NIVELL C2 ANGLÉS / NIVEL C2 INGLÉS

COMPRENSIÓ ORAL / COMPRENSIÓN ORAL

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ENGLISH – C2 – 2016

PISTA	CONTINGUT
1.	**English Listening Comprehension Test, C2 Level. Valencian Community, 2016.** **Now you will hear the instructions for the Listening test. You will have time to read all the questions for all the tasks in the exam. At the beginning of each listening you will hear this sound (BEEP). You can make notes or write your answers while you are listening, but remember that you will also have time to write your answers at the end of each exercise.** **Please read the instructions for each exercise carefully. If you have any questions, ask them now, as you will not be able to talk during the listening test.** (30") (ÉS L'ÚNIC MOMENT EN EL QUE ES POT PARAR EL CD)
2.	(PRIMERA ACTIVITAT PRIMERA ESCOLTA) **Please, look at task 1.** ***You will hear a BBC2 Lecture where Mark Steel talks about Albert Einstein. For questions 1-7, choose the correct answer A, B or C. Write your answers in the appropriate boxes below. Question 0 is an example. You will hear the recording twice. You now have one and half minutes to read the questions.*** (1'30" silenci BEEP) **ALBERT EINSTEIN** MARK STEEL: Einstein was born in 1879, in the south of Germany, and was deemed a failure at school. The Dyslexic Society claims he was dyslexic, but some ways he had a different sort of intelligence to other kids. For

example, when he was first shown his new-born sister, he said:
YOUNG EINSTEIN: Yes, but where are its wheels?

MARK STEEL: Until Einstein was nine, he hardly spoke. His parents consulted a doctor, and then hired a private tutor, but Einstein threw a tantrum, and it was reported that:

BIOGRAPHER: He grabbed a chair and struck at the teacher, who was so terrified that she ran away and was never seen again.

MARK STEEL: But once he was thirteen, he developed two obsessions: the violin… and a compass that his dad gave him when he was ill. Einstein was always careful to remember the importance of youthful inspiration. He said:

EINSTEIN: The most beautiful experience we can have is the mysterious. Whoever does not know it, and can no longer wonder, no longer marvel, is as good as dead.

MARK STEEL: Einstein had to start national service at seventeen, so instead, he left the country and renounced his German citizenship. He spent his time wandering around art galleries in Italy, and then went even further and renounced his Jewish faith altogether, and the enormity of this can easily be lost. Eventually, he moved where he could best pursue his scientific interests, and came to Switzerland. Einstein went to college in Zürich, by which time his rebellious spirit, his intellect and his violin playing was making him a hit with the women. He applied to loads of scientists asking if he could be their assistant, but didn't get a single reply. But it didn't seem to bother him much, as he could spend all day studying and playing the violin. By this time Einstein had fallen in love with another physicist called Mileva, who his mother detested, to the extent she said:

EINSTEIN'S MOTHER: No decent family will have her. By the time you're thirty, she'll be an old witch!

MARK STEEL: In 1902 he started working over there, at the patent office, and Einstein and Mileva got married soon after. He spent the next three years of his life writing the theories that would redefine the way the human race thought about space and time, and throughout this time he barely thought about anything else, even after they had a child. In every bit of his spare time he kept working, which didn't help his marriage, and his wife then announced that she'd lost all interest in physics. So his obsessive methods helped to wreck his marriage, but the good news was, it did mean he was able to write a ground-breaking

paper on the random movement of pollen. And then he turned to light. Einstein had literally rewritten the laws of physics. For two hundred years there'd been no scientific dispute against Newton's belief that time and space were eludible, but Einstein replaced that by saying:

EINSTEIN: There is no absolute meaning to the statement of the time of an event.

MARK STEEL: He had another child with Mileva, Eduard, and travelled around Europe to lecture, but his living conditions were worse than ever. According to one account:

ACQUAINTANCE: Einstein was crawling with so many fleas he had to take a bath!

