



PROCESO SELECTIVO ORDEN EFT/6/2021, DE 9 DE FEBRERO ESPECIALIDAD: INGLÉS PRIMERA PRUEBA

PARTE B-C: Prueba de carácter práctico COMPETENCIA LINGÜÍSTICA

Nº de PLICA

OPCIÓN 2 Puntuación máxima: 3 puntos, 1 punto cada ejercicio.

EJERCICIO 1 Puntuación máxima: 1 punto. 0,10 puntos cada ítem correcto.

Fill each of the blank spaces with the most suitable word from the list below. None of them is used twice. You may have to change the form of some of them:

fail	perform	effective	appropriate	score	outcome	seem
suggest	drive	scope	judge	target	produce	emerge

Reforming Educational Assessment: Imperatives, principles and challenges

Around the world government reforms to	education systems have been 1)	by
national and international assessment data	. Consequently, whole education systems a	are being judged
on the outcome of student performance on	standardised tests and public examinatio	ns. International
test results, being understood and used	as 2) indicators of	of the health of
education systems and institutions, is no	w a well established aspect of the public	and academic
discourse about education. Given the lim	nited 3) of their covera	ige of delivered
curriculum, such influence is disproportion educational outcomes.	nate to any intrinsic value they may have	e as a proxy for
Test results which are lower than expect	ed relative to other countries, or lower th	nan on previous
occasions of testing, are taken as an indic	ation of system 4) This o	reates pressure
at every level of education systems. Impa	acts on education policy and practice range	ge from country
level, where 5) about sk	ill level and relative international strength of	of human capital
development are made, down to the school	ol and classroom level, where inferences	are made about
school and teacher 6)		
Recently the governments of the United K	ingdom, the United States of America and	d Australia have
been prompted to introduce reform and imp	provement policies in response to change i	n their country's
relative performance on PISA. Their explic	cit aim is to raise their ranking relative to	other countries.
Setting national or local education 7)	based on rank position on int	ernational tests,
rather than on specific standards achieved	, flies in the face of modern assessment p	ractice, which is
standards-based. Rank position is 8)	as a goal for improvem	ent, as national
rankings can be influenced by quite smal	I differences in student cohort 9)	Such
differences may not, in themselves, represe	ent meaningful learning and/or skill differen	ces in standards
attained, which should be the main focus. D	Despite these concerns, rank position appe	als to those who
see improving educational 10)	as a competitive sport between natior	ns.





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EJERCICIO 2 Puntuación máxima: 1 punto. 0,10 puntos cada ítem correcto.

Read the text below. Use the words given in **CAPITALS** at the end of some of the sentences to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

Are you one of the "lockdown sceptics"? They are a (1)	'Lockdown sceptics' should be more sceptical of their scepticism				
in "telescope" is from the same root). The ancient Sceptics, or "inquirers", followed the (3) example of their inspiration Pyrrho, a man who was determined to (4) judgment on everything unless absolute certainty could be achieved. So much so	but largely inexpert minority of (2) who argue that Covid lockdowns are doing more harm than good, or don't work				
that, on some accounts, his friends constantly had to prevent him from (5)into the path of speeding wagons or off cliffs. Since then, "scepticism" has also meant the (6) 6 philosophy doctrine that true knowledge of anything is impossible, or irreligiousness. In general modern use it is a (7) all of science. Political scepticism, though, is often oddly one-sided. Global heating "sceptics", for example, reject the consensus in climate science, yet they appear (9) credulous of all contrary claims by cranks or shills. So, too, might one diagnose the "lockdown sceptics" as being (10) 10 sufficient suspicious of their own supposed evidence.	in "telescope" is from the same root). The ancient Sceptics, or "inquirers", followed the (3) example of their inspiration Pyrrho, a man who was determined to (4) judgment on everything unless absolute certainty could be achieved. So much so that, on some accounts, his friends constantly had to prevent him from (5) into the path of speeding wagons or off cliffs. Since then, "scepticism" has also meant the (6) doctrine that true knowledge of anything is impossible, or irreligiousness. In general modern use it is a (7) sort of doubting, and one that arguably (8) all of science. Political scepticism, though, is often oddly one-sided. Global heating "sceptics", for example, reject the consensus in climate science, yet they appear (9) credulous of all contrary claims by cranks or shills. So, too, might one diagnose the "lockdown sceptics" as being (10)	4 with 5 walk 6 philosophy 7 reason 8 gird 9 naive			

Adapted from: www.theguardian.co.uk





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EJERCICIO 3 Puntuación máxima: 1 punto. 0,20 puntos cada ítem correcto.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the firstsentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between THREE and EIGHT words, including the word given.

1.	Darren hasn't forgiven Kate for her harsh words. Grudge Darren still her harsh words
2.	Nobody expected Lydia to apply. Came Lydia's everyone
3.	People said Lisa said had invented the whole story herself. Thought
	Lisa was the whole story without any help.
4.	I just saw Alexandra for a moment as she walked past the restaurant. Caught I justas she walked past the restaurant.
5.	All entries in the contest must be homemade. Scratch All contestants