelo
peacock: paó / pavo real
to clog: obstruir
lean: magre, sense greix / magra, sin grasa
canvas: llenç / lienzo

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

If you're of a certain age or if you love surrealist art, then you probably remember Salvador Dalí. He was widely known for his celebrity persona, his pointy mustache and his paintings filled with melting clocks and exotic deserts. But did you know that Dalí also enjoyed exotic desserts? Turns out that the artist published a cookbook in the early 1970s. It was called *Les dîners de Gala* or *The Dinners of Gala*, named for his wife. In the following interview, journalist Hank Ghazi talks to publisher Alexi Horowitz, who is preparing a facsimile of the original.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. When did Alexi find out about the book?
- ☐ While looking for exotic French recipes.
- ☐ While talking to a publisher.
- ☐ While she was in a 30 year-old bookstore.
- ☐ While looking at old books in Germany.

2. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- ☐ The book turns the joy of eating into a form of punishment.
- ☐ In one of their dinner parties, they served a unicorn's head.
- ☐ Dalí often showed food in his paintings.
- ☐ Gala used to preside over the table in red velvet slippers.

3. When he was eight years old, Dalí
- ☐ wanted to be Napoleon.
- ☐ wanted to be a cook.
- ☐ knew he would become a painter.
- ☐ didn't have any passions.

4. Which of the following are NOT part of the book?
- ☐ Drawings of exotic animals.
- ☐ Photographs of the painter with peacocks.
- ☐ Sketches of restaurants in Paris.
- ☐ Pyramids of lobsters and decadent dishes.

5. Which of the following best describes the recipes in the book?
- ☐ Meat is a very important ingredient in most of them.
- ☐ They are indicated for people who are calorie-conscious.
- ☐ They mix goose meat with chicken breast and salad.
- ☐ Avocados are served with cream sauces.

6. In what ways do the recipes resemble Dalí's paintings?
- ☐ Some of his small paintings could be eaten.
- ☐ Interpretations of both have changed a lot in the last 40 years.
- ☐ They both can be adapted to more modern tastes.
- ☐ They both share a desire to create a visual impact.

7. How many versions of the book will be published?
- ☐ One, exactly as it was published in the early 70s.
- ☐ Two, one with gold leaf and one without it.
- ☐ One, with all the recipes but cheaper than the original.
- ☐ Two, one with all the recipes and one with just a selection.

8. How did Dalí view the dinner table?
- ☐ As a collection of hard-to-find ingredients.
- ☐ It was an exception to his endless creativity.
- ☐ As a canvas, just like the rest of the world.
- ☐ He thought it was a tribute to his book.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

ARE INSECTS THE FUTURE OF FOOD?

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

locust: llagosta / langosta
cricket: grill / grillo
mealworm: cuc de la farina / gusano de la harina
livestock: bestiar / ganado
gross: fastigós / asqueroso

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

Presenter: Are insects the future of food? By the year 2050, the planet will be packed with 9 billion people. In low- and middle-income countries, the demand for animal products is rising sharply as economies and incomes grow; in the next few decades, we'll need to find new ways to produce enough protein for billions more mouths. I'm Jennifer Raz and today my guest is Professor Marcel Dickie, who investigates the ecology of insect-plant interactions, and researches the viability of insects as food.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Marcel Dickie and his wife
- ☐ usually have a rice dish with vegetables for dinner.
- ☐ eat insects for dinner because they taste like chicken.
- ☐ have insects for dinner about once a week.
- ☐ have three species of insects for dinner every week.

2. Which of these sentences is TRUE?
- ☐ The species of insects for sale in the Netherlands are freeze-dried.
- ☐ The species of insects for sale in the Netherlands are from farms.
- ☐ You can buy lots of species of insects in the Netherlands.
- ☐ You can buy edible insects alive in the Netherlands.

3. Which of these dishes does NOT appear in Marcel Dickie's cookbook?
- ☐ Pancakes with mealworms.
- ☐ A quiche with mealworms.
- ☐ Chocolate topped with locusts.
- ☐ Chicken with bugs.

4. According to Professor Marcel Dickie,
- ☐ eating insects might be a little unusual.
- ☐ about 30 per cent of the population eat insects on a regular basis.
- ☐ about 2 billion people want to eat insects regularly.
- ☐ about 30 per cent of the people don't know they are eating insects.

5. Insects are the future of food because
- ☐ only 70 % of all agricultural land is used to produce livestock.
- ☐ they need much less agricultural land than livestock.
- ☐ the land used to produce livestock will be limited to 70 %.
- ☐ they are very expensive to produce on a large scale.

6. Insects are a good alternative to regular meat because
- ☐ they have better quality protein.
- ☐ they are lower in calories.
- ☐ they take little time to cook.
- ☐ they can be eaten frozen.

7. From a biological point of view,
- ☐ locusts, crickets and shrimps are closely related.
- ☐ a locust and a cricket are the same as a shrimp with wings and legs.
- ☐ locusts and crickets are nicer than shrimps.
- ☐ when you look at a shrimp you look at an insect.

8. According to Marcel Dickie, if we could get over the cultural aversion in the West to eating insects,
- ☐ the world population would eat less meat.
- ☐ dinner tables would be more enjoyable.
- ☐ the world population would eat less animal proteins.
- ☐ new meats would be replaced on dinner tables.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

DOES HANDWRITING HAVE A FUTURE?

In this radio programme you're going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure that you know what they mean.

skill: habilitat / habilidad
evolving: en evolució / en evolución
die out: desaparèixer / desaparecer
carving: esculpir
tool: eina / herramienta
lecture: conferència / conferencia

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

Interviewer: Does handwriting have a future? Finland and many American states have removed handwriting from the curriculum. But many psychologists believe writing still has an important role to play in cognitive development. So what's the truth? My name is Antony Brown and I interviewed Professor Anne Downey, author of the forthcoming book *The Uncertain Future of Handwriting*.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. The younger generations
- ☐ use handwriting in class only.
- ☐ used to type or text but they don't anymore.
- ☐ don't text or type at all anymore.
- ☐ don't use handwriting anymore.

2. Which of the following sentences is NOT correct?
- ☐ Handwriting stimulates cognitive processing.
- ☐ Handwriting helps us develop information.
- ☐ Handwriting is personal.
- ☐ Handwriting helps us to learn.

3. According to the expert,
- ☐ there is no link between handwriting and teaching.
- ☐ there is no need to teach handwriting.
- ☐ if we don't teach handwriting, it will disappear.
- ☐ handwriting and teaching will die out.

4. There is no evidence that tablets and computers are having an effect on
- ☐ handwriting.
- ☐ reading.
- ☐ typing.
- ☐ texting.

5. Humans
- ☐ haven't changed writing for 6,000 years.
- ☐ haven't changed writing for 16,000 years.
- ☐ have been writing for 16,000 years.
- ☐ have been writing for 6,000 years.

6. Romans
- ☐ carved on a used stone.
- ☐ used to look back when carving on stone.
- ☐ used to carve on stone.
- ☐ didn't carve on stone.

7. According to the expert, which one of the following practices cannot be considered as "voice writing"?
- ☐ Dictating an email on a mobile device.
- ☐ Dictating a note to a person on a mobile device.
- ☐ Dictating a note to yourself on a mobile device.
- ☐ Dictating a text message on a mobile device.

8. When taking notes in a lecture, the research seems to suggest that it's better to
- ☐ type because you just transcribe and don't think about the meaning.
- ☐ write with your voice because it might be the best cognitive tool.
- ☐ type because you don't go so slowly and think about the meaning.
- ☐ write by hand because you think more about the contents.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

BUILDING FOR A BETTER WORLD

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

environment: medi ambient / medio ambiente
sustainable: sostenible
soil: sòl / suelo
damage: espatllar / estropear
pavements: voreres / aceras
renewable: renovable

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Interviewer: Last year a new building project located outside Amsterdam started. It's called the 20/20 Park Project. The idea is to have buildings that have a positive, beneficial impact on the **environment**. We asked the architect, Mr Zicari, to discuss the 20/20 Park Project with us.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Where did the idea of building for a better world come from?
- ☐ It is an evolution from his interest in green architecture.
- ☐ It originated in Ireland where the first solar house was built.
- ☐ It came from a group of students at Yale University.
- ☐ It came from a NASA theory when designing a solar house.

2. What is the difference between green architecture and Mr Zicari's idea of architecture?
- ☐ Green architecture cares for the environment and his architecture tries to improve it.
- ☐ His architecture is more popular than green architecture.
- ☐ His architecture takes care of the materials we build with and green architecture does not.
- ☐ Green architecture is continuously improving and his architecture never changes.

3. What is the most important part of a project for Mr Zicari?
- ☐ The location of the buildings.
- ☐ The time needed for construction.
- ☐ The person's well being.
- ☐ The things that are thrown away.

4. What did Mr Zicari worry about when he started the project?
- ☐ He was concerned about people who put the environment in danger on purpose.
- ☐ He was only worried about the soil and the water.
- ☐ He wanted to give something back to the environment.
- ☐ He wanted to sell all the houses in the development.

5. Which of these sentences is NOT correct?
- ☐ People living in the buildings find them comfortable.
- ☐ All the buildings in the project are complete.
- ☐ Mr Zicari thinks the project is a big success.
- ☐ The financial crisis does not seem to have affected the whole project.

6. Which of these things about green architecture is NOT mentioned in the text?
- ☐ Green roofs.
- ☐ Permeable pavements.
- ☐ Green infrastructures.
- ☐ Green façades.

7. Which are the most important things in the 20/20 Park Project?
- ☐ Quality and beauty.
- ☐ Beauty and energy.
- ☐ Biodiversity and clean energy.
- ☐ Business and quality.

8. What is Mr Zicari's ultimate goal?
- ☐ To earn a lot of money.
- ☐ To build for rich people.
- ☐ To try to change the world a little bit.
- ☐ To make people rich.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

INTERVIEW WITH A SCRIPTWRITER

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

run into: trobar-se amb / encontrarse con
weird: estrany / extraño
demand: exigir
work out: fer exercici / hacer ejercicio
shot (shoot) a film: rodar una pel·lícula / rodar una película
overcome writer's block: superar el bloqueig de l'escriptor / superar el bloqueo del escritor

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Narrator: Cliff Dorfman is a film scriptwriter who has worked in the TV series *Entourage* and the film *Warrior*. He is also an actor and a film director. He started working in the early 1990s, and has not stopped since. Right now, he also teaches writing at UCLA (University of California in Los Angeles). In this interview, he talks to a reporter of *Filmmaker* magazine.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. The first story that Cliff Dorfman ever wrote
- ☐ was a whole novel.
- ☐ was handwritten.
- ☐ is still in a drawer.
- ☐ had less than fifty pages.

2. What was Cliff Dorfman NOT inspired by?
- ☐ Greek mythology.
- ☐ Modern novels.
- ☐ Shakespeare.
- ☐ American movies.

3. According to Cliff Dorfman, if you want your script to be read you must
- ☐ follow writers and directors everywhere.
- ☐ contact writers and directors.
- ☐ visit writers and directors.
- ☐ be active in Facebook and Twitter.

4. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- ☐ Cliff Dorfman finds it extremely hard to write about characters.
- ☐ Cliff Dorfman never listens to other people talking outside his home.
- ☐ Everything in Cliff Dorfman's life influences his characters.
- ☐ Cliff Dorfman never goes out with friends during the writing process.

5. Cliff Dorfman's characters
- ☐ all have strange eating habits.
- ☐ are constantly moving.
- ☐ are part of his life.
- ☐ appear in his dreams.

6. What does Cliff Dorfman say about the films he likes?
- ☐ His favourite is *Pulp Fiction*.
- ☐ They all follow a chronological order.
- ☐ They all have the same structure.
- ☐ His favourite is *Goodfellas*.

7. Which of the following is NOT part of Cliff Dorfman's routine?
- ☐ Yoga.
- ☐ Boxing.
- ☐ Going to the gym.
- ☐ Jogging.

8. How did Cliff Dorfman overcome writer's block?
- ☐ He stopped using a notebook.
- ☐ He tried many things, but nothing worked.
- ☐ He spent a few days alone in the forest.
- ☐ He went camping with his friends.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

FOOD IN SPACE

In the following conversation you're going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

crave: desitjar / desear
sour: agre / agrio
Charlie Brown: personatge de còmic / personaje de cómic
stuffy: tapat / tapado
cramped: estret / apretado

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Interviewer: If you're planning to take a long space voyage, here's some advice: bring Tabasco or the hot sauce of your choice. That's because there's evidence that astronauts like to eat spicy food in space. And since NASA likes to keep its astronauts happy, the space agency is asking food scientists to help them create a better menu for future missions. My name is Joe Sexton and I talked to Professor Jean Hunter from Cornell University about the reasons behind this request.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. What kind of foods do astronauts crave while they are in space?
- ☐ Hot peppers that smell sweet.
- ☐ Those that have sweet and sour tastes.
- ☐ The ones they never liked on earth.
- ☐ Only sour things, not sweet.

2. Astronauts don't like foods that rely on smell because
- ☐ they don't taste very good.
- ☐ food loses its aroma in space.
- ☐ their taste isn't pleasurable.
- ☐ our sense of taste depends on smell.

3. Would astronauts enjoy drinking coffee while they're in space?
- ☐ Yes, because it is pleasurable for its smell.
- ☐ No, because coffee has no taste.
- ☐ No, you can't smell it in a weightless environment.
- ☐ Maybe, no one has any interesting ideas about that.

4. In the absence of gravity
- ☐ aromas can go to your elbow instead of your nose.
- ☐ liquids tend to be pulled towards your feet.
- ☐ your head fills with aromas and it becomes round.
- ☐ astronauts' feet look like those of cartoon characters.

5. How are scientists at Cornell University testing the stuffy nose theory?
- ☐ By making people feel that they have a cold or they're congested.
- ☐ By asking Charlie Brown to spend several weeks in a bed.
- ☐ By having people sleep with their heads lower than their feet.
- ☐ By using volunteers who sleep with their feet lower than their heads.

6. Strange aromas were not a problem for Professor Hunter during a Mars habitat simulation in the Arctic because
- ☐ there was very little water.
- ☐ space was cramped.
- ☐ she had lost some ability to smell.
- ☐ most liquids have no smell.

7. Dry vegetable protein is a common food in space
- ☐ and it is often mixed with fresh fruits and vegetables.
- ☐ even though it does not allow for many creative dishes.
- ☐ which is made from a wide variety of ingredients.
- ☐ because it does not go bad easily.

