

CONVOCATORIA 2020

INGLÉS

B2 (MODELO A)

CLAVE DE RESPUESTAS

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

TASK ONE – GOOOOOOOGLE DOOOOOODLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E	F	I	H	B	D	C

TASK TWO – SUPERMARKET MANAGER GETS FIRED

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	B	A	C	B	C	B

TASK THREE – UPSELLING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	B	C	C	A	A	B	A	C	C	B	B

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

TASK 1 – HARVEST CELEBRATIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	I	C	E	G	H	A

TASK 2 – MARIA MONTESSORI

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	A	B	B	C	A	A	C

TASK 3 – THE BOOK OF KELLS

1	VERSIONS
2	WRITING
3	SCOTLAND
4	INKS
5	ISLAND
6	SIXTEEN / 16
7	GREEK
8	TALENT
9	BUTTERFLIES
10	GENIUS

Para la corrección de las comprensiones orales de huecos se puntuará de la siguiente manera:

- A las palabras **reconocibles** se les otorgará **0,5 puntos**, aun cuando presenten faltas de ortografía o errores gramaticales. Por ejemplo, si un verbo es correcto, pero está en una forma incorrecta se considerará reconocible.
- Se podrá otorgar **0,25** en aquellos casos en los que hay dos (o tres) palabras en el hueco y una de ellas es reconocible pero la(s) otra(s) no.
- A las palabras **irreconocibles** se les otorgará **0 puntos**.
- En el caso de que haya dos huecos en un mismo ítem, cada hueco contabilizará como 0,25 de forma separada.

TRANSCRIPCIONES

TASK 1 – HARVEST CELEBRATIONS

Example – Quite a recent celebration (F)

This brings us to another ... speaking of American holidays ... there's another one that people may not think in the harvest theme but that's the Kwanzaa festival and that, that was created in 1966 by a gentleman called doctor Maulana Karenga who was a professor of African Studies and he modeled it after harvest festivals and celebrations in ancient Africa. And it's celebrated between Christmas and New Year. B: It's about community. For example, the word kwanza comes from a Swahili phrase that means "first fruits".

Extract one – Honouring the dead (B)

Celebrated in late September and early October the harvest festival called Chuseok is one of Korea's three major holidays. Like Thanksgiving in the US, the roads, railways and airports in South Korea become jam-packed with people travelling home to celebrate with extended family and friends. Chuseok is a time to pay respect to the ancestors. So families often hold memorial services or visit the gravesite of recently deceased family members. Before returning home to a feast made from the fresh harvest.

Extract two – Under a very full moon (I)

Moving on, we head next door to Korea's neighbour, China, where the autumn equinox also brings a harvest festival known as the Mid-Autumn Moon Festival. Held on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month, typically around September or October, it's one of the most celebrated Chinese holidays. According to legend, the moon is at its brightest and roundest on this day, and may inspire rekindled friendship or romance. The festival's traditional food is the mooncake, a flaky pastry stuffed with sweet or savory fillings.

Extract three – In memory of their nomadic times (C)

Now, on to a celebration that isn't tied to a geographic location, but to a faith. It's Sukkot, the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles. It's the third of the Jewish pilgrimage festivals, following Passover and Shavuot. All three mark different stages of the harvest, Sukkot signifies its end. The week-long celebration is not only a harvest festival, but also a time to commemorate the 40 years that Israelites were wandering in the desert. It's traditionally celebrated outside the home in makeshift huts, a symbolic reminder of the temporary dwellings Israelites inhabited during their time in the wilderness.

Extract four– Not hungry anymore (E)

Moving to the African continent there is the Homowo Festival in Ghana. This summer festival is a tradition of the Ga, the tribe that has historically populated the region in and around Accra, the capital of Ghana. A story passed down to the oral history of the Ga people tells of a time when a great famine befell the population. When the rains returned, and food was plentiful again, the Ga created the Homowo Festival, which literally means to hoot or ridicule hunger.

Extract 5 – Same spirit but different food (G)

Another celebration in West Africa is the Liberian Thanksgiving. This takes its inspiration directly from the American version, which isn't surprising given that Liberia was founded in the 19th century by freed slaves from the U.S. Liberian Thanksgiving is celebrated on the first Thursday in November. Many of the customs are the same, but there are a few culinary changes. Liberians, for example, eat mashed cassavas instead of mashed potatoes, and jazz up their poultry with a little spice.

Extract six – The harvest finishes sooner (H)

Canada's Thanksgiving actually predates the American version. When explorer Martin Frobisher arrived in Newfoundland, Canada, in 1578, he celebrated with a small feast to give thanks for his safe arrival in the New World, and it's this event that is commemorated by contemporary Canadians on the second Monday in October. The earlier date is due to the fact that Canada is further north, which means its harvest season ends earlier than in the United States.

Extract seven – Battling for a bargain (A)

Here in the United States, Thanksgiving dates back to the fall of 1621, when the Pilgrims celebrated their first successful wheat crop. The holiday has since evolved into a day in which bickering families and drunken friends gather to consume massive amounts of turkey, mashed potatoes, and pumpkin pie, before lounging for hours in front of the TV or battling strangers during midnight Black Friday sales.

