

## DESCRIPCIÓ EXAMEN MULTINIVELL ANGLÈS B1-B2-C1 (versió en paper)

Aquest examen d'anglès és multinivell i permet acreditar els nivells B1, B2 i C1 del Marc europeu comú de referència per a les llengües (MECR).

L'examen B1-B2-C1 avalua el grau de competència de l'examinand en les quatre destreses comunicatives i consta de les proves següents:

1. Prova de comprensió escrita.
2. Prova de comprensió oral.
3. Prova d'expressió escrita.
4. Prova d'expressió oral.

Els examinands han de fer totes les tasques, que estan dissenyades per acreditar els diferents nivells de coneixements.

### Prova de comprensió escrita

Aquesta prova consta de sis tasques, dues de nivell B1, dues de nivell B2 i dues de nivell C1, amb un mínim de 45 i un màxim 50 ítems.

Les tasques poden ser de completar frases, resposta curta, inserir frases, relacionar, seqüenciació, opció múltiple o verdader/fals amb justificació.

Aquesta prova té una durada aproximada de 60-75 minuts.

### Prova de comprensió oral

Aquesta prova consta de sis exercicis de comprensió oral, dues de nivell B1, dues de nivell B2 i dues de nivell C1, amb un mínim de 45 i un màxim 50 ítems.

Les tasques poden ser de completar frases, resposta curta, relacionar o opció múltiple.

La prova té una durada aproximada de 50-60 minuts.

### Prova d'expressió escrita

Inclou la producció de dos textos de tipus diferent: un de transaccional i un altre de descriptiu, narratiu, d'argumentació o d'opinió.

#### Tasca 1

Avalua la interacció escrita.

Avalua les funcions lingüístiques comunes als nivells B1, B2 i C1:

- Descriure experiències, llocs, esdeveniments, emocions, sentiments.
- Expressar opinions.
- Intercanviar informació.

Tipus de texts: correu electrònic, carta, comentari d'un blog o missatge.

Cal escriure un mínim de 175 paraules.

#### Tasca 2

Avalua la producció escrita.

Avalua principalment les funcions lingüístiques més pròpies dels nivells B2 i C1:

- Desenvolupar opinions i arguments.
- Valorar, analitzar i criticar.
- Especular.

Tipus de texts: redacció, narració, ressenya, article, informe o entrada d'un blog.  
Cal escriure un mínim de 275 paraules.

La prova té una durada de 90 minuts.

### **Criteris d'avaluació**

S'avaluen els textos segons aquests criteris:

- Adequació de la tasca.
- Cohesió, coherència i organització.
- Repertori i correcció lèxics.
- Repertori i correcció gramaticals.

### **Prova d'expressió oral**

Avalua la interacció i la producció oral.

La prova consta de tres parts:

- Preguntes d'informació personal (1-3 minuts).
- Interacció sobre un tema d'interès general (2-3 minuts).
- Monòleg sobre un tema d'interès general (3-5 minuts).

L'examinand disposa de 8 minuts aproximadament abans de la prova per preparar el monòleg de la tercera part sobre el tema que se li proporciona.

La prova té una durada d'entre 7 i 11 minuts.

### **Criteris d'avaluació**

S'avaluen els textos segons aquests criteris:

- Fluïdesa, coherència i interacció.
- Repertori i correcció lèxics.
- Repertori i correcció gramaticals.
- Pronunciació i entonació.

## **PROCEDIMENTS DE CORRECCIÓ I CRITERIS DE CORRECCIÓ**

### **Procediments de correcció**

En el cas de l'anglès, la prova de comprensió escrita i la prova de comprensió oral s'avaluen a partir d'un model de correcció.

Les proves d'expressió escrita les avaluen dos examinadors a partir dels criteris d'avaluació establerts. En cas de desacord entre els examinadors, les tasques les avalua un tercer avaluador.

La prova d'expressió oral l'avaluen dos examinadors a partir d'uns criteris establerts. L'examinador que fa d'interlocutor disposa de criteris holístics i l'assessor examina segons uns criteris analítics.

