



Región de Murcia

Consejería de Educación y Universidades

Dirección General de Innovación Educativa y Atención a la Diversidad

PRUEBAS TERMINALES DE CERTIFICACIÓN NIVEL C1

CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2016

TRANSCRIPCIÓN

COMPRESIÓN ORAL: TASK 1: HUMAN GENOME (TRANSCRIPT)

“SCIENCE IN ACTION: GENOME” – SCRIPT

-Presenter: First, **(0)** the ability to sequence ancient genomes has revolutionised our understanding of human evolution, but of course it depends on being able to get good samples. In temperate and arctic regions DNA is well-preserved, but until now we haven't found any good skeletons in Africa with intact DNA, which is tragic because the continent of course is the original source of all humans. **(1)** But now an international group of researchers has managed to find and analyse the full genome from the bone of a man found in the Southern Ethiopian highlands who lived around 4.5 thousand years ago. Fiona Roberts has followed us and spoke to one of the authors of the paper in the Journal Science this week, and Fi, this is all about the science of genomics, maybe just quickly explain what that is first.

-Fiona Roberts: OK, it's basically comparing differences in our genome, this library of DNA genetic instructions that we have in nearly all our cells. Now, at the population level, **(2)** people from the same place at a similar time with a shared ancestry they share similar portions of code in their book of life. Now, we often cover stories on this programme, Jack, about how scientists are using modern genetic techniques to see how populations moved around the world in the past, and it's all fascinating that every once in a while there's a huge discovery that either changes everything or confirms what we already suspected, and this is what this new work is. I spoke to the senior doctor Andrea Manica from University of Cambridge here in the U.K. and he told me why this particular find was so important.

-Andrea Manica: The challenge was to find a place where remains would actually still contain some DNA so what we did was to go through the Ethiopian highlands, so a place that is cooler for being in Africa and **(3)** we found this cave called “Mota” that just has the right dry perfect conditions for keeping DNA, and also we were very lucky to be able to have access to a particular bone that's found close to the ear, that's called the “Petrus” bone, (4) it's particularly hard and just it does a really good job at preventing bacteria from getting in and degrading this DNA. So, what we were able to get was basically some very high quality undamaged DNA from which we could reconstruct the whole genome of the individual, the complete blueprint, every single gene that made this individual that lived 4,500 years ago in Ethiopia, we've been able to reconstruct it.

-Presenter: So, Fi, this is the first ancient human genome then to be reconstructed, to be sequenced.

-Fiona: It's the first African ancient human genome, but yes, and they're calling him “Mota” man after the cave, **(5)** and to explain the importance of what his unique genome can tell us, we have to put Mota man into historical context using archeological evidence about what humans were doing, how they were living in Europe, Asia and Africa round about that time, a few thousand years ago.

-Andrea Manica: What we know in a way is that **(6)** way back in the past 50 or 60 thousand years ago humans came to Africa and colonized the whole world, and these are hunter-gatherers, and stayed hunter-gatherers for a long period of time. Then approximately 8,000 years ago farming was invented, farming and pastoralism and, some people that we call early Neolithic farmers came out to the Near East and Anatolia and colonized effectively the whole of Europe and part of Asia. In the meantime, we actually know very little of what happened in Africa, we know that people there were hunter-gatherers, we see the beginning of pastoralism a little bit after Mota, so Mota was 4,500 years ago, he was definitely a hunter-gatherer, we can see that also from the archeological context of that cave, and then we know that about 500 to about a thousand years afterwards people in that area start becoming **(7a o b)** pastoralists. And it's about then 3,000 years ago that we start seeing **(7a)** more food production and **(7b)** some agriculture and, at the same time, people start suggesting there might have been some level of connectivity with Europe and the Western part of Asia.

