



# PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN NIVEL B2

## LENGUA INGLESA

### Datos del candidato

Apellidos:

Nombre:

DNI:

## INFORME DE RESULTADOS

### Calificaciones por destrezas

Comprensión de lectura	
Comprensión auditiva	
Expresión e interacción escrita	
Expresión e interacción oral	

### Calificación final global

Apto

No apto

### Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	



# PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN NIVEL B2 LENGUA INGLESA

## Datos del candidato

Apellidos:

Nombre:

DNI:

## INSTRUCTIONS

- DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
- Write your name and surname in CAPITAL LETTERS in the space provided.
- Do NOT use pencil. Write your answers using a BLUE OR BLACK PEN
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet
- When time expires, stop writing and hand in this booklet.

## COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

Duración de la prueba: 70 minutos

### Calificaciones parciales

Tarea 1 ___ / 35%	Tarea 2 ___ / 35%	Tarea 3 ___ / 30%	Final ___ / 100%
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------

### Calificación final

<input type="checkbox"/> Apto	<input type="checkbox"/> Apto condicional	<input type="checkbox"/> No apto
-------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

### Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	

PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

## TASK 1

Read the text below about men shopping habits. Decide which of the nine phrases below (letters B-J) should go in the gaps 1-7 in the text. There are two extra phrases that do not go into any of the gaps. 0 is an example. Write your answers in the appropriate box below.

### How do men shop?

Men hate shopping. (0)... Contrary to popular opinion, many men are perfectly happy to hit the shops.

But to generalise that men and shops do not mix just is not true. More often than not, (1)... And there is significant money to be made if they can better understand the often complex relationship that men have with shopping.

### **What men want**

“The biggest misconception is that men don’t like shopping,” says Danielle Pinnington, founder of shopper research firm Shoppercentric, (2)... “They love having bought something. They just don’t like the process. It’s a subtle difference, but an important one.”



There has been a long established assumption in retail that women have the most spending power. That is still true. Certainly, it is mostly women that control the weekly shopping budget, but increasingly, research suggests that the balance is not quite as weighted towards women as it used to be. In many cases, joint household spending decisions are becoming more common and, (3)...

Changing demographics also have an impact on male spending power. Craig Ryder, Nunwood head of shopper insights, points out that people are staying single longer and settling down later in life. Secondly, (4)... Pinnington says: “It does look like young men in particular are starting to display more female shopping habits. They see it as more enjoyable and are more open to being entertained,” she says.

### **The male shopping psyche**

The question for retailers, then, is to consider where they might be going wrong in capturing the imaginations of the male half of the population.

When it comes to bricks-and-mortar stores, Pinnington believes that woefully few multiple retailers – excluding those relatively few aimed only at men – cater well for male shoppers. “(5) ...,” she says. “Women like foraging around more. Men don’t like clutter and being bombarded with ideas. They want to get to where they want to be as quickly as possible.”

Another common sentiment among male shoppers is their overwhelming need to feel in control. Ryder points to Richer Sounds and Apple as two examples of retailers that understand this fact wholeheartedly. “Richer Sounds has known for years just how much men are influenced by their surroundings,” he says. “And Apple has a laid back nature to its stores that suits men. Men don’t like a huge range, (6)....”

Ultimately, retailers need to make everything more accessible for men and make them feel confident in their purchases. And that’s where Apple gets it so right. With its open-plan approach to store design, and the fact that its products are there for all to test without asking for an undue amount of assistance, the retailer taps in to the average male shoppers’ need for autonomy.

### **Men and online**

The clutter and lack of control that causes many men to shy away from a high street shopping spree is precisely what drives many online.

De Paula says My-Wardrobe.com’s male shopper knows his brands and expects the site to have the right selection for him. “From focus groups the smoothness of the customer journey is also really important so we have spent a lot of time making sure the navigation is right, that there are not too many clicks to where you want to go and that everything is very clear and easy. Men are sticklers for detail and the customer experience and journey is paramount,” she says.

It is true that men shop differently online to women, too. Langmead says (7)...., and like being presented with different ways of wearing the product. Men are also, on the whole, more cautious buyers initially and will ask more questions, he explains, but once they have tried it they become very loyal.