### **Criteris de superació**

Les quatre parts de l'examen tenen el mateix pes (25 %) dins el global de l'examen. S'establiran punts de tall per superar cada nivell.

**EXEMPLES DE TASQUES**

**COMPRESIÓ ESCRITA**

Read the newspaper article about reasons to start using a bicycle as a means of transport. Nine headings have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A-K the most appropriate sentence for each gap (1 - 9) in the text. Write your answers in the spaces provided. An example (0) has been given.

**9 reasons to start using a bicycle for transportation**

Economic instability and ever-increasing climate change are just two of the many reasons why riding a bike is an excellent alternative to driving.

**0** \_\_\_\_\_.

Thanks to the recession, auto loans are hard to find these days — even if you have good credit. But for the price of a single car payment, you can buy a well-made bicycle that should outlast most cars. Add a few hundred dollars more for rain gear, lights and accessories, and you have all-weather, anytime transportation.

**Q1.** \_\_\_\_\_.

All manufactured goods have environmental impact, but bicycles can be produced for a fraction of the materials, energy and shipping costs of a car.

**Q2.** \_\_\_\_\_.

Bikes eliminate the oil, fuel and hydraulic fluids dripped by automobiles onto the road surface — which means less toxic runoff into local waterways.

**Q3.** \_\_\_\_\_.

Perhaps you're not in a position to adopt a bicycle as primary transportation. But bikes make great second vehicles. You can literally save thousands of dollars a year using a bicycle for workday commuting and weekend errands in households which might otherwise be forced to maintain two cars.

**Q4.** \_\_\_\_\_.

The health benefits of regular aerobic exercise are well-known. Depending on your riding style and local road conditions, you could easily burn 600 calories an hour through brisk cycling. Most bike commuters report losing 6 to 9 kilos during their first year in the saddle without changing their eating habits.

**Q5.** \_\_\_\_\_.

Parking lots have enormous environmental and financial impact, particularly in urbanized areas. The more bikes you can get on the road, the fewer parking lots you need to build.



Read the following text about water and complete sentences 1 to 8. Write your answers in the spaces provided using a **MAXIMUM OF 4 CONSECUTIVE WORDS TAKEN FROM THE TEXT**. The first one (0) has been done for you.

### **Why is water an important resource?**

In most parts of the world, water is a scarce resource. That might seem strange, because there is so much water on Earth. Almost all of the water on Earth, more than 97 percent of it, is seawater in the oceans. The rest is called fresh water, because it does not have a high salt content. Most of the world's fresh water is frozen solid in large glaciers in Antarctica and Greenland. Almost all of the fresh water that is available for human use is either contained in soil and rock below the surface, called groundwater, or in rivers and lakes.

In most areas of the United States there is enough fresh water for human use. Yet usable fresh water is not as abundant as you might think. In some areas, like the arid Southwest, there is not enough water. In those areas, water has to be transported long distances from other places in human-made channels called aqueducts. Even in areas with plenty of fresh water, there are sometimes shortages. Rainfall is the only way that water supplies are replenished. During times of drought, when rainfall is below average for a number of years, water supplies can become dangerously low. Even when rainfall is adequate, water from rivers and lakes might be unusable because of pollution. In some areas, groundwater cannot be used because when it is removed from the ground, nearby wetlands would be damaged by drying up. As the population of the United States continues to grow in the future, water shortages will become more common, because the supply of available water remains the same. Water conservation will become more and more important as time goes on.

People use water in many ways at home: drinking, cooking, bathing, brushing teeth, washing clothes, dishes, and cars, flushing toilets, watering gardens and lawns, and filling swimming pools. Most people do not think much about how much water they use. Perhaps this is partly because they don't pay for it each time they use it, except when they buy bottled water.

