

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

Convocatòria 10/2022

Àmbit de la comunicació en llengua anglesa

Pauta de correcció

Críteris d'avaluació de l'àmbit de la comunicació

Perquè un alumne o alumna sigui considerat apte en l'àmbit de la comunicació ha d'obtenir una puntuació mínima de 150 sobre 300 com a nota global de les tres proves de l'àmbit.

A més, ha d'haver obtingut la nota mínima de 40 punts tant a la prova de llengua catalana com a la prova de llengua castellana. La prova de llengua estrangera no té nota mínima obligatòria.

Si un alumne o alumna té una nota global superior a 150 sobre 300, però no ha obtingut la nota mínima en alguna de les proves de català i/o castellà, es considera que té l'àmbit suspès.

Quadre resum de les puntuacions mínimes per aprovar:

	Puntuació mínima	Puntuació màxima
Llengua catalana	40	100
Llengua castellana	40	100
Llengua estrangera	-	100

Activity 1

[25 points]

Listen to the recording 'The History of Stonehenge' and answer the following questions.

1. What is the shape of Stonehenge? [4 points]

It's an ancient stone circle.

2. Why do we know so little about this site? [4 points]

Because it's old and there is no written record of its construction or its original purpose.

3. How old is it? [4 points]

Between 4,000 and 5,000 years old.

4. What was it used for? Tick the correct answers. [5 points]

- as a calendar**
- to show the way to the pyramids
- for anniversary celebrations
- to study the movements of the stars**
- to commemorate a battle
- as a prison
- to honour millennials
- for religious ceremonies**

5. How many people visit Stonehenge a year? [4 points]

About a million.

6. When do people specially visit this site? [4 points]

At midsummer and midwinter to view the rising and the setting of the sun.

Adapted from: <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wf7xwHFuH2o>>

Activity 1

Activity 2

[25 points]

1. Read the text and answer the questions. [13 points]**WHERE DO MYTHS, LEGENDS AND FOLK TALES COME FROM?**

Myths, legends and folk tales are well established in the fabric of English culture. But where do these often fantastical stories come from?

The British Isles have a very long history, from before written records began. Much of what we might think of as early history is really legend – tales about the Druids, the story of Cædmon (the ‘father of English poetry’, who lived at Whitby Abbey) and the adventures of King Arthur for example. Together with our understanding of history are the myth, legend and folklore; these help our understanding of both our past and our present.

What are myths, legends and folklore?

Myths are usually stories about gods or divine figures. They answer big questions such as: how was the world created? Where do humans come from? How did we learn to make fire, or to smith metal? What is the origin of the gods?

The most important origin myth for Britain is the legend of Brutus, a refugee from Troy who sailed to these shores and killed all the giants who were then the only inhabitants, giving his name to the British Isles.

Legends deal with heroes, imagined as human or superhuman, such as St George, Robin Hood, or Hereward the Wake. Sometimes there is a semi-historical basis for these stories. Hereward was a real person, descended from Viking lords on the one hand and English nobility on the other, who led a resistance movement to the Normans after the Conquest. Legends usually have a close connection with a particular place, such as Sherwood Forest (home of Robin Hood), Stonehenge, or Dover Castle, where the skull of Arthur’s famous knight, Sir Gawain, was long preserved.

Folklore covers a range of beliefs, from the existence of fairies who dance in certain places when the moon is full, to the habits of the Loch Ness Monster, to the belief that witches can steal milk from cows. Many of our most familiar stories, of dragons, black dogs are folkloric; they contain motifs which are commonly found in other stories told across Europe, or they tap into beliefs that are widely held across the British Isles.

Myths and legends have the remarkable property of often being rooted in particular places, and yet their general outlines tend to be surprisingly universal. Similar stories occur all over the world, varying only in particular details. So, versions of Cinderella or the Three Men who went to Search for Death can be found in places as far apart as China, India, Britain and North America. Sometimes it’s clear that these stories spread through migration, and were then passed down orally across the generations – thus, quite a few English folk tales and ballads made it to North America and are still in circulation to this day.

Text adapted from:

<<https://www.torch.ox.ac.uk/article/where-do-myths-legends-and-folktales-come-from>>

1. How can myths and legends be relevant in modern times? [2 points]

They help us understand our past and our present.

2. What are generally myths about? [2 points]

They're about stories about gods or divine figures.

3. Who gave his name to the British Isles? [2 points]

Brutus, a refugee from Troy.

4. Are legends fictional or real? Give an example from the text. [2 points]

Both, fictional and real. There is a semi-historical basis for these stories. Hereward was a real person.

5. Where do the adventures of Robin Hood take place? [2 points]

The story takes place in Sherwood Forest.

6. Which fantastic creatures appear in British folk tales? Please mention at least three of them. [3 points]

The Druids, fairies, Loch Ness Monster, witches, dragons, black dogs.

Criteria per a l'adjudicació de la puntuació de la pregunta 6: si es donen 1 o 2 respostes (1 punt), si se'n donen 3 o 4 (3 punts).

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

	TRUE	FALSE
Myths, legends and folk tales are quite uncommon in English culture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
These stories come from the oral tradition.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroes such as Superman or Batman were famous knights.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Legends are strongly connected with a particular location.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All myths, legends and folk tales come from English culture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British folk tales subjects are different from the ones in Europe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Activity 2

Activity 3

[25 points]

1. Write the questions to the following answers about King Arthur. [10 points]

a) Who is King Arthur?

King Arthur is a legendary British king who appears in a series of stories and mediaeval romances as the leader of a knightly fellowship called the Round Table.

b) Was King Arthur a real person?

Historians cannot confirm King Arthur's existence, though some speculate that he was a real warrior who led British armies against Saxon invaders in the 6th century.

c) When did stories about King Arthur become popular?

Stories about King Arthur became popular before the 11th century. Today the character of King Arthur appears in comic books, novels, television shows, and films.

d) How did Arthur become king? What made King Arthur special?

Legends disagree about this matter, though most involve his famous sword, Excalibur. Some involve Arthur fulfilling a prophecy by pulling Excalibur from a stone, whereas others say the sword was given to him by a magical woman in a lake.

e) Who was King Arthur's wife? Was King Arthur married?

King Arthur was married to Guinevere in most legends. Early traditions of abduction and infidelity follow Guinevere.

Text adapted from: <<https://www.britannica.com/topic/King-Arthur>>

Nota: resposta oberta. Exemple de resposta.

2. Read the text about King Arthur again and replace the words below with the appropriate synonym from the ones given. [5 points]

FELLOWSHIP

a) brotherhood

b) magic

c) place

WARRIOR

a) carver

b) soldier

c) plumber

CHARACTER

a) identity

b) person

c) personality

DISAGREE

a) enjoy

b) deal

c) differ

EARLY

a) initial

b) fresh

c) new

3. Watch carefully the underlined sounds and circle the word which sounds different. [10 points]

Example:

0. practice dance activity exam

1. king knight clown keen

2. clock go snow toe

3. table day rabbit rain

4. thought throne theme them

5. clear pea clean tree

Activity 3

Activity 4

[25 points]

Tell us about a legend or tale you know. The text should be about 75 words long.

Include:

- A summary of the legend or tale.
- A description of the main characters.
- How you learnt about it.
- Do you like it? Why? Why not?

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 els requeriments demanats. Es perceben idees desordenades, malgrat que el text és coherent.
- 5-4 punts:** 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 incompreensible.

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.

Activity 4

PUNTUACIÓ TOTAL
Puntuació màxima: 100 punts

