



Nombre:	
Apellidos:	
D.N.I.	

Instrucciones para la realización del examen:

Lea detenidamente los enunciados de cada uno de los ejercicios o las instrucciones correspondientes.

- Escriba con bolígrafo azul o negro. No se admiten pruebas escritas a lápiz.
- En la comprensión auditiva y de lectura las respuestas erróneas no se penalizan.
- Duración total de la prueba: 200 minutos.

Criterios de evaluación:

- Puntuación mínima para superar cada destreza: 50%
- Puntuación mínima para superar el examen: 60%
- Las pruebas expresión escrita y expresión oral serán evaluadas por dos examinadores y se realizará la media de ambas puntuaciones.

CALIFICACIONES convertidas sobre 10 donde el 60% corresponde al 5/10 (A rellenar sólo por el profesor o profesores):

CALIFICACIÓN GLOBAL			
Destrezas	CALIFICACIÓN OBTENIDA		
Comprensión auditiva			/10
Comprensión de lectura			/10
Expresión oral	Examinador nº 1	Examinador nº 2	/10
Expresión escrita	Corrector nº 1	Corrector nº 2	/10
			APTO/NO APTO



Reading 1.

6 Items = 6 marks

Calificación

Read the entries about restaurants and bars taken from London's *Time Out*. Match the information (A-H) to the place and write the appropriate letter in the box provided. Three pieces of information are not needed.

**Berner's tavern**

It's housed in the new Edition hotel in Fitzrovia, which looks like the older, more sophisticated sister of the Sanderson hotel just down the road. Both places were given makeovers by hotelier Ian Schrager, but Edition is an exercise in slick metropolitan taste, with opulent chandeliers, framed art-by-the-yard covering entire walls, and improbably elegant staff. The huge lobby bar looks fabulous; but the vast dining room, with its ornate plasterwork ceiling, very low lighting and lively bar area, looks even better. The menu's prices are alarmingly high – but most of the dishes we tried were very good.

**Hoi Polloi**

Access, for instance, is not from a vast lobby, but via a tiny flower shop. Walk straight through and the large restaurant (from the team behind [Bistrotheque](#) and [Shrimpy's](#)) reveals itself with a mix of retro and contemporary styling that wouldn't look out of place on a Scandinavian cruise ship circa 1950. The casual and sneaker-clad service is notably smooth and well informed. The music (a mix of retro '80s pop and US alt electronic) isn't too loud, allowing attention to focus instead on conversation – and the food.

**Blakes**

As original as when Anouska Hempel opened it in 1983 – the scent of oranges and the twittering of a pair of lovebirds fill the dark, oriental lobby – Blakes and its maximalist decor have stood the test of time, a living casebook for interior design students. Each room is in a different style, with influences from Italy, India, Turkey and China.

Exotic antiques picked up on the designer's travels – intricately carved beds, Chinese birdcages, ancient trunks – are set off by sweeping drapery and piles of plump cushions. Downstairs, the Eastern-influenced restaurant caters for a celebrity clientele enticed by the hotel's discreet, residential location.

**Drayton arms**

A pledge chalked up in the corridor of this comfortably trendy spot gives the first names of the bar staff, the promise of good drinks in a friendly atmosphere, and the assurance that your food will arrive in 15 minutes. Sunlight floods the large main bar through picture windows, falling on scuffed wooden tables and mismatched sofas.



The selection of beer taps on the bar counter is impressive: Sierra Nevada, Kozel, Kirin Ichiban, Franziskaner; meanwhile, Spitfire, Sharp's Doom Bar, Sambrook's Wandle and Butcombe's Old Vic Porter are the four hand pumped British ales. Behind the bar await many of your favourite Belgian and continental brews by the bottle. As for the food, the Drayton is big on snacks, burgers and Sunday roasts.

### **Scoff and Banter**

Set in an elegant Edwardian townhouse, Scoff & Banter Kensington is brimming with history. The bar is a laid back setting to enjoy afternoon tea by the fireplace, a cocktail on the specially commissioned glass bar or a little snack from the bar food menu. Step through into the restaurant and you'll be struck by the elegant sash windows, high ceilings and period charm. A few minutes' walk from Scoff & Banter Kensington are the popular attractions of London's museum quarter. The Natural History Museum, the Science Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum are on our doorstep and a short stroll north will take you to the Royal Albert Hall, Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens and the Diana Princess of Wales memorial, as well as the Serpentine Museum and the banks of the Serpentine lake itself.

Place	Information
Berner's tavern	
Hoi Polloi	
Blakes	
Drayton Arms	
Scoff and Banter	

- A only serves bottled foreign beers.
- B is in a good spot for sight-seeing visitors.
- C cares more about the service than about the décor.
- D has been redecorated.
- E gets quite a few famous customers.
- F is on the banks of the Serpentine Lake.
- G has casually dressed waiters.
- H is a tiny place at the back of a shop.