<b>0.</b>	There is a lot of water in the world, but it	<b><i>is a scarce resource.</i></b>
<b>Q1.</b>	Most of the water in the world	
<b>Q2.</b>	Underground water is good	
<b>Q3.</b>	The majority of Americans have	
<b>Q4.</b>	To move water, people use	
<b>Q5.</b>	When it rains, water resources	
<b>Q6.</b>	Contamination can make fresh water	
<b>Q7.</b>	The USA will run out of water if the number of people	
<b>Q8.</b>	People do not really know the quantity of	

Read the following text about a horse. Put the phrases (A-G) in the right place. There are 2 EXTRA PHRASES that you should NOT use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

**Horse trapped for three hours in mud as tide approached**



Nicole Graham, who owns more than 10 horses and runs a horse dentistry business, 0 Astro, who weighs 495 kg, keeping his head above the mud as rescue teams worked to rescue him.

Miss Graham and her seven-year-old daughter Emily Q1. the coast at Avalon Beach on Corio Bay in Victoria, when both horses sank into the mud. The woman Q2. her daughter and the other horse on to firmer ground but Astro proved a different prospect. Rescuers first Q3. Astro free with fire hoses, then a winch, but eventually a vet had to sedate the horse, and he was eventually pulled clear with a tractor Q4., minutes before the tide reached him.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/>

<b>A</b>	had been out riding along
<b>B</b>	after three hours
<b>C</b>	stayed by the side of 18-year-old
<b>D</b>	was able to help
<b>E</b>	before breakfast
<b>F</b>	tried to pull
<b>G</b>	arrived with

<b>0</b>	<b>Q1.</b>	<b>Q2.</b>	<b>Q3.</b>	<b>Q4.</b>
<b>C</b>				

Read the following text about mobile phone usage and decide which answer (a, b or c) is the most appropriate according to what you read. Write your answer in the space provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

### **A bank in every pocket?**

The idea that mobile phones bring economic benefits is now widely accepted. In places with bad roads, few trains and parlous land lines, they substitute for travel, allow price data to be distributed more quickly and easily, enable traders to reach wider markets and generally ease the business of doing business. Leonard Waverman of the London Business School has estimated that an extra ten mobile phones per 100 people in a typical developing country leads to an extra half a percentage point of growth in GDP<sup>1</sup> per person. To realise the economic benefits of mobile phones, governments in such countries need to do away with state monopolies, issue new licences to allow rival operators to enter the market and slash taxes on handsets. With few exceptions (hallo, Ethiopia), they have done so, and mobile phones are now spreading fast, even in the poorest parts of the world.

As mobile phones have spread, a new economic benefit is coming into view: using them for banking, and so improving access to financial services, not just telecoms networks. Pioneering m-banking<sup>2</sup> projects in the Philippines, Kenya and South Africa show the way. These "branchless"<sup>3</sup> schemes typically allow customers to deposit and withdraw cash through a mobile operator's airtime-resale agents, and send money to other people via text messages that can be exchanged for cash by visiting an agent. Workers can then be paid by phone; taxi-drivers and delivery-drivers can accept payments without carrying cash around; money can be easily sent to friends and family. A popular use is to deposit money before making a long journey and then withdraw it at the other end, which is safer than carrying lots of cash.

There is no need to set up a national network of branches or cash machines. M-banking schemes can be combined with microfinance loans, extending access to credit and enabling users to establish a credit history. Some schemes issue customers with debit cards linked to their m-banking accounts. All this has the potential to give the "unbanked" masses access to financial services, and bring them into the formal economy.

What can governments do to foster m-banking? As with the spread of mobile phones themselves, a lot depends on putting the right regulations in place. They

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#### **Glossary**

<sup>1</sup> **GDP**=gross domestic product: the total value of the goods and services that a country produces in a year

<sup>2</sup> **M-banking**=mobile banking

<sup>3</sup> **branch**=an office representing a company or organization in a particular area



need to be tight enough to protect users and discourage money laundering, but open enough to allow new services to emerge. The existing banking model is both over- and under-protective, says Tim Lyman of the World Bank, because "it did not foresee the convergence of telecommunications and financial services."