Distractor: Missing the old country (D)

Fuente: *The Week*

TASK 2 – MARIA MONTESSORI

Montessori Education is based on the principles developed by Maria Montessori, who opened her first school (0) for children of low-income workers in an apartment building in Rome in 1907.

The school was called "Casa dei Bambini", Home for Children. This first "Casa" was furnished with a teacher's table, a stove, a blackboard, some chairs, group tables for the children and a cabinet filled with materials that Montessori developed in her earlier career when she researched how to (1) teach kids who experience some form of mental disability.

Maria Montessori created the materials after she realised that students seemed to understand complex concepts better when they engaged all their senses.

Activities at this first school included personal care (such as dressing and undressing), care of the environment like sweeping, dusting and gardening. Otherwise they (2) were free to move around and play with the materials.

(3) Montessori did not teach herself but instead oversaw the classroom work of her teachers.

Montessori observed that children showed episodes of deep concentration and multiple repetitions of the same activity. Given free choice, kids showed more interest (4) in practical activities and the materials than normal toys, sweets or other rewards. Over time spontaneous self-discipline emerged.

Montessori concluded that working independently children (5) seemed to reach new levels of autonomy and became self-motivated learners. She began to see the role of the teacher as a facilitator of young human beings who are free to move and act within the limits of a prepared environment. The goal: to grow children to become independent and responsible adults who share a love for learning.

(6) Soon after, Montessori herself and her ideas started travelling the world to inspire progressive thinkers and educators from all over. The inventors, Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison, became early advocates. Later alumni include Jimmy Wales from Wikipedia, author Gabriel Garcia Marquez as well as the two Google founders, Larry Page and Sergey Brin.

Today the term "Montessori" stands more for a method, than a school itself. (7) The fact that it can be used freely by anyone led to a great variation of schools. Educators all over the world borrow Montessori's name, insights and materials to organize kindergartens, elementary schools,

special needs programs, or even full 12-year curriculums. Some parents use it for home-schooling.

The following characteristics are shared among most programs: students are free to choose what to learn, open classrooms that allow free movement, (8) use of specialised Montessori materials, mixed age classes (from 0-3, 3-6 or 6-12) so children can learn from each other, uninterrupted blocks of study time, usually three hours, no grading or homework and a trained teacher.

Maria Montessori once famously said: "Never help a child with a task at which he feels he can succeed."

Fuente: *Sprouts. YouTube*

TASK 3 – THE BOOK OF KELLS

Libraries are not usually considered tourist attractions (0), but perhaps Trinity College, Dublin is the exception that proves the rule. Large numbers of visitors come here every year in order to admire the Book of Kells, a splendid medieval manuscript that features **illustrated versions of the four gospels (1)**. Anne-Marie Diffley, who is the Library's Visitor Services Manager, explains the book's background:

Anne-Marie Diffley: Christianity came to Ireland in 432, with the arrival of St Patrick, and one of the sort of products of Christianity coming to Ireland was **the art of writing (2)**, beautifully exemplified by books like the *Book of Kells*, the *Book of Durrow*, ...

The Celtic Church was Ireland, Scotland and northern Britain (3), and in this area the monasteries had the power. If you have the power, you have the money. So they were able to buy the vellum that they wrote the gospels on, **they were able to buy the inks (4)** and pigments, and there was a great creativity coming out of the monasteries at this time, and you can see them in these beautiful manuscripts.

The scribes who created the *Book of Kells*... the *Book of Kells* was, we believe **written on the island of Iona, which is a small island between Ireland and Scotland (5)**. We know very little about the scribes who actually created the *Book of Kells*.

However, a French expert, Françoise Henry, she believed four young scribes did the work of the script and at least three young artists did the illuminated pages. So we believe seven or eight young monks **between the ages of 14 and 16 (6)** created the *Book of Kells*".

And we asked Anne Marie Diffley whether she had a favourite page in the *Book of Kells*.

Anne-Marie Diffley: My favourite page comes from the Gospel of St Matthew and **it's the Chi Ro, or "Chi Ro" (alternative pronunciation) page, it's really the Greek initials for Jesus Christ (7)**, basically "JC" in Greek, and it's probably one of the most iconic pages in the *Book of Kells* because it shows the Celtic arts, but **also the artist's own talent (8)**.

It looks like a golden page, but it's not, because the yellow colour is either ochre, or perhaps arsenic and sulphur, but it's this beautifully exuberant, very beautiful page in the *Book of Kells*, but there are also lovely little images in this page.

Down at the end you'll see a little otter, a little animal, a little water animal, the otter, with the fish, which was an early symbol of Christianity, you see cats and mice playing with the host. There's lovely other details of **angels and butterflies (9)**, so a lot of natural detail in this page. **You also get the sense of the talent that these monks had, or the spark of genius that one, maybe two of these monks had (10)**. We don't know the names of these young monks, but **one or two of them definitely had the spark of genius (10)**.

Fuente: *Speak Up Magazine*