- A) it is a common cliché and a sweeping statement as inaccurate as saying women hate football
- B) if you can persuade men to part with their cash, they are more willing to dig deeper into the wallets
- C) men tend to want more information
- D) the problem lies with retailers not making life easy enough for male shoppers
- E) they like to think they're making an informed choice
- F) most retail environments just don't suit them
- G) which has carried out extensive studies into how men shop
- H) the approach is the appropriate for this gender group
- I) younger male shoppers are less likely than ever to conform to any stereotypes about men and shopping
- J) they prefer thinking about their purchase

Gap	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Phrases	A							
Examiner	✓							
<b>Total:</b>								

PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA

## TASK 2

**Read the following text about obesity and, for questions 1-6 below, decide which of the options (A, B, C or D) is true. The first question (0) is an example. Write your answers in the appropriate box below.**

### **Academy of Medical Royal Colleges puts forward 10-point action plan to help end UK's status as 'fat man of Europe'**

Britain's 220,000 doctors are demanding a 20% increase in the cost of sugary drinks, fewer fast food outlets near schools and a ban on unhealthy food in hospitals to prevent the country's spiraling obesity crisis becoming unresolvable.



In a report, the academy says doctors are "united in seeing the epidemic of obesity as the greatest public health crisis facing the UK. The consequences of obesity include diabetes, heart diseases and cancer and people are dying needlessly from avoidable diseases."

The academy castigates attempts by previous and current governments to counter obesity as "piecemeal and disappointingly ineffective". Following a year-long examination the academy has drawn up a 10-point action plan – including health professionals routinely asking overweight patients about their lifestyle, and help for new parents with their babies' feeding habits".

The academy recommendations include backing for:

- Health visitors to advise new parents how to feed their children properly, to prevent them from getting hooked on sweet or fatty foods while still very young.
- NHS staff to routinely talk to overweight patients about their eating and exercise habits at every appointment and offer them help, under a policy of "making every contact count".
- All schools to have to serve healthy food in their canteens, including academies and free schools, which the education secretary, Michael Gove, has exempted from the requirement that applies in all other state schools.
- An experimental 20% tax on sugary soft drinks for at least a year to see what effect it has on sales. The potential £1bn annual tax yield could help fund an

increase in weight management programmes.

- A ban on television advertisements for foods high in salt, sugar and saturated fat before the 9pm watershed, as current restrictions to minimise children's exposure to them have not worked.
- An expansion of bariatric surgery for more severe obesity, from the current total of about 8,000 NHS operations a year, to help those most at risk of dying.

The Food and Drink Federation branded the report a "damp squib" that added "little to an important debate". It said the report failed to recognise the role of alcohol in adding calories to adult diets, and said little about physical activity and "health in the workplace".

The federation's spokesperson Terry Jones said: "The Academy of Medical Royal Colleges has presented as its recommendations a collection of unbalanced ideas apparently heavily influenced by single-issue pressure groups."

The Department of Health said it was studying the findings. "The threat posed by obesity in both adults and children represents one of today's most important public health challenges," said a spokesman. "This wide-ranging report recognises, as did our own recent call to action on obesity, that there is no single answer to the obesity problem.

"It is up to everyone – government, industry, health professionals and voluntary groups, as well as individuals themselves – to work jointly to promote healthy eating and healthy lifestyles."

The British Retail Consortium said it was wrong to "demonise" its members, which include Burger King, McDonalds and KFC. Its spokesperson Richard Dodd said such chains offered a range of items to customers and had reformulated products to reduce fat, sugar and salt content.

"It's wrong to demonise any particular type of food or food outlet," he said. It is also down to parents to help children "build a healthy and responsible attitude to eating a balanced diet overall".

Gavin Partington, director general of the British Soft Drinks Association, said: "We share the recognition that obesity is a major public health priority but reject the idea that a tax on soft drinks, which contribute just 2% of the total calories in the average diet, is going to address a problem which is about overall diet and levels of activity."

"Over the last 10 years, the consumption of soft drinks containing added sugar has fallen by 9%, while the incidence of obesity has been increasing. And 61% of soft drinks now contain no added sugar."