MARK STEEL: Despite this, while in Berlin, he met his cousin Elsa. She was fascinated by physics, and gave poetry readings, and the two fell in love, in the way cousins seemed to back then. The situation put a certain strain on his marriage. Einstein drew up a set of conditions that Mileva had to sign for the two of them to carry on living together.

EINSTEIN: You make sure that my clothes and laundry are kept in good order and repair. You do without, one, my sitting at home with you; two, my going out or travelling with you. In your relations with me you are neither to expect intimacy from me or [*sic*] reproach me in any way. You must leave my bedroom or office immediately if I request it.

MARK STEEL: Eventually he took a job in Berlin, leaving Mileva and his children, the deal being that, if he won the Nobel Prize —which he expected to —he would give her the money. Einstein's move to Germany came in 1914, just in time for the First World War, and then almost every organisation across Germany supported it. A group of leading intellectuals issued a manifesto to the civilised world, declaring that:

CO-SIGNATORY: Were it not for German militarism, German culture would have been wiped off the face of the earth.

MARK STEEL: One of Einstein's heroes, Max Planck, signed it, and ninety-one other prominent academics —including Wilhelm Röntgen, the man who discovered x-rays. Einstein was asked to sign it, but instead, he drew up his own manifesto denouncing the war. He circulated it with a friend, but he only got two others to sign. But throughout he remained, above all, a physicist. He was indeed awarded the Nobel Prize and gave the money to Mileva. Part of what annoyed Einstein is, the media always asked for sound bite explanations for his theories … When a

	competition was set up —for who could give the best explanation of relativity in three thousand words— Einstein said: EINSTEIN: I shan't enter, for it isn't possible. MARK STEEL: Einstein had another problem. An anti-Semitic group called the German Natural Philosophers was formed obsessed with discrediting him. And at one of their rallies Einstein hired a box and sat there, going along with the whole thing, clapping at the most absurd comments. The German Natural Philosophers complained about the … NATURAL PHILOSOPHER: *Jewish* nature of relativity MARK STEEL: A series of prominent German Jews were assassinated, so, without telling Einstein, Elsa ensured that whenever he toured, there were secret policemen protecting him. By the time Hitler came to power, in 1933, it was becoming impossible for Einstein. So, 164 leading Jewish professors were sacked. Einstein had his savings confiscated, and he had no illusions that the Nazis were a passing fad, so he accepted an offer to work in America. Shortly after Einstein took up his position at Princeton University, there was a phone call to his office, and a man asked where Albert Einstein lived, so the secretary said, "Well, uh, I can't give out that information", and asked who was calling, and the man said, "It's Albert Einstein, I've forgotten my address". He toured the world addressing audiences on science and peace, but usually gave away his fee. And then, on the issue of peace, he changed his mind. The Nazis were such a threat to civilisation he decided that a war against them could be justified.
3.	(PRIMERA ACTIVITAT SEGONA ESCOLTA) (+ 45'' silenci) **Now listen again.** (BEEP + REPETICIÓ)
4.	**Now you have one minute to check your answers.** (1' silenci)
5.	(SEGONA ACTIVITAT PRIMERA ESCOLTA) **Please, look at the second exercise.** ***Listen to some extracts in which several people talk about food-related topics, and match speakers 1-6 to the statement summarising what each one says (B-I). Speaker 0 is an example. There are two statements that do not correspond to any speaker. Write your answers in the boxes provided. You will hear the recording twice. You now have one and half minutes to read the questions.***

(1'30" silenci BEEP)

FOOD-RELATED TOPICS

Speaker 0

I routinely point out that we could eliminate 80% of all chronic disease by using what we know, and we don't do that. We really bogged down in bickering about do we know what we know, and is this part of what we know more important than that part of what we know, and in no place is that a bigger problem than diet. There's obviously a lot of money to be made from confusion. Some years ago I worked on air for *Good Morning America*. If you say the same thing about diet on air enough times in a row, people lose interest in your dietary segments. If you say something different every time, it's always interesting. But the result is, we squander the opportunity to use what we know because we're bogged down in debate about what we don't know so well.

