



EJERCICIO PRÁCTICO ESPECIALIDAD: INGLÉS

El aspirante comenzará a responder en las hojas autocopiativas facilitadas por el tribunal

01. Listen to this extract from “The Jungle Book” by Rudyard Kipling, and answer the following questions. (10 POINTS)

- a) Why is a businessman mentioned at the beginning of the text?
- b) Which was Baloo Bear’s piece of advice to Mowgli?
- c) Why did Mowgli have a mistrust of men?
- d) According to Bagheera, the black panther, there’s a reason why Mowgli must never kill or eat cattle. What’s that reason?
- e) Who talks about Shere Khan, the tiger? In what terms?
- f) Explain why Mowgli left the wolf’s cave?
- g) Which country is mentioned in this fragment of text? What do you know about British colonialism in that country?
- h) How did the villagers react to Mowgli’s arrival? What did Mowgli conclude after those reactions?
- i) Why does the narrator explain that Mowgli knew what real biting was?
- j) Which is the solemn sentence the priest says at the end of the audio file? What does that sentence mean?

02. Fill in the gaps and explain the meaning of the missing verbs. What do both verbs have in common? Could you think of three more verbs that belong to the same lexical field? Do also explain the meaning of the verbs you have chosen. (2 POINTS)

- a) ...there he discovered that if he..... hard at any wolf, the wolf would be forced to drop his eyes.
- b) ...‘Let me look,’ said a woman with heavy copper rings on her wrists and ankles, and she.....at Mowgli under the palm of her hand.

03. Since its publication in 1894, “The Jungle Book” gained a great reputation for being a “moral story” in Victorian Great Britain. That’s the reason why many of the book’s situations and characters have been used by teachers as motivational resources and moral icons. Which values may the eight characters mentioned in the fragment you have just listened to represent? How would you transmit those values to your students? (3 POINTS)

04. Describe two activities you would design to work with the Disney animated version of “The Jungle Book” in a 6<sup>th</sup> grade group. Those activities must accomplish the following conditions:

- a) Activity 1 must be created with an authoring tool such as “Hotpotatoes”. Justify your answer.(2,5 POINTS)
- b) Activity 2 must be specifically adequate for a flipped classroom. Justify your answer (2,5 POINTS)

## GUÍA CORRECCIÓN PARTE A2

### 00. PRINCIPIOS GENERALES

- a) Todo el procedimiento está concebido para evaluar el dominio de las 4 destrezas básicas de la lengua inglesa, la formación científica y el dominio de las técnicas de trabajo precisas para impartir las enseñanzas de la especialidad.
- En la parte A2 de la primera prueba se pretende evaluar la comprensión oral – listening- y escrita –reading- (pregunta 1), el conocimiento léxico (pregunta 2), el dominio de las TIC (pregunta 3 de la prueba) y la actualización metodológica del candidato (pregunta 4 de la prueba).
  - En la parte B de la primera prueba se pretende evaluar la expresión escrita – writing- y el conocimiento científico, actualizado y en profundidad del tema elegido.
  - En la segunda prueba se pretende evaluar la expresión oral –speaking- y el dominio de la didáctica de la enseñanza del inglés.
- b) En las preguntas abiertas, prevalecerá el criterio técnico del tribunal, según las directrices básicas que facilite la Comisión y teniendo en cuenta que **SIEMPRE se intentará favorecer al candidato**.
- c) Es voluntad de la Administración intentar cubrir todas las plazas convocadas (400 para la especialidad). En ese ánimo, **se facilitará el aprobado de aquellos candidatos que alcancen los requisitos básicos que en estos criterios se difunden**.