<http://www.economist.com/>

**0. Most people**

- a. *agree that mobile phone usage has a positive effect on the economy.*
- b. *feel that mobile phone usage helps control prices.*
- c. *agree that mobile phones are becoming more economical.*

**Q1. Leonard Waverman says**

- a. countries benefit equally from greater mobile phone ownership.
- b. that a higher ratio of phones per person helps countries be more competitive.
- c. that GDP<sup>1</sup> goes up with an increase in the number of mobile phones.

**Q2. Mobile phones**

- a. help people talk to their bank managers.
- b. help people in poorer countries to access money.
- c. are still not common in developing countries.

**Q3. Using mobile phones for banking**

- a. became popular in Kenya later than in many other developing countries.
- b. means that workers are more likely to be paid on time.
- c. makes it easier for people to catch taxis and get deliveries.

**Q4. M-banking**

- a. is ideal for first-time bank clients.
- b. has made illegal transactions more difficult.
- c. is a safer option for most people.

**Q5. Banking regulations**

- a. are currently too tight.
- b. need to help stop criminal activity.
- c. need to be more restrictive.

0	Q1.	Q2.	Q3.	Q4.	Q5.
a					

Read the following text about dogs and decide whether the statements are true or false. You must justify your answer by writing down the **FIRST 4 WORDS OF THE SENTENCE** where the answer is found. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

## Man's best friend

### Can dogs really show empathy towards humans?

Dogs quickly become part of the family. Tales abound of dogs celebrating joy in a household or commiserating when tragedy strikes. This may not seem surprising after 15,000 years of co-evolution. But what hard evidence is there of dogs' empathy with humans? A new experiment suggests that behind all the wagging tails there really is something deeper going on.

Past experiments have hinted that animals can feel sympathy. Rats and monkeys had been found to forgo food to avoid delivering electric shocks to relatives. Similarly, apes have recently been documented consoling one another after conflicts. However, all these experiments and observations were demonstrating an animal's sensitivity to distress in other members of the same species. Deborah Custance and Jennifer Mayer of Goldsmiths College, London, set out to see if dogs could detect the emotional state of humans.

To do this, Dr Custance and Ms Mayer conducted an experiment to study the response of dogs when a nearby human suddenly began to cry. The researchers knew that interpreting responses would be difficult, since dogs tend to whine, nuzzle, lick, lay their heads in laps and fetch toys for people in distress. Although such actions hint at a dog wishing to offer comfort, they could also be signs of curiosity, or suggest that a dog is simply distressed by seeing its master upset. To work round this, the researchers presented 18 dogs of various breeds with four separate 20-second conditions. They included their owner crying, a stranger crying and both taking it in turns to hum "Mary had a little lamb". All four of these conditions were preceded by two minutes of mundane conversation between Ms Mayer, who filled the role of the stranger, and the dog's owner.

Dr Custance and Ms Mayer suspected that if exposure to crying led dogs to feel distress, then regardless of who was crying, the dog would go to their master to seek comfort. They also theorised that if curiosity, rather than empathy, was the driving force, then the humming would cause dogs to engage with people.

As they report in *Animal Cognition*, "person-oriented behaviour" did sometimes take place when either the stranger or the owner hummed, but it was more than twice as likely to occur if someone was crying. This indicated that dogs were differentiating between odd behaviour and crying. And of the 15 dogs in the experiment that showed person-oriented responses when the stranger cried, all of them directed their attention towards the stranger rather than their owner.

These discoveries suggest that dogs do have the ability to express empathetic concern. But although the results are clear enough, Dr Custance argues that more work needs to be done to be sure that such behaviour is true empathy. It is possible, she points out, that the dogs were drawing on previous experiences in which they were rewarded for approaching distressed human companions. Dog-owners, however, are unlikely to need any more convincing.