**Reading 2.**

5 Items = 5 marks

Calificación

**Read the text and put the paragraphs in the correct gap. There is one paragraph that you don't need to use.**

**THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON**

The fire, which began in a baker's house in Pudding Lane near London Bridge in the early hours of Sunday 1 September 1666, seemed nothing remarkable at first. For an hour after the baker with his wife and servant had fled from his burning staircase onto his roof, the flames did not spread far.

It had been a hot dry August, though. The coating of pitch that covered so many of the wooden buildings down by the river was peeling off in black flakes.

From there, down towards the timber sheds and stalls of Fish Street Hill, to the littered alleys that led from Thames street to the river, the stacks of wood and coal and the wharves, the bales of goods in the warehouses, the barrels of tallow, oil and spirits in the cellars.

Attempts were made to check the blaze by forming chains of fire-fighters armed with leather buckets full of water, but the water merely hissed in the flames.

The Lord Mayor was urged to order the wholesale pulling down of houses in the path of the fire, but he dared not give the order for fear of the claims for compensation that would ensue. Soon the fire was out of control.

By Monday night the whole of Thames Street from Fresh Wharf to Puddle Dock had been destroyed; and the fire had spread as far north as Cornhill, burning down the Royal Exchange.

They insisted that the only way to save what remained of the city was to blow up with gunpowder whole rows and streets of buildings, and thus create an open gap so wide that no burning embers could be thrown across it by even the strongest wind.  Its adoption, and the merciful dropping of the wind late on Tuesday night, brought the fire under control at last.



A. Nothing that the king and his council, or the Lord Mayor and his advisers could suggest or do seemed capable of halting them, until the seamen, brought up from the dockyards, found a solution

B. The few, primitive fire-engines that London then possessed were brought into use, but the piles of furniture and household effects which had been pulled out into the streets and the crowds of frightened, shouting people allowed them no room in which to move and play.

C. This answer to the danger, wild and reckless as it appeared, was indeed the only hope remaining.

D. The lord Mayor finally came up with a risky way of halting the fire, by now completely out of control.

E. Even when the gusts of a sharp north-east wind blew a shower of sparks across Pudding Lane and into the coach yard of the Star Inn on Fish Street Hill, setting fire to the heaps of straw and hay piled up against the wooden galleries, there seemed no cause for special alarm

F. Soon, the flames, wafted by the rising wind, were carried across the jumble of old houses that lurched towards each other across the cobbles of Pudding Lane

A	4	B	C	D	E	F
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### Reading 3

9 Items = 9 marks	Calificación
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**Read the news article about robots. Nine sentences have been removed from it. Choose from A-L the sentence which fits each gap (1-9). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. 0 is an example.**

#### ROBOTS

**Can we teach robots ethics?** (Adapted from <http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine>)

We are not used to the idea of machines making ethical decisions, but the day when they will routinely do this -by themselves - is fast approaching. So how, asks the BBC's David Edmonds, will we teach them to do the right thing? (...)

Susan Anderson is a philosopher, Michael Anderson a computer scientist.

(\_\_\_\_\_ 0 \_\_\_\_\_), they're professional collaborators. The best way to teach a robot ethics, they believe, (\_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_) ("avoid suffering", "promote happiness"), and then have the machine learn from particular scenarios how to apply the principles to new situations.

Take carebots - robots designed to assist the sick and elderly, by bringing food or a book, or by turning on the lights or the TV. The carebot industry is expected to burgeon in the next decade. Like autonomous weapons and driverless cars, carebots will have choices to make. Suppose a carebot is faced with a patient who refuses to take his or her medication. That might be all right for a few hours, (\_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_). But there will come a time when help needs to be sought, because the patient's life may be in danger.

After processing a series of dilemmas by applying its initial principles, (\_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_). Humans could even learn from it. "I feel it would make more ethically correct decisions than a typical human," says Susan. Neither Anderson is fazed by the prospect of being cared for by a carebot. "Much rather a robot than the embarrassment of being changed by a human," says Michael. However, machine learning throws up problems of its own.(\_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_). To give a related example, machines that learn language from mimicking humans have been shown to import various biases. Male and female names have different associations. The machine may come to believe that a John or Fred is more suitable to be a scientist than a Joanna or Fiona. We would need to be alert to these biases, and to try to combat them.

A yet more fundamental challenge is that if the machine evolves through a learning process we may be unable to predict how it will behave in the future; (\_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_). This is an unsettling possibility, especially if robots are making crucial choices about our lives. A partial solution might be to insist that if things do go wrong, we have a way to audit the code - a way of scrutinising what's happened. Since



it would be both silly and unsatisfactory to hold the robot responsible for an action (what's the point of punishing a robot?), (\_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_).

One big advantage of robots is that they will behave consistently. They will operate in the same way in similar situations. The autonomous weapon won't make bad choices because it is angry. The autonomous car won't get drunk, or tired, it won't shout at the kids on the back seat. Around the world, more than a million people are killed in car accidents each year - most by human error. Reducing those numbers is a big prize. Quite how much we should value consistency is an interesting issue, though. If robot judges provide consistent sentences for convicted criminals, this seems to be a powerful reason to delegate the sentencing role.

