

CLAVE DE RESPUESTAS Y TRANSCRIPCIONES DE LAS GRABACIONES

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

TAREA 1 (Emparejar textos y epígrafes: *Ten tips to find the perfect home*)

1. G 2. A 3. C 4. I 5. F

TAREA 2 (Opción múltiple: *Anti tourism marches spread across Europe*)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B

TAREA 3 (Rellenar huecos: *The tech firms targeting the "grey pound"*)

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|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. WITHIN | 6. GREATER | 11. UP | 16. THROUGH |
| 2. SAYS | 7. FROM | 12. SO | 17. ON |
| 3. THIS | 8. THOUGH | 13. SUGGEST | 18. THAT |
| 4. ITS | 9. AT | 14. FOR | 19. MUCH |
| 5. COULD | 10. SINCE | 15. WHEN | 20. WHICH |

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

TAREA 1 (Emparejar textos con epígrafes: *Health care issues*)

1. D 2. F 3. E 4. I 5. K
 6. M 7. A 8. H 9. G 10. B

TAREA 2 (Opción múltiple: *Why we laugh*)

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

TAREA 3 (Rellenar huecos con palabras: *A battery-free flashlight*)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The heat of your hand | 2. He didn't buy any | 3. Pay for electricity |
| 4. Different temperatures | 5. A flat piece of aluminium | |
| 6. The circuit | 7. To be warmer | 8. Getting a patent for her |

TAREA 1

Texto 0

Low-density lipoprotein or LDL cholesterol is known as bad cholesterol for a good reason. It brings about fatty deposits that can clog arteries causing carotid artery disease or coronary heart disease, the number one killer of Americans. [...] **PCSK9 inhibitors**, formerly in our 2015 top ten, **is the newest class of cholesterol-lowering drugs** [...]. These new drugs are lowering cholesterol to unprecedented levels and when PCSK9 is taken along with a statin, LDL levels are being reduced by 75% [...]

Texto 1

Alarm fatigue is a top technology hazard in hospitals nationwide. The steady stream of sounds can desensitize staff to a critical situation. Studies indicate that nearly 44 % of in-patient cardiac arrests were not detected appropriately. **In search of a solution, ground-breaking technologies have been emerging.** Technicians providing a constant eye off-site use sensors and high-definition cameras to monitor pressure, heart and respiratory rates, pulse oximetry and more.

Texto 2

An alert is automatically generated that triggers on-site intervention. A recent study analyzing a newly developed central monitoring unit reported a 93 percent survival rate of cardiopulmonary arrests. Along with sophisticated algorithms and new systems, **these results are capturing the attention of hospitals around the world increasing the potential to save lives** [...]

Texto 3

A substantial growth in hospital readmissions has resulted in a Medicare payout of 528 million dollars in 2016, and there is an opioid epidemic involving two million Americans. Now, physicians are ready to overhaul strategy. Research has indicated that **an enhanced recovery after surgery** [...] **that permits patients to eat before surgery** limits opioids by prescribing alternate medications and **encouraging regular walking is reducing blood clots, nausea, infection and muscle atrophy.**

Texto 4

One program with a group of 9,000 surgical patients has reported a drop in surgical complications by one-third. **The program has also reduced its opioid prescriptions by 21 percent and one center has shown that patients going home within or three days of surgery has an extremely low readmission rate of two per cent.** **In 2017 collaborations were formed between surgical societies and large healthcare systems** to drive funding and education for hospitals looking to implement ERAS protocols [...]

Texto 5

The CDC estimates that vaccinations will prevent more than 21 million hospitalizations and 732 thousand deaths among children born in the last 20 years. With that realization and the recent outbreaks of Ebola and Zika, researchers are making changes. New ways of developing, shipping, storing and vaccinating are being connected to stave off current and future diseases and epidemics. [...] Companies are finding faster ways to develop influenza vaccines.

Texto 6

Thinking outside the syringe, **alternate methods like edible vaccines, mucosa-lead delivered vaccines, intranasal vaccines and vaccine chips are also under development.** And in 2018 an adhesive bandage-sized patch for the flu vaccine is expected to be marketed to kids and adults alike. These new platforms are in a position to keep individuals and entire nations healthier than ever.

Texto 7

Extending the healthcare environment to the patient's home has been a goal for decades. **After years of trials, experiments and modest growth, distance health technologies are about to become a widely accepted standard of care. Why now? Experts point to the preponderance of connectivity.** 80% of Americans now on smartphones and nearly 75% have broadband service. Innovators from many disciplines have been removing demographic, logistical, financial, regulatory and technological barriers.

Texto 8

Today, **more than 90 % of health care delivery systems have or are building a telehealth program. Distance health technologies are also extending far beyond the common two-way video platforms.** Over 19 million patients are projected to use remote monitoring devices that feed regular information to their doctors in 2018. **Platforms are also being built that enable more interaction between patients and clinicians around the world.** [...] Experts believe that the emergence and acceleration of distance health technologies and services are assured in 2018.

