Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament d'Educació

Prova lliure per a l'obtenció del títol de graduat/ada
en educació secundària obligatòria

Convocatòria 10/2020

Àmbit de la comunicació en llengua anglesa

Pauta de correcció

Activity 1 *[24 points]*

1. Listen to the text untitled "What your favourite colour says about you" and fill in the table below using one word for each gap.

	REPRESENTS	PERSONALITY	GOOD AT	SUITABLE JOB
White	Perfection	Meticulous **Organized** **Logical**	Analysing, reporting and solving problems	Security guard Air traffic controller **Scientist**
Blue	Water	**Meditative** Pleasant Serene	Keeping calm Level-headed	Therapist Social **worker**
Yellow	Sunshine **Happiness** Warmth	Idealistic **Creative**	Helping others Communicating	Designer **Actor** Performer
Red	Passion **Power**	Bold Ambitious Determined	Managing a teamwork Meeting deadlines	**Lawyer** Executive Sales agent
Green	**Life**	Loyal Caring	Listening Grasping the main idea	Business owner **Accountant**

Nota: *2 punts per resposta correcta, no es tindran en compte les errades ortogràfiques.*

Activity 1

Transcripció de l'àudio

WHAT YOUR FAVOURITE COLOUR SAYS ABOUT YOU

Colour vision allows us to perceive a world of diversity and a wide range of colours, the enormous variety of which we cannot possibly cover in this article. However, these are the main colours that people choose when asked what their favourite colour is and we will look at what each one says about your uniquely colourful personality.

White
Contrary to popular belief, white is not the absence of colour, but all colours of light combined is what we see as white light. It is considered to be the colour of perfection, so people who love white tend to be meticulous, organized and logical. They pay careful attention to detail and are good at analysing, reporting and solving problems.
People who like white may be well suited working as security guards, air traffic controllers and scientists.

Blue
Blue is the colour of water, so we are all naturally attracted to it due to our need for water to survive. People whose favourite colour is blue are meditative, always taking deep care of their mind, body and soul. They're also pleasant and serene. They' re good at keeping calm and level-headed, no matter the situation, and when they're in a bad mood they' re just a few deep breaths from getting back to normal. Therefore, they're good therapists and social workers.

Yellow
In almost every culture yellow represents sunshine, happiness, and warmth. People whose favourite colour is yellow are idealistic and creative. They have high expectations and big plans. They are the type of people who spend a lot of time dreaming and imagining how to reach their large goals. They're skilled designers, as they like new ideas and they are good at helping others to find new ways of doing things.
They are also great communicators and love to talk so they can be engaged in being actors and performers.

Red
Red is the colour of passion and power. It's a hot colour that evokes a strong emotion of passion, energy, blood and war. People who love red tend to be bold, ambitious and determined. Because they are unafraid of being in the spotlight, they're good at managing a teamwork and meeting deadlines. People who like red may be well suited working as lawyers, executives and sales agents.

Green
60% of the surface of the Earth is green and also most of the food that we can consume on this planet, so it is the colour of life. Green lovers are usually very loyal and caring individuals who make excellent friends and partners. They are good listeners -crying on their shoulder can be quite therapeutic.

Their ability to grasp the main idea helps them take correct decisions, however they dislike details and prefer to leave details to someone else, which allows them to be efficient business owners an accountants.

Activity 2 *[26 points]*

1. **Read the text and answer the questions.**

OBSERVING THE NIGHT SKY

There's a lot to see in the night sky. With just your naked eye, you can see 2,000 to 3,000 stars on a dark night. But with a good pair of binoculars or a small telescope, there's a lot more up there than just stars…

Aside from the Sun, the Moon is the brightest and most recognizable object in the sky. The Moon has no air or liquid water to erode the surface, so most features are unchanged over the last 2-3 billion years. A pair of binoculars reveals perhaps a dozen large craters. Even a modest telescope reveals thousands of sights, including craters of all shapes and sizes, mountains thousands of feet above the lunar surface and cracks that give some clue of geological activity.