0. Britain's doctors do not consider necessary

- a) raising soft drinks taxes.
- b) closing a big number of fast food restaurants near schools.
- c) forbidding unhealthy food in hospitals.
- d) none of the above

1. The Academy states that

- a) although obesity is a problem, cancer and heart diseases are a bigger concern.
- b) obesity is the main reason of unnecessary deaths.
- c) diabetes, heart diseases and cancer are closely related to obesity.
- d) the government is taking extensive measures to reduce obesity.

2. The Academy has carried out an inquiry

- a) that included physical exams of overweight patients.
- b) to present a proposal of 10 measures to reduce obesity.
- c) that consisted in analysing babies' diet.
- d) all of the above.

3. Amongst other measures, the academy proposes

- a) workshops to help parents with their babies' diet.
- b) nutrition professionals in schools under a policy of "making every contact counts"
- c) providing with exercising programs to overweight patients.
- d) none of the above.

4. The academy considers also important

- a) to completely eradicate the commercials showing foods high in salt, sugar and saturated fat.
- b) to establish standards to give priority to surgery of those overweight patients in a critical condition.
- c) to invest the 20% of the soft drinks revenues of the following year to weigh management programmes.
- d) none of the above.

5. The Food and Drink Federation has criticized this action plan

- a) for not taking into account the influence of alcohol in weight gaining.
- b) for being repetitive and focusing on specific groups.
- c) for attacking the lack of health in the workplaces.
- d) for creating unnecessary controversy.

6. According to the text,

- a) the consumption of soft drinks has an important influence in the obesity crisis.
- b) the companies of The British Retail Consortium have been unfairly attacked.
- c) obesity is ultimately a consequence of parent's lack of concern.
- d) there is one obvious but ignored answer to obesity.

7. Terry Jones and Richard Dodd

- a) stand on the same ground regarding the proposal's wrongdoing.
- b) completely disagree on their views.
- c) belong to the same institution.
- d) have pointed out some faults of the action plan.



<b>Question</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Answer</b>	<b>B</b>							
<b>Examiner</b>	✓							
<b>Total:</b>								

TASK 3

Read the following tips for being a good neighbor and match paragraphs 1-8 with headings B-K. There are three headings that do not match any paragraph. Write your answers in the appropriate box below. 0 is an example.

**9 Tips to Be a Good Neighbor**

0. Get to know your neighbors. Find ways to interact with them. Common ways that neighbors get to know each other include having kids that attend the same school or are on the same sports teams, carpooling together, or simply saying hello as you are walking your dog or otherwise out and about in the neighborhood.

1. Stay informed on community issues and vote. What issues are taking place in your community that may impact your neighborhood? Often, the city council will allow community members to come and weigh in on important decisions. Make sure to stay informed and weigh in by speaking out, signing a petition, or voting on important issues.

2. Organize or participate in neighborhood clean-up efforts. Our neighborhood has a day of service each spring where we help trim back bushes, clean up nearby walkways and trails, and even plant flowers at some people's homes who are unable to do so themselves.

3. Avoid judgment. Not judging your neighbors seems so simple and yet sometimes what seems to be so unkind, insensitive, or just plain wrong can mean something so different than how you're interpreting it. You never know what is going on in people's lives ... what is REALLY going on.

4. Lead or volunteer in Neighborhood Watch program. Having a safe neighborhood makes building relationships so much easier. A formal Neighborhood Watch program is an easy way to build in formal systems for keeping everyone safe. A great benefit of uniting about safety is that neighbors can bond over protecting their homes and families.



5. Be an influence through leadership, mentoring, and more. Being an example of a good neighbor is a great way to positively influence those around you, including the children in your neighborhood. Other ways to influence include volunteering at the local elementary school, mentoring people in your

community or signing up to be a coach on a city sports' team.

6. Go outside your circle and include others. Once you've lived in an area for a while, you will probably have a circle of friends. That's awesome! Just always keep in mind what it's like to be the new person and make sure to involve others, invite new people to your activities or sit next to someone who came alone or who doesn't know other people well at events. Being inclusive is a sign of a good neighbor.