(\_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_). Prof John Tasioulas at King's College London believes there is value in messy human relations. "Do we really want a system of sentencing that mechanically churns out a uniform answer in response to the agonizing conflict of values often involved? Something of real significance is lost when we eliminate the personal integrity and responsibility of a human decision-maker," he argues.(...)

Ultimately, though, (\_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_) - because, like it or not, in the future more and more decisions that are currently taken by humans will be delegated to robots. There are certainly reasons to worry. We may not fully understand why a robot has made a particular decision.

And we need to ensure that the robot does not absorb and compound our prejudices. But there's also a potential upside. (\_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_). It may even make us better people.

- A a further judgement would have to be made about who was morally and legally culpable for a robot's bad actions
- B and the patient's autonomy is a value we would want to respect
- C *As well as being married*
- D But would nothing be lost in removing the human contact between judge and accused?
- E is to first programme in certain principles
- F One is that the machine may learn the wrong lessons
- G one obstacle for the driverless car is not merely mechanical, but moral
- H the Andersons believe that the robot would become clearer about how it should act
- I The robot may turn out to be better at some ethical decisions than we are
- J we'd better hope that our machines can be ethically programmed
- K we may not even understand how it reaches its decisions
- L without her touching any more controls

0	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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**WRITING – 80 Minutes**

**Writing 1.**

10 marks	Calificación
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**Write an essay** on the following statement: “Nobody could live without a Smartphone nowadays”. Discuss. **(180-200 words)**

**Writing 2.**

10 marks	Calificación
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Your local council has given permission for an office block to be built in part of a local park that is currently a sports field. You are strongly against the plan.

**Write a letter to your local newspaper to protest about the decision (180-200 words).** In your letter you should:

- Explain why you are protesting.
- Give your opinion on the park.
- Explain why the idea of the office is a bad one.
- Say what you think should happen.



**LISTENING (40 MINUTES)**

**Part One**

**Harvard Speeches** (Adapted from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zPx5N6Lh3sw>)

**Listen to Mark Zuckerberg's (speaker 1) and Bill Gates's (speaker 2) speeches at Harvard. Match statements 1-9 with the appropriate speaker.**

**Write Z for Zuckerberg, G for Gates or Both, if it applies to both of them.**

*Statement 0 is an example.*

**0 He is grateful to his audience for attending the speech despite the bad weather.**

1 As an undergraduate, he was never in a hurry to start the day.

2 Being accepted to Harvard gave his parents great satisfaction.

3 He attended classes which were not part of his academic program.

4 He could have a negative impact on students.

5 He knows that having more possibilities of winning does not make you a winner.

6 He left Harvard before finishing his degree.

7 He promised his father that he would graduate from Harvard.

8 He was recorded by his father when he knew he was accepted to Harvard.

9 His work will not be the same in a year's time.

0	Z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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**Part Two**

**Childcare** (Adapted from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3bLYIQIfGdY>)

**Listen to Susan Wilson interviewing Andrew Fields about on-site childcare\*. Select the FIVE statements from A - K whose information is correct according to the interview.**

**A is an example**

**A. Parents leave work before the stipulated time to take care of their children.**

B. Andrew Field's business took a long time to develop.

C. Andrew has won a prize as the best manager.

D. His company is not online yet.

E. His company is the only one with a license for childcare in his state.

F. He had the idea when two of their best employees became pregnant.

G. There were plenty of baby childcare facilities in his town.

H. Parents can see their children at work at specific times.

I. They can hire the best workers thanks to the values they defend.

J. His business is legally covered against possible emergencies.

K. It is not easy to find a childcare program online in the country.

0	A	1	2	3	4	5
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**\*On-site childcare: a child center located at either parent's place of employment**



**Part Three**

**Dublin** (Adapted from *Fáilte Ireland iWalk in Dublin* guides: *Georgian Dublin* podcast (2013))

**Listen to this information about a walking tour of Dublin and for questions 1 to 6 choose the correct answer (a, b or c). 0 is an example.**

**0** The narrator

a. has been writing about Dublin for 7 years.

**b. has produced pieces of art and writing on Dublin for many years.**

c. is a classical painter from Dublin.

**1** At the start of the tour

a. the tour map can be obtained online.

b. you are provided with refreshments at a coffee shop on Suffolk Street.

c. you get the accompanying map from the Dublin Discover Ireland Centre.

**2** On the walk

a. if you walk quickly, it will take you about one and a half hours.

b. museum visits are optional.

c. you are only allowed to cross at traffic lights.

**3** The Discover Ireland Centre

a. has been closed since 1996.

b. is located in a medieval building.

c. was once a place of worship.

**4** The statue at the junction of Grafton and Nassau Street

a. is of a seafood seller.

b. is of a woman and her pet.

c. is made of marble.

**5** Number one Grafton Street

a. has had the same use since its construction.

b. is a residence for Trinity College students.

c. is the only Georgian mansion visited in the tour.

**6** J.J. Fox, the tobacconist

a. first opened in 19th century London.

b. is said to have invented the duty-free shop.

c. kept up the sale of Havana cigars throughout the war years.

0	b	1	2	3	4	5	6
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ENGLISH B2