The planets are a favourite among stargazers. The two planets closer to the sun, Mercury and Venus, appear bright and fast moving in the sky. You'll usually see them around sunrise or sunset.

With the unaided eye, you can see Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. If you know just where to look, you might see Uranus too. Binoculars are not powerful enough to reveal much detail, but they will reveal the four largest moons of Jupiter that move around the planet from night to night. To see any surface detail, or to see the phases of Mercury and Venus, you will need a telescope.

Stars are the most numerous objects in the sky, other than perhaps mosquitoes from time to time. On a clear dark night, you'll see about 3,000 stars with your naked eye. Binoculars and a telescope reveal tens of thousands more. Every star you see belongs to our own galaxy, the Milky Way.

Take a look at the stars on the next clear night. Aside from the difference in brightness from star to star, you will also see difference in colour. Some stars, like Rigel in the constellation Orion, are blue. Others, like Altair in Aquila, are white. Arcturus, a bright star in the northern spring sky, is yellow-red. Yet others, like Betelgeuse in Orion or Antares in Scorpius are a deeper red.

Some sights in the sky are visible for a short time. Meteors fall through the Earth's atmosphere and burn up in a few seconds. Look up on any night and you might see 2 or 3 meteors, or "shooting stars" each hour. Sometimes, on fixed dates throughout the year, as the Earth passes through the path of a comet, we're treated to a meteor shower during which you may see dozens or even hundreds of meteors each hour.

So you see, there is much to see up there.

Text adapted from: <https://oneminuteastronomer.com> (02/08/2018)

Nota: *2 punts per paraula, no descomptaran les paraules escrites incorrectament.*

a) How many stars can you see on a dark night? *[2 points]*

2,000 to 3,000.

b) Why most features of the moon are unchanged over the last 2-3 billion years? *[2 points]*

Because the moon has no air or liquid water to erode the surface.

c) Has there been any geological activity in the moon? How do we know? *[2 points]*

Yes. Because there are mountains and cracks on the lunar surface.

d) Do you need a pair of binoculars or a telescope to see the planets? *[2 points]*

No, you don't. You can see them with the unaided eye.

e) What's the name of our galaxy? *[2 points]*

The Milky Way.

f)   Do all the stars look the same? *[2 points]*

No. They are different in brightness and in colour.

g) Mention, at least, 4 things you can observe in the night sky, according to the text. *[2 points]*

The stars, the Sun, the Moon, the planets, constellations, comets, the Milky Way,
Meteors.

Nota:
Si es donen 2-3 respostes: 1 punt
Si se'n donen 4 o més: 2 punts

2. Read the text again and write down if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).
[12 points]

	TRUE	FALSE
Daytime is the best moment to see recognizable objects in the sky.		X
Mercury and Venus are the nearest planets to the sun.	X	
Binoculars are not powerful enough to see the moons of Jupiter.		X
A telescope reveals 1.000 stars more than your naked eye.		X
Most stars are white.		X
Two or three shooting stars can be seen every hour.	X	

Activity 2

Activity 3   *[25 points]*

1. **Complete the following text with the words in the box. There are five extra words which you do not need to use.** *[10 points]*

> his – its – late – learn – learning – lessons – new
> older – oldest – rules – very – when – while – why – young

Whole Language and Phonics: Can They Work Together?

When you're ready to start teaching reading to your child, how do you know what to do and where to start? There are essentially two approaches: The Whole Language Method and the Phonics Method.

Whole Language Method

With the whole language method, children are taught to recognize the sight of the whole word, rather than **its** letter parts. Theoretically, the method goes from the whole to the part.

While this method can lead to early success in reading and writing, it is today considered insufficient in itself. Having not learnt the phonetic decoding system, children face difficulty when deciphering **new** words, as they cannot deconstruct them.

Nevertheless, it may be helpful in a limited way to teach children a number of **very** common English words such as 'you' and 'the', which do not follow phonetic **rules**.

The Phonics Method

Phonics is one of the **oldest** and most well-known methods for teaching children to read and write English.

