

Alloted time: 45 minutes

Procedimiento selectivo de estabilización para el sistema de concurso oposición para ingreso en los Cuerpos de Profesores de Enseñanza Secundaria.

EJERCICIO PRÁCTICO ESPECIALIDAD: INGLÉS: PRUEBA DE AUDIO (2.5)
Alloted time: 45´.
1) Fill in the gaps with the word or words you hear. (0.5)
a) around the shore of the bay into a 15 minute through it.
b) it has to the ever-present danger of earthquakes.
c) two factors that drive-up real-estate prices and add to urban
d) Tokyo is experiencing a of its society on a scale that no
city has experienced before.
e) include the 3-ring that has cut many trips throughout.
2) Answer the questions. Please write complete sentences. (1.10)
a) How is the Tokyo Bay aqua line project constructed? (0.20)
b) Why are housing prices high in Tokyo? Name two factors. (0.20)
c) Please name at least three characteristics of Tokyoites. (0.30) (0.10
per correct characteristic)
d) What infrastructure is being implemented in Japan in order to solve
their heat problems? (0.20)
e) How are they reducing CO2 emissions? (0.20)
3) Briefly outline the information you have listened to. (about 150
words) (0.9)



1



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EJERCICIO PRÁCTICO ESPECIALIDAD: INGLÉS: COMENTARIO DE TEXTO (4.5)

Allotted time: 75'.

Peterson, Jordan. B "12 Rules for Life"

(P1) You can use words to manipulate the world into delivering what you want. This is what it means to "act politically." This is spin. It's the specialty of unscrupulous marketers, salesmen, advertisers, pickup artists, slogan-possessed utopians and psychopaths. It's the speech people engage in when they attempt to influence and manipulate others. It's what university students do when they write an essay to please the professor, instead of articulating and clarifying their own ideas. It's what everyone does when they want something, and decide to falsify themselves to please and flatter. It's scheming and sloganeering and propaganda.

(P2) To conduct life like this is to become possessed by some ill-formed desire, and then to craft speech and action in a manner that appears likely, rationally, to bring about that end. Typical calculated ends might include "to impose my ideological beliefs," "to prove that I am (or was) right," "to appear competent," "to ratchet myself up the dominance hierarchy," "to avoid responsibility" (or its twin, "to garner credit for others' actions"), "to be promoted," "to attract the lion's share of attention," "to ensure that everyone likes me," "to garner the benefits of martyrdom," "to justify my cynicism," "to rationalize my antisocial outlook," "to minimize immediate conflict," "to maintain my naïveté," "to capitalize on my vulnerability," "to always appear as the sainted one," or (this one is particularly evil) "to ensure that it is always my unloved child's fault." These are all examples of what Sigmund Freud's compatriot, the lesser-known Austrian psychologist Alfred Adler, called "life-lies."

(P3) Someone living a life-lie is attempting to manipulate reality with perception, thought and action, so that only some narrowly desired and pre-defined outcome is allowed to exist. A life lived in this manner is based, consciously or unconsciously, on two premises. The first is that current knowledge is sufficient to define what is good,



unquestioningly, far into the future. The second is that reality would be unbearable if left to its own devices. The first presumption is philosophically unjustifiable. What you are currently aiming at might not be worth attaining, just as what you are currently doing might be an error. The second is even worse. It is valid only if reality is intrinsically intolerable and, simultaneously, something that can be successfully manipulated and distorted. Such speaking and thinking requires the arrogance and certainty that the English poet John Milton's genius identified with Satan, God's highest angel gone most spectacularly wrong. The faculty of rationality inclines dangerously to pride: all I know is all that needs to be known. Pride falls in love with its own creations, and tries to make them absolute.

(P4) I have seen people define their utopia and then bend their lives into knots trying to make it reality. A left-leaning student adopts a trendy, anti-authority stance and spends the next twenty years working resentfully to topple the windmills of his imagination. An eighteen-year-old decides, arbitrarily, that she wants to retire at fiftytwo. She works for three decades to make that happen, failing to notice that she made that decision when she was little more than a child. What did she know about her fiftytwo-year-old-self, when still a teenager? Even now, many years later, she has only the vaguest, lowest resolution idea of her post-work Eden. She refuses to notice. What did her life mean, if that initial goal was wrong? She's afraid of opening Pandora's box, where all the troubles of the world reside. But hope is in there, too. Instead, she warps her life to fit the fantasies of a sheltered adolescent.

