



CS-3.1	Enunciado de Prueba	Año:	2023
Especialidad:	590 011 Inglés		

Prueba	Prueba 1A / Primera parte del Ejercicio en caso de Accesos 3-4 y 5	Acceso:	Todos
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OPCIÓN 1

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

But 100 years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself in exile in his own land. And so, we've come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we've come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men — yes, Black men as well as white men — would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked insufficient funds.

But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt.

"I Have a Dream". Martin Luther King. 1963

1. These lines are part of the famous speech *"I Have a Dream"* delivered by Martin Luther King on August 28, 1963, during the March on Washington. It has become one of the most iconic speeches in American history. Discuss the main social, economic and political issues of these years (from 1953 to the end of the 1960s) in the United States in no more than 300 words. **(1.25 points)**
2. American literature of the time was dominated by war narratives, experimentation and the works of the writers of the so-called Beat Generation. Outline the characteristics common to all of them. Include the name of at least 3 of its members. **(0.75 points)**
3. *"I Have a Dream"* is considered a masterpiece of speechwriting.
 - a) Identify at least two rhetorical devices recurrent in speechwriting and briefly comment on their function within the text. **(0.5 points)**
 - b) Outline the influence of intonation and stress on meaning and communication, especially in public speaking **(0.5 points)** and explain how you could use the speech to explain stress, rhythm and intonation in the classroom. **(0.5 points)**
4. *The life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.*
 - a) As the *"by-phrase"* is sometimes optional in passive voice, explain in which situations we can omit it and give examples. **(0.25 points)**
 - b) Which part of speech is *"still"*? How do we use it? Give examples. **(0.25 points)**
 - c) Which word formation process applies to the words *"segregation"* and *"discrimination"*? **(0.25 points)**



5. *“Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice.”*

- a) What does “Five score years ago” mean? **(0.25 points)** Why is using this expression so meaningful in the text from a historical point of view? **(0.25 points)**
- b) Explain briefly how you would make use of the text above in the classroom to explain the utilization of relative pronouns and clauses. **(0.5 points)**
- c) Provide an antonym for the word “beacon.” **(0.25 points)**
- d) Provide a synonym for the word “seared.” **(0.25 points)**

6. What is the grammar of a language? **(0.25 points)** What’s the difference between grammatical competence and linguistic performance? **(0.5 points)**

7. *“The Negro is still not free.”*

- a) Explain the use of the definite article in this sentence from the text and discuss some more situations in which it would be suitable. **(0.25 points)**
- b) “Negro” is a loanword. Explain the linguistic process of borrowing and give examples. **(0.5 points)**

8. At least 60% of English words contain silent letters and sometimes they help differentiate homophones. Search for three of them in the text and provide a homophone for each of them. **(0.75 points)**

Word from the text	Homophone

9. Translate the following text into English: **(1 point)**

Sería desastroso para la nación pasar por alto la urgencia del momento y subestimar la determinación de las personas negras. Este asfixiante verano del legítimo descontento de las personas negras no pasará hasta que haya un estimulante otoño de libertad e igualdad. Mil novecientos sesenta y tres no es un fin, sino un comienzo. Quienes esperaban que las personas negras necesitaran soltar vapor y que ahora estarán contentos, tendrán un brusco despertar si la nación vuelve a su actividad como si nada hubiera pasado.

“I have a Dream”. Martin Luther King. 1963
 REVISTA ELECTRÓNICA DE ESTUDIOS FILOLÓGICOS
<https://www.um.es/tonosdigital/znum7/relecturas/ihaveadream.htm>

10. Translate the following text into Spanish trying to keep the style. **(1 point)**

But there is something that I must say to my people, who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice: In the process of gaining our rightful place, we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence.

“I Have a Dream”. Martin Luther King. 1963



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OPCIÓN 2

Derry Girls: criminally underrated Irish sitcom fuses hilarity with political heft

Derry Girls has been critically acclaimed and smashed ratings records in Ireland and the UK, but despite its international distribution via Netflix, it's remained under-watched.

The sitcom follows four teenage girls, Erin, Orla, Clare and Michelle, as they grapple with the universal problems of being a young adult: intrusive parents, strict Catholic school teachers, crushes and violent sectarian conflict. Or at least they were universal problems faced by teenagers living in Northern Ireland in the 1990s, which is when the show is set.