Speaker 1

So I'm a physician, a nutritionist and a trained chef. If you want people to eat healthy food, it has to taste good. I'm trying to find out specific foods that are nutrient rich that *you* might enjoy. So, what will it take to get me to get you to eat food more often? It's about finding what you enjoy, that tastes delicious, it's easy to prepare, you can find the ingredients in a local grocery store. So, for me, when I think of adding food –and we're gonna add: number one, fiber. Not in breakfast cereal. —I think of flour and sugar in the same thing— So I'm looking at adding fibre as in vegetable, fruit, beans and nuts, and getting 30 grams a day, and it's pretty easy to do if you actually show people how.

Speaker 2

Diet is used in many ways in spiritual life. The fascination that we have for food, and for tastes, can be a very wonderful and exciting adventure in life, but it can also be a distraction from the important work of life. All the tastes and sights and sounds of the world are the same: they are wonderful, they are amazing: they should be celebrated. But at the same time we can use things like restraint in diet, as a way to give us more time and energy to concentrate on more — and possibly things we would neglect in our lives. So, the word in Sanskrit is *tapas* or *austerity*, so you try to simplify your diet to reduce it to the lowest common denominator so that it would be nutritious.

Speaker 3

I just think that people need more awareness about the way their food's […] —I'll go back to that —I think that alone would help. I'm not opposed to putting restrictions on it, like— right now I'm like— we sell obviously a lot of pork but like— if I get pork belly, you know, it's two sides of pork belly pro pig like. These are a lot of animals that are being slaughtered for consumption. You know, it would be interesting to be like, oh, we have— we met a quarter —we sold all the pork possible. In theory, I think that would be wonderful, but I don't know if that is practical. So part of— right now, it's like trying to find a balance between what we want to do and what is actually practical, and maybe we'll get there in the future. I don't know, but like, you know— I think there are a lot more problems in the vegetables that we grow than the meat we grow [*sic*], right? Most people are consuming improperly grown vegetables.

Speaker 4

What I have assembled is a list of real and traditional foods which are largely whole and unadulterated, and produced and processed and prepared in the same way they once were, and I found that those foods are all healthy. Each culture and each region had a quite— a limited diet, and what's interesting if you look at their very limited diets is that they were able to find all the nutrients that humans require. It may be that you or I could thrive on a vegan diet for a time but— ummm, there's no way to sustain human life and reproduction over many generations without foods of the sea and without foods of animal origin. We were not created as herbivores, we were created as omnivores, and there are a number of nutrients, from vitamin B12 to vitamins A and D —which are found only in foods of animal origin— to long chains of Mega 3 fats you simply cannot get from leaves no matter what the vegan sites will tell you.

Speaker 5

Well, my main reason for eating local food is that local food tastes better. Ummm, there are lots of side benefits to you, the ecology and the farmer from eating local food. When you preserve foods in traditional manner, nutrients and flavor are enhanced. And when the industrial food guys go about preserving foods, they remove perishable nutrients and reduce the flavor only to prolong the shelf life. Now, if you want to eat local food for reasons other than your own health and