8. According to Professor Hunter
- ☐ mozzarella made from powdered milk is better than fresh cheese.
- ☐ it's possible to make acceptable mozzarella from powdered milk.
- ☐ you can make pizza from a piece of toast.
- ☐ it is unhealthy to eat pizza with poor mozzarella.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

HEARING DOGS

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

charity: organització benèfica / organización benéfica
deafness: sordesa / sordera
alleviate (to alleviate): alleugerir / aliviar
puppies: cadells / cachorros
allocated: assignat / asignado
hearing aid: audiòfon / audífono
struggle (to struggle): lluitar / luchar

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Interviewer: Nearly 10 million people in the UK experience some degree of hearing loss. That's one person in every six. Over half a million are severely or profoundly deaf. Can dogs help them? In today's interview Julie Bradford, a dog trainer working for a charity, Hearing Dogs for Deaf People, will tell us how.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

		Espai per al corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
0.	How many people are severely deaf in the UK? ☐ About ten million. ☒ About half a million. ☐ About fifty thousand. ☐ About five million.			
1.	Which of the following statements is FALSE about Julie's organization? ☐ They train dogs for deaf people. ☐ They help deaf people. ☐ It is a large organization. ☐ It started about 30 years ago.	☐	☐	☐
2.	What are hearing dogs trained to do? ☐ To listen to their deaf owners. ☐ To respond to various sounds. ☐ To behave politely in social environments. ☐ To make their deaf owners comfortable.	☐	☐	☐
3.	When are hearing dogs socialized? ☐ As soon as they are one year of age. ☐ Immediately after their training finishes. ☐ Before they are three weeks of age. ☐ Not much after they have been born.	☐	☐	☐
4.	One of the problems of hearing loss is that ☐ in social situations hearing aids are necessary. ☐ it is hard to make this disability invisible. ☐ it is a disability often unnoticed by others. ☐ it makes deaf people behave in a rude way.	☐	☐	☐
5.	Why is the dark red jacket hearing dogs wear useful? ☐ It shows that the owner properly looks after the dog. ☐ It helps people notice that the dog owner is deaf. ☐ It shows that the dog has been trained to be in shops. ☐ It helps the hearing dogs behave in social situations.	☐	☐	☐
6.	How many dogs has Julie's organization trained? ☐ About 800. ☐ About 1,800. ☐ As many as possible. ☐ As many as needed.	☐	☐	☐
7.	What does Julie really like about her job? ☐ How much help she gets from volunteers. ☐ She can almost always make dogs happy. ☐ How much it changes deaf people's lives. ☐ The number of deaf people she gets to know.	☐	☐	☐
8.	Julie thinks that when training a hearing dog it is important to ☐ get them used to the sounds in trains. ☐ keep them busy with varied sounds work. ☐ adapt the training style to the dog. ☐ consider who the owner will be.	☐	☐	☐

Part 3: Listening comprehension

AN INTERVIEW WITH A CHAMPION

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

catch up with (to catch up with): retrobar-se amb, tornar-se a trobar amb / reencontrarse con, volverse a encontrar con
practice: entrenament / entreno
odd: estrany / extraño
social networks: xarxes socials / redes sociales
insight: percepció / percepción
leisure: lleure, temps lliure / ocio, tiempo libre

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Reporter: Each year at this time since 2009, tennis player Chris Jules has been coming to New York City and leaving with the US Open trophy. Jules, who is 33 and among the top tennis practitioners, has no immediate plans to retire. Last August he won the Western Open title and was in the semifinals in Wimbledon in July. In November he was in the London Masters final. In today's program, he's interviewed by our sports reporter.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

		Espai per al corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
0.	Chris Jules ☒ is one of the best tennis players in the world. ☐ did not play in London last year. ☐ started playing tennis in 2009. ☐ is going to retire at 33 years old.			
1.	According to the interview, Chris Jules ☐ thinks he is old and not in his best shape this year. ☐ feels he's much better this year than the previous one. ☐ thinks time flies when he is in New York City. ☐ says he has not been in New York City since 2009.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Which of these things is the hardest for Jules when he leaves home? ☐ Being away from his home country. ☐ Leaving his children. ☐ Leaving his wife. ☐ Packing to go abroad.	☐	☐	☐
3.	When did Jules start loving tennis practice? ☐ When he was between 16 and 21 years old. ☐ When he became a professional tennis player. ☐ When he decided not to play for more than 45 minutes. ☐ When a professional coach told him how to do it.	☐	☐	☐
4.	Today, Jules's favorite time playing tennis is when ☐ there are a lot of people observing what he does. ☐ people are happy watching him win a game. ☐ he is alone and no one is observing what he does. ☐ people take photos of him practising.	☐	☐	☐
5.	According to the interview, which of the following statements is TRUE? ☐ Jules likes being alone in his hotel room, so he closes his door. ☐ Jules's wife has always travelled with him to all games. ☐ Jules's wife did not travel with him the last time he went to Barcelona. ☐ Jules's children are always alone at home so they open their house to friends.	☐	☐	☐
6.	According to Jules, tennis has changed in the last ten years ☐ because players are more aggressive now. ☐ but not as much as it did in the past. ☐ because players never move to the front. ☐ thanks to racket technology.	☐	☐	☐
7.	What does Jules say about Facebook and Twitter? ☐ He likes to use the social media to express his own ideas. ☐ He first went into Twitter and then Facebook because it was easier. ☐ People don't like what Jules says on Facebook but he does not care. ☐ He found Facebook easy, so he quickly learnt how to use it.	☐	☐	☐
8.	What does Jules like to do in his leisure time? ☐ To catch up with family and living a busy life. ☐ To listen to the waves and keeping quiet. ☐ To meet up with friends and going to the beach. ☐ To play other sports such as soccer.	☐	☐	☐

Part 3: Listening comprehension

TELEPATHY

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

sensory: sensorial
phenomena: fenòmens / fenómenos
figure out (to figure out): esbrinar / averiguar
bend, bending (to bend): doblegar / doblar
guessing (to guess): endevinar / adivinar
invest (to invest): invertir
reliable: fiable

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Presenter: In today's programme *Debate* we will have two experts discussing the existence of telepathy as a paranormal activity. *Telepathy* is defined as the transmission of thoughts or feelings from one person to another without using any known sensory channel or physical interaction. Dr John Thompson is professor of Physics at university. He claims that telepathy cannot be explained by modern physics, simply because it does not exist. Dr Susan Barry runs a foundation in the United States which was established to look at the credibility of paranormal phenomena.

[Now listen to the conversation.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

	Espai per al corrector/a		
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
0. Professor Thompson ☐ writes books on telepathy. ☒ teaches at univeristy. ☐ is a TV showman. ☐ is a telepathy expert.			
1. Professor Thompson thinks that telepathy ☐ is worth investigating. ☐ must not be investigated. ☐ has not been demonstrated. ☐ is scientific evidence.	☐	☐	☐
2. Dr Susan Barry believes that Professor Thompson ☐ can explain everything. ☐ is very open-minded. ☐ does not take science seriously. ☐ is a traditional scientist.	☐	☐	☐
3. According to Professor Thompson, ☐ the mind is more powerful than science. ☐ only physics can explain the world. ☐ telepathy is the result of human evolution. ☐ telepathy is a natural phenomenon.	☐	☐	☐
4. Dr Susan Barry thinks that science ☐ cannot explain coincidences. ☐ and telepathy are the same thing. ☐ is part of human nature. ☐ does not explain telepathy.	☐	☐	☐
5. The book *Thoughts through Space* ☐ demonstrated the evidence for telepathy. ☐ is a collection of visualized mental images. ☐ is a well-known book about telepathy. ☐ explains how one can send mental images.	☐	☐	☐
6. According to Dr Susan Barry, the bending of metal spoons can be explained by ☐ the power of the showman's eyes. ☐ a scientific experiment. ☐ the laws of physics. ☐ the power of the mind.	☐	☐	☐
7. According to Professor Thompson, ☐ physics cannot explain what you can't see. ☐ telepathy can't be explained unless physics is revised. ☐ the bending of spoons is just a trick. ☐ nobody can explain why spoons bend.	☐	☐	☐
8. Dr Susan Barry and Professor Thompson agree that ☐ a telepathy experiment is not easy to carry out. ☐ you need a robot to carry out an experiment on telepathy. ☐ scientific experiments should be watched by a conscious observer. ☐ making an experiment on telepathy experiment is useless.	☐	☐	☐

Part 3: Listening comprehension

THE BEST ADVICE

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

flecked: esquitxat / salpicado
lovelorn: ferit d'amor / herido de amor
uneventful: sense sobresalts, normal / sin sobresaltos, normal
slightest: mínim / mínimo
blessing: benedicció / bendición
arise (to arise): despertar, iniciar
accurate: precís / preciso

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Anthony Marra is a young American writer who grew up in Washington DC, and has lived and studied in Russia. His work has appeared in *Best American Nonrequired Reading 2012*. In 2013 Marra received the prestigious Whiting Writers' Award. His debut novel is entitled *A Constellation of Vital Phenomena* (2013). His story "Chechnya" won First Place in Narrative's Spring 2009 Story Contest and has received many prizes since then. In today's programme, Bertha Morris talks with Mr Marra about his work and his career.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

	Espai per al corrector/a		
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
0. Anthony Marra is a young American writer ☐ who was born in Russia. ☐ who was born in Washington. ☒ who has been awarded several prizes. ☐ who has written many novels.			
1. In the conversation we hear that Anthony Marra looks young ☐ although he has quite a lot of gray hair. ☐ and yet he is already a classical writer. ☐ and old at the same time. ☐ although he has not finished school yet.	☐	☐	☐
2. *A Constellation of Vital Phenomena* ☐ is a novel about the author's personal experience. ☐ is based on the life of the author's family. ☐ is based both on research and fiction. ☐ was inspired by the author's first love.	☐	☐	☐
3. Why isn't Anthony Marra interested in writing autobiography? ☐ It would have no literary interest. ☐ It would cause a trauma to his family. ☐ He wants to keep his life private. ☐ His parents would not like to read about it.	☐	☐	☐
4. In the interview we hear that Anthony Marra's father ☐ was a professional geologist. ☐ convinced his son to become a geologist. ☐ became an amateur geologist. ☐ collected shark teeth and kept them by his desk.	☐	☐	☐
5. In which way was the writer influenced by his father's advice? ☐ He never followed his father's advice. ☐ He remembers his father's words as encouragement. ☐ He decided to choose a very different route. ☐ He always felt lucky enough without his father's help.	☐	☐	☐
6. Which of the following statements about the author's interest on Chechnya is FALSE? ☐ It arose during a visit in Russia as an undergraduate student. ☐ It was inspired by watching Russian veterans beg for money in the streets. ☐ It came after watching the Boston Marathon bombings. ☐ It was influenced by reading about the Russian actions in the Chechen wars.	☐	☐	☐
7. According to Anthony Marra, what is most important in order to make his books convincing? ☐ To have the exact details about the trees and the place. ☐ To be able to make the story ring true. ☐ To make the setting as realistic as possible. ☐ To be able to capture the character's feelings.	☐	☐	☐
8. The interviewer thinks that Marra has succeeded in his novel because ☐ of the humanity in his characters. ☐ Sarah Jessica Parker liked the book. ☐ the critics praised its intellectual ambition. ☐ many readers were identified with the story.	☐	☐	☐

Part 3: Listening comprehension

DO SCHOOLS DESTROY CREATIVITY?

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

smart: intel·ligent / inteligente
skills: destreses, capacitats / habilidades, capacidades
fidgeting (to fidget): no parar quiet / no estarse quieto
challenges: reptes / retos
dropout rate: taxa d'abandonament / tasa de abandono
turn on (to turn on): estimular, motivar
turn off (to turn off): desmotivar

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

David Peterson: Do schools kill creativity? That's one of the ideas we'll explore in a special conversation with Professor Mila Saunders, an internationally recognized expert on creativity and education innovation. Professor Saunders has worked with governments and cultural organizations to make creativity a more integral part of education.

[Now listen to the conversation.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

	Espai per al corrector/a		
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada

0. Dr Mila Saunders has worked for
- ☐ governments and educational departments.
- ☐ multinational enterprises.
- ☐ TV creative programmes.
- ☒ governments and cultural organizations.

1. What memories do both the interviewer and Dr Saunders have about school when they were young?
- ☐ Both of them liked everything they did at school.
- ☐ Neither of them can recall much of their school memories anymore.
- ☐ They both disliked everything they did at school.
- ☐ Both of them feel some of the things they did were good but not all.

2. As a young teacher, Dr Saunders noticed that
- ☐ some students had little interest in learning.
- ☐ most students were never given due attention.
- ☐ some clever students thought they were not good.
- ☐ only clever students were taught properly.

3. How did Professor Saunders' interest in education arise?
- ☐ She had always planned to become a teacher.
- ☐ It was through her interest in the school theatre.
- ☐ She loved acting, and teaching was very similar.
- ☐ When she was not accepted as a theatre director.

4. Why did Dr Saunders leave her post as Arts and Education professor?
- ☐ Because she was fed up with education and university.
- ☐ Because she was no longer interested in teaching her pupils.
- ☐ Because she lost her job and looked for another place.
- ☐ Because she wanted a change in her career.

5. What did Gillian Lynn do when she was left alone in the doctor's office?
- ☐ She started fidgeting and moving around.
- ☐ She remained still, looking out of the window.
- ☐ She sat at the doctor's table doing nothing.
- ☐ She started moving to the sound of music.

6. According to the conversation, what is Dr Saunders most worried about?
- ☐ The challenging jobs teachers and principals have.
- ☐ Teachers and principals who criticize the school system.
- ☐ The students who do not want to be educated.
- ☐ The number of kids who leave school between 9th and 12th grade.

7. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about Dr Saunders' views on education?
- ☐ Students should be given more standardized tests.
- ☐ The problem is not in the children, but the system.
- ☐ School should be more motivating for students and teachers alike.
- ☐ The educational system is badly organized.

8. According to Dr Saunders, who can encourage the students' creative capacity?
- ☐ Good teachers who motivate the students' talents.
- ☐ Only the most talented and motivated teachers.
- ☐ Those who can plan the school of the future.
- ☐ Teachers who can invest more time educating them.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

ARE WE ALONE IN THE UNIVERSE?

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

outer: exterior
findings: descobertes / descubrimientos
proof: prova / prueba
claim (to claim): afirmar
unavoidable: inevitable
coverage: cobertura informativa

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Some scientific discoveries can be fascinating, but sometimes it is hard to believe that they are true. That's the case with an article in the March issue of the *Journal of Cosmology*. In it, Richard Hoover, a scientist at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, says he found signs of bacterial life in a group of meteorites, and that raises the exciting possibility that life had once arrived on Earth from outer space. In the following conversation, journalist Johanna Palmer talks with George Cody, a NASA expert on meteorites. They discuss Professor Hoover's discoveries concerning the existence of life on Mars.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

	Espai per al corrector/a		
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
0. Professor Hoover has discovered that ☐ there's no life in meteorites. ☒ there might be life on Mars. ☐ meteorites bring life to Earth. ☐ science raises fascinating possibilities.			
1. Johanna Palmer has invited George Cody ☐ to talk about his scientific discoveries. ☐ to discuss his work at NASA. ☐ to talk about Prof. Hoover's discovery. ☐ because she wants to specialize on meteorites.	☐	☐	☐
2. What does George Cody think about the possibility of life in outer space? ☐ He would like this to be true. ☐ He firmly believes in this possibility. ☐ If it were true, it would be like living on Earth. ☐ He thinks there is no evidence of it yet.	☐	☐	☐
3. What is Prof. Hoover's main claim about meteorites? ☐ The bacteria found in meteorites prove that there is life on Mars. ☐ Microscopic fragments from meteorites are like those on Earth. ☐ Microscopic filaments in meteorites could not create new bacteria. ☐ The filaments found in meteorites were brought alive from Mars.	☐	☐	☐
4. What is George Cody's opinion about Prof. Hoover's findings? ☐ He believes scientists should not manipulate contaminated meteorites. ☐ He thinks that Prof. Hoover's discovery is not scientific. ☐ He believes the meteorites may have been contaminated on Earth. ☐ He doesn't like experiments made on meteorites.	☐	☐	☐
5. According to George Cody, scientists publish some discoveries before they have proved them because ☐ they want other people to know about their findings. ☐ they want to show their superiority. ☐ they are obsessive people. ☐ they like to play with extraordinary things.	☐	☐	☐
6. When a group of scientists claimed they'd found signs of life in a meteorite from Mars in the Antarctica, ☐ most of the media talked about the discovery widely. ☐ scientists didn't want to hear anything about this theory. ☐ the newspapers ignored that important discovery. ☐ only a few scientists thought it was a false discovery.	☐	☐	☐
7. According to the interview, what happens when a discovery turns out to be wrong? ☐ It hardly ever happens that scientific discoveries go wrong. ☐ It is very bad for scientists as their reputation will be damaged. ☐ Scientists have to wait for many years before they find a new theory. ☐ Scientists have to accept it and learn from what goes wrong.	☐	☐	☐
8. What will happen if Prof. Hoover's theory is not proved? Choose the FALSE answer. ☐ George Cody will provide correct structures. ☐ Scientists will continue and learn from the error. ☐ Scientists will give a correct explanation for his findings. ☐ Science always progresses through correcting mistakes.	☐	☐	☐

Part 3: Listening comprehension

VEGETARIANISM

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

slaughter: sacrificar
slaughterhouse: escorxador / matadero
trust: confiar
bred (past participle of *breed*): criat / criado
shortage: escassetat / escasez
stuffed: fart /atiborrado

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

According to an opinion poll recently published in the press, vegetarianism is on the increase. In today's programme Michael Thomson, chef and owner of a restaurant famous for the quality of the meat it serves, and Mary Stone, TV actress and a committed vegetarian, will present their views on vegetarianism.