	Statements	True	False	Justification
0	Scientists claim that movement of the tail has an important meaning.	X		A new experiment suggests
Q1.	Some animals ate a lot because of experiments.			
Q2.	Past research concentrated on behaviour within the same class of animals.			
Q3.	The experiment included two people talking.			
Q4.	The scientists thought dogs would go to the owner to show concern whenever they heard a person cry.			
Q5.	The results of the research seem to show that dogs are more sensitive to people in pain.			
Q6.	In the experiment, the animals almost always turned to the person known to them.			
Q7.	The experiment has definitely proven that dogs can feel real empathy towards humans.			

Read the text below and decide if statements Q37 to Q45 on the ANSWER SHEET are true or false by writing a cross (X) in the corresponding column. You must justify all your answers by writing down the FIRST 4 WORDS OF THE SENTENCE where the answer is found. There is an example (0).

## The Dark Secrets of Dr Livingstone

Today (19th March, 2013) marks the bicentenary of the birth of David Livingstone, the great missionary-explorer, who began life as a child factory worker, but through extraordinary determination became a doctor, an ordained missionary, and an explorer. The fact that a wreath will be laid on his grave in Westminster Abbey, and that there will be celebrations in his native Scotland and in Africa, tells us a lot about the differences between modern and Victorian celebrity – both as to their relative merits and longevity.

In Victorian England people expected their celebrities to have done something genuinely remarkable, and David Livingstone had obliged by making the first European crossing of sub-Saharan Africa from coast to coast (very nearly dying in the process) and by exposing the “Arab” and African Muslim slave trade. His grim revelations compelled the British government to use the Royal Navy to stop slave dhows reaching the Gulf and, in 1873, to close the Zanzibar slave market. Exploration was very dangerous, and many earlier British travellers had died: Mungo Park (drowned), Richard Lander and Gordon Laing (murdered), James Tuckey and Hugh Clapperton (of disease). John Speke and Richard Burton were gravely wounded with spears, and Henry Stanley’s five white companions would all die of disease or be drowned.

The true greatness of Livingstone, which escaped his Victorian admirers, lay in his liking for Africans. He had gone to Africa in 1841 as a medical missionary to convert the tribes of Botswana but had quickly understood why missionaries were failing there – as he would fail too, though he would be remembered as a “great missionary”. He realised that chiefs needed many children and that polygamy worked well for them and was not adultery. Unlike his colleagues he believed that Christianity gave no licence for attacking civil institutions such as male circumcision rites. He also understood why African chiefs hated the idea that the enemies they killed in battle could ‘survive’ death by resurrection. He once recorded an argument with a rainmaker which, by his own account, the witch doctor won hands down.

Public ignorance about Africa at the time meant that Livingstone became the greatest non-military British hero of the 19th century – meriting a state funeral. He exemplified the virtues that the Victorians most valued: bravery, moral rectitude, industriousness, endurance, modesty and willingness to sacrifice his life for a cause – epitomising for later imperialists the hugely reassuring ideal of selfless “service” given to the ruled by their white rulers.

What the public did not know, however, was that he had sent his wife, Mary, to live in poverty in Britain with their four children while he went exploring. Nor that she became an alcoholic. Earlier, Mary had travelled with him to the Zambezi basin while pregnant, narrowly escaping death when her wagon fell into an elephant trap. She then gave birth in the Kalahari. She succumbed to malaria aged 41, having returned to Africa to be with him.

A decade later, Livingstone himself died, of blood loss, on his knees in a swamp in central Africa on a mission mysteriously combining his joint quest to destroy the Arab slave trade while trying and failing to find the source of the Nile.

How did he achieve celebrity? Livingstone returned from his trans-Africa journey in midcentury, just when cheap newspapers were expanding. His book *Missionary Travels* sold a massive 70,000 copies and he was mobbed in the street because his picture had appeared in so many papers. Although he claimed to hate public attention, he wore his trademark peaked cap when walking down Oxford Street. Being “a man of the people”, rather than an

aristocratic or a military hero (as Palmerston or Wellington), he was something new. His head was carved into umbrella handles and appeared on match boxes, and his photograph was everywhere.