	pleasure, there are many— if you eat the view, you are able to preserve the view; if you eat a heritage breeds (sic) —which don't thrive in industrial production methods— then you preserve the biodiversity and genetics of all these rare animals, and we, of course, reduce food miles and our carbon footprint by eating locally. **Speaker 6** As far as your body is concerned, a grape from Chile is better than a cheeseburger from around the corner. If you are willing to eat a very limited diet, you can eat locally almost anywhere, at least in this country, all year round, and that's great. But it is expensive, it is inconvenient and it takes dedication. I think it is a swell idea and I think that, ultimately, for food to make sense in this country, I think we are going to see more regionalism and less food coming out of California. And I think that, if you want to be truly a local eater, you are not going to be drinking —if you live in the north–east as I do— you are not going to be drinking any coffee, you are not going to be drinking any caffeinated tea, you are not going to be using any olive oil —there are a lot of things you are just going to be missing out on. That's fine if you think that that is the highest priority.
6.	(SEGONA ACTIVITAT SEGONA ESCOLTA) (+ 45'' silenci) **Now listen again.** (BEEP + REPETICIÓ)
7.	**Now you have one minute to check your answers.** (1' silenci)
8.	(TERCERA ACTIVITAT PRIMERA ESCOLTA) **Please, look at the third exercise.** ***You will hear part of a documentary on Richard Branson, founder of the company Virgin Records. For questions 1-7, choose the correct answer a, b or c. Write your answers in the appropriate boxes below. Question 0 is an example. You will hear the recording twice. You now have one and half minutes to read the questions.*** (1'30" silenci BEEP)

MY VIRGIN RECORDS STORY

NARRATOR: In the early 1970s a group of young men nicknamed the Earl's Court Hippies started on a fantastic journey of disruption. Headed by Richard Branson, and guided by a sense that things could be done differently, the music business was set to be changed for good. The sixteen-year-old Richard started a student magazine, and then a young people's advisory service from a private house he was renting in London's Albion Street. Breaking the rules was already in his DNA:

RICHARD BRANSON: We were working at a street just down the road, and, uh, we weren't meant to be working out of it, so, uh, the church commissioners that owned the house, uh, came in one day and, ah — we'd hidden all the telephones and everything in the cupboard and, uh, we w– were pretending that, uh—

NIK POWELL: Your parents lived there.

RICHARD BRANSON: Right.

NIK POWELL: The phone started ringing, in the cupboard.

RICHARD BRANSON: Yeah.

NIK POWELL: So, that's how you—

RICHARD BRANSON: So the local vicar said, "I've got a crypt in my church, why don't you move in there?"

FORMER COLLEAGUE: It was extremely, uh, generous, obviously of the Reverend Calvin Scott. Moving to the crypt was highly unsatisfactory. Had people been paid, there would've been a strike —the ceilings were extremely low, there was no natural light —you know, the tombs, uh, served as-- as desks.

RICHARD BRANSON: We were always nervous that, as you can see, that the grave would cave in on us.

NARRATOR: After noticing students working on the magazine would rather buy the latest hot record than a hot meal, he realised the time was ripe for discount in mail-order record service. So he put an advert on the back of a student magazine, and the Virgin brand was born.

RICHARD BRANSON: We packed up, you know, the mail-order records from here. It was a busy, thriving atmosphere.

	SIMON DRAPER: The first thing I did when I started there, in early '71, was to sort of work out ways of importing records, and then we started doing– importing records that were going to come out in England, but there was a time lag, so we could advertise the new Joni Mitchell album, or the new, uh, Mothers of Invention album, and sold hundreds of copies, at import prices. NARRATOR: The fledging company was already making waves in the music business, and orders came in thick and fast— RICHARD BRANSON: …till there was a six-week postal strike. NIK POWELL: That basically meant no money was coming in. SIMON DRAPER: We couldn't send any records out, so the whole place was piling up, and then grinding to a halt. NIK POWELL: So Richard said, "We have to find a shop", uh, like within a week —and we did! It really rescued us. NARRATOR: Selling records the Virgin way spread to Notting Hill Gate, and then Liverpool. But not all rules in the music business were made to be broken. NIK POWELL: The morning I opened in Bold Street was also the morning you were arrested. We had been able to pass on certain savings from the taxmen to the customer. RICHARD BRANSON: And they fined us three times for what we, uh— we'd saved, so —over the next couple of years we– we expanded something like twenty or thirty record shops, and we just used the turnover to pay off the fine. NARRATOR: *Tubular Bells* became the biggest-selling album of 1973, overturning conventions of selling albums and firmly establishing Virgin as the new label on the block. Over the next few years Virgin expanded. Richard was now living on his houseboat *Duende*, and the offices moved to Vernon Yard, just off Portobello Road. But they struggled to repeat the success of their first signing —until 1977. NIK POWELL: I actually heard — while the Pistols record for the first time in "Henekey's", there … RICHARD BRANSON: I rang up the chairman of, uh, EMI, and in those days he wouldn't talk to me personally, and, uhm, I left a message saying if he wanted to get rid of this embarrassment, could he give me a ring? And I got a fairly curt message back saying, "Thank you very