Text adapted from a BBC Radio 4 interview

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

		Espai per al corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
0.	Michael Thomson is ☐ a journalist. ☒ a chef. ☐ a businessman. ☐ a vegetarian.			
1.	Mary thinks that many people become vegetarian because they ☐ become anxious when they eat meat. ☐ are committed to their beliefs. ☐ are impressed by images in the media. ☐ are convinced by other vegetarians.	☐	☐	☐
2.	What does Michael think is important in a person's diet? ☐ Avoiding bad food. ☐ Eating meat. ☐ Eating at a restaurant. ☐ Eating fish.	☐	☐	☐
3.	In Michael's restaurant fish dishes are more popular now ☐ than meat dishes. ☐ than they used to be. ☐ because they are cheaper. ☐ because people eat out more.	☐	☐	☐
4.	What should be done in order to improve the quality of meat, according to Michael? ☐ Animal suffering should be stopped. ☐ There should be more investment in farms. ☐ Better slaughterhouses should be built. ☐ Animals should be fed with healthier food.	☐	☐	☐
5.	Mary and Michael both agree that ☐ factory farming methods are bad. ☐ animals have been bred to eat. ☐ animals should not be bred in farms. ☐ factory farms should be closed down.	☐	☐	☐
6.	In order to stop animal suffering, Mary thinks we should ☐ build larger factory farms. ☐ stop eating meat. ☐ adopt healthy eating habits. ☐ stop building modern farms.	☐	☐	☐
7.	Michael thinks that vegetarians should let other people ☐ eat red meat. ☐ eat more fish dishes. ☐ eat veggie-burgers. ☐ eat what they want.	☐	☐	☐
8.	Which of the following statements is correct? ☐ Eighty-seven per cent of the population are not vegetarians. ☐ Many meat-eaters also eat veggie-burgers. ☐ Famous people like Verdi enjoyed eating meat. ☐ Veggie-burgers sell better than meat-burgers.	☐	☐	☐

Part 3: Listening comprehension

NORWICH

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

mayor: batlle, alcalde / alcalde
keep: torre / torreón
spire: pinacle d'una torre / aguja de un torreón
cloister: claustre / claustro
Olympic Torch Relay: relleu de la torxa olímpica / relevo de la antorcha olímpica
banner: cartell / cartel

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Norwich is a city on the River Wensum in England and the regional administrative centre of Norfolk. With a population of more than 195,000 people, Norwich is an ideal destination for family and individual outings due to its proximity to London and its historical and cultural offer. With us today in our programme *Cities of the World*, is its mayor, Mr Johnston.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

		Espai per al corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
0.	Norwich ☐ has more than 200,000 inhabitants. ☒ is in Norfolk. ☐ is far from London. ☐ doesn't have many historical buildings.			
1.	When did Mr Johnston decide to run for Norwich mayor? ☐ Approximately ten years ago. ☐ Three years ago. ☐ Since he started working for the Labour Party. ☐ Since he organized city events.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Which of the following statements about Mr Johnston is FALSE? ☐ He has a degree in law. ☐ He studied at Harvard University. ☐ He lived away from Norwich for seven years. ☐ He was a member of Parliament.	☐	☐	☐
3.	When was Norwich the second largest city in England? ☐ From the Industrial Revolution to the present day. ☐ Only in the Medieval Age. ☐ From the 11th century till the Industrial Revolution. ☐ Only in the 11th century.	☐	☐	☐
4.	Norwich Castle ☐ keeps a model tower full of computers. ☐ used to be a palace for the Norman kings. ☐ was destroyed by the Normans. ☐ is now an archeological site.	☐	☐	☐
5.	Norwich Cathedral is ☐ surrounded by a cemetery. ☐ the tallest in England. ☐ Romanesque and has a tall spire. ☐ beautiful but has no cloister.	☐	☐	☐
6.	How long did the celebrations for the Olympic Torch Relay last? ☐ One evening. ☐ Two days. ☐ Three days. ☐ One day.	☐	☐	☐
7.	Which activities were organized to celebrate the Olympic Torch Relay? ☐ There were bands and people drawing in the streets. ☐ There were shows and animals parading in the streets. ☐ There was just a spectacular video projection in the city centre. ☐ There were video projections, shows and bands in the city centre.	☐	☐	☐
8.	Which of these things was NOT used in the city centre celebrations? ☐ Human pyramids. ☐ Giant puppets. ☐ Flags in lamp posts. ☐ Olympic colours in trees.	☐	☐	☐

Part 3: Listening comprehension

SMILING INDIANS

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

proud: orgullós, satisfet / orgulloso, satisfecho
lopsided: esbiaixat, parcial / sesgado, parcial
to break into a grin: fer un somriure burlaner / hacer una sonrisa burlona
stray: perdut / perdido
gunshot: tret / disparo

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

In the early 1900s, photographer Edward Sheriff Curtis traveled around the United States photographing North American Indians from eigthy tribes. Those 2,000 or so black and white images show Native Americans in tribal dress: serious, facing the camera straight on and mostly all not smiling. Well, now, a century later, comes a video in response to Curtis's photos. It's titled *Smiling Indians*, and it's exactly that, four minutes of video of Native Americans, young and old, smiling and laughing. It was co-created by Ryan Red Corn, an Osage Indian from Oklahoma. Journalist Edward Block is chatting with Mr Red Corn today to find out more about the video and why he decided to make it.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[2 points: 0.25 points for each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

	Espai per al corrector/a		
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada

0. How many photographs did Edward Sheriff Curtis take?
- ☐ eigthy or so.
- ☒ approximately 2,000.
- ☐ about 1,900.
- ☐ 2,000 or so from each tribe.

1. What problem does Mr Red Corn have with Curtis's pictures?
- ☐ They never appear in history books.
- ☐ They are only shown in documentaries.
- ☐ They give people the impression that Indians never smile.
- ☐ They are the dominant image when you enter grade school.

2. According to the conversation, why didn't most people smile in old photographs?
- ☐ Because they wanted to look like Indians.
- ☐ Because people in the 1900s were very serious.
- ☐ Because smiling was not considered a good business.
- ☐ Because having your picture taken was a serious thing.

3. How did Mr Red Corn get people to smile in his video?
- ☐ He told them to look very serious and then break into a grin.
- ☐ He simply told them he was doing a video about smiling Indians.
- ☐ He told them to look ridiculous and lopsided for the video.
- ☐ He showed them pictures of smiling babies.

4. According to the interview, humor in Indian country is present
- ☐ everywhere all the time.
- ☐ wherever there are old-fashioned Indians.
- ☐ only on the surface.
- ☐ only in some communities.

5. The interviewer thinks it's difficult for Indians to smile because
- ☐ they can never find a reason to be positive.
- ☐ they don't like to say that they're enjoying themselves.
- ☐ many of them live in very tough conditions.
- ☐ they don't get a chance to enjoy themselves.

6. Mr Red Corn couldn't stop smiling while making the video because
- ☐ there were so many people laughing.
- ☐ the indians were making fun of him.
- ☐ he was trying to give a message.
- ☐ the older people were having too much fun.

7. When Mr Red Corn was editing the video he
- ☐ thought about poetic ways to end his days.
- ☐ was afraid that a stray bullet had come in.
- ☐ heard gunshots across the street.
- ☐ couldn't remember anything else.

8. How did the video end?
- ☐ With a message about what happened across the street.
- ☐ With a message that spoke to the heart of the video.
- ☐ With Mr Red Corn typing a message on his cell phone.
- ☐ With Mr Red Corn smiling.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

INTERVIEW WITH STEVEN SPENCER (DETECTIVE DAVID JONES)

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

scary: que fa por / que da miedo
stunt: escena perillosa / escena peligrosa
wire: cable
bruise: contusió / contusión
scar: cicatriu / cicatriz
weird: estrany / extraño

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

Steven Spencer made his acting debut at age 16 in BBC 2's television action film called *Life or Death,* and playing the role of detective David Jones at age 23. Jones has starred in five *David Jones*' films since 2001, the final one being released in July 2011.

Text adapted from a BBC Radio Interview

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
☐	☐	☐

0. Steve Spencer is…
- ☐ a writer.
- ☒ an actor.
- ☐ a singer.
- ☐ a musician.

1. Steve is apparently nervous because he…
- ☐ doesn't like being interviewed.

- ☐ always gets excited when being interviewed.
- ☐ has never been interviewed on the radio before.
- ☐ doesn't know what to say.

2. The last *David Jones* film is different from the previous films because…
- ☐ it is Steve's favourite *David Jones* film.
- ☐ there's a lot more stunts.
- ☐ you never know what's coming next.
- ☐ it is more sophisticated and scary.

3. Steve likes doing his own stunts. In his latest film…
- ☐ he almost killed himself.
- ☐ he had to climb up a statue.
- ☐ he got a few scars in a sword fight.
- ☐ he was on a wire and got injured.

4. Why was Steve scared when the director asked him to write about his character?
- ☐ Because he was terrified, just to think about it.
- ☐ Because Steven doesn't like to work.
- ☐ Because the director asked him to write parts of the film.
- ☐ Because he found out how much like David Jones he himself was.

5. Which of the following statements is true?
- ☐ Steve went to see the Chilli Peppers in Hyde Park.
- ☐ Steve went to his first concert last year.
- ☐ Steve will be seeing The Drixies in December.
- ☐ Steve never gets to see any concerts.

6. How did Steve learn about The Drixies?
- ☐ He heard one of their songs in a film soundtrack.
- ☐ He saw a compilation of their records in a music store.
- ☐ He downloaded a compilation of their greatest hits record.
- ☐ He saw a film about the band playing at a club.

7. According to the interview, Steve
- ☐ gets obsessed with films.
- ☐ goes to too many festivals and concerts.
- ☐ doesn't like film soundtracks.
- ☐ is crazy about The Drixies.

8. Steve would like to have the time to…
- ☐ go to more film festivals.
- ☐ listen to the kind of music he likes.
- ☐ play the guitar in a band.
- ☐ go to music concerts.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

LIVING IN GREENLAND

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

ice sheet: capa de gel / manto de hielo
snowplow: màquina llevaneu / máquina quitanieves
dog sleds: trineus tirats per gossos / trineos tirados por perros
stink: fer pudor / apestar
sniff: ensumar / oler
spare change: xavalla / calderilla
Northern Lights: aurora boreal
whistle: xiular / silbar

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

JOURNALIST: With us today is Chris Ryan, a student of Spanish Studies at the University of Lleida, who grew up in one of the world's remotest nations, Greenland. Today we will have the chance to learn more about Greenland and Greenlandic life.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

0. How much of Greenland is covered on ice?

- ☐ 20 %
- ☒ 80 %
- ☐ The size of Spain.
- ☐ Half its surface.

1. What makes Chris uncomfortable about the hot weather?

- ☐ He's never hot in Greenland.

Espai per al corrector/a

	No		
Correcta	Incorrecta	contestada	
☐	☐	☐	
☐	☐	☐	

☐ The way he has to dress for hot weather.
☐ He doesn't like wearing shorts or t-shirts.
☐ He doesn't know: he's never been in Lleida in July.

2. According to Chris, what's the main difference between winters in Greenland and in Spain?
☐ Everything stops in Spain if there's 5 cm of snow.
☐ There are no snowplows in Spain to take snow away.
☐ In Greenland, people go wild when driving in the snow.
☐ Most shops close in Greenland when it snows.

3. Why did Chris like to go to Spain on holidays? Because…
☐ it was almost as if he had always lived there.
☐ he found Greenland boring.
☐ films and clothes in Spain were more updated.
☐ he could meet her grandparents.

4. Why are you NOT allowed riding dog sleds in Nuuk?
☐ Because dogs are dangerous; they are not pets.
☐ Because dogs are kept as pets.
☐ Because a child was killed by a dog once.
☐ Because dog owners do not respect them.

5. How do people travel from town to town in Greenland?
☐ People have cars and bicycles.
☐ People fly by helicopter.
☐ People ride on dog sleds.
☐ People ride on reindeer sleds.

6. Why do Danish teachers and doctors go to work in Greenland?
☐ It's only a four-hour flight to Denmark.
☐ It's compulsory practice before working in Denmark.
☐ The pay is not very high but life is not expensive in Greenland.
☐ They are very well paid even if life in Greenland is expensive.

7. Which two things does Chris mention as strange habits on your birthday in Greenland?
— On your birthday, you…
☐ are sniffed and you throw coins in the air.
☐ have a *piñata* with coins instead of sweets.
☐ are sniffed and you are said to stink.
☐ throw coins in the air which the children collect.

8. Which is the local story behind the Northern Lights?
☐ The lights are spirits who take you if you whistle while they play.
☐ The lights are heads playing football.
☐ The lights are whistles that play with balls.
☐ People should whistle when the lights die out.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

IS HOLLYWOOD IN CRISIS?

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

to market: promocionar
brand: marca
appeal: atraure / atraer
neglected: desatès / desatendido
garbage: brossa / basura
assume: donar per fet / dar por sentado

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

According to writer Mark Harris, Hollywood is in deep crisis. He says that the atmosphere in the movie-making capital of the world is so cautious that most executives are afraid to try new formulas. So moviegoers are left with a continuous repetition of the same titles. This year alone, Hollywood has produced *Spy Kids 4*, *Final Destination 5*, more *Harry Potter*, more *Pirates of the Caribbean*, more and more of what we've seen before. There are common themes that both filmmakers and **brands** return to, time and time again. In his book, Mark Harris asks: How did we get here? Today he has been invited to talk to reporter Barbara Walker about his recent article "The Day the Movies Died" and maybe he will be able to answer that question for us.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

Espai per al corrector/a

Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada

0. Mark Harris thinks Hollywood is in trouble because…
- ☐ moviegoers are cautious to try new repetitions.
- ☒ executives don't want to risk new formulas.
- ☐ there will not be any more *Pirates of the Caribbean*.
- ☐ the atmosphere is in continuous repetition.

1. How much does it cost to market a movie?
- ☐ Over $50 million.

☐ Up to $40 or $50 million.
☐ Under $40 million.
☐ Between $40 and $50.

2. Who decides what movies get made?
☐ The people who make adult dramas.
☐ The studios who make big adventure movies.
☐ The studios that want quality stories.
☐ The people who pay for the marketing.

3. Mark Harris considers *Top Gun* an important movie because…
☐ it was one of Tom Cruise's greatest successes.
☐ it had the right kind of soundtrack.
☐ it represented a change from content to image.
☐ it was made for a large audience.

4. Mark Harris thinks that a movie like *The Godfather* would probably not be made today because…
☐ it might cost less than $40 million.
☐ it was less successful than *Taxi Driver*.
☐ it would probably cost too much money.
☐ it's not good business to make adult dramas.

5. According to Mr Harris, the audience nowadays is divided into…
☐ one group for age and one for gender.
☐ four groups, based on age and gender.
☐ two groups: over 25 and under 25.
☐ four groups, based on marketing.

6. According to the interview, which group is the most neglected?
☐ Basically, Hollywood women.
☐ Women who are over 25 years old.
☐ Women who are under 25 years old.
☐ Adult women who stay at home.

7. Movie producers believe that a lot of people would stay at home unless…
☐ the movie shows a vicious circle.
☐ the movie is made for adult moviegoers.
☐ Sandra Bullock plays a woman under 25.
☐ there's a movie with Sandra Bullock in it.

8. Will there be a continuation of *Top Gun*?
☐ No, because the bosses in the studios are not interested.
☐ Yes, and it is very good news for kids and teenagers.
☐ Yes, and that's bad news for those who love other kind of movies.
☐ Maybe, because the kids who loved *Top Gun* are now bosses.

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Part 3: Listening comprehension

THE END OF THE WORLD TRAIN

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

bay: badia / bahía
timber: fusta per a la construcció / madera para la construcción
bounded: delimitat / delimitado
convict: pres / preso
woodcutting site: serradora / serrería
mainland: terra ferma / tierra firme

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the interview.

Ushuaia in Argentina is the southernmost city in the world. No other place gives us the opportunity to make a trip on the Southern Railway, proudly advertised as *The end of the World Train*. Today in our programme *Round the World*, we're pleased to introduce Chris Van Gils, a keen traveller. Hi Chris, and welcome to our programme.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
☐	☐	☐

0. Ushuaia is the…
   - ☐ northernmost city in Argentina.
   - ☒ southernmost city in the world.
   - ☐ name of a train.
   - ☐ name of a railway station.

1. Where is Ushuaia located?
   - ☐ On the mountainous island of Antarctica.
   - ☐ On an island by a channel.

- ☐ On the mainland near Beagle Channel.
- ☐ On mainland Argentina.

2. What type of prison was built in Ushuaia?
- ☐ A prison for first-time convicts.
- ☐ A prison for people sentenced to death.
- ☐ A prison for Australian and English prisoners.
- ☐ A maximum security prison.

3. When did the first prisoners arrive in Ushuaia?
- ☐ At the end of the 18th century.
- ☐ At the beginning of the 19th century.
- ☐ At the beginning of the 20th century.
- ☐ At the end of the 19th century.

4. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?
- ☐ The Yamanas gave the name to the prison.
- ☐ *Yamana* is the name of the prison in Ushuaia.
- ☐ The name *Ushuaia* comes from the indigenous people.
- ☐ There were no indigenous people in Tierra del Fuego.

5. Who built the prison?
- ☐ It was built by the people of Ushuaia.
- ☐ It was built by all the prisoners.
- ☐ It was built only by the prisoners sentenced to death.
- ☐ We do not know exactly who built the prison.

6. What other name did the train have?
- ☐ The Wooden Train.
- ☐ The Convict Train.
- ☐ The Prison Train.
- ☐ The Transport Train.

7. Which route did the train cover when it was used by the prisoners?
- ☐ It started in the jail and ended in the city.
- ☐ It ran from the waterfront to the prison.
- ☐ It went from Ushuaia to the National Park.
- ☐ It started in the prison and ended in the forest.

8. Why did the train stop running in 1949?
- ☐ The government closed it down.
- ☐ The National Park opened.
- ☐ The prison was closed and it was no longer needed.
- ☐ It was destroyed by an earthquake.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

LOST… OR MAYBE NOT?

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

crew: equip / equipo
sequel: continuació / continuación
clue: pista
source: font / fuente
huge: enorme
stage: etapa
thread: fil / hilo
to wrap up: concloure / concluir

Ready?
Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the interview.

Since *Lost*, one of the most successful TV shows in recent times, came to a dramatic finish at the end of the sixth season, many fans have been wondering whether the last episode could have possibly left any options for a sequel. In the following interview, Pat Lawson chats with Matthew Fox, Dr. Jack Shepard in the show, and tries to find out how truly final the end was.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.
[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada

0. *Lost* was a TV show that…

- ☐ had a successful sequel in recent times.
- ☒ was one of the most successful shows in recent times.
- ☐ finished at the beginning of the sixth season.
- ☐ not many fans have been wondering about.

1. Matthew Fox is surprised that…

- ☐ people have lost interest in the show so soon.
- ☐ so many people are still interested in the show.
- ☐ people's interests have moved to other shows.
- ☐ speculation about the show lasted for one month.

2. About the show's end… ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ everybody was happy with it.
- ☐ everybody was disappointed with it.
- ☐ people were neither happy nor disappointed.
- ☐ some people liked it a lot, some didn't like it at all.

3. What are some fans looking for in the last episode? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ Hidden secrets about the last episode.
- ☐ The presence of a hidden message.
- ☐ Hidden cues about the possibility for a sequel.
- ☐ Evidence of extraterrestrials.

4. Matthew Fox finds it fascinating that… ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ they were all abducted by aliens but didn't know it.
- ☐ the show was a source of aliens.
- ☐ so many people discussed the show.
- ☐ the aliens helped to create the source of discussion.

5. How does Matthew Fox feel about the possibility of a sequel? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ He will know if there will be one as soon as the interview is published.
- ☐ He's convinced that there will not be one.
- ☐ He thinks the other actors disagree with him.
- ☐ He thinks a sequel would be a turning point in his career.

6. A sequel without Dr. Shepard or Hurley wouldn't be the same because… ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ these characters did not generate a lot of interest in the forums.
- ☐ *Lost* was a unique thing that can't be repeated.
- ☐ they weren't interested in serious time travel.
- ☐ it would ruin the theories about the island.

7. According to Matthew Fox, the last episode is… ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ appropriate because it is so complicated.
- ☐ appropriate because it concludes a very complicated story line.
- ☐ inappropriate because it finished all the open threads.
- ☐ inappropriate because all questions were answered.

8. Was *Lost* a realistic show? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ Yes, because the people in the island lived for hundreds of years.
- ☐ No, because polar bears and smoke monsters don't live hundreds of years.
- ☐ Yes, because tropical islands are usually inhabited by polar bears.
- ☐ No, because it showed a tropical island inhabited by polar bears and smoke monsters.

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Part 3: Listening comprehension

JOHN CRAVEN: THE BEST-LOVED PRESENTER ON BRITISH TELEVISION

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

to miss: faltar
apprentice: aprenent / aprendiz
eye-catching: que crida l'atenció / que llama la atención
push the boundaries: portar al límit / llevar al límite
AIDS: sida
rewarding: gratificant / gratificante

Ready?

Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

Famous for his jumpers and his relaxed behaviour, John Craven is one of the best-loved presenters on British television. He has been the presenter of the BBC television programmes *Newsround* and *Countryfile*, and in 1996 the Royal Television Society made John Craven a member of its Hall of Fame.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

0. John Craven is a…
   - ☐ TV producer.
   - ☒ TV presenter.
   - ☐ cinema star.
   - ☐ member of the British royal family.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
☐	☐	☐

1. John Craven first missed an episode of *Newsround* because…
   - ☐ his wife was ill.
   - ☐ his daughter was born.

☐ he was on holiday.
☐ his daughter was ill.

2. John Craven started out in journalism as a… ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ commercial apprentice.
☐ company secretary.
☐ student of journalism at university.
☐ reporter on a local newspaper.

3. John Craven thinks that computer graphics are… ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ absolutely necessary nowadays on television.
☐ useless to help the audience understand a story.
☐ only needed on television if they are really eye-catching.
☐ changing the way stories are presented on television.

4. After an edition of *Newsround* entirely devoted to AIDS, John Craven… ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ regretted having pushed the boundaries.
☐ believed he had not gone far enough.
☐ received lots of complaints.
☐ did not have any regrets.

5. John Craven accepted presenting the programme *Countryfile* because… ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ he was fed up with the daily news business after 17 years.
☐ it was the only choice he had after 17 years on *Newsround*.
☐ he felt like changing directions and doing something new.
☐ he wanted to contribute to the conservation of the environment in Britain.

6. In the future, John Craven would like to present a TV programme… ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ about travelling in the countryside.
☐ about the environment and sightseeing.
☐ for people living in the countryside.
☐ for teenagers and children in general.

7. According to John Craven, children and teenagers… ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ are interested in many different things.
☐ have too many problems.
☐ think adults are destroying the world.
☐ are only interested in quiz shows and pop stars.

8. John Craven… ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ has been the lead presenter of *Newsround* since 1989.
☐ is very proud of his job in *Newsround* and *Countryfile*.
☐ has been the lead presenter of *Countryfile* for 17 years.
☐ would not mind retiring from the broadcasting business.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

A JOURNALIST IN THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

In the following interview you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Pulitzer Prize: un premi periodístic molt important / un premio periodístico muy importante
slaughterhouse: escorxador / matadero
obituary: esquela
numbness: insensibilitat / insensibilidad
feedback: reacció, resposta / reacción, respuesta
stand up: afrontar / hacer frente a
outlook: perspectiva

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Charlie LeDuff, 34, is a reporter for *The New York Times*. He started his journalism career at age 29, after earning a bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan and a master's degree in journalism from the University of California. Part Native American, LeDuff was one of several reporters who worked at *The New York Times* series that was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in April 2001. He spent one month working at a pork slaughterhouse in North Carolina.

Text adapted from <JournalismJob.com> (March 31, 2001)

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada

0. Charlie earned a master's degree in journalism
- ☒ from the University of California.
- ☐ from the University of Michigan.
- ☐ in North Carolina.
- ☐ when he was 29.

1. Charlie wrote his first article in…
- ☐ *The New York Times.*
- ☐ the *Alaska Fisherman's Journal.*

- ☐ the local paper.
- ☐ the high school paper.

2. Why did Charlie decide to become a journalist?
- ☐ Because some friends convinced him.
- ☐ Because he thought it would be cool.
- ☐ To make his parents proud.
- ☐ Because of the good salary.

3. Charlie LeDuff picked the North Carolina slaughterhouse for his history because…
- ☐ it's the biggest in the world.
- ☐ it's in North Carolina.
- ☐ his editor told him to pick it.
- ☐ of the different races that worked there.

4. When he applied for the job at the slaughterhouse, Charlie was…
- ☐ both scared and excited.
- ☐ excited to write about something important.
- ☐ excited because he was working for *The Times*.
- ☐ interested in the kind of work done there.

5. What surprised Charlie most about his work in the slaughterhouse was that…
- ☐ the workers had a 15-minute break every hour.
- ☐ all the workers worked as mechanics.
- ☐ the workers were so numb and that there were so many Mexicans.
- ☐ there were not many Mexican workers.

6. When Charlie wrote his articles, the feedback he got was…
- ☐ positive.
- ☐ negative.
- ☐ both positive and negative.
- ☐ non-existent.

7. Winning the Pulitzer Prize…
- ☐ is important to Charlie.
- ☐ is not important to Charlie, but it is to other people.
- ☐ would be funny, according to Charlie.
- ☐ is not important to anyone.

8. Charlie thinks that being part Native American…
- ☐ affects his work as a journalist because it is part of who he is.
- ☐ does not affect his work as a journalist.
- ☐ makes him more honest.
- ☐ affects his work as a journalist only when he lives in New York.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

"BUTTER, BREAD AND GREEN CHEESE…"

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

grant: atorgar / otorgar
threat: amenaça / amenaza
huge: enorme
overwhelming: aclaparador / apabullante
detrimental: perjudicial

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the interview.

"Butter, bread and green cheese… is good English and good Friese." This saying refers to the similarities between English and Frisian, a language spoken on the Northern coast of Holland which is closer to English than any other language, including German and Dutch. In the following conversation, Tracy Gallagher interviews Matthias Paulsen, a professor of Frisian language and literature at the University of Nijmegen in Holland who has just written a book about Frisian.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada

0. The Frisian language…

- ☐ is closest to German and Dutch
- ☒ is the closest language to English
- ☐ is spoken on the northern coast of England
- ☐ is a mixture of German and Dutch

1. How many Frisian speakers are there?

- ☐ There are just over 400.000 monolingual speakers of Frisian.
- ☐ There are 400.000 in Denmark.

☐ Just over 400.000.
☐ Less than 400.000.

2. In 1956…
☐ Frisian was given official status in Holland.
☐ Frisian was officially recognized as a 'country' language.
☐ the name of the language was changed to 'Fryslân'.
☐ Frisian was declared an official language in Germany.

3. What is the situation of Frisian in schools?
☐ Children can attend Frisian schools only on the islands.
☐ It is taught in schools.
☐ It is only taught at university.
☐ It can only be taught in schools in remote rural areas.

4. In their relationship with the administration…
☐ people use Frisian when they are accompanied by their family.
☐ people hardly ever use Frisian.
☐ Frisian is never used.
☐ Frisian speakers use Frisian exclusively.

5. What is the presence of Frisian in the media?
☐ There are no media in Frisian.
☐ There are some newspapers that publish exclusively in Frisian.
☐ There is no Frisian TV, but there is Frisian radio.
☐ There is no Frisian TV or radio, but there are some Frisian newspapers.

6. According to Professor Paulsen, one of the threats to the survival of Frisian is the fact that…
☐ speaking Frisian distracts them from learning Dutch.
☐ most Frisian speakers watch TV and use the Internet.
☐ most Frisian speakers are bilingual.
☐ it has more speakers than Icelandic.

7. What is the most important thing that needs to be done to ensure the survival of Frisian?
☐ The language must be taught to the new generations.
☐ Frisian speakers need to lose the language and then bring it back.
☐ The language needs to be taught by children.
☐ Frisian speakers must use their language in serious situations.

8. Green cheese is…
☐ loved more than blue cheese in Fryslân.
☐ only eaten in Fryslân but not in England.
☐ only part of a saying about the resemblance between Frisian and English.
☐ very popular in Fryslân and in England.

Part 3: Listening comprehension

VASA – THE MOST EXPENSIVE AND HIGHLY DECORATED WARSHIP

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

warship: vaixell de guerra / barco de guerra
shipyard: drassanes / astilleros
mast: pal / mástil
inquiries: investigacions, interrogatoris / investigaciones, interrogatorios
preserved: conservat / conservado
mollusc: mol·lusc / molusco

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

PRESENTER: The warship *Vasa* was lost on her first voyage in 1628. Today this magnificent ship rests in the *Vasa* Museum in Stockholm, Sweden, as a testament to her past. Today in our programme *Round the World*, I'm pleased to introduce Julia Donhauser, a keen traveller to the North and an expert on warships. Hi, Julia, and welcome to our programme.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

Look at number 0 as an example.

0. Vasa is
- ☐ An island
- ☒ A warship
- ☐ A testament
- ☐ A programme

1. Why was the *Vasa* built?

Espai per al corrector/a		
Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
☐	☐	☐

- ☐ Because the Danish Ambassador wanted to.
- ☐ To carry 64 cannons to the war in Poland.
- ☐ To impress both the people of Sweden and their enemies.
- ☐ To prove that Swedish people could build the most expensive ship.

2. Which of these things did the *Vasa* NOT have? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ More than one hundred statues.
- ☐ Masts that were 50 meters tall.
- ☐ Wood taken from a thousand oak trees.
- ☐ Two golden guns.

3. What happened in 1628? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ The Swedish King Gustavus Adolphus saluted the people on the ship.
- ☐ Between thirty and fifty people died while building the *Vasa*.
- ☐ The *Vasa* was rescued from the bottom of the sea.
- ☐ The *Vasa* started her fist voyage.

4. When and where did the king learn about the tragedy? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ Immediately. He was right there, on the beach.
- ☐ Two weeks later in Poland.
- ☐ Two weeks later in Stockholm.
- ☐ Immediately; he was in his palace in Sweden.

5. Who was first arrested for the disaster? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ The builder of the ship.
- ☐ The captain of the ship.
- ☐ A group of sailors.
- ☐ The builder's brother.

6. Why did the *Vasa* sink, according to the inquiries? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ The ship was badly proportioned.
- ☐ The sailors were drunk.
- ☐ The cannons were not well built.
- ☐ The captain did not do his job correctly.

7. Why was the *Vasa* so well preserved when it was taken on land? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ The ship was new when it sank so it was well protected against corrosion.
- ☐ The Baltic Sea does not have a mollusc that destroys the wood of ships.
- ☐ Black oak protected the ship. It does not deteriorate so quickly.
- ☐ No one knows.

8. How many people visit the *Vasa* nowadays? ☐ ☐ ☐
- ☐ Ninety-five per cent of the people that visit Stockholm.
- ☐ Hundreds of people every year.
- ☐ More than one million people every year.
- ☐ Seventeen hundred people every week.

GOURMET GARBAGE

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

waste: deixalles / desperdicios
foraging: cerca / búsqueda
discard: rebutjar / desechar
squat: ocupar
toss: llençar / tirar
rummage: remoure / hurgar

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

In the following interview Kymberly Matthews talks to Adam Weissman, well-known New York City animal activist and leader in the growing freegan movement.