Livingstone then led a disastrous government-financed expedition to the Zambezi. To secure money for this venture, he had understated the dangers of malaria and intertribal fighting and was thus responsible for the deaths of expedition members and two groups of missionaries (including the first bishop ever to visit central Africa). These catastrophes badly dented his reputation. Yet the Welsh-American journalist Henry M Stanley realised, when Livingstone had been out of touch in Africa for four years, that to find and interview him would be a great journalistic scoop, so unlikely did a successful outcome seem. It is still the most famous celebrity interview in history. Stanley's words: "Dr Livingstone, I presume?" although he made them up a few months later, will probably continue to be quoted for another century or two.

When Stanley found Livingstone, he also discovered that the former missionary harboured grudges and could be cruelly vitriolic. But he stuck with his ideal figure, knowing that to have tracked down a saint made a better story than to have found an embittered misanthrope. Stanley wrote of Livingstone as being "a man as near an angel as the nature of living man will allow". This version of his character would come down to posterity, although it may have had more to do with his discoverer's character: Stanley was a workhouse boy, abandoned by both parents, and all his life he was looking for an ideal father.

His fame has endured with a longevity that would be the stuff of fantasy for our contemporary media idols. Yet would Livingstone still be remembered today without that huge initial leg-up into the realms of international celebrity from the extraordinary Henry Stanley? It's hard to tell. Stanley certainly combined the dangerous stunt with the celebrity interview to stunning effect. Enduring celebrity may therefore sometimes owe almost as much to the creative ingenuity of its journalist begetter as to the achievements of the celebrated person.

Source: [https:// newstatesman.com](https://newstatesman.com)

	Statements	T	F	Justification
0	Victorian public opinion forced Livingstone to attempt to cross Sub-Saharan Africa.		X	<i>In Victorian England people</i>
Q1.	Speke and Burton were attacked by tribesmen.			
Q2.	Livingstone's colleagues believed that Christianity gave them the right to interfere in African societies.			
Q3.	Livingstone's wife, Mary, survived an attack by an elephant.			
Q4.	Livingstone's attitude to celebrity was ambiguous.			
Q5.	To get financial backing for his Zambezi expedition, Livingstone exaggerated its risks.			
Q6.	In reality, Stanley never said "Dr Livingstone, I presume?" when he found the famous missionary-explorer.			
Q7.	Livingstone usually forgave people who had done something bad to him in the past.			
Q8.	Nowadays, most people know that Livingstone could be an unpleasant person.			
Q9.	The author thinks that in some cases a person's fame may be partially due to another's person's comments.			

**COMPRESIÓ ORAL**

Listen to an audio about the history of Swing. Answer questions (Q1 – Q5) using a **MAXIMUM OF FIVE CONSECUTIVE WORDS** taken from the audio. Write your answers in the spaces provided. An example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice. Now you have 30 seconds to read the items below.

<b>0.</b>	<b>What is the name of the radio programme broadcast at the weekend?</b>	<b>Let's dance</b>
<b>Q1.</b>	Where did this new music sound start?	
<b>Q2.</b>	How big an area in the city did the Savoy dance hall occupy?	
<b>Q3.</b>	How much was the entrance fee at the weekend?	
<b>Q4.</b>	How many records were sold by 1939?	
<b>Q5.</b>	Which group of people started going to ballrooms?	

Source: [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

Listen to an extract of an interview with David Wolfe who talks about green vegetables. Complete sentences 1 to 6. Write your answers in the spaces provided using a **MAXIMUM OF FIVE WORDS** taken from the audio. An example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice. Now you have 30 seconds to read the items below.

<b>0.</b>	<b>If we incorporated more vegetables into our diet, the food business</b>	<b>would see a revolution.</b>
<b>Q1.</b>	Nowadays, there is a lot of organic food to choose from and so you can	
<b>Q2.</b>	Drinking a vegetable juice helps us	
<b>Q3.</b>	There are a lot of resources available so that people can	
<b>Q4.</b>	By cultivating their vegetable garden, people feel that they	
<b>Q5.</b>	Growing your own organic products	
<b>Q6.</b>	If what you eat is made with passion, it	

Source: [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)