In phonics instruction, children are taught the sounds of the letters. What is important is that the child comes to associate the shape of the letter with the sound it makes. Once individual letter-sounds are mastered, children are taught how to blend them together to read words. Similarly, children can **learn** how to spell correctly by sounding out the word.

Because mastering the sounds of letters may be boring to **young** children, it is important to keep **lessons** short and lively. It is also necessary to utilize phonetic readers, particularly in the early stages, to help the child master phonetic patterns.

Text adapted from: <http://www.teachreadingearly.com/reading-methods-phonics-whole-language.php> (09/08/2018)

2. Answer the following questions concerning some words or sentences from the previous text. *[7 points]*

a) Change the sentence from plural to singular «There are essentially two approaches»: **There is essentially one approach**

b) The infinitive of the verb form «taught»: **To teach**

c) A word derived from the noun «success»: **succeed, successful, successfully, etc.**

d) An antonym for «helpful»: **unhelpful, useless, ineffective, etc.**

e) A synonym for «well-known»: **famous, important, celebrated, etc.**

f) Change the sentence from singular to plural «The child comes»: **The children come**

g A word, from the second paragraph, that means «comprising the full quantity, amount, extent, number, etc., without diminution or exception; entire, full, or total»: **whole**

3. Watch carefully the underlined sounds and circle the word which sounds different. *[8 points]*

Example:

0. pr<u>a</u>ctice	d<u>a</u>nce	<u>a</u>ctivity	ex<u>a</u>m
1. h<u>o</u>ney	b<u>u</u>s	c<u>o</u>lour	**w<u>a</u>rd**
2. **<u>s</u>alt**	<u>z</u>one	de<u>s</u>ert	mu<u>s</u>ic
3. l<u>e</u>ttuce	**conc<u>er</u>n**	regr<u>e</u>t	m<u>e</u>mber
4. <u>j</u>acket	<u>g</u>ym	**ma<u>g</u>ician**	en<u>j</u>oy

Activity 3

Activity 4   *[25 points]*

Write a text about a book you have recently read or a film you have recently watched. What do you think about it? In your opinion, should it be recommended? The text should be about 75 words long.

Include:
• Author / director's name
• Gender
• A summary of the story and main characters
• Arguments to read or not to read the book / to watch or not to watch the film

Activity 4

**PUNTUACIÓ TOTAL
Puntuació màxima: 100 punts**

CRITERIS PER CORREGIR LA REDACCIÓ (sobre 25 punts)

Valoració global (coherència i adequació): 10 punts

10-8 punts: El text respon al tema demanat i incorpora els requeriments que es demanen. Es desenvolupa de manera adequada, ordenada i comprensible.

7-6 punts: El text respon a la tasca, però no incorpora tots el requeriments demanats. Es perceben idees desordenades, malgrat que el text és coherent.

5-4 punt: El text respon a la tasca, però presenta problemes de coherència i adequació al registre, tot i que pot incorporar o no els requeriments demanats

3-2 punts: L'escrit no respon gaire a la tasca. Resulta difícil de llegir, presenta bastants problemes de coherència, adequació al registre i organització.

1-0 punts: Text no avaluable, massa curt, no respon a la tasca i no incorpora cap dels requeriments que es demanen. Text incomprensible.

Riquesa lingüística: 5 punts

4-5 punts: Utilitza un ventall ampli d'estructures, vocabulari i connectors de manera adequada al context. S'arrisca per aconseguir la comunicació. S'admet algun error de lèxic.

2-3 punts: Utilitza un ventall poc ampli d'estructures, vocabulari i connectors que es repeteixen.

0-1 punts: El text presenta moltes interferències lingüístiques i/o errors. No hi ha puntuació.

Correcció lingüística (morfosintaxi i ortografia): 10 punts

Per cada errada ortogràfica o gramatical descomptarem 1 punt. Descomptarem 2 punts si l'errada és greu i dificulta la comprensió del text. No hi ha un màxim de punts a descomptar.

Observacions
Aquestes definicions només són orientatives, la qual cosa no implica que, obligatòriament, la puntuació final hagi de ser un nombre enter.