[Now listen to the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		A emplenar pel corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	According to Adam, many times items are thrown out… ☐ because they are no longer in brand new condition. ☐ because customers have discarded the new models. ☐ because customers ask for the old models. ☐ even though they are in brand new condition.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Where does Adam usually have breakfast? ☐ On the street on the way to the bus station. ☐ At the city supermarkets. ☐ He eats the food that he has in his refrigerator. ☐ He doesn't eat breakfast because he has no food in his refrigerator.	☐	☐	☐
3.	What is a "free market"? ☐ A market where people donate things they no longer want. ☐ A market where you can walk freely while you buy things. ☐ A place where people teach you how to toss your things. ☐ A store that sells plants from city parks.	☐	☐	☐
4.	Freegans typically squat because… ☐ they like to freeze to death in abandoned buildings. ☐ it is a way to fight the system. ☐ they don't like to live in decrepit buildings. ☐ landlords and the municipal governments find abandoned buildings for them.	☐	☐	☐
5.	How do freegans help the environment? ☐ By using automobiles and petroleum. ☐ By consuming oil from restaurants. ☐ By using bicycles. ☐ By causing ecological disasters with their methods of travel.	☐	☐	☐
6	A vegan is a person who… ☐ eats only eggs and milk products. ☐ doesn't eat meat, eggs or milk products. ☐ can choose to eat meat, eggs or milk products. ☐ has no objections for those who eat meat.	☐	☐	☐
7.	Adam dislikes organic farmers because they… ☐ don't use pesticides. ☐ are not animal-friendly. ☐ use mammals, birds and insects as pesticides. ☐ are not vegetarians.	☐	☐	☐
8.	People who learn about freeganism think that freegans… ☐ are not serious when they rummage in garbage. ☐ only recover dirty and decaying food. ☐ are freaks because they are covered by the media. ☐ are serious people, not freaks.	☐	☐	☐

SAVE THE ANIMALS

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

threat: amenaça / amenaza
flock: estol d'ocells / bandada de pájaros
legacy: llegat / legado
wipe out: eliminar / eliminar
pigeon: colom / paloma

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

The IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, has recently met in Barcelona to discuss the situation of many of the world's animals which are threatened with extinction. In this interview, Professor Andrew Beckman, from the Arizona State University School of Life Sciences, discusses some of the dangers that many mammals face and what can be done to avoid extinction.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

	A emplenar pel corrector/a		
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1. What is the situation with elephants and gorillas? ☐ They have received very good news. ☐ Most people know that they are threatened with extinction. ☐ Conservationists are taking a first detailed look at them. ☐ There's only one elephant and four gorillas left.	☐	☐	☐
2. The situation for birds, fish and other animals is… ☐ not as good as it is for mammals. ☐ better than it is for mammals. ☐ much worse than it is for mammals. ☐ just as bad as it is for mammals.	☐	☐	☐
3. In 1866, a cloud of birds passed into southern Ontario that… ☐ took 50 years to pass. ☐ was 300 miles long and 14 miles wide. ☐ contained an estimate of over 3.5 billion birds. ☐ were flying to die in the Cincinnati zoo.	☐	☐	☐
4. What happened to the last passenger pigeon? ☐ It flew over Ontario for 3.5 billion miles. ☐ It died in the zoo in 1914. ☐ It lived for 50 years in the Cincinnati zoo. ☐ It left the zoo when the female pigeon died.	☐	☐	☐
5. What is the major threat to land species across the tropics? ☐ The effects of habitat loss. ☐ The disappearing efforts of some concerned people. ☐ The devastating effects for hunters. ☐ The preservation of natural areas.	☐	☐	☐
6. Many newly discovered species are disappearing… ☐ because they are not well documented. ☐ because they are not known to scientists. ☐ before they are known to scientists. ☐ before they need future research.	☐	☐	☐
7. Marine mammals are… ☐ more difficult to study in the tropical forests of West Africa and Indonesia. ☐ more difficult to study than land mammals. ☐ well documented in the forests of Indonesia. ☐ as difficult to study as land mammals.	☐	☐	☐
8. Why are clear objectives for the future necessary? ☐ So they can meet again in Barcelona. ☐ Because we need to wipe out many of our closest relatives. ☐ Because the tendency has been reversed. ☐ So that the tendency can be reversed.	☐	☐	☐

SVALBARD – THE LAND BEYOND THE NORTH CAPE

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

peaked: punxegut / puntiagudo
wildlife: vida salvatge / vida salvaje
settlement: assentament / asentamiento
average: mitjana / media
hunting: caça / caza
seals: foques / focas

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

PRESENTER: In the High Arctic, floating in the midnight sun and embraced by the Polar night, Svalbard is an archipelago of peaked mountains and magnificent glaciers. No other place in the far North offers such an abundance of polar features and wildlife in such a limited area. Today in our programme "Round the World", I'm pleased to introduce Chris Van Gils, a keen traveller to the North and an expert on Polar life.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		A emplenar pel corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	Where is Svalbard situated? ☐ 600 miles from Ireland. ☐ In the North Cape. ☐ Between Norway and the North Pole. ☐ On the coast of Scandinavia.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Why is Svalbard a good name for the archipelago? ☐ Sixty per cent of the people who lived there wear beards, "bard" in Norwegian. ☐ People used to speak Svalbard in Scandinavia in the past. ☐ Sval means 'ice' in Dutch. ☐ The name means 'cold coast' in Norse.	☐	☐	☐
3.	Who discovered the islands? ☐ A Dutch sailor called Willem Barens. ☐ A Dutch sailor whose name was Norse. ☐ People who lived in Barens. ☐ Probably Norse sailors.	☐	☐	☐
4.	What happened in 1925? ☐ The archipelago was rediscovered. ☐ Svalbard became Norwegian. ☐ Spitsbergen was discovered. ☐ Norway became a kingdom.	☐	☐	☐
5.	What's the best way of exploring the archipelago? ☐ By car. ☐ By boat. ☐ By bus. ☐ By plane.	☐	☐	☐
6.	What's the average temperature in Spitsbergen in winter? ☐ 12° C below zero. ☐ 10° C below zero. ☐ 6° C below zero. ☐ 6° C above zero.	☐	☐	☐
7.	Why did Chris have to take some medicines while he was in Svalbard? ☐ He got a terrible cold. ☐ Because of the Polar night there is no sun for 2 months and a half. ☐ The midnight sun burnt parts of his body. ☐ A bear attacked him.	☐	☐	☐
8.	Why do people in Svalbard carry rifles? ☐ People have to defend polar bears when outside. ☐ People go hunting very often. ☐ Bears are known to hunt humans on occasions. ☐ There are a lot of seals and people can kill them.	☐	☐	☐

A BETTER WORLD

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean:

issue: temàtica, afer / temática, asunto
coal: carbó / carbón
slide show: projecció de diapositives / proyección de diapositivas
moviemaker: cineasta
regardless: sense tenir en compte / sin tener en cuenta
waste: deixalles, residus / basura, residuos

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the interview.

Good evening everyone! I'm Gill Simmons. Tonight we have the pleasure to introduce you to a very special guest in our environmental program "The Green World". Mr. Al Gore, former vice president of the USA who was awarded the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize for his commitment and his struggle against climate change. Mr. Al Gore started his campaign to fight the effects of global warming. At its centre is his new film, "An Inconvenient Truth," which stars Al Gore himself and was greeted with surprisingly positive press.

Since he lost the 2000' elections, Al Gore has been travelling the globe with a computer presentation on global warming. It was at one of those presentations that Gore was convinced to star in a documentary based on his climate slide show. Producer David Guggenstein directed it, and the movie was ready in little over a year. Al Gore is here to speak with us about the problems of the world environment.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

	A emplenar pel corrector/a		
	Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1. What causes the change in the concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere? ☐ The lack of use of coal and oil. ☐ The excessive use of coal and oil. ☐ The radical measurement of the atmosphere. ☐ The excessive use of this CO_2.	☐	☐	☐
2. Who told Gore about the possibility of making a film about global warming? ☐ His wife. ☐ Some people at his first slide show presentation. ☐ Some people from the entertainment industry. ☐ Some scientists.	☐	☐	☐
3. Who controlled the creative process of the film? ☐ The director, David Guggenstein, and his script-writer. ☐ The director, David Guggenstein, who often consulted Gore. ☐ Gore himself, because he thought it was more effective. ☐ The director, together with a group of scientists.	☐	☐	☐
4. Gore thinks that in the future nuclear power… ☐ won't be much more important than it is now. ☐ will be the best source of energy. ☐ will play a larger role than it does now. ☐ will be important for the transportation sector.	☐	☐	☐
5. According to the interview, the use of ethanol is positive because it is… ☐ cheaper than nuclear power. ☐ easy to transport. ☐ made mainly from waste. ☐ made of consumed petroleum.	☐	☐	☐
6. Gore thinks President Bush and his government don't want to act on the problem because they… ☐ have personal interests in the production of ethanol. ☐ finance organizations who want to stop using petroleum. ☐ only accept the truth given by their own experts. ☐ are quite receptive to the production of oil and coal.	☐	☐	☐
7. Who is adopting the Kyoto protocol in the USA? ☐ Only the government. ☐ Some cities. ☐ Some organizations. ☐ Only big cities.	☐	☐	☐
8. What kind of campaign is Gore leading? A campaign… ☐ for the next presidential elections. ☐ for the use of nuclear power. ☐ to become a candidate for a global organization. ☐ to change people's point of view about global warming.	☐	☐	☐

MICHAEL PALIN: THE "TRAVELLING COMEDIAN"

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean:

scholar: acadèmic / académico
engage: atraure / atraer
abuse: maltractar / maltratar

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

PRESENTER: Welcome to "Celebrities", our weekly interview programme. In today's programme Mary Smith interviews Michael Palin, a famous actor well-known for his comedy roles as part of the Monty Python team, but also for his being an explorer. He is one of Britain's most loved comedians and travellers.

From an interview in "Outlook" (BBC Radio - World Service). Adapted

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		A emplenar pel corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	When Michael was a child he… ☐ often travelled across Europe by plane. ☐ often had the chance to visit his family in the north of England. ☐ watched TV programmes about travels because magazines were very expensive. ☐ he had no opportunities to travel.	☐	☐	☐
2.	Michael's great-grandfather… ☐ enjoyed travelling as a means of getting away. ☐ wrote a book published by Oxford University about his trips to the Alps. ☐ preferred landscapes and mountains to people. ☐ was a great traveller of Irish origin.	☐	☐	☐
3.	While working as an actor with the Monty Python, Michael travelled a lot but… ☐ he only went to boring places like New York. ☐ didn't have the feeling that he was really travelling. ☐ he was not interested in the places he went to. ☐ the only places he liked were the television studios they went to.	☐	☐	☐
4.	According to Michael, being a comedian allows you to… ☐ be free and do whatever you want. ☐ understand why people need to be free. ☐ look at the world as an outsider. ☐ understand why people do terrible things.	☐	☐	☐
5.	According to Michael, humour is very important when travelling because… ☐ it can bring you closer to people. ☐ people will help you if they see you act like an idiot. ☐ it can help you learn a foreign language. ☐ it will help you understand other cultures.	☐	☐	☐
6.	At first Michael was very worried about the round-the-world trip proposed by the BBC because… ☐ the BBC was responsible for the organization and he didn't trust them. ☐ he thought it was impossible for a camera to follow him everywhere. ☐ he thought it was not possible to get round the world in 80 days. ☐ he had to improvise the interviews with the people he met during the trip.	☐	☐	☐
7.	Michael thinks that our society should… ☐ interfere to stop other countries from abusing the environment. ☐ not learn lessons from the way people live in other countries. ☐ not impose our way of life on other countries. ☐ understand why other countries abuse the environment.	☐	☐	☐
8.	According to Michael a lesson to be learnt from the poorest people is that… ☐ we produce too much waste because we have much more than we need. ☐ we recycle too many plastic bottles because we drink too much water. ☐ it is a waste of time to recycle plastic bottles. ☐ plastic bottles should not be thrown away in Africa.	☐	☐	☐

RUTH MANORAMA: WINNER OF THE "ALTERNATIVE NOBEL PRIZE"

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean:

fund: finançament / financiación
on behalf of: a favor de
reluctant: reticent / reacio
burden: càrrega, pes / carga, peso
boldly: amb atreviment / con atrevimiento
courage: coratge / coraje

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

PRESENTER: Welcome to "Celebrities", our weekly interview programme. In today's programme I will interview Ruth Manorama, one of the winners of the so-called "Alternative Nobel Prize." Ruth Manorama has spent most of her life campaigning on behalf of her Dalit community in India; the Dalits are also known as the *untouchables*. A few days ago Ruth and this year's other two winners received their awards at a ceremony in Sweden.

From an interview in "Outlook" (BBC Radio - World Service). Adapted

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct.

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

		A emplenar pel corrector/a		
		Correcta	Incorrecta	No contestada
1.	According to the text, Ruth will… ☐ be getting 200,000 US dollars in prize money. ☐ be getting 90,000 US dollars in prize money. ☐ share the 90,000 US dollars with the other winners. ☐ contribute 200,000 US dollars in building a new women's centre.	☐	☐	☐
2.	The women's centre Ruth wants to build will… ☐ be mainly for Dalit women. ☐ only be for Dalit women from rural areas. ☐ only be for Dalit women from urban areas. ☐ be mostly for young women.	☐	☐	☐
3.	When Ruth was a young woman living in the city of Madras, ☐ she hated living in a Dalit colony. ☐ she got away from the Dalit colony and went to live in the city centre. ☐ she underwent economic difficulties. ☐ she suffered from social discrimination every day.	☐	☐	☐
4.	As a child, Ruth had to walk to school a long distance because… ☐ there were no schools near her house. ☐ the schools nearby had no electricity. ☐ her family was poor and could not afford to pay for transport. ☐ her mother thought the schools near her house were not good enough.	☐	☐	☐
5.	Ruth started campaigning on behalf of Dalit women in 1987… ☐ when she was at school. ☐ before she got involved in social activities. ☐ after she had finished college. ☐ after she had been involved in activities against discrimination.	☐	☐	☐
6.	Ruth did not have an easy start as a social campaigner because… ☐ people would not understand why Dalit women should fight for their rights. ☐ she knew the problems of being a Dalit woman. ☐ people thought she was too young and inexperienced. ☐ Dalit women themselves did not want to be organized to fight for their rights.	☐	☐	☐
7.	What motivated Ruth's campaign in defence of Dalit women's rights? ☐ She was very poor and that was the only way to earn money. ☐ Dalit women in villages are much poorer than "untouchable" women in cities. ☐ She felt the situation of Dalit women was worse than that of other poor women. ☐ She saw that "untouchable" women were privileged and did not suffer discrimination.	☐	☐	☐
8.	Ruth thinks that in order to improve the situation of Dalit women in the future… ☐ people should stop being bold about this issue. ☐ one needs to explain the truth and talk about it with courage. ☐ Dalit women should stop comparing themselves with the "untouchables." ☐ intelligent children should be given an opportunity.	☐	☐	☐

MEETING AN OLD FRIEND

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean

sushi joint: restaurant de sushi / restaurante de sushi
to call it quits: acabar una relació / acabar una relación
fooling around: festejar / tontear
stubborn: tossut / tozudo
gig: actuació musical / actuación musical
commitment: compromís / compromiso

Ready?

Now read the following questions. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

Brad and Gwen went to college together. That was three years ago. Today, they have accidentally run into each other in the subway. They decide to go have lunch together to talk about old times and catch up with their lives.

[Now listen to the conversation.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the most appropriate answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example:

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

0. When did Gwen and Brad last see each other?
- ☐ When they had an accident in the subway.
- ☒ **Three years ago.**
- ☐ The last time they had lunch together.
- ☐ When they ran into each other in college.

---

1. Gwen has been living in Manhattan since
- ☐ her parents sold the house in the West Side.
- ☐ her parents sold the house and moved to Florida.
- ☐ her parents moved to the West Side of Florida.
- ☐ her parents moved to Queens from Florida.

2. While he was in Nigeria, Brad
   - ☐ joined a street gang.
   - ☐ built an organization that worked with orphan children.
   - ☐ stayed away from new schools and houses.
   - ☐ collaborated with an organization that built new schools.

3. What is Gwen's relationship with Jason like?
   - ☐ It is based on long-distance phone calls.
   - ☐ It is complicated because he only calls every few months.
   - ☐ They are good friends and they call each other occasionally.
   - ☐ She visits his medical practice in Chicago once in a while.

4. Is Brad seeing anybody at the moment?
   - ☐ Not seriously, he's not ready for a commitment.
   - ☐ Yes, the fool who lives in his apartment.
   - ☐ No, because he's a fool to concentrate on his job.
   - ☐ Yes, he's seeing somebody that he works with.

5. Brad can only play lounge music
   - ☐ when he's feeling slow.
   - ☐ when there aren't many people in the club.
   - ☐ on weekends.
   - ☐ when he's enjoying the weekend.

6. Michele finally got her band together
   - ☐ because her parents thought it was amazing.
   - ☐ even though her parents wanted her to play with her sister.
   - ☐ in spite of her parents' opposition.
   - ☐ but they are not being very successful.

7. What is Gwen planning to do next summer?
   - ☐ She's planning to move to Florida with her parents.
   - ☐ She'll spend most of the time in the city after a short visit to Florida.
   - ☐ She will spend the whole summer in Florida with her parents.
   - ☐ She'll stay in the city the whole summer.

8. Brad is going to New Orleans
   - ☐ in order to join a punk rock band.
   - ☐ because he was affected by hurricane Katrina.
   - ☐ to visit his friend Katrina.
   - ☐ to help the children who suffered the impact of hurricane Katrina.

NO LONGER JUST CHILD'S PLAY

In the following conversation, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean:

collector: col·leccionista / coleccionista
fair: fira / feria
fake pieces: peces falses / piezas falsas
investment: inversió / inversión
model car: cotxe de joguina / coche de juguete
vintage: d'època (antics) / de época (antiguos)

Ready?