much, but we're, uhm, quite happy with the Sex Pistols". The next morning —after they'd appeared on the Bill Grundy Show the night before— I was woken up at my home —and it was the chairman personally on the phone, and he said, "If you want them, you can have them". We ran into, ah, problems with the law, over the name, uh, *bollocks*.

JOHN VARNOM: It was deemed illegal to use the word *bollocks* in a public place under the 1824 Vagrancy Act —and the police would come out, you know, to take us to court for all sorts of things— so we did a poster in the window to reassure our customers that, uh, we knew right from wrong. The heading of the poster was the, uh, "Metropolitan Police Authority", then it said the "1824 Vagrancy Act" —"Along these grounds, ah, we couldn't advertise *Never Mind the Bollocks*", and underneath this it said, "But don't worry, we know best", and then it was signed "The Metropolitan Police". And we stuck this in the window, and a lot of people —not excluding the Metropolitan Police— got really cross, which we were delighted about.

RICHARD BRANSON: Yes, I rang up a linguistics expert at Nottingham University, and the professor there said that the police were talking a load of bollocks, and that actually the word *bollocks* was a nickname given to priests in the eighteenth century, and that he— he'd be happy to come to court, uh —he happened to be a priest himself, and so, would I mind if he wore his dog collar? And, of course, I was delighted, and, ah, he turned up at court with his dog collar on, and, uhm, and— and the judge reluctantly found us not guilty.

NARRATOR: Post punk, Richard successfully launches Virgin in the French market, with Julien Clerc and *Telephone*, but fails to crack the USA, costing the company £900,000. By 1980 the label is struggling financially.

STEPHEN NAVIN: Singles didn't turn into albums —it was a difficult time. But what was so terribly exciting was the signing of Phil Collins, in 1980. There was discussion, argument within the organisation: could we afford to pay the advance for that small territory? And indeed, it turned out to be an absolutely excellent A&R acquisition of the Human League —two albums in. Should we carry on with them, or should we not? We carried on with their third album, and that third album became their greatest album: *Dare!* And that enormous hit, "Don't You Want Me?"

NARRATOR: Virgin Record's success continues throughout the '80s, with artists such as UB 40 and Peter Gabriel, and had become the label of choice of emerging talent. And they finally cracked the American market with both Paula Abdul and Steve Winwood at the top of the US

	charts. RICHARD BRANSON: I think we had, ah, a tremendous group of, ah, musicians. Ahm, we were proud of the fact that no musician never–ever left the record label, and that's why Virgin grew into the most successful independent record label in the world. NARRATOR: By the early '90s it was clear just how far this once tiny independent label had come. The brand was truly global, fronted by distinctive mega-stores. In the new musical landscape of the twenty-first century the label's going back to the ideals of those Earl's Court Hippies. Virgin EMI is showing that it's serious about shaking things up for a long time to come.
9.	(TERCERA ACTIVITAT SEGONA ESCOLTA) (+ 45'' silenci) **Now listen again.** (BEEP + REPETICIÓ)
10.	**Now you have 1 minute to check your answers.** (1' silenci)
11.	**This is the end of the English Listening Comprehension test, C2 Level. Valencian Community, 2016.**