

Procedimiento selectivo 2023

Convocado por Orden de 6 de marzo de 2023, para el ingreso en los Cuerpos de Profesores de Enseñanza Secundaria, Profesores de Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas, Profesores de Música y Artes Escénicas, Profesores de Artes Plásticas y Diseño, Maestros de Taller de Artes Plásticas y Diseño y Profesores Especialistas en Sectores Singulares de Formación Profesional.

CUERPO 590 - PROFESORES DE ENSEÑANZA SECUNDARIA ESPECIALIDAD 011 - INGLÉS

PRIMERA PRUEBA – PARTE A: PARTE PRÁCTICA

Your attention, please

- Do **ONLY THREE** out of the six following exercises (in case you answer more than three, only the first three you have done will be considered).
- Give all your answers **ONLY in English**.
- Write the numbers of the exercises you have chosen clearly. You must also number all the pages you hand in.
- Your score will be divided by 3, so if you get 30 points, your final score will be 10. Remember that you need at least 2,5 points as a final score in this test so that this mark can be considered together with the final score in **part B**.





<u>EXERCISE 1 (10 points)</u>. Read the following text and insert the missing parts of speech A-F into the most appropriate gap 1-5. There is one extra paragraph you will not need to use (2 points each).

(https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20200303-why-sisters-have-the-greatest-love-of-all)

Why sisters have the greatest love of all

The bond between female siblings has never been a more potent subject for dramatists, with hits from Little Women to Frozen putting it front and centre, writes Natasha Tripney.

Arguably the most brutal, gasp-inducing moment in Greta Gerwig's recent adaptation of Louisa May Alcott's novel Little Women is when a jealous Amy burns her sister Jo's manuscript. As framed by Gerwig, it's a bigger betrayal even than her later marrying Laurie. Amy knows how important Jo's writing is to her, how much its loss will hurt her – and she does it anyway.

1

The ties between the sisters – played by Florence Pugh, Saoirse Ronan, Emma Watson and Eliza Scanlen – form the core of the story. They are relationships in which love and rivalry – as well as envy and empathy – coexist, if not always easily. Sisters know each other inside out. They know better than anyone else each other's hopes and dreams – and, as Amy proves, they also know precisely what to do and what to say in order to wound one another.

2

But, from Little Women to Fleabag, Frozen and many other film, TV and theatre productions, recently there has been a particularly interesting wave of art about sisterhood – Gerwig herself will move from directing a film about sisters to playing one opposite Oscar Isaac in Sam Gold's production of Anton Chekhov's Three Sisters at New York Theatre Workshop later this year.

3

In Phoebe Waller-Bridge's Fleabag, the main emotional thread running through the TV series is arguably the one between the title character and her prickly sister Claire (played with brilliant brittleness by Sian Clifford). Both are differently difficult; both are dealing with grief in their own way. They know precisely how to push each other's buttons. This only deepens in the second series. While Andrew Scott's 'hot priest' is a source of release, the lasting love is between Fleabag and Claire.

4

Fleabag aches to say something nice to her but can never find the words. However, by the end of the TV version, Fleabag has found them. "The only person I'd run through an airport for is you," she tells her – a declaration of love if ever there was one.

Fleabag and Disney's Frozen franchise might not appear to have a lot in common but the original 2013 film similarly puts the relationship between sisters at the heart of its story.

5





Α	In its tale of two princesses, the true love, capable of breaking spells and thawing hearts, doesn't involve a prince, but is the one that exists between them.
В	This surge in sister stories may come down partly to the fact that female writers and directors increasingly have more agency and opportunities to tell the stories they want to tell, and partly to an increasing willingness to recognise that not all stories need to place the male experience at their centre. "We're so used to a woman's story being interesting only if it's been affected by a man," says UK playwright Lulu Raczka, who has just premiered her own sister-led work, a fresh take on Sophocles' Antigone. But when it comes to sisters, it's the bond between the women that counts.
С	"We got to showcase the warmth Elsa still carried inside. We were also able to expand upon the sisters' bond and the pain from their broken family. That, I think, allows the resolution to be that much more emotional."
D	It's a relationship that has appealed to dramatists since time immemorial. From Sophocles to Shakespeare, Tennessee Williams to Brian Friel, sisters have featured in some of the most performed plays in the canon.
E	In the original one-woman stage show in which the character debuted, Claire is a cameo. She's the uptight sister with the awful 'fun drunk' husband who plaits her hair when she's on her period.
F	While Gerwig's Oscar-winning film is arguably too cosy at times, its brilliance lies in the way it captures the richness of the relationship between the March sisters – their playfulness, their games, the depth of their affection, and their devastation over the death of one of their number, poor Beth.