Now read the following questions. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

TANIA PONDS: Good morning, everyone! This is Tania Ponds. Welcome again to our curiosities programme. Today we have the pleasure to introduce you to Charles Hoffman, a man who has succeeded in turning his hobby into a business. He began years ago by collecting old model trains and now he runs an Internet toyshop through which people can buy and sell old and antique toys and games. Good morning, Mr Hoffman!

C. HOFFMAN: Good morning, and thank you for inviting me on to your programme.

[Now listen to the rest of the conversation.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the most appropriate answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example:

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

0. What does C. Hoffman do for a living?

- ☐ He collects trains.
- ☐ He collects model toys.
- ☒ **He has a toyshop.**
- ☐ He buys and sells business.

---

1. In the past decade, the number of people that collect toys

- ☐ has increased.
- ☐ has decreased.
- ☐ has stayed the same.
- ☐ is unknown.

2. Only ONE statement is correct according to the text. Which one?
- ☐ People collect toys to play with them.
- ☐ Some people collect toys to earn money.
- ☐ People only collect toys that they had in their childhood.
- ☐ People collect toys they lost in their childhood.

3. According to the text, who collect the most toys?
- ☐ There's no difference.
- ☐ Children do.
- ☐ Men do.
- ☐ Women do.

4. According to Hoffman, most collectors are between 35 and 40 because at that age
- ☐ they cannot play with toys so they collect them.
- ☐ they have children who start playing with Scalextric or Play Mobil.
- ☐ they have some free time and can spend money on their own hobbies.
- ☐ people are more systematic and 80 % of the people start a collection.

5. Which is the most popular toy among women?
- ☐ There's no difference to men.
- ☐ Play Mobil.
- ☐ Scalextric cars.
- ☐ Dolls.

6. Why do some people prefer open-air markets to the Internet? Because they
- ☐ are held in Barcelona.
- ☐ are meeting places.
- ☐ are much cheaper.
- ☐ are all specialised markets.

7. What are the dangers of buying toys on the Internet?
- ☐ Some toys are fake pieces or are too expensive.
- ☐ There are silly people selling their toys.
- ☐ Fake Scalextric cars are always expensive on the Net.
- ☐ There is only one website you can trust: e-bay.

8. What is special about the shop in Terrassa Mr Hoffman talks about?
- ☐ It sells Imperial Castles at €2.5.
- ☐ It only sells Scalextric and Play Mobil products.
- ☐ It sells Barbie dolls, Lego blocks, and Scalextric and Play Mobil products.
- ☐ It is the only shop that specialises in Play Mobil products.

THE BEST-SELLER CONNECTION

In this radio programme your are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

simplistic: massa senzill, innocent / excesivamente sencillo, ingenuo
catchy: atractiu, que enganxa / atractivo, que engancha
reliable: creïble, que hi pots confiar / creíble, que puedes confiar en él/ella
maintenance work: remodelació, manteniment / obras de renovación, mantenimiento

Ready?

Now read the following questions. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

PRESENTER: Good evening, dear fellow listeners and welcome again to our daily programme "The Waves of Enigma". A programme for those who love suspense… on the waves. This evening we are privileged to have in our studio one of the most popular writers of mystery fiction and suspense books. Let us welcome Donna Black, author of the best seller "The Gioconda Connection", the famous title which has been translated into more than twenty languages, and is soon to be turned into a Hollywood film directed by Steve Gameberg. Good evening, Donna.

DONNA BLACK: Good evening. I'm delighted to be here with you.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the most appropriate answer according to the recording. Only ONE answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example:

[0.25 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.08 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

0. "The Waves of Enigma" is a programme
- ☒ **for people who love intrigue and suspense.**
- ☐ that focuses on Donna Black's books.
- ☐ about Hollywood films.
- ☐ for lovers of waves.

---

1. According to the interview, Donna Black should feel proud of her work because
- ☐ of the sales the book is having.
- ☐ you can see people reading it everywhere.
- ☐ she worked very hard in this book.
- ☐ she had a very good time when she wrote it.

2. Usually, when Donna Black sees people on the street reading her book, she
   - ☐ signs autographs on the back cover.
   - ☐ asks them what they think of her book.
   - ☐ simply enjoys observing them unnoticed.
   - ☐ turns around and walks away.

3. The author includes a romantic relationship in the story because
   - ☐ she thinks that will help to create a film about the book.
   - ☐ that builds up a mysterious atmosphere.
   - ☐ she knows that some readers like to find that kind of relationship in novels.
   - ☐ she made a concession to the critics.

4. Which of the following adjectives is used by most critics to describe the work of Donna Black in her book?
   - ☐ Accurate.
   - ☐ Speculative.
   - ☐ Believable.
   - ☐ Over imaginative.

5. What university libraries did the author visit?
   - ☐ Pisa, the Sorbonne and Florence.
   - ☐ Florence, Torino and the Sorbonne in Paris.
   - ☐ Torino, Pisa and the Sorbonne.
   - ☐ Florence, Torino and Pisa.

6. There was a university library she couldn't visit because
   - ☐ they were doing works of maintenance.
   - ☐ it was closed for the summer.
   - ☐ the information she needed wasn't there.
   - ☐ the address was not in the internet.

7. The author couldn't get the information she needed from that library in the Internet because
   - ☐ the university server was down.
   - ☐ she hadn't got the password to enter the Website.
   - ☐ the information wasn't there.
   - ☐ the website contained only manuscripts.

8. How could the author complete the story without that information?
   - ☐ The information wasn't extremely relevant, so she continued the story without it.
   - ☐ She changed the plot of the story.
   - ☐ She wrote a different ending.
   - ☐ She mentioned the missing information as part of the enigma in the book.

59. PAU 2006 · Setembre · Sèrie 4 · Part 3

SOUND OF SUCCESS

Introduction

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

success: èxit / éxito
sign up: apuntar-se / apuntarse
dole card: carnet d'atur / carné de paro
audition: prova, audició / prueba, audición
pay off: resultar rendible / resultar rentable

Ready?
Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

SOUND OF SUCCESS

In today's programme we look at a success story. Mary Stone interviews Ian Briton, a composer and musician living in Barcelona whose career took off when the famous theatre company, the Fura dels Baus, began using his music. Ian Briton is an example of how a talented foreigner can come to this city, struggle for however long it takes, and then succeed and become famous. A former Londoner of Scottish descent, Briton's music has honoured royal performances, massive outdoor concerts, innumerable smaller concerts and theatrical events. He is also an award-winning composer of film soundtracks.

[Now listen to the interview]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer] [Wrong answers will be penalized (-0,08)]

0. Ian Briton is…
   - ☐ an actor.
   - ☒ a musician.
   - ☐ a computer expert.
   - ☐ a singer.

---

1. Ian first came to Barcelona…
   - ☐ to set up a record studio.
   - ☐ to play the guitar in a local band.
   - ☐ to be together with his girlfriend.
   - ☐ to teach English in a language school.

2. When Ian came to Barcelona, he found that…
   ☐ the city was a boring place.
   ☐ the city was known internationally and very lively.
   ☐ there were very few musical events going on.
   ☐ it was a city full of musicians.

3. Ian could do many music courses in London because…
   ☐ music courses were very cheap.
   ☐ his father payed for them.
   ☐ he was on the dole and had nothing else to do.
   ☐ all musicians taught seminars for free.

4. «Machine Gun» is the name of…
   ☐ a band Ian formed in Valencia.
   ☐ a video-clip Ian made that won first prize at a contest.
   ☐ a song Ian wrote that won first prize at a music festival.
   ☐ a type of primitive techno music.

5. What did Ian do with the Fura dels Baus?
   ☐ Playing music, acting and singing.
   ☐ Driving trucks and operating computers.
   ☐ Writing scripts and travelling.
   ☐ Composing music and directing shows.

6. According to the text, Ian…
   ☐ has worked full time for the Fura dels Baus ever since 1990.
   ☐ has always composed and played all of the music in the Fura dels Baus.
   ☐ composed the music for the inauguration of the Forum.
   ☐ composed the music for a TV show in England.

7. According to the text, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Forum...
   ☐ Ian's parents got a shock when they heard the music.
   ☐ the music was played every night on British TV.
   ☐ the King of Spain congratulated Ian at the royal performance.
   ☐ Ian's parents were surprised to hear their son was the composer.

8. Ian thinks his recent success as a composer of soundtracks for films is due to his experience…
   ☐ as a musician and composer.
   ☐ with computers and as a guitar player.
   ☐ as an actor and singer with the Fura dels Baus.
   ☐ making the soundtrack for Agustí Vila's film *Un banco en el parque.*

60. PAU 2006 · Juny · Sèrie 1 · Part 3

A CHAMPION ON TWO WHEELS

Introduction

In this radio programme you are going to hear the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

bend: revolt / curva
gain: guanyar / ganar
track: pista / pista
defeat: derrota, derrotar / derrota, derrotar

Ready?
Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

A CHAMPION ON TWO WHEELS

INTERVIEWER: This evening, at *Pole Position*, our programme for the world of races, we have a very special guest. He has been World Champion three times. He's starting his career as a GP racer next season: a new challenge to beat.

Behind him, a story of self-discipline, courage, hard work and intelligence. This is our guest this evening, Dani Stoner, 20 years old and already an experienced winner.

[Now listen to the conversation]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer] [Wrong answers will be penalized (-0,08)]

0. *Pole Position* is a radio programme about...
   - ☐ sports in general.
   - ☒ racing sports.
   - ☐ mechanics.
   - ☐ the life of famous people.

---

1. How does Dani Stoner feel about being famous?
   - ☐ He doesn't like it at all.
   - ☐ He is not used to being famous.
   - ☐ He doesn't like autographs.
   - ☐ He feels fame is something really necessary.

2. Does Dani ever feel afraid when he runs?
   - ☐ Only in the bends.
   - ☐ No, he doesn't. No time for that when racing.
   - ☐ Yes, especially in the bends.
   - ☐ Only if he feels he can't control.

3. What is the most positive aspect of taking up a sport as a child?
   - ☐ You gain control without difficulty.
   - ☐ You start winning races or matches much earlier.
   - ☐ You travel and you meet your sports heroes.
   - ☐ You don't take risks.

4. Dani's life as a child was not very different from his friends' because he...
   - ☐ could play with his friends at weekends.
   - ☐ only rode his bike on Fridays.
   - ☐ did the usual things children did during the week.
   - ☐ could play with his friends while he was racing.

5. When did Dani meet his present manager?
   - ☐ When Dani was already a famous racer.
   - ☐ When Dani was running the Movistar Cup.
   - ☐ When his present manager won the Movistar Cup.
   - ☐ When Dani was twelve years old.

6. What does Dani really need after this championship?
   - ☐ To improve his fitness.
   - ☐ Some rest and time for himself.
   - ☐ No obligations and a good fitness programme.
   - ☐ To gain more discipline and effort.

7. According to Dani, is he going to run the GP championship next year?
   - ☐ He is not very sure.
   - ☐ Possibly not.
   - ☐ Probably yes.
   - ☐ He doesn't want to talk about it yet.

8. Some newspapers call Dani «The Sad Boy». He doesn't agree because…
   - ☐ he only feels sad when he loses a race.
   - ☐ he is not a boy anymore.
   - ☐ he has no reason to be sad.
   - ☐ the press often make up stories.

61. PAU 2006 · Juny · Sèrie 3 · Part 3

PIECES OF AN ANCIENT CULTURE

Introduction

In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

resort: poble turístic / pueblo turístico
unearth: desenterrar / desenterrar
wear off: gastar / gastar
gather: collir / recoger
turmoil: confusió, agitació / confusión, agitación
undermine: afeblir / socavar, debilitar

Ready?
Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the conversation.

PIECES OF AN ANCIENT CULTURE

Keith and his friend Melissa are students at the University of Maryland. After their summer vacation, they meet at a popular campus cafe and Melissa tells Keith about her trip to Mexico. She spent three months in the Yucatan peninsula participating in an archaeological project conducted by Dr. Hall, their American History professor. During her stay there, Melissa had a chance to travel around the area visiting some of the most important Maya ruins and learning about the scientific achievements of the Maya civilization and their enigmatic writing system. Of course, she also had some time to enjoy the wonderful beaches and seaside resorts of the Caribbean coast before she had to fly back to the United States.

[Now listen to the conversation]

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer] [Wrong answers will be penalized (-0,08)]

0. Dr. Hall is a professor of...
   - ☐ the Maya language.
   - ☐ archaeology.
   - ☒ American history.
   - ☐ Mexican history.

---

1. During her stay in Mexico, Melissa learned more about…
   - ☐ Maya history than in the last three years.
   - ☐ Maya history in three months than if she had attended classes for three years.
   - ☐ Maya archaeology than history.
   - ☐ the Maya archaeology and history classes she would take in the next three years.

2. In order to get to the archaeological site, Melissa had to travel by…
   - ☐ plane, bus, car and truck.
   - ☐ plane, bus, car and on foot.
   - ☐ bus, truck and taxi.
   - ☐ plane, bus, truck and on foot.

3. Maya glyphs were…
   - ☐ first discovered in the 20th century.
   - ☐ only known by linguists until the 20th century.
   - ☐ deciphered in the 20th century.
   - ☐ first used as a writing system in the 20th century.

4. The towns of the ancient Maya were…
   - ☐ built around a central building used for religious ceremonies.
   - ☐ organized according to their calendar.
   - ☐ designed taking into consideration their knowledge of astronomy.
   - ☐ made up of pyramids used mostly for religious purposes.

5. The end of the Maya civilization may have been precipitated by the…
   - ☐ fact that they abandoned their fabulous cities, their ceremonies, and their lifestyle.
   - ☐ disintegration of their social organization caused by war and turmoil.
   - ☐ many centuries of splendor.
   - ☐ disintegration of the different Maya groups.

6. While she was in Mexico, Melissa…
   - ☐ taught Castilian Spanish to Ignacio.
   - ☐ taught Ignacio a few words and phrases in Mayan.
   - ☐ discovered that the Maya language is still spoken in Mexico.
   - ☐ was able to communicate with most people from the very beginning.

7. In Cancun Melissa…
   - ☐ lay on the beach and tried to forget her time in the forest.
   - ☐ was shocked by all the lights and the noise of the big resort.
   - ☐ spent a few days surrounded by nothing but trees and ancient ruins.
   - ☐ couldn’t lie on the beach because of all the lights and the noise of the big resort.

8. According to Mellissa, next year, Keith could…
   - ☐ register for a course in ceramics at the University of Maryland.
   - ☐ spend the course cleaning ceramics in Dr. Hall’s class.
   - ☐ study the classification of ceramics in American history.
   - ☐ spend the summer in Yucatan working at Dr. Hall’s archaeological site.

ANIMAL RIGHTS

Introduction

In this radio programme you're going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

slaves, slavery: esclaus; esclavitud / esclavos; esclavitud
to deserve (something): merèixer / merecer
to raise cattle: criar bestiar / criar ganado
poultry: aviram / aves de corral
to be willing (to do something): estar disposat a / estar dispuesto a

Ready?
Now read the questions slowly before listening to the radio program.

PRESENTER: Welcome to Uncommon Knowledge. I'm Sharon Robinson. Our program today presents the case for and against animal rights. Ever since Roman times, animals have been legally defined as property, objects for humans to use. But in the last decade, we've seen the emergence of a rights movement for animals.

With us today is David Blatte, a lawyer who specializes in animal rights.

PRES.: David, why should we give rights to animals?

[Now listen to the rest of the interview]

Choose the most appropriate answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer]
[wrong answers will be penalized (–0,08)]

0. Uncommon Knowledge is...
- (x) **a radio program**.
- ( ) a new book by Sharon Robinson.
- ( ) a fashion trend.
- ( ) a daily discussion about rights.

---

1. According to David Blatte, why should animals be given rights? Because...
- ( ) now that human beings have them, it's the animal's turn.
- ( ) animals are not viewed as property.
- ( ) historically they have never had any rights at all.
- ( ) Africans have never viewed animals as objects.

2. What does David think about food?
- ( ) People should not eat beef or chicken.
- ( ) People should not eat beef but could eat chicken.
- ( ) Governments should advise people to become vegetarian.
- ( ) Animals could be killed only for food.

3. Is the idea of giving animal rights new? It is...
- ( ) relatively new. It just goes back to modern times.
- ( ) new in western cultures but not in ancient Greece.
- ( ) new. Western cultures are too traditional.
- ( ) not new. It goes back to ancient Greece.

4. David does not make a distinction between animals and humans because he says that...
- ( ) animals cannot decide their rights for themselves.
- ( ) Pythagoras and some ancient Greek philosophers did not.
- ( ) animals and humans can hurt each other.
- ( ) both animals and humans are able to feel pain.