Derry Girls' genius lies in the ability to perfectly balance genuinely hilarious moments of teenager humour, wholesome meditations on friendship and love and coming-out stories alongside a serious engagement with the politics of the era. Created by Lisa McGee, the show is inspired by her own childhood growing up in Derry during the Troubles, a conflict generally considered to have begun when the city's Catholic majority protested Protestant political rule in 1969, sparking the Battle of Bogside.

The legacy of these events is never far away in Derry Girls. Shots of British Soldiers patrolling the streets feature in most episodes, and radio and TV news broadcasts of the conflict regularly punctuate family dinners. It even creeps into school life. "Nobody actually gets expelled," Michelle says. "Rhonda Gallagher hasn't even been expelled and she's in the IRA." "I'd say that's probably why," Erin replies.

One of the show's highlights is the relationship between the girls and Michelle's cousin James. He serves as the show's punching bag not only because he's the only boy in a Catholic girls' school but also because he's an Englishman surrounded by Irish nationalists.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

<https://www.theguardian.com/culture/2020/may/18/derry-girls-criminally-underrated-irish-sitcom-fuses-hilarity-with-political-heft> (May 18, 2020).

1. The text above is a review about the series *Derry Girls*. Some of its scenes take place in a Northern Irish secondary school.
 - a) Summarize the main characteristics of the educational system in Britain and Northern Ireland at its compulsory secondary stage. **(1 point)**
 - b) In the Republic of Ireland, approximately at ages 16-18, students can have a 2 or a 3-year senior cycle. What is the difference between the two options? **(0.5 points)**
2. Derry (also known as Londonderry) is the setting of the series.
 - a) In 1972, an event took place there which had a galvanizing impact on the Irish republican movement. What is the popular name of this event? **(0.25 points)** What happened? **(0.5 points)**
 - b) What was the IRA? Why was it created? **(0.25 points)**
3. Write about events and the relationship between The UK and Ireland from 1914 to the year when Ireland was officially declared a republic (no more than 300 words) **(1 point)**

4. Which renowned Irish playwright from the 20th century was the first in writing about working classes in Dublin, including the “Troubles” mentioned in the text? Write a short paragraph about him including the name of at least three of his plays. **(0.75 points)**

5. *Derry Girls* has been critically acclaimed and smashed ratings records in Ireland and the UK, but despite its international distribution via Netflix, it's remained under-watched.

- In this sentence, “has” is a primary auxiliary. What are primary auxiliaries and why are they different from modal auxiliaries? **(0.5 points)**
- In English, most vocabulary arises by making new lexemes out of old ones. Which process of lexical creation applies to “under-watched”? **(0.25 points)**
- Provide two synonyms for the word “smashed” as it is used in the text. **(0.25 points)**
- How would you use this sentence to explain the passive voice in the English language to 4^o ESO students? **(0.75 points)**

6. What is the concept of anaphoric reference? **(0,25 points)** Exemplify your answer with at least two references to the text provided. **(0.5 points)**

7. There are three words in the text whose pronunciation of their stressed syllable contains the same triphthong. Which are these three words? **(0.25 points)** How many triphthongs are there in the phonological system of the English language? Which are they? **(0.25 points)**

8. Watching series on different platforms is gradually becoming one of the most popular pastimes, especially among younger generations. Provide a brief outline you can use for exploiting a series in the classroom. **(0.75 points)**

9. Translate this text into Spanish: **(1point)**

Madam President, speaking here in Dublin Castle it is impossible to ignore the weight of history, as it was yesterday when you and I laid wreaths at the Garden of Remembrance.

Indeed, so much of this visit reminds us of the complexity of our history, its many layers and traditions, but also the importance of forbearance and conciliation. Of being able to bow to the past, but not be bound by it.

Of course, the relationship has not always been straightforward; nor has the record over the centuries been entirely benign.

Queen Elizabeth I's speech at the Irish State Banquet (2011)

10. Translate this text into English: **(1 point)**

Noche tras noche pasaba yo por la casa (eran las vacaciones) y estudiaba el alumbrado cuadro de la ventana: y noche tras noche lo veía iluminado del mismo modo débil y parejo. Si hubiera muerto, pensaba yo, vería el reflejo de las velas en las oscuras persianas, ya que sabía que se deben colocar dos velas a la cabeza del muerto. A menudo él me decía: No me queda mucho en este mundo, y yo pensaba que hablaba por hablar. Ahora supe que decía la verdad.

Dubliners (The sisters) James Joyce. 1914



En a de de 2023

Fdo.: Presidencia

Fdo.: Secretaría