**HEADINGS**

A	Make a move
B	Expanding the network
C	Not your business
D	Baby steps
E	Reach out
F	Role model
G	Get involved
H	One for all and all for one
I	Be green
J	Clearing things out

<b>Paragraphs</b>	<b>0</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Headings</b>	<b>A</b>						
<b>Examiner</b>	✓						
<b>Total:</b>							



# PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN NIVEL B2 LENGUA INGLESA

## Datos del candidato

Apellidos:

Nombre:

DNI:

## INSTRUCTIONS

- DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
- Write your name and surname in CAPITAL LETTERS in the space provided.
- Do NOT use pencil. Write your answers using a BLUE OR BLACK PEN
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet
- When time expires, stop writing and hand in this booklet.

## COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

Duración de la prueba: 40 minutos

### Calificaciones parciales

Tarea 1	Tarea 2	Tarea 3	Total
____ / 30%	____ / 30%	____ / 40%	____ / 100%

### Calificación final

<input type="checkbox"/> Apto	<input type="checkbox"/> Apto condicional	<input type="checkbox"/> No apto
-------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

### Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	

PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

COMPRESIÓN AUDITIVA

## TASK 1

You will hear five different people talking about incidents during talks and presentations. Choose from the list (A-G) the subject that describes the problem they are talking about. Use the letters only once. There are two extra letters which you do not need to use.

### Descriptions

- a) One problem leads to another.
- b) Running out of time to finish a presentation.
- c) The distracting open window.
- d) Distracted by an 'unexpected' guest.
- e) The importance of looking yourself in the mirror.
- f) Things to take into account when travelling to a foreign country.
- g) We have heard this before.

Speakers	Answer	Examiner
Speaker 1		
Speaker 2		
Speaker 3		
Speaker 4		
Speaker 5		
<b>TOTAL</b>		



PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

## TASK 2

### Leadership

You will hear a discussion taking place in a staff training session. For each question from 1 to 6 choose the best option (A, B, C). Write your answers in the chart below.

Example:

**0. What are Ian, Sue and Wendy discussing in their training session?**

- a. Marketing strategies.
- b. Qualities to be a good leader.
- c. How to improve productivity in the company.

**1. Who are Ian, Sue and Wendy?**

- a. Workers from the same company.
- b. Managers from the same company.
- c. Group leaders in different companies.

**2. According to Ian, what qualities should a good leader have?**

- a. The most important thing is to become a role model for everyone.
- b. A good leader should be able to trust his / her employees.
- c. Hard working, responsible and serious.

**3. No one is perfect, so we all should be able to...**

- a. Apologize for our mistakes.
- b. Take responsibility for our own mistakes.
- c. Understand our mistakes as a way to improve ourselves.

**4. Why is it important for a leader to communicate properly?**

- a. To avoid rumours between colleagues.
- b. To avoid misunderstandings and communication issues.
- c. To gain workers' trust.

**5. Wendy mentions something that she dislikes at the workplace...**

- a. Gossip coworkers who criticize her work.
- b. Finding out about company matters from coffee machine gossip.
- c. Broken coffee machines in the office.

0	1	2	3	4	5
B					
✓					
				TOTAL:	



PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

COMPRENSIÓN AUDITIVA

### TASK 3

#### Social mobility

You will hear a radio report about social mobility in India. Please complete the sentences with the information provided by the speakers. Please use **2 or 3 words only**.

Example:

0. India is the 12<sup>th</sup> richest country in the world.
1. India's economy is growing \_\_\_\_\_ than the United States.
2. Over half the people in Mumbai live in \_\_\_\_\_ conditions.
3. Most of India's population live in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 25,000 people marched to Delhi in a protest \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The differences between rich and poor \_\_\_\_\_ in India.

0	1	2	3	4	5
12 <sup>th</sup> richest					
✓					
				TOTAL:	

## **TRANSCRIPCIÓN DEL TEXTO DE LA TAREA 1**

A: Thanks for coming along to the studio today Damian. We are going to talk about alcohol – and more to the point – alcohol abuse – what we’ve come to know as binge drinking.

D: Yes. Thanks for inviting me Ann.

A: We keep hearing about cases of binge drinking – in the newspapers, on television, in magazines – and on radio chat show like this one today. But – what exactly is binge drinking? What does the term mean? Is there a difference between binge drinking and just plain old “getting drunk”?

D: Well, the British Medical Association states that "there is no consensus on the definition of binge drinking". In the past we used the term 'binge drinking' to an extended period of time – a couple of days for example – when a person would continue to drink alcohol to such an extent that he – or she – would abandon their usual activities – such as work – or, in the case of younger drinkers – classes. In medical terms we usually agree that binge drinking refers to the thresholds that we have for “holding our drink”.