EXERCISE 2 (10 points). Read the text and complete each gap with the most suitable word from the options provided (1 point each).

(https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20200303-why-sisters-have-the-greatest-love-of-all)

Raczka's writing has always (1) on women's stories, so it made sense to her to place a relationship between sisters at the heart of her new Antigone, which recently ran at London's New Diorama (2) "My work always ends up being about female relationships, and sisters are the most intimate version of that," she explains, adding that she finds their (3) interesting because it's so "complicated and messy". This is particularly true of teenagers, she says. "There can be a massive amount of (4) There can be a lot of envy because women (5) to pit themselves (6) each other."

Raczka knew from the beginning that she wanted to focus on the relationship between Antigone and the relatively minor character of her sister Ismene. Her version explores the sisters' background as teenagers, living an isolated but comfortable life with only each other for company, (7) the death of their brother Polynices in battle (8) Antigone to sacrifice herself. She defies King Creon's order that he (9) unburied and unmourned, knowing that to do so is to risk death, and that to die is to leave Ismene behind.

To her, the relationship between Antigone and Ismene was always more interesting than the one between Antigone and her lover, Creon's son Haemon, despite the fact they only share one scene together in the Sophocles original.





For Raczka, the tragedy is as much Ismene's as Antigone's; she gets to live on, to experience things her sister will never experience, to keep existing in a world without her. Even after Antigone's death, she says, "Ismene (10) Antigone's sister."

01. A) handled 02. A) Arena	B) focused B) Hall	C) addressed C) Theatre	D) disagreed D) Venue
03. A) loathing	B) contempt	C) bond	D) hatred
04. A) sympathy	B) rapport	C) contentment	D) jealousy
05. A) want	B) need	C) are taught	D) are willing
06. A) over	B) against	C) under	D) upon
07. A) after	B) before	C) until	D) from
08. A) waives	B) compels	C) deters	D) discourages
09. A) remains	B) remain	C) is remained	D) is remaining
10. A) can never be	B) can never not be	C) could never be	D) could never not be

EXERCISE 3 (10 points). Read the following article and choose the correct statement from the list A-G for each of the blanks 1-5. There are two statements that you do not need to use. (2 points each).

https://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/horror-scenario-germans-prepare-for-possible-re-election-of-donald-trump-a-8668044c-f299-45a8-b6ea-ba3691cddb5f

Germany Prepares for Possible Re-Election of Donald Trump

Berlin is preparing for the possibility that Donald Trump could beat Joe Biden in the next election. (1) Diplomats have begun establishing contacts with the former president's camp to avoid being blindsided as they were in 2016.

- (2) In polls, Trump is far ahead of potential rivals from his own party, including Florida Governor Ron de Santis, who is widely considered to have the best chance to beat Trump in the primaries.
- (3) The incumbent president would be 82 years old when he took office for his second term, and 86 when it ended. Trump, who is himself already 76, may not seem more serious by comparison, but he is definitely more dynamic. And the last race between the two of them was already a nail-biter.
- **(4)** At the very least, forward-looking politicians are considering the possible scenarios, especially in Berlin and Brussels, where Trump's favourite opponents are based: NATO, the European Union and Germany.

Michael Link is the German government's coordinator for trans-Atlantic cooperation. (5)
"Trump would be a greater challenge for Germany, Europe and the world in a second term than he was in his first term," says the politician, who is a member of the business-friendly Free Democratic Party (FDP). "He would probably govern in an even more unrestrained, unpredictable and defiant manner."

Α	Since this week, it has been pretty certain that Joe Biden will be Trump's opponent again.
В	A second presidency is actually a realistic outcome for Trump.





С	That outcome would likely be a disaster for Ukraine, NATO and the looming climate crisis.
D	Trump announced his intention to run for a second term in the White House several months ago.
E	Some in the German government believe that if Trump returns to office, it will be a horror scenario for climate protection.
F	Still, Berlin was elated when Trump lost to his Democratic challenger Joe Biden in autumn 2020.
G	If Trump were to be re-elected, it would make his job a lot tougher.

<u>EXERCISE 4 (10 points)</u>. Read the following text. For each gap, choose the best item from the table below. There are two extra words you will not need to use (1 point each).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_sL5WAJE74c Sky News Australia. Andrew Bolt interviews Ian Plimer.

GREEN POLICIES KEEP PEOPLE IN POVERTY (October 26th 2021)

"Professor Ian Plimer is a geologist, is a director of mining companies. He is a prize-winning academic and the author of the bestseller *Heaven and Earth*, which took on the global warming **(1)** and now he's written a new book, *Green Murder*, published by Connor Court and out in about a month. Ian Plimer joins me now.