-Fiona: So we have this archeological evidence that **(8)** these Neolithic farmers from Western Eurasia came back into the Horn of Africa bringing with them their agriculture, and this is called the Eurasian backflow, but Andrea says we can get an idea about how influential and how big this backflow was, how many people, 3.5 thousand years ago, from looking at Mota man's genome, because he represents Africa before this return of the Eurasians, and by comparing it to modern Africans living in Africa now, he can see how much mixing of Eurasian and African genes occurred.... **(4'37")**

COMPRESIÓN ORAL: TASK 2: DAVID CAMERON (TRANSCRIPT)

INTERVIEW WITH DAVID CAMERON (BBC “BEST OF TODAY”)

-Interviewer: David Cameron called the election result in May the sweetest victory of all, his parliamentary majority allowing him to deliver the conservative manifesto in full. **(0)** He's now five months into that second term as prime Minister, but the clock is ticking; those assembled at the conference here in Manchester know that he doesn't have many more of these as leader, **possibly only three of his successors to be given a decent run-up to the election in 2020. By then, we could have left the European**

Union, the out campaigns are gathering pace, there's frustration about what, if anything, is emerging from the EU renegotiation and, British planes could soon be bombing Islamic State targets in Syria. Well, the Prime Minister David Cameron is with me in our studio now, good morning! [...] Let's begin by just asking you for a sense of what this second term is going to be like, you're now governing without the Liberal Democrats, unfettered by any constraints they might impose. What do you want? the signature message or the hallmark of the Cameron years to be?

-David Cameron: The signature is that we have rescued the economy and now we are rebuilding it, and rebuilding it on the basis that we want to provide security for every family in our country, the security of a good job, the security of lower taxes, so you have more money at the end of the month, the security of a good school place for your children, the security of being able to own your own home, even if you're a house association tenant and you don't currently have that right, and then, the security of, I think, what we all want which is dignity and security in retirement 'cause we've got a well-funded pension system, that to me is what the election was all about and....

-I: What about your economic plan?

-D.C.: Yes, ...I think we're...., the real opportunity, I mean, around this conference, you know, a good government would be one that delivers that economic security and also maintains our National Security, a great government would be one that goes on and tackles some of the deep social problems in our country...

-I: and how do you want to fundamentally change Britain, because economic competence is probably what we can and should expect many governments to....

-D.C.: Well, in fact is, and I think the last Government showed it, that if you don't have a strong economy you can't do any of the things you dream about, you can't have a strong one....

-I: ...How do you ...how do you want to change...?

-D.C.: Let's look at how we're changing the strong economy, **I'm passionate about our Health Service, so we're putting more money into that**, but saying it should be a seven-day operation for the good of parents and to reduce those unnecessary deaths at the weekend, but of course we've got a strong economy, **we've been able to fund and increase our Defence Forces, which are going to keep us safe and make sure we can promote British values around the world**, but as I said, I think there are unmet challenges, there are things we need to do to tackle problems in our Care System to reform our prisons, to tackle the entrenched poverty where people can't escape the circumstances they're born into **because we need better schools**, we need more childcare, we need to make sure we tackle things like drug addiction, so I think a crusading conservative programme of social reform is something we can add to give a strong basis to....

-I:Including crusading against the tax credit, and particularly crusading against some of the poorest earners in our society, is that....?

-D.C.: **Well, helping the poorest earners in our country, the people with the lowest incomes in our country are gonna get a boost from having a national living wage** that next year will give the lowest pay in our country a twenty-pound-a-week pay rise, that national living wage will be 9 pounds by the end of the parliament, and part of this vision is to say, let's have an economy where, you know, **you earn more money, and you keep more of that money at the end of the month**, 'cause you're not paying more taxes...

-I:What about the minimum wage? which is not the same as tax credit, it's arguably two different types of groups, so what....., well....

-D.C.: Well... I think that's a mistake to think it is two groups because that was the old Labour way of doing things, you have low rates of pay, you tax people, you give people back bits of money through the Tax Credit System, and you use that to try and just get people over the line in terms of some artificial poverty measurement, **I think far more meaningful is to go after the causes of poverty**, get more people into work, get people off benefits and have the chance of a good life, **and then let them earn a decent wage, and then tax them less so that work really pays in our country**, it's a very different way of going about tackling poverty.

-I:All right, you are in this process of moving towards the kind of economy that you're describing. In the course of that, there are some working families who are going to take a hit, now there's dispute about exactly how many, but the chance along this programme yesterday said.....