5. According to David, why do people still eat meat?
- ( ) For nutritional reasons only.
- ( ) Because it's a luxurious thing.
- ( ) For survival of our species.
- ( ) Because they like meat.

6. Why is David against raising cattle in farms? Because…
- ( ) there is not enough beef for everybody in the world.
- ( ) the meat we eat is polluted.
- ( ) It is expensive and pollutes the environment.
- ( ) it only helps perpetuate the human species.

7. How does David feel about the future of animal rights?
- ( ) He knows his ideas are utopian.
- ( ) He is a little pessimistic.
- ( ) He feels quite optimistic.
- ( ) He feels disappointed.

8. How do animal rights compare with other forms of oppression?
Animal liberation...
- ( ) is like any other form of oppression.
- ( ) will never take place.
- ( ) will take less time than other liberation mevements.
- ( ) is different from any other forms of oppression.

THE DA VINCI CODE

Introduction

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

decrypt: desxifrar, entendre / descifrar, comprender
cliffhanger: situació dramàtica no resolta que fa que vulguis continuar llegint / situación dramática no resuelta que te invita a seguir leyendo
sequel: continuació / continuación
springboard: trampolí / trampolín

Ready?
Now read the questions. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

The Da Vinci Code
An interview with Dan Brown

PRESENTER: Hello again at «Ex Libris». With us today, at our programme, is Dan Brown, author of the book that everyone has been reading this year, *The Da Vinci Code*. And we'll also be chatting to an expert on Brown's novels, Dr Elyn Rhys from Oxford University. In December 2004, she read her doctoral thesis on Brown's novels which are now being published by Harvard Press Publishers. Good afternoon, Mr Brown. Good afternoon Dr. Rhys and welcome to Radio Europe International.

DR. RHYS: Good afternoon. It's a pleasure to be here today.

MR. BROWN: Good afternoon.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview]

LISTENING COMPREHENSION
Choose the most appropriate answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer]

0. Ex libris is a radio programme about
- [x] **books**.
- [ ] films.
- [ ] schools.
- [ ] theses.

---

1. *Digital Fortress* is...
- [ ] the first book published on the Internet.
- [ ] Brown's first book.
- [ ] Rhys's thesis.
- [ ] the sequel of *The Da Vinci Code*.

2. Which of these sentences is true?
- [ ] *The Da Vinci Code* has sold 6,000 copies since 2003.
- [ ] *The Da Vinci Code* will be a movie in 2006 starring Ron Howard.
- [ ] *The Da Vinci Code* has been translated into 10 languages.
- [ ] *The Da Vinci Code* has sold more than 10 million copies.

3. Why is the book such a big success?
- [ ] Although the writing is basic, the critics didn't like it.
- [ ] It doesn't fit the mood of the time.
- [ ] It deals with conspiracies and we like them.
- [ ] The story is ridiculous and simple.

4. Why do a lot of people believe the facts in the novel are true? Because...
- [ ] Da Vinci's artwork actually exists in the Louvre Museum.
- [ ] the Louvre Museum and the Pyramid are in Paris (France).
- [ ] the combination of historical facts and the story are very convincing.
- [ ] all the elements and characters in the novel are real.

5. What was Dan Brown's objective when writing the novel? He wanted people to...
- [ ] learn about architecture, documents and secret rituals.
- [ ] talk about unimportant questions in our lives.
- [ ] guess which facts were real and which facts were not.
- [ ] debate themes like history, religion and faith.

6. How does Brown achieve his writing style? By...
- [ ] putting a lot of information in his novels.
- [ ] writing ten pages everyday.
- [ ] sacrificing unnecessary words and paragaphs.
- [ ] avoiding a crystal-clear style.

7. Where did Brown find the idea for *The Da Vinci Code*?
- [ ] In Seville, in the Vatican and in the Louvre.
- [ ] In Seville and in the Vatican.
- [ ] In Seville and in the Louvre.
- [ ] In the Vatican and in the Louvre.

8. What are some of Brown's habits when he writes?
- [ ] At 4 a.m. he writes for one hour and does pushups and sit-ups.
- [ ] He writes very early in the morning and stops every hour to do some gymnastics.
- [ ] He is at his desk for four hours before he starts writing.
- [ ] He starts early in the afternoon and then goes to the gym for some exercise.

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ANNOYING CELL PHONES?

In this radio programme you are going to listen to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Face-to-face: cara a cara / cara a cara
Annoy, annoying, annoyance: molestar, molest, molèstia / molestar, molesto, molestia
Rehearse, rehearsal: assajar, assaig / ensayar, ensayo

Ready?
Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

Science for Life, the radio programme which is always first with the big Science and Technology stories. Today's big story is about "cell phones".
How many working cell phones are there today in Europe? How many mobile phones are there in the whole world? How many cell phone addicts are there who can't stand being away from their mobiles? And how many cell phone users shout their conversations in trains, supermarkets, museums, stations or parks. Are you one of them? If so, how do you think other people feel when you are speaking on your mobile, for example, in your morning train to college? Dr Bret is with us today to help us understand how people react to cell phones.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview]

Choose the most appropriate answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer]

0. Dr Bret is today's guest in Science for Life…
- ☐ because the audience loves shouting on their mobile phone.
- ☐ because the audience hates shouting on their mobile phone.
- ☐ because many listeners can't stand being deprived of their mobile phones.
- ☒ to help the audience understand how people react to mobile phones.

1. How does Dr Bret feel about mobile phones?
- ☐ He loves them. He is a cell phone addict.
- ☐ He can't stand them. He never uses them.
- ☐ He sometimes finds them irritating.
- ☐ We are not told.

2. Dr Bret noticed that…….. tend to get angry when others used cell phones in public places.
- ☐ People of all kinds.
- ☐ Many people, specially those who are not cell phone users.
- ☐ The majority of the people, except cell phone addicts.
- ☐ Most people, specially those who do not own a cell phone.

3. In the experiment, Dr Bret made sure that several conditions did NOT change. Two of the things that were kept constant were…
- ☐ what the actors said and the volume of their voices.
- ☐ the passenger they interviewed and the train.
- ☐ the volume of the passengers' voices and the two actors.
- ☐ Sheffield's bus station and the older actor.

4. In the experiment, Dr Bret made sure that some conditions changed. One of the things that changed was…
- ☐ sometimes the actors were women. Others, the actors were men.
- ☐ the way the actors acted the conversation.
- ☐ the content of the conversation.
- ☐ the clothes the actors were wearing.

5. In the face-to-face condition, the passenger saw…
- ☐ both participants but only heard one side of the conversation.
- ☐ one of the participants and heard only one side of the conversation.
- ☐ only one of the participants but heard the whole conversation.
- ☐ and heard both people involved with the conversation.

6. As a part of the experiment...
- ☐ some of the passengers were filmed and some were interviewed.
- ☐ some passengers were filmed and interviewed.
- ☐ some passengers were interviewed.
- ☐ some passengers were filmed.

7. In the "mobile phone condition" one actor…
- ☐ talked to the passenger. The other actor pretended to be speaking on her mobile phone.
- ☐ sat near the passenger and pretended to be speaking on her mobile phone.
- ☐ interviewed the passenger using her mobile phone.
- ☐ one actor made a call to the passenger's mobile phone.

8. Dr Bret found out that phone conversations...
- ☐ on a train were less annoying than most face-to-face conversations.
- ☐ in a bus station were often as annoying as on a train.
- ☐ were often less annoying than face-to-face conversations.
- ☐ were always more annoying than face-to-face conversation.

ARE ALL TWINS ALIKE?

Introduction

Hi,
In this radio programme your are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

cuddle: abraçada / abrazo
jealousy: gelos / celos
share: compartir
allocation: assignació / asignación

Ready?
Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to this interview.

ARE ALL TWINS ALIKE?
An interview with Dr. Smith.

PRESENTER: You are listening to Radio Europe International. And after this song by Phil Collins, we turn to our next guest, Dr. Kerry Smith, from New Hampshire University. She has recently published *Twin Psychology. A Guide to Working with Multiples*, a book that summarises the research she's been carrying out for the last twenty years on twin and triplet psychology. In her book she examines the relationship between twins and triplets both before and after birth and as they mature. Good morning, Dr. Smith.

DR. SMITH: Good morning.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview]

QUESTIONS
Choose the most appropriate answer according to Dr. Kerry Smith. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer]

0. *Twin Psychology. A Guide to Working with Multiples* is a book by Dr. Kerry Smith...
   - ☐ which has won a prize.
   - ☐ which she always recommends.
   - ☒ which summarises her research.

---

1. When does the relationship between twins begin?
   - ☐ When they are born.
   - ☐ After birth.
   - ☐ Before birth.

2. Twins are...
   - ☐ more jealous than other children.
   - ☐ less jealous than other children.
   - ☐ more strict than other children.

3. A lot of twins want to have exactly the same objects as the other twin because...
   - ☐ they are jealous.
   - ☐ they are dangerous.
   - ☐ they are loved.

4. How do twins avoid jealousy?
   - ☐ They play different roles when playing.
   - ☐ They buy different things.
   - ☐ One twin is closer to the mother and the other is closer to the father.

5. Who are more likely to compete with each other?
   - ☐ A twin girl and a twin boy.
   - ☐ Twin girls.
   - ☐ Twin boys.

6. Why are some twins naughty both at home and at school?
   - ☐ Because those are the places they feel secure in.
   - ☐ Because they get bored at home.
   - ☐ Because they want to call our attention.

7. What or who can alter the roles a girl twin and a boy twin have in the couple?
   - ☐ The girl because she is the dominant twin.
   - ☐ The family because they value boys more than girls.
   - ☐ The boy because he is the dominant twin.

8. Some aspects of behaviour influenced by their being part of a twin group are...
   - ☐ language and allocation of tasks.
   - ☐ gestures and school learning.
   - ☐ maths and finances.

ORPHANS OF THE STORM

Introduction

Hi,
In this radio programme, you are going to hear the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome): sida
HIV (human immunodeficiency virus): virus de la immunodeficiència humana adquirida, causant de la sida / virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana adquirida, causante del sida
UN (United Nations): Nacions Unides / Naciones Unidas

shift: desplaçament / desplazamiento
sleepwalk: somnambulisme / sonambulismo
stunting: raquitisme, manca de creixement / raquitismo, falta de crecimiento

Ready?
Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

ORPHANS OF THE STORM

In medicine, 20 years is a long time to be at war. It is now 2 decades since scientists identified the cause of AIDS: HIV —«a strange new syndrome devastating immune systems and destroying lives». Within this period, many things have happened. For some, the prognosis is good, for others the future will bring only disaster. To discuss the present and the future of AIDS we have a panel of 3 public-health experts: Dr. Nora Smith, Jean Roberts, journalist, and Ray Rob, a UN inspector.

PRESENTER: What's the current situation, Ray? Do you have any statistics?

RAY: In its 2003 report UNAIDS, the United Nations agency estimated that 40m people are infected with HIV and that 2,5m of them are children. In 2003 alone, 5m were newly infected.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview]

QUESTIONS
Answer these questions according to the text. Choose the correct answer. Only one is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer]

0. Scientists identified the HIV virus...
- [x] twenty years ago.
- [ ] during the last decade.
- [ ] at some unknown point in the last thirty years.

---

1. Between 1999 and 2003 the number of people who died from AIDS...
- [ ] didn't vary.
- [ ] went up.
- [ ] went down.

2. The balance of AIDS-infected population has shifted from...
- [ ] white, rich and homosexual to poor, black heterosexual feminine.
- [ ] gay to heterosexual, independently of race and wealth.
- [ ] a general population of intravenous-drug users to African drug-addict women.

3. As for the present situation, there is...
- [ ] no hope: we don't see the end of the tunnel yet.
- [ ] some hope: we are at a critical moment when things may start changing.
- [ ] almost no hope: leaders are still silent and apathetic as they were in the 1990s.

4. Drug-experimentation periods are becoming shorter because...
- [ ] generics are replacing expensive drugs almost everywhere.
- [ ] there are many more voluntaries than before.
- [ ] there is less money available for laboratory assessment.

5. South Africa...
- [ ] is a very good example of good health policy.
- [ ] has managed to contain AIDS better than any other country in the world.
- [ ] is the country with the largest population of HIV-infected people.

6. Experts predict that...
- [ ] in some African places 50% of the people may be killed by the virus.
- [ ] the worst is over and the main thing to fear now is economic disaster.
- [ ] epidemics are already under control.

7. What's the number of orphan children as a result of AIDS?
- [ ] One in ten.
- [ ] One out of three.
- [ ] Eleven million.

8. AIDS-orphans...
- [ ] are encouraged to attend school but they reject it.
- [ ] quite often find in prostitution their only source of food and money.
- [ ] often become good parents because of their hard and cruel sufferings.

CLOWN

Introduction

In this radio programme your are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

starve: tenir fam, morir-se de gana / estar hambriento, morirse de hambre
schedule: programa, horari / programa, horario
shed light: il·luminar, projectar llum / iluminar, proyectar luz
willing: desitjós de, disposat a / deseoso de, dispuesto a

Ready?
Now read the questions slowly before listening to the radio programme.

CLOWN

Welcome to *A different world*, a program about people working for a world full of understanding and solidarity.

Today it's our pleasure to interview Peter Blissful. Peter is an active member of Clowns Without Limits, a non-profitable organisation formed by clowns and comedians from all over the world. They are volunteers who travel to countries at war trying to give children and adults a chance to laugh, to forget for a while all the sadness and the sufferings of their lives.

PRESENTER: Welcome to *A different world*, Mr. Blissful. We have received hundreds of calls in advance. Our audience is delighted to have you with us today.

PETER: It is always a pleasure to visit a program which cares so much about people in need of help and support.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview]

QUESTIONS
Choose the most appropriate answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer]

0. Clowns Without Limits is an organization...
   - ☒ of clowns working in places of conflict.
   - ☐ which represents the interests of clowns worldwide.
   - ☐ which finds new young clowns to find professional opportunities.

---

1. In this interview, Peter Blissful wishes he would be...
   - ☐ working in a country where children need his help.
   - ☐ working in a simple circus in a peaceful town.
   - ☐ doing his job in front of a peaceful audience.

2. Peter Blissful has worked with Clowns Without Limits in countries such as:
   - ☐ Croatia, Bosnia, Salvador, Ruanda and Kosovo.
   - ☐ Croatia, Bosnia, Chile, East Serbia and West Timor.
   - ☐ Bosnia, East Timor, Salvador and Nicaragua.

3. The group of clowns he works with...
   - ☐ give *solo* performances very often.
   - ☐ act only in group, never separatedly.
   - ☐ doesn't give *solo* shows very often.

4. How does Clowns Without Limits get financial support?
   - ☐ Through the United Nations and the contribution of the USA.
   - ☐ Mostly through membership fees and TV advertising.
   - ☐ Through the UNESCO, membership fees and merchandising.

5. Do governments in the countries in conflict make the job of the organization easy?
   - ☐ Most of them don't.
   - ☐ Some of them don't.
   - ☐ Most of them do.

6. Why were Peter Blissful and his troupe once detained?
   - ☐ Because the government was afraid they could tell the world the poor conditions of a camp of refugees.
   - ☐ Because they had hundreds of photographs of the camp where they had performed.
   - ☐ Because the government was afraid they could see the conditions in the camp of refugees.

7. Why wasn't the affair made public?
   - ☐ Because the war was almost over.
   - ☐ Because refugees might suffer as a result of it.
   - ☐ Because the government apologized to the troup immediately.

8. What would Peter Blissful like to do if his job in Clowns Without Limits was no longer necessary?
   - ☐ He would join this radio programme every week.
   - ☐ He would travel around the world looking for more refugees.
   - ☐ He would tell stories about refugee camps.

A WONDERFUL NIGHTINGALE. THE EVA CASSIDY STORY

Introduction

In this TV programme you are going to hear the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Nightingale: rossinyol / ruiseñor
Nursery: viver de plantes / plantel
Demo: gravació de prova / grabación de prueba
Release: editar (un disc) / editar (un disco)

Ready?
Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to this interview.

