

PREMIO EXTRAORDINARIO DE EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA OBLIGATORIA 17-18

PRUEBA DE LENGUA INGLESA

Criterios generales de evaluación:

1. Comprensión escrita:

Se valorará la capacidad para:

- Identificar ideas generales y específicas del texto propuesto.
- Adecuar el contenido de las respuestas a las preguntas que se formulan.
- Valerse del contexto para determinar el significado del léxico.

2. Expresión escrita:

Además del contenido se valorará:

- La organización del texto y su coherencia textual y discursiva: uso correcto de conectores lógicos y elementos de cohesión textual, correcta distribución estructural del contenido, etc.
- La propiedad, precisión y riqueza del léxico utilizado.
- La corrección sintáctica, morfológica y ortográfica

Criterios de calificación específicos de la materia:

El ejercicio se valorará con un máximo de 10 puntos, distribuidos del siguiente modo:

QUESTION 1: 1,5 points

Se obtendrán 0,30 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0,30 \times 5 = 1,50$ puntos.

QUESTION 2: 2 points

Se obtendrán 0,40 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0,40 \times 5 = 2,00$ puntos.

NO se obtendrán puntos si no se cita el fragmento del texto en el que se fundamenta la selección, o la cita apuntada no justifica la respuesta.

QUESTION 3: 2 points

Se obtendrán 0,50 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0,50 \times 4 = 2,00$ puntos.

Las respuestas erróneas descontarán 0,20 puntos.

QUESTION 4: 1,5 points

Se obtendrán 0,50 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0,30 \times 5 = 1,50$ puntos.

Los posibles errores ortográficos o de spelling descontarán hasta 0,20

QUESTION 5: 3 points

La obtención de los tres puntos posibles se distribuirá de la siguiente manera:

- Contenido: hasta 0,5 puntos.
- Léxico: hasta 0,5 puntos.
- Corrección ortográfica, morfológica y sintáctica: hasta 1 punto.
- Calidad de la estructura formal: hasta 1 punto.

No se calificará la redacción si el contenido de la misma no se ajusta al tema solicitado. Y se penalizará con 1 punto en el caso de que el número de palabras sea inferior o superior al número solicitado.

Especificaciones para la realización del ejercicio

- Las respuestas se realizarán en las mismas hojas que contienen el enunciado
- No está permitido el uso del diccionario

Telling A Tale

Storytelling is a part of life all around the world although it is a stronger tradition in those cultures where the spoken word is more important than the written one, for example, the Aborigines of Australia and Native North American tribes such as the Cherokee. Stories, such as myths and legends, fairy tales and fables, have historically been passed down from one generation to the next.

Although storytelling is a form of entertainment, it is not just that. It can also be an important way to pass on the history of a community or an individual. Among Aborigines, storytelling is used to educate children and teach them about culture, history, beliefs as well as other aspects relating to the traditional way of life. The right way to live and behave, as well as ceremonies, are all taught through stories and for Aborigines, storytelling is as an important part of each day as is eating a meal.

The Métis people of Canada use stories in a very similar way but also use them to remind others of their duties. Stories are used not only to give messages about the environment but also to teach the lessons of life. Through stories, the young gain a sense of identity and learn about their family, community, ancestors and important tribal leaders of the past.

Traditionally, storytellers have been parents, elders or teachers, and the stories told have had a variety of functions. Stories may make you laugh, cry or even frighten you and not all stories end well. Particular stories may be told at different times too. Among the Métis, for example, people tell stories whilst working, around the campfire, at special occasions and social events. At social events, for example, competitions for the most imaginative story often take place and sometimes storytellers have to pick words from a bag and create a story using them.

Generally speaking, stories have traditionally been used within a community. However, this is now changing. These days, storytelling is being used to inform the wider world about the history and culture of different communities. People who migrate to other parts of the world, for example, are taking their stories with them and in this sense storytelling not only serves to remind them of their cultural roots but also becomes a means of communication with the new host nation. Stories now give people the chance to share their personal experiences with others and can even be used to push for political change. Today's storytellers are the young and the old, and their audience is not just their community but also the rest of the world.

QUESTION 1 (1,5 points)

Find the words in the text that mean:

- a) to give or teach something to people who are born after you (1st paragraph)

- b) things such as television, films and shows that people like to watch or listen to for fun (2nd paragraph)

- c) the qualities that a person or a group of people have that make them different from other people (3rd paragraph)

- d) the ability to come up with ideas (4th paragraph)

- e) to encourage or try to obtain (5th paragraph)

QUESTION 2 (2 points)

Read the article and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given without proper quotations.

1. Storytelling has greater importance in cultures which use writing more than speech.

T / F

Quotation: _____

2. Aboriginal children are taught about their traditional way of life through stories.

T / F

Quotation: _____

3. The telling of a story is as much of a daily ritual as eating is for the Métis.

T / F

Quotation: _____

4. Stories can be told for different reasons and they don't always have happy endings.

T / F

Quotation: _____

5. Storytellers are always older members of the community which is their audience.

T / F

Quotation: _____

QUESTION 3 (2 points)

Transform the following sentences using the words given between brackets or starting by the words given, so that their meaning does not change.

1. Although storytelling is a form of entertainment, it can also be an important way to pass on the history of a community or an individual. (However)

2. Storytellers have to pick words from a bag.

Words _____

3. Migrants are taking their stories with them when they are travelling. Migrants' stories enable them to share their cultural roots. (Join the two sentences by means of a relative pronoun)

4. Stories now give people the chance to share their personal experiences with others and can even be used to push for political change.

If people listened to

QUESTION 4 (1.5 points)

Fill in the gaps of the following sentences with an appropriate option of the ones given.

LEGENDS

Perhaps the state's _____1_____local legend is set in the White County hills and features Cherokee princess Nacoochee and her lover from a rival tribe, Sautee. Pursued by _____2_____, the eloping couple jump _____3_____Mount Yonah and are buried in the mound that is a prominent feature of the valley below. Though not an authentic Native American narrative, this typical lovers' leap legend _____4_____ oral currency as an emblem of local identity. Nacoochee Valley resident George W. Williams was the greatest contributor to the Romeo and Juliet–inspired fabrication; his version _____5_____ in 1871.

- 1.- a) well – known b) good- known c) best-known d) better-known
- 2.- a) her father's braves b) her fathers' braves c) her braves fathers
d) her father brave
- 3.- a) away b) over c) off d) on
- 4.- a) had achieved b) has achieved c) will achieve d) have achieved
- 5.- a) first published b) were first published c) was first published
d) has first been published.

QUESTION 5 (3 points)

COMPOSITION: Write a composition of 90 to 120 words answering the following question: *Tell us briefly a good story you have been told and explain why it has been important to you.*