A: But isn’t binge drinking all about drinking lots of alcohol in a short space of time? And don’t we usually think of young people when we hear the term used? People who shouldn’t really be drinking alcohol in the first place?

D: Well you are right about the first point. In common usage – probably because of all the recent media coverage – binge drinking has come to mean a heavy bout of drinking in just one evening – or a similar time span. Another factor is the intention.

A: The intention?

D: Yes – the fact that binge drinkers actually set out to get drunk. That’s their goal – what they are trying to do. Binge drinkers aren’t usually solitary drinkers. They drink in groups – sometimes very large groups – especially in the case of teenagers. And binge drinkers are getting younger and younger – if you believe what you read in the press.

A: So – let’s get this clear. Large groups of kids get together with the sole intention of getting drunk?

D: In a nutshell yes.

A: And is binge drinking a particularly British problem? Surely young people drink in other countries too?

D: Yes. You are right. Lots of countries have problems with youngsters drinking. But it does seem as though the UK is taking a particular interest in the problem – let’s say that here – in Britain – we see binge drinking as a huge social problem. In other countries it’s perceived as less of a problem.

A: And should we be worried? Is it a problem?

D: Well, that depends. I certainly think so – yes! In 2003 the cost of binge drinking was estimated as twenty billion pounds – the figure will have risen considerably since then I’m sure. In 2005 the government released figures from the Health Service that suggested that a million accident and emergency admissions each year are a direct result of alcohol consumption. And the emergency services report that Friday and Saturday nights they can hardly cope with the demand for attention.



A: So why are the British so notorious when it comes to binge drinking? Are we worse than other European countries?

D: The culture of drinking in the UK is very different from other countries like France, Spain or Italy. In most mainland European countries children grow up seeing alcohol consumed slowly – a drop of wine with a meal – the odd beer on a sunny afternoon. In the UK we go out to the pubs and up until recently the pubs all closed at eleven on the dot. So – what happens? Well – you drink as fast as you can so that by the time eleven comes around you aren't left feeling like another drink!

A: Do you think we are used to seeing people drunk in Britain? Or do we still get shocked?

D: It depends really. But being drunk isn't socially unacceptable in most European countries – whereas in the UK – well, in some social circles quite the reverse is true.

A: I'm afraid that's all we have time for...

## **TRANSCRIPCIÓN DEL TEXTO DE LA TAREA 2**

Alison: Good afternoon everyone. Now you're all group leaders with some responsibilities for people working in your teams. In today's training session I want us to think about what makes a good leader in the workplace. Is that OK?

Ian: Alison, are we talking about managers here, or all colleagues?

Alison: I'd like to talk about colleagues in general, anyone in the workplace, I don't want to limit the discussion solely to managers, is that OK?

All: Fine, yeah, sure.

Alison: Ian, would you like to kick off? What qualities should a good leader have?

Ian: Well, you know I think the most important thing is to practise what you preach, you know, you can't go round telling people to do something in one way and then you do it in a completely different way. You've got to be a good role model for people...

Alison: OK, thanks, Sue, any other ideas?

Sue: Well, I agree with Ian there. I just want to say that I don't like managers who blame other people for their own mistakes. I know we're not just talking about managers, I think it's important for everybody to take responsibility for what they do. No-one's perfect, everyone makes mistakes. I think you should trust people and just admit it if something hasn't worked out, managers too, I mean, they're human aren't they... some of them are anyway ... (laughter).

Alison: OK, so we're talking about trusting colleagues and being responsible for your work, OK, fine... Wendy, any thoughts?

Wendy: Let's see, for me I think if you want people to be on your side, you know if you want to influence people you have to communicate and communicate well. You've got to let people know what's happening and what's going to happen, even if some of these things aren't very nice. There's nothing worse than finding out about something from coffee machine gossip, managers should tell it straight...

Alison: OK, thanks Wendy, that's very useful. So, to be a good leader you've got to be a good role model, you should accept responsibility for your own mistakes and you should communicate well and tell it straight, even if the news is bad. Now can you think about... (fade out).