A WONDERFUL NIGHTINGALE. THE EVA CASSIDY STORY
An interview with Dan Cassidy

PRESENTER: I'm Sally Cornfield. Welcome to *Crying Guitar*, your favourite chat show on music. Most pop stars are living legends. Quite a few –Elvis Presley, Jim Morrison, Frank Sinatra...– have become myths after successful careers. It is a wonder that one has reached stardom only after her death, and against her own wishes. This is the story of Eva Cassidy. Tonight with us in the studio is Dan Cassidy, who is going to help us pick out some highlights about his sister. Hi, Dan!

DAN: Hi, Sally.

PRESENTER: Tell us how Eva became interested in music.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview]

QUESTIONS
Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer]

0. Most pop stars are living legends
- ☐ because they are dead.
- ☒ while they are still alive.
- ☐ during their lives, never after death.

1. It was through her father that Eva...
- ☐ became interested in drawing when she was a baby.
- ☐ discovered folk music.
- ☐ learned to play the guitar and violin and sang for a teenage group, Stonehenge.

2. Eva's other talents included...
- ☐ painting and pottery.
- ☐ gardening.
- ☐ all of the above.

3. Which of the following is the best picture of Eva Cassidy?
- ☐ She never wanted to be a famous pop star.
- ☐ She agreed to sing all kind of songs (folk, gospel, blues) to please her managers.
- ☐ She loved outdoor concerts and songs about the environment.

4. With what other singer did Eva record an album of duets?
- ☐ Ray Charles.
- ☐ Chris Biondo.
- ☐ Chuck Brown.

5. Which of the following is not an Eva Cassidy album?
- ☐ "Songbird".
- ☐ "The Other Side".
- ☐ "Fields Of Gold".

6. "Danny Boy"...
- ☐ was a quick success in 1910.
- ☐ was a successful song only when the melody was changed.
- ☐ was one of the 100 songs written by F.W.Weatherley.

7. When Eva Cassidy died...
- ☐ it was a warm winter day.
- ☐ all her friends sang outside her bedroom window.
- ☐ a lot of people got together in a park to pay tribute to her.

8. Today Dan Cassidy lives...
- ☐ on an island.
- ☐ in Ireland.
- ☐ in Iceland.

SLOW FOOD INTERVIEW

In this radio programme you are going to listen to the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Cool: que mola, guai / que mola, guay
Mass-production: producció en sèrie, a gran escala / producción en serie, a gran escala
Small-scale farm: explotació agrícola familiar / explotación agrícola familiar
Taste: tastar, gust / probar, saber a, gusto

Ready?
Now read the questions on the next page.
Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

SLOW FOOD INTERVIEW

ANDREW: Peggy Burton is a journalist for *The New Yorker*. Slow Food is a movement and Peggy Burton has just published a book about it. The title of the book is "*Slow Food for all*". It's rare for a book about a movement to make your mouth water. But then again, it's rare for a movement to be about things as delicious as crepes cooked in a real wood-burning fire and served with home-made strawberry jam. Or simply about apples that taste like apples!

[Now listen to the rest of the interview]

QUESTIONS
Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer]

0. Peggy Bacon is a ...
- ☐ small-scale farmer specialised in apples.
- ☒ journalist specialised in Slow Food.
- ☐ cook specialised in crepes and home-made jam.

1. Slow Food is a ...
- ☐ new philosophical movement.
- ☐ campaign organised by dentists to teach people to eat slowly.
- ☐ reaction against fast food restaurants.

2. Peggy says that many young people ...
- ☐ are fascinated by fast food restaurants and their style of life.
- ☐ are starting to think that fast food restaurants are not trendy any more.
- ☐ think that the best fast food restaurants are in Buenos Aires, Melbourne, Tokyo and Barcelona.

3. In Peggy's book there are, at least, photos of ...
- ☐ delicious peaches.
- ☐ cows on a farm.
- ☐ a cheeseburger-type of cheese.

4. The interviewer suspects that the Slow Food movement is ...
- ☐ too idealistic and a bit elitist.
- ☐ big business.
- ☐ a passing fashion.

5. The *Ark of Taste* is a project that tries to ...
- ☐ help farmers who emigrate to start a new life.
- ☐ start a new specialised magazine.
- ☐ catalogue and preserve endangered foods.

6. *Slow Food Presidia* project ...
- ☐ promotes endangered products in restaurants around the world
- ☐ helps financially the farmers and food makers that work with endangered products.
- ☐ tries to find important cooks who use endangered products in their recipes.

7. The *Slow* magazine is published in five languages. Two of them are ...
- ☐ Japanese and French.
- ☐ Spanish and Dutch.
- ☐ German and Italian.

8. What is special about the course "Master of Food"?
- ☐ Weekend homework consists of tasting home-made products.
- ☐ Some lessons take place over long delicious meals.
- ☐ Only top students are accepted.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SUCCESS

In this TV programme you are going to hear the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Kindness: amabilitat / amabilidad
Achieve: aconseguir / conseguir
Down to earth: amb els peus a terra, realista / con los pies en el suelo, realista

Ready?
Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to this interview.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SUCCESS

INTERVIEWER: Welcome to "Stairway to the Sky". One of our most popular television programs these days is "Mission: Success", a talent-search contest similar to "American Idol" in the US or to the British show "Pop Idol". Young people perform on television every week trying to get the votes they need to stay in the music Academy. Only three of them will be the winners and represent our country in the next Eurovision contest.

Our guest tonight is Jimmy Stevens, one of the six semifinalists. He is very talented. He has thousands of young supporters, and many people think he could win.

INT.: Good evening, Jimmy. Thanks for visiting us tonight. We know how difficult it is for you to leave the Academy.

JIMMY: Yes. Producers are not very willing to allow contenders out of the Academy, but I'm delighted to be here.

[Now listen to the rest of the interview]

QUESTIONS
Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.
[0,25 points each correct answer]

0. Giving interviews to the media is very difficult for participants because…
- ☐ The Academy is too far from the main Television production centres.
- ☒ Producers don't want to let them leave the Academy too often.
- ☐ Their families don't want them to have interviews.

1. Jimmy Stevens decided to take part in the contest because...
- ☐ he had always wanted to work as a pop singer.
- ☐ he didn't have a job and he needed the money.
- ☐ he had a lot of free time after finishing university.

2. How did his parents feel about the whole idea?
- ☐ His father wasn't happy at first, but later Jimmy's mother convinced him.
- ☐ Both believed he wouldn't be able to see Jimmy until two weeks before the end of the contest.
- ☐ His father convinced his mother that she could only see him after two weeks.

3. What was it like when the selected contestants moved into the Academy?
- ☐ They felt friendly and comfortable since the beginning.
- ☐ They didn't feel comfortable because not everybody was friendly.
- ☐ They were friendly but they didn't know each other very well.

4. When they know the name of the next person selected to leave…
- ☐ They feel relieved because they are staying.
- ☐ They feel sad because they can be the next one to leave.
- ☐ They feel sad about their friends.

5. Contestants see one another as…
- ☐ people who are fighting against each other fiercely.
- ☐ people who have the same goal.
- ☐ potential competitors.

6. Does Jimmy agree with the idea that participants are like runners competing in a single race?
- ☐ No, they run different races because their interests are different.
- ☐ No, he thinks they help each other to win the contest.
- ☐ No, they run together, but the finish line is to become a pop singer, not only to win the contest.

7. Jimmy sees popularity as…
- ☐ something difficult to understand at first, but he has got used to it in the end.
- ☐ something necessary for promotion and success.
- ☐ a constant surprise when people come to you and ask for an autograph.

8. Does Jimmy think he has a chance to win?
- ☐ No, he thinks he will be the next contestant to leave.
- ☐ Yes, but he wouldn't like to lose at all.
- ☐ Yes, he has the feeling he can get to the end of it.

CATALAN COMPOSERS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

In this radio programme you are going to listen to the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

homage: homenatge / homenaje
moving: commovedor / conmovedor
ethnic: ètnic / étnico
root: arrel / raíz
genre: gènere literari o musical / género literario o musical

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

CATALAN COMPOSERS OF THE 20TH CENTURY
An interview with Jim Preston and Mary Kovacs

PRESENTER(JULIA): You are listening to Radio 6 International in Barcelona. And this is Music Today, a programme that not only listens to but also talks about music. Well. In Spain we tend to associate contemporary symphonic music with foreign names. When talking about contemporary composers, we think of Penderecki, Copland, Cage, Shostakovitch, or Glass, to name just a few of them. All of them great names, but ... foreign. Except for Rodrigo, Halffter, and maybe Mompou, many of us would have problems remembering any contemporary Spanish composers at all. And recognising their music would be even a harder task.

So, it's a pleasant surprise to discover that students from other countries come here to study Catalan contemporary music. They mention with admiration names like Homs, Quadrenys, Brotons, which for many Catalans are still a mystery.

Today we welcome two of these students, Jim Preston from the USA and Mary Kovacs, from Hungary. Mary speaks excellent English. Jim, Mary, welcome to our program.

PRESENTER: Do many students come to Catalonia to study music?
JIM: Yes.
MARY: No.
PRESENTER: Is it yes or no?

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. Who was Robert Gerhardt?
   - ☐ A Catalan composer who taught in England.
   - ☐ A Danish musician who wrote symphonic music.
   - ☐ A Catalan composer who lives in the USA.

2. Jim and Mary are in Barcelona because they
   - ☐ want to be interpreters of Spanish music.
   - ☐ are interested in Catalan composers.
   - ☐ are preparing a new opera.

3. Balada says that he has been influenced by
   - ☐ South American ethnic music.
   - ☐ other contemporary composers.
   - ☐ artists from other fields, like painting.

4. Why did some of these composers go to other countries?
   - ☐ Those from the older generation emigrated for political reasons.
   - ☐ All of them wanted to improve their musical education.
   - ☐ To study symphonic music.

5. Balada's music is a _____ sounds, rhythm and drama.
   - ☐ child's conclusion of mixed
   - ☐ mild expression of fixed
   - ☐ wild explosion of rich sounds

6. The operas *Dalí* and *Gaudí*
   - ☐ are well known to Julia.
   - ☐ will be first performed in the same year.
   - ☐ are written in a popular style.

7. Salom is the author of many
   - ☐ drama plays.
   - ☐ world-famous songs.
   - ☐ well-known operas.

8. The generation born in the 30s was
   - ☐ practically playful.
   - ☐ particularly fruitful.
   - ☐ perfectly helpful.

9. For Mary, it is shocking to discover that these composers are _____ in their own country.
   - ☐ so little known
   - ☐ so well known
   - ☐ totally unkown

10. Most of these composers write for
    - ☐ many different genres.
    - ☐ essentially the same genre.
    - ☐ the kind of genre that, like operas, is not always popular.

A CINDERELLA WRITER

In this radio programme you are going to hear the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

Cinderella: Ventafocs / Cenicienta
fiasco: fiasco, fracàs / fiasco, fracaso
wizard: bruixot / brujo
ban: prohibir
struggle: lluita / lucha

Ready?
Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to this TV programme.

A CINDERELLA WRITER
An interview with J. K. Rowland

PRESENTER: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to Pen Club, the radio programme in which we talk to some of the best-selling writers of our day. Tonight in the studio is Joanne Rowland. Hello, Joanne!

J. K. ROWLAND: Hello, Nick!

PRESENTER: Dictionaries define «Cinderella» as a woman whose beauty or abilities have not been recognized, or who becomes rich and successful after a period of difficulty. This is clearly the case of J. K. Rowland. Only five years ago she was unemployed, friendless and living on social security. Today she is one of the wealthiest women in Britain, and she is also one of the most successful writers in the world. Ms. Rowland, would you first tell us something about your life story?

J. K. ROWLAND: Well, there is nothing much to say.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. Five years ago, in 1997, Joanne Rowland
   - ☐ started to write a Cinderella story.
   - ☐ didn't have a job and had no friends.
   - ☐ was working for the Social Security in Britain.

2. She spent her childhood in
   - ☐ Exeter.
   - ☐ Bristol.
   - ☐ Wales.

3. The quotation from an American poetess says
   - ☐ «Childhood is the kingdom where nobody dies».
   - ☐ «Childhood is the kingdom where nobody lies».
   - ☐ «Childhood is the freedom which nobody likes».

4. The idea for Harry Potter came to her
   - ☐ on a train to London.
   - ☐ at Manchester airport in 1990.
   - ☐ after waiting at a bus station for four hours.

5. A small publisher in _____ printed _____ copies of her first book in June 1997.
   - ☐ Boomsvery / 10,000
   - ☐ Bloomsbury / 1,000
   - ☐ Bluesbury / 1,000

6. If she published her stories with her full first name (Joanne)
   - ☐ boys would stop reading books.
   - ☐ boy readers would be encouraged to read other women's books.
   - ☐ boys would not buy her books.

7. *Gobbledegook* is
   - ☐ Chinese for Harry Potter.
   - ☐ a word the author invented.
   - ☐ a dirty word she learned at nursery school.

8. Her books are being questioned in some countries because
   - ☐ they are rubbish.
   - ☐ they show the classic fight between good and evil.
   - ☐ kids and teenagers may wish to become wizards or witches.

9. *The Goblets of Fire* is the _____ book in the series.
   - ☐ best
   - ☐ last
   - ☐ most frightening, scary

10 Ms. Rowland's ambition is
   - ☐ to win the Nobel prize for Literature.
   - ☐ a world free from wars for Jessica.
   - ☐ a better world for all the kids.

THE POWER OF A HOBBIT

In this radio programme you are going to hear the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

shire: comtat / condado
quest: expedició de cavallers a la recerca de quelcom màgic / empresa caballeresca en búsqueda de algo mágico
Middle Earth: Terra Mitjana / Tierra Media
rooted: arrelat, -ada / enraizado, -a
dwarf: nan / enano

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

PRESENTER: It's December 2001. The first film of the trilogy of The Lord of the Rings is being shown in the cinemas all over the world… Tolkienmania has reached everywhere. Almost everyone these days knows that the film is based on a book written by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, which was already popular before the films were even planned. Recently, thousands of English readers voted it the best book of the 20th century. But what is it that made this book about the little hairy men so famous?

In our programme tonight, we have an unexpected visitor. An actor will play the role of Frodo Baggins, the main character in the film. He will answer our questions as if he were the real Frodo, the hobbit who inspired Tolkien's story.

PRESENTER: Good evening, Mr. Baggins. Thank you for visiting us tonight.

FRODO BAGGINS (F. B.): Good evening. It is a pleasure to be here with you.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. Frodo Baggins, the hobbit who appears in the interview
   - ☐ first appeared in the book called *The Hobbit.*
   - ☐ is the hobbit who got hold of the ring in *The Hobbit.*
   - ☐ is the nephew of the hobbit who got hold of the ring in *The Hobbit.*

2. When J. R. R. Tolkien wrote *The Lord of the Rings,* he wanted to write that book
   - ☐ to show the way hobbits lived.
   - ☐ to talk about dangerous rings.
   - ☐ to entertain his own children.

3. Tolkien met Bilbo Baggins
   - ☐ in one of his journeys to the land where hobbits live.
   - ☐ in a trip to the Lonely Mountains.
   - ☐ in one of Bilbo's journeys to the place where Tolkien spent his holidays.

4. Where did Bilbo Baggins find the famous ring? He found it
   - ☐ in a palace where some dwarves lived.
   - ☐ on his way to the Lonely Mountains.
   - ☐ deep in the heart of the Lonely Mountains.

5. Why did Frodo Baggins have the ring? Because
   - ☐ his uncle wanted to retire and he didn't want to keep the ring, so he gave it to Frodo.
   - ☐ he found the ring on his way to the Lonely Mountains.
   - ☐ he took it from Sauron.

6. Sauron wants the ring so much because
   - ☐ he wants to destroy it.
   - ☐ it will allow him to have the world under his command.
   - ☐ he is afraid of the power of the hobbits.

7. What must Frodo do with the ring? He must
   - ☐ take it back to the Lonely Mountains.
   - ☐ give it back to Sauron, so that he doesn't destroy the world.
   - ☐ take it where it was created and destroy it.

8. According to Frodo, *The Lord of the Rings* is so popular
   - ☐ because it shows the different aspects of the life of the hobbit.
   - ☐ because the ring represents the dark side of people.
   - ☐ because, being a book of fantasy, it deals with the deepest aspects of human nature.

9. Why is Boromir an example of the bad and the good elements in human nature? Because
   - ☐ he doesn't know whether to destroy the ring or to serve Sauron.
   - ☐ his greed makes him want to possess the ring.
   - ☐ he doesn't know whether to kill Frodo or not.

10. What is Frodo's uncle's motto?
   - ☐ «There and back again.»
   - ☐ «Here we go again.»
   - ☐ «Here and back again.»