(P5) A naively formulated goal transmutes, with time, into the sinister form of the life-lie. One forty-something client told me his vision, formulated by his younger self: "I see myself retired, sitting on a tropical beach, drinking margaritas in the sunshine." That's not a plan. That's a travel poster. After eight margaritas, you're fit only to await the hangover. After three weeks of margarita-filled days, if you have any sense, you are bored stiff and self-disgusted. In a year, or less, you're pathetic. It's just not a sustainable approach to later life. This kind of oversimplification and falsification is particularly typical of ideologues. They adopt a single axiom: government is bad, immigration is bad, capitalism is bad, patriarchy is bad. Then they filter and screen



their experiences and insist ever more narrowly that everything can be explained by that axiom. They believe, narcissistically, underneath all that bad theory, that the world could be put right, if only they held the controls.

QUESTIONS

- 1. Briefly classify the text according to its typology, genre and style. Justify your answer. (0.3)
- 2. Which communicative functions are evident in the text? Please write three functions. (0.3)
- 3. Summarize the main point of the text. (0.25)
- 4. Describe how the author achieves coherence and find two types of cohesive ties in the text. (0.3)
- 5. Please give a definition/rephrase in your own words the following expressions. (0.4):
 - a. "slogan-possessed utopians" (paragraph 1)
 - b. "to attract the lion's share of attention" (paragraph 2)
 - c. "to rationalize my antisocial look" (paragraph 2)
 - d. "Bend their lives into knots" (paragraph 4)
- 6. What lexicographical coincidence do these combinations from the text have in common? What literary function do they have? (0.4)
 - a. Ill-formed desire (paragraph 2)
 - b. Lesser-known Austrian psychologist (paragraph 2)
- 7. Explain and contextualize the meaning of these expressions from the text (0.8)
 - 1. "To ratchet myself up the dominance hierarchy" (paragraph 2).
 - 2. "To garner the benefits of martyrdorm" (paragraph 2).
 - 3. "To maintain my naïveté" (paragraph 2).
 - 4. "All I know is all that needs to be known" (paragraph 3).





- 8. What is the grammatical function of scheming and sloganeering in the following sentence: "It's scheming and sloganeering and propaganda" (paragraph 1). (0.15)
- g.

9. Rephrase the following sentences maintaining their original meaning (0.3)	ıg.
And then you will find yourself doing terrible things.	
END	
Reality would be unbearable if left to its own devices	
SHOULD	
It is a philosophy that both brings about and then justifies the endemic corruption of the world	on
Use CALL FORTH in the correct verbal form	
10. Find the following figures of speech in the text and explain their purpo in it. (0.8)	se
Parallelism	
Anaphora	
Oxymoron	
Personification	
11. Analyse the following words from a morphological point of view. (0.3)	
Sloganeering	
Unconsciously	
Two-year-old-self	

12. Find a reference to a Spanish literary book in the text. Explain its meaning. (0.2)



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EJERCICIO PRÁCTICO ESPECIALIDAD: INGLÉS: TRADUCCIÓN (3)

Allotted time: 1 hour.

Traducción directa: Shaffer, Mary Ann, and Annie Barrows. The Guernsey Literary and Potato Peel Pie Society. 2008. (1.5)

Isola arrived with tables, sketches, graph paper, a measuring tape, calipers, and a new notebook. Then she cleared her throat and read the advertisement on the first page: 'You too can learn to read Head Bumps! Stun Your Friends, Confound Your Enemies with Indisputable Knowledge of Their Human Faculties or Lack of Them.'

She thumped the book onto the table. 'I'm going to become an adept,' she announced, 'in time for the Harvest Festival.'

She has told Pastor Elstone she will no longer dress up in shawls and pretend to read palms. No, from now on she will see the future in a Scientific way, by reading head bumps! The church will make far more money from head bumps than Miss Sybil Beddoes does with her booth, WIN A KISS FROM SYBIL BEDDOES.

Will said she was exactly right; Miss Beddoes wasn't a good kisser and he for one was tired of kissing her, even for Sweet Charity's sake.

Traducción inversa: Delibes, Miguel. El Camino. 1950. (1.5)

Daniel, el Mochuelo, no se cansaba nunca de ver a Paco, el herrero, dominando el hierro de la fragua. Le embelesaban aquellos antebrazos gruesos como troncos de árboles, cubiertos de un vello espeso y rojizo, erizados de músculos y nervios. Seguramente Paco, el herrero, levantaría la cómoda de su habitación con uno solo de sus imponentes brazos y sin resentirse. Y de su tórax, ¿qué? Con frecuencia el herrero trabajaba en camiseta y su pecho hercúleo subía y bajaba, al respirar, como si fuera el de un elefante herido. Esto era un hombre. Y no Ramón, el hijo del boticario, emperijilado y tieso y pálido como una muchacha mórbida y presumida.

*Emperijilar = adornar a alguien con profusión y esmero.