### **TRANSCRIPCIÓN DEL TEXTO DE LA TAREA 3**

In today's special report we're looking at India, the second most populous country in the world and the world's 12<sup>th</sup> wealthiest in 2005, according to the World Bank. The country's economy is growing very fast. In the US and most of the EU average GDP growth was around 3% last year, compared to 9% growth in India. The economy is heading for 10% growth this year, but not everyone in India is benefiting from this boom.

While India has the most billionaires in Asia, many of the country's poor are actually getting poorer. There are over 1 billion people in India and 25% live in abject poverty. A recent UN report pointed out that two thirds of India has no access to sanitation.

A case in point is Mumbai, India's biggest city with a population of 19 million, where almost 60% of the city's population live in slums. And at least one third of the city's population is without access to clean drinking water.

The Indian government wants to make the country slum free by the year 2020 but it is a huge task and there aren't enough resources to relocate so many slum dwellers with more people arriving in India's cities from the countryside every day in search of a better life for themselves and their families.

More than 70% of India's population lives in the countryside and more and more people are migrating to the cities to find work because subsistence farming doesn't provide enough to make a living. There is a lack of investment in healthcare and education for rural communities and few employment opportunities, which is having disastrous consequences for many millions of people.

In October 2007, 25,000 landless workers, indigenous tribes people and "untouchables" from the bottom of Indian society marched 320km to Delhi to protest about the growing poverty in which they live. While some parts of Indian society are enjoying the economic boom, other parts are suffering from inflation, higher food prices and the loss of their lands.

Government projects to promote special economic zones have displaced hundreds of thousands from their land. Many of these people were not compensated or cheated on the price.

While incomes are going up, and tens of thousands of new jobs are being created, the government of India cannot seem to generate essential investment in public services such as health, education, sanitation, public safety and housing. Many observers now ask will India be able to sustain its rapid growth despite the widening gap between rich and poor.



# PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN NIVEL B2 LENGUA INGLESA

## Datos del candidato

Apellidos:

Nombre:

DNI:

## INSTRUCTIONS

- DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
- Write your name and surname in CAPITAL LETTERS in the space provided.
- Do NOT use pencil. Write your answers using a BLUE OR BLACK PEN
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet
- When time expires, stop writing and hand in this booklet.

## EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

Duración de la prueba: 90 minutos

### Calificaciones parciales

Tarea 1 ____ / 40%	Tarea 2 ____ / 60%	Total ____ / 100%
-----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

### Calificación final

<input type="checkbox"/> Apto	<input type="checkbox"/> Apto condicional	<input type="checkbox"/> No apto
-------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

### Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	



PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

## TASK 1

**You have just finished your degree in Translation and Interpreting, and you are considering working as a freelance translator in Sydney. Please send a cover letter to the consulate explaining your decision and the reasons why they should be glad to have you in their country. Please do not forget to include:**

- Why you decided to study Translation and Interpreting.
- Your interest in Australia.
- The reasons why you want to start your professional career in Sydney.

**Write between 120 and 140 words.**



PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

**TASK 1 – ANSWER SHEET**

Ex. 1		Ex. 2

PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

## TASK 2

Choose **ONE** of the two tasks below and write a text. You must write between 180 and 210 words.

### **OPTION 1**

You read the following article about the Mediterranean diet. You would like to write a letter to the editor commenting on the influence of commercial diets.

#### Mediterranean diet linked to lower heart disease risk

*“Before advising people to follow a Mediterranean diet, we need more studies to find out whether the diet itself or other lifestyle factors account for the lower deaths from heart disease. No matter how healthy olives and olive oil may be, if you eat too much you're not helping your heart. Really”.*

### **OPTION 2**

This is part of an article about online dating.