-lan, it's so great to see you again. Now you write in this book, you say in this book "I (2) the greens with murder." Why do you do that?

-Well, their policies have led to the deaths of people, for example, they don't want people in India or Africa to have (3) electricity, to pull them out of poverty. They want people in Africa to keep chopping down trees to keep burning dung and twigs and wood in their huts, killing themselves rather than having coal-fired power. They have given people in Germany and in the UK the choice, and it's a simple choice: eat or freeze. They also kill (4) They've killed the German economy; they're killing the UK economy. They're well on the way to doing that here. They create (5) and they're creating now problems with the (6) of our country. But I think the greatest charge I can lay against our greens is that they want us to be seen driving our electric vehicle feeling very virtuous and feeling wonderful. Well, the problem is to get the nickel for your electric vehicle, you've got (7) tropical forests, which kills (8), it's left a hell of a mess and they have to carry that load. Or if you want to have an electric vehicle, you have cobalt in that lithium battery and about 90% of the world's cobalt comes from black slave children working underground, dying underground while the people who drive their electric vehicles are moaning and groaning about how terrible the planet is. Now the green policies keep people in poverty. They are reducing the (9) and they want us to go back to what we were 200 years ago, when we were kneedeep in dung and mud. This is the end result of green policies.

-You're so right to warn about the lack of, the loss of sovereignty through green policies. You see that in Germany, which decided "we can't have wicked nuclear, we (10) wicked coal." And now they are totally dependent or extremely dependent on gas from autocratic



Russia, which has got it, you know, around its little finger now. And also, Britain's selling sovereignty to France through that giant extension cord. What is driving this whole thing? Look, to me it's got every element of religion to it, you know, the meaningless catechism I believe in. You know, global warming, all that kind of thing, the meaningless gestures that won't save a thing but, you know, make them feel good. Even got the rising seas that will drown us like from Noah's ark. What is driving this? [...]"

unemployment	conniptions	clear-felled	facts	middle class	cult
economies	charge	have killed off	sovereignty	animals	coal-fired

EXERCISE 5 (10 points). Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. (1 point each).

https://www.economist.com/books-and-arts/2020/02/13/the-original-sins-of-grammarians-still-plague-the-rulebooks

The original sins of grammarians still plague the rulebooks

You may not have heard of Robert Lowth. But his prejudices still hold sway.

Where do the rules of grammar come from? (1) those who care about the subject rarely, if ever, ask that question. The rules are simply the rules, passed (2) in good grammar books. But who wrote the first one, and how?

If field linguists study an isolated group to write the first grammar of their language, it will be purely descriptive. They will find out what the natives say, what patterns they use (and avoid), and describe them. But most English-speakers have a notion that grammar cannot be just a description of the habits of ordinary people. Many think of proper grammar as a lofty goal that they (3) never quite reach. (4) of that has to do with the way the first grammars of English were written.

In the mid-18th century, there were **(5)** studies of English grammar, and none was comprehensive or authoritative. Furthermore, the first major grammarians of English were working before modern linguistic methods **-(6)** on evidence and comparison- had evolved. They used a combination of logic, Latin analogies and their own instincts. Unfortunately, some of the missteps they made as a result **(7)** hold sway. The now obscure but once feted contribution of Robert Lowth (1710-87) is a **(8)** in point.

Lowth's importance to grammar can be compared to Samuel Johnson's (9) lexicography. The two men were contemporaries; Johnson's dictionary appeared in 1755, Lowth's "Short Introduction to English Grammar" in 1762. Both would go on to be widely imitated, even copied. Today, Johnson is a household name, (10) Lowth's is confined to nerdish circles. But his role in the development of English grammar rules means that he should be better known.

EXERCISE 6 (10 points). As a member of a citizen collective, write a <u>proposal</u> of about 200-220 words for this platform reflecting on the possibilities of carrying out this idea, incorporating the different areas in which you can collaborate. Consider budget and staff limitations as well as the problems that may arise and offer possible solutions.



https://andaluciainformacion.es/jaen/1241637/reactivada-la-plataforma-ciudadana-en-defensa-de-la-sanidad-publica-de-calidad-de-jaen/

The Citizen Platform in Defence of Quality Public Health of Jaen is reactivated and will undertake new actions to make "the extreme situation in which Primary Care is" visible. They confirm that there will be rallies in different locations in the province of Jaen, where the Platform will move to reject the "increasing aggressions to Primary Care". The Platform is reactivated by incorporating new collectives and organizations.