Texto 9

More than 21 million Americans suffer from obstructive sleep apnea and are not seeking treatment. For many, continuous positive airway pressure or CPAP devices provide the relief needed, but for a subset of patients it brings to mind anything but rest. These masks often represent noise, bulk and irritation. **40% of patients refuse to wear them, prompting innovators to search for a less intrusive way to treat obstructive sleep apnea. The result?Neuromodulation.**

Texto 10

Controlled by a remote or wearable patch, **these systems include a breathing sensor and a stimulation lead powered by a small battery.** The implant inserted during a minimally invasive surgical procedure uses stimulation to the tongue and throat to keep the airway muscles open throughout the night. **This technology is slated to take the sleep market by storm in 2018 bringing a better night's sleep to more patients.**

<https://youtu.be/9bi0WN3nBGk>

TAREA 2 *Why we laugh*

Hi. I'm going to talk to you today about laughter, and I just want to start by thinking about the first time I can ever remember noticing laughter. This is when I was a little girl. I would've been about six. And I came across my parents doing something unusual, where they were laughing. They were laughing very, very hard. They were lying on the floor laughing. They were screaming with laughter. I did not know what they were laughing at, **but I wanted in. I wanted to be part of that,** and I kind of sat around at the edge going, "Hoo hoo!" (Laughter) Now, incidentally, what they were laughing at was a song which people used to sing, which was based around signs in toilets on trains **telling you what you could and could not do in toilets on trains. And the thing you have to remember about the English is, of course, we do have an immensely sophisticated sense of humor.** (Laughter)

At the time, though, I didn't understand anything of that. I just cared about the laughter, and actually, as a neuroscientist, I've come to care about it again. And it is a really weird thing to do.

Now, to understand laughter, you have to look at a part of the body that psychologists and neuroscientists don't normally spend much time looking at, which is the ribcage, and it doesn't seem terribly exciting, but actually you're all using your ribcage all the time. What you're all doing at the moment with your ribcage, and don't stop doing it, is breathing. So you use the intercostal muscles, the muscles between your ribs, to bring air in and out of your lungs just by expanding and contracting your ribcage, and if I was to put a strap around the outside of your chest called a breath belt, and just look at that movement, you see **a rather gentle sinusoidal movement, so that's breathing. You're all doing it. Don't stop.** As soon as you start talking, you start using your breathing completely differently. So what I'm doing now is you see something much more like this. In talking, you use very fine movements of the ribcage to squeeze the air out -- and in fact, we're the only animals that can do this. It's why we can talk at all.

Now, **both talking and breathing has a mortal enemy, and that enemy is laughter,** because what happens when you laugh is those same muscles start to contract very regularly, and you get this very marked sort of zig-zagging, and that's just squeezing the air out of you. It literally is that basic a way of making a sound. You could be stamping on somebody, it's having the same effect. You're just squeezing air out, and each of those contractions -- Ha! -- gives you a sound. And as the contractions run together, you

can get these spasms, and that's when you start getting these -- (Wheezing) -- things happening. I'm brilliant at this. (Laughter)

Now, in terms of the science of laughter, there isn't very much, but it does turn out that pretty much everything we think we know about laughter is wrong. So it's not at all unusual, for example, to hear people to say humans are the only animals that laugh. Nietzsche thought that humans are the only animals that laugh. In fact, you find laughter throughout the mammals. It's been well-described and well-observed in primates, but you also see it in rats, and wherever you find it -- humans, primates, rats -- you find it associated with things like tickling. That's the same for humans. You find it associated with play, and all mammals play. And wherever you find it, it's associated with interactions. So Robert Provine, who has done a lot of work on this, has pointed out that you are 30 times more likely to laugh if you are with somebody else than if you're on your own, and where you find most laughter is in social interactions like conversation. So if you ask human beings, "When do you laugh?" they'll talk about comedy and they'll talk about humor and they'll talk about jokes. If you look at when they laugh, they're laughing with their friends. And when we laugh with people, we're hardly ever actually laughing at jokes. You are laughing to show people that you understand them, that you agree with them, that you're part of the same group as them. You're laughing to show that you like them. You might even love them. You're doing all that at the same time as talking to them, and the **laughter is doing a lot of that emotional work for you**. Something that Robert Provine has pointed out, as you can see here, and the reason why we were laughing when we heard those funny laughs at the start, and why I was laughing when I found my parents laughing, is that it's an enormously behaviorally contagious effect. You can catch laughter from somebody else, and you are more likely to catch laughter off somebody else if you know them. So it's still modulated by this social context. You have to put humor to one side and think **about the social meaning of laughter because that's where its origins lie**.

<https://ted.com>