



PREMIO EXTRAORDINARIO DE EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA OBLIGATORIA 22-23

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

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Criterios de calificación específicos de la materia:

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

TASK 1: 1 point

Se obtendrán 0,20 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0,20 \times 5 = 1$ punto.

TASK 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.

TASK 3: 1 point

Se obtendrán 0,20 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0,20 \times 5 = 1$ punto.

TASK 4: 1.5 points

Se obtendrán 0,50 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0,50 \times 3 = 1.5$ puntos.

TASK 5: 1.5 points.

Se obtendrán 0.25 puntos por cada respuesta correcta; $0.25 \times 6 = 1.5$ puntos.

TASK 6: 3 points

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

- a. Contenido y léxico: hasta 1 punto.
- b. Corrección ortográfica, morfológica y sintáctica: hasta 1 punto.
- c. 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.

Star Wars and the Hero Myth

Critics of the 2015 film *Star Wars: Episode VII – The Force Awakens* have called the film unoriginal and predictable because the story so closely mirrors the very first *Star Wars* film in 1977. But, in fact, both films follow a structure that pre-dates all Hollywood films, that of the ‘hero myth’. That’s because
5 director George Lucas based *Star Wars* on the ideas in Joseph Campbell’s 1949 book, *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. Later editions of Campbell’s book even featured *Star Wars*’ hero Luke Skywalker on the front cover.

In his book, Campbell analyses myths from all over the world to describe the ‘monomyth’ – a pattern that you can see in myths from every culture. In short, a
10 hero sets off from home on a journey, where he overcomes obstacles and defeats enemies to return with a prize. It’s a tale that has been told for thousands of years, from the Ancient Greeks with *The Odyssey* to JK Rowling’s Harry Potter books.

George Lucas was one of the early film directors to directly base his story on
15 the 17 stages of the hero’s journey. Typically, the hero starts the story living an ordinary life, but something happens that calls them to an adventure that changes everything. At the beginning of *Star Wars*, Luke lives an ordinary life with his aunt and uncle, repairing robots. When he finds Princess Leia’s message to Obi-Wan Kenobi inside the robot R2D2, it is ‘the call to adventure’
20 that starts the hero on his journey.

According to Campbell, the hero at first refuses the call to adventure, but a mentor appears who helps them and they decide to ‘cross the threshold’ and travel into the ‘special world’ where the adventure happens. The next stage consists of passing tests, fighting enemies and meeting friends as the hero
25 prepares to face their biggest challenge. For Luke the mentor is, of course, Obi-Wan, the friends are Han Solo and the robots R2D2 and C3PO and the enemy is Darth Vader inside the special world of the Death Star.

Next, the hero overcomes obstacles on the way to facing their greatest challenge. There often comes a moment when they face death or loss and that
30 experience gives them the strength to finally defeat the enemy. Luke loses his mentor when he sees Darth Vader kill Obi-Wan, which helps him find the strength he needs later on. When heroes succeed, they return from the special world, changed by their experiences forever. Luke’s change comes when he remembers Obi-Wan saying, ‘Use the force’, and he uses it to help him aim his
35 laser into the heart of the Death Star. Luke takes his first steps to becoming a Jedi, and the hero myth restarts in *The Return of the Jedi*, except this time his mentor is Yoda.

Task 1

Find the words in the text for the following definitions

- is exactly the same as (paragraph 1)
- _____ happens before a later event (paragraph 1)
- _____ succeeds in dealing with a problem or difficulty (paragraph 2)
- _____ someone who acts as a teacher and guide to help you in your life (par.4)
- _____ the line between one place and another (paragraph 4)

Task 2

Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Circle the correct answer and copy the evidence form the text. No marks are given without proper quotations.

1. Joseph Campbell's original book cover has links to the Star Wars films. **T / F**

2. The Ancient Greeks also based their stories on Campbell's ideas. **T / F**

3. Other film directors after George Lucas have carefully followed the hero myth structure. **T / F**

4. The hero is always willing to accept the call to adventure. **T / F**

5. The hero often finds strength from some kind of loss. **T / F**

Task 3

WORD-BUILDING. Write the correct form of the word in capital letters.

1. The front cover of later of the book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* had Luke Skywalker on the front cover. **EDIT**

2. Lucas based Luke Skywalker's story on the 17 stages of the hero's journey described by Campbell. **DIRECT**

3. The hero has to overcome obstacles on the way such as or loss. **DIE**

4. When Luke loses his mentor, he finds the he needs for the rest of his journey. **STRONG**



5. When heroes are finally , they return from the special world, changed by their experiences forever. **SUCCEED**

Task 4

Transform the following sentences starting by the words given so that their meaning does not change

1. George Lucas based Star Wars on the ideas in Joseph Campbell's 1949 book.
Star Wars _____

2. The hero starts the story living an ordinary life, but something happens that calls them to adventure.
Although _____

3. Luke found Princess Leia's message to Obi-Wan Kenobi, so he started his adventure.
If Luke hadn't _____

Task 5

Fill in the gaps with an appropriate option of the ones given. Circle the right answer

The hero's journey, or the monomyth, is the common template of stories that involve a hero who goes on an adventure, is victorious **(1)** a decisive crisis, and comes home changed or transformed.

Eventually, hero myth pattern studies **(2)** by Joseph Campbell, who was influenced by Carl Jung's analytical psychology. Campbell used the monomyth **(3)** and compare religions. In his famous book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* (1949).

Campbell's theories **(4)** the concept of a "monomyth" have been the subject of criticism from scholars, particularly folklorists who have dismissed the concept **(5)** a non-scholarly approach suffering **(6)** source-selection bias, among other criticisms. More recently, the hero's journey has been analysed as an example of the sympathetic plot, a universal narrative structure in which a goal-directed protagonist confronts obstacles, overcomes them, and eventually reaps rewards.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. of | B. in | C. on | D. over |
| 2. A. was popularised | B. is popularised | C. were popularised | D. are popularised |
| 3. A. analyse | B. to analyse | C. analysing | D. having analysed |
| 4. A. regarding | B. evolving | C. evoking | D. developing |
| 5. A. like | B. as | C. for | D. by |
| 6. A. to | B. with | C. about | D. from |

Task 6

COMPOSITION: Write a composition of **100 to 120 words** answering the following question: ***What are your favourite hero stories? Do they follow the "hero myth" pattern?***