#### **Nice to Meet You ... Again**

*The landscape is particularly foggy for those who date online. Over the years, Kate Levy, an actress, has used the sites Match, Salon Singles and OkCupid. As a result, Ms. Levy said, she sometimes finds herself gazing at men on the streets of New York City, wondering how she knows them. “Just when you’ve figured out that he’s a guy from whatever dating site you use — someone you may or may not have interacted with, it doesn’t matter,” she said, “you realize he’s locked eyes with you, and now he’s trying to place you.”*

**Write an essay about dating nowadays. Your writing must begin with the following words:**

*The first date can be a great experience or a tricky one...*



PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA

**TASK 2 – ANSWER SHEET**

Ex. 1	Option: ____	Ex. 2





# PRUEBA DE CERTIFICACIÓN

## NIVEL B2

### LENGUA INGLESA

#### Datos del candidato

Apellidos:

Nombre:

DNI:

## EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

Duración de la prueba: 15-20 minutos

#### Calificaciones parciales

Tarea 1 ___ / 10%	Tarea 2 ___ / 50%	Tarea 3 ___ / 40%	Final ___ / 100%
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------

#### Calificación final

<input type="checkbox"/> Apto	<input type="checkbox"/> Apto condicional	<input type="checkbox"/> No apto
-------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

#### Examinadores

Examinador 1	
Examinador 2	



PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

**TASK 1–INTRODUCTION**

**INTERACTION WITH THE EXAMINER**

- Good morning/evening/afternoon.
- How are you? [answer according to the candidates' response]
- I am ... and this is ... We are going to start with the exam.
- You are going to be candidate A and you are going to be candidate B.
- Candidate A, what's your name, please? And your surname? [if needed]
- A: Where do you live? Where do you come from?
- B: Do you live in ... too?

Home and Family

- Tell me something about where you grew up. What did you like about living there?

Personal Experiences

- What is the most exciting place you have visited?

Education and Work

- Do you plan to study anything else in the future? Maybe another language?

Leisure

- Tell me about your favourite book/film.

The media

- Do you usually watch international TV channels? Why?

Travel

- What is the longest journey you have ever been on?

PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

TASK 2 – MONOLOGUE

CANDIDATE A

Read the title of the topic and the suggestions. Describe and/or compare one or more photographs and choose one or more ideas to include in your monologue. Of course you can add ideas of your own. Talk to your partner about this topic for about 4 minutes.

## MONEY



- The importance of money
- Wealthy people = happy?
- Power and influence
- Public money and investment
- Things that money cannot buy

PRUEBA DE NIVEL B2

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ORAL

TASK 2 - MONOLOGUE

CANDIDATE B

Read the title of the topic and the suggestions. Describe and/or compare one or more photographs and choose one or more ideas to include in your monologue. Of course you can add ideas of your own. Talk to your partner about this topic for about 4 minutes.

## HEALTH



- Healthcare for the rich and the poor
- Public hospitals or private practices
- Plastic surgery = healthcare?
- Technology and health
- Health for sportsmen and sportswomen

Now you will have a conversation with your partner about an imaginary situation for about 5 to 6 minutes. Your partner has the same topic but different information. If possible, try to reach an agreement at the end of the conversation.

### SHOULD I CHANGE MY JOB?



*Today you received a very good job offer abroad from the multinational company of your dreams. You are not sure if you should accept the offer or not. Discuss with your colleagues about this situation and make a decision.*

Your opinion:

- You **SHOULD** accept the offer

Your reasons:

- Happiness
- Your related education
- New language and culture
- Salary
- The economic crisis

Now you will have a conversation with your partner about an imaginary situation for about 5 to 6 minutes. Your partner has the same topic but different information. If possible, try to reach an agreement at the end of the conversation.

### SHOULD I CHANGE MY JOB?



*Today one of your colleagues received a very good job offer abroad from the multinational company of his/her dreams. He/She is not sure if he/she should accept the offer or not. Discuss with your colleagues about this situation and help him/her make a decision.*

Your opinion:

- He or she **SHOULD NOT** accept the offer.

Your reasons:

- His/her family
- his/her debts here (car, house, etc., to pay)
- Best friends
- Spain's way of living
- Never lived abroad

Now you will have a conversation with your partner about an imaginary situation for about 7:30 to 9 minutes. Your partner has the same topic but different information. If possible, try to reach an agreement at the end of the conversation.

### SHOULD I CHANGE MY JOB?



*Today one of your colleagues received a very good job offer abroad from the multinational company of his/her dreams. He/She is not sure if he/she should accept the offer or not. Discuss with your colleagues about this situation and help him/her make a decision.*

Your opinion:

- He or she **SHOULD** accept the offer.

Your reasons:

- Standard of living
- Unique opportunity
- New interesting people
- Communications
- Can come back