### CONTENIDO DEL CORREO ACLARATORIO REMITIDO POSTERIORMENTE

En relación a las Instrucciones de corrección de la Prueba A2, difundidas esta mañana por la Comisión de Selección de la especialidad Inglés, se procede a aclarar mediante el presente correo la literalidad de los principios b) y c) recogidos en los principios generales del apartado 00 de dichas instrucciones:

1) Cuando en el principio general b) se establece que “en las preguntas abiertas, prevalecerá el criterio técnico del tribunal, según las directrices básicas que facilite la Comisión y teniendo en cuenta que SIEMPRE se intentará favorecer al candidato” se hace con el ánimo de aclarar a los tribunales que no solo las respuestas literales sugeridas por la Comisión son las únicas posibles. Dado que muchas de las preguntas de la prueba admiten una respuesta libre o abierta, se han de corregir favorablemente todas aquellas respuestas que al tribunal le parezcan aceptables, según su criterio técnico. A través de este modelo de pregunta podemos evaluar además mejor la capacidad creativa y riqueza expresiva de los candidatos en lengua inglesa.



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2) Cuando en el principio general c) se establece que se facilitará el aprobado de aquellos candidatos que alcancen los requisitos básicos que en estos criterios se difunden, se quiere indicar que se considerarán aprobadas cada una de las preguntas de la prueba que cumplan los requisitos básicos establecidos en los criterios difundidos, sin que sea necesario, insistimos, que la respuesta recoja literalmente la propuesta de respuesta facilitada por la Comisión.

3) Cuando en el apartado c) de la segunda pregunta, se facilita un listado de verbos pertenecientes al campo léxico "verbos de percepción visual", no se trata en modo alguno ni de un listado cerrado ni excluyente. Cualquier respuesta aportada por el opositor perteneciente al mismo campo léxico debería ser considerada correcta por el Tribunal, aunque no aparezca en ese listado básico.

4) Cuando en el modelo de respuesta de la tercera pregunta se facilitan los valores que representan los 8 personajes citados en el audio de la prueba, La Comisión está citando los valores sugeridos por la bibliografía especializada estudiosa de la obra de Rudyard Kipling. Si al corregir la pregunta el tribunal encuentra una respuesta razonable, que según su discrecionalidad técnica, pudiera ser igual de aceptable que la respuesta sugerida, se favorecerá al candidato y se considerará aprobada la respuesta, que en este caso vendrá avalada por el criterio de los miembros del tribunal.

Estas aclaraciones se efectúan porque esta Comisión ha tenido conocimiento de que algunos Tribunales están suspendiendo aquellas preguntas que no recogen literalmente el contenido propuesto como respuesta aceptable por esta Comisión, que insta, a través de este medio, a que todos los tribunales apliquen la formación técnica que se les presupone, y extrapolen, basándose en el modelo de respuesta facilitado, si cada una de las respuestas libres redactadas por los opositores debieran considerarse aprobadas (correctas) o suspensas (incorrectas).

## **01. PRUEBA A2. INTRODUCCIÓN**

Originally written for his young daughter Josephine, who died tragically aged six, *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) is a collection of short stories which were published separately in magazines before being compiled into a book. The stories are in the form of fables, where animals communicate and speak to each other as humans do and the purpose of each story was to convey a moral or message to the reader.

Modern readers would be more familiar with the Disney animated version in which Mowgli, the little "man-cub". is raised by wolves. As he grows, he is trained by denizens of the jungle like Bagheera the panther or Baloo the bear. The dreaded tiger Sher Khan is a diabolical villain, feared by all.



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What strikes the reader is the sense of wonder and magic that Kipling evokes in these stories about the mysterious jungle and its inhabitants. The writer's brilliant skills with the English language are another feature that makes the book such a reading pleasure. Interspersed with delightful poems, this is indeed the perfect choice for a read-aloud with kids!

First published in book form in 1894, the original edition contained beautiful illustrations by Rudyard's father, John Lockwood Kipling, an artist and art teacher who spent much of his career in India. It was here that Kipling first heard Indian folk tales and was inspired to recreate his versions of them for his own children.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907 and till date, remains the youngest to have won the prestigious award. Today, though his reputation stands dimmed as he is seen as one of the “prophets of Imperialism” the magic of his words cannot be denied. *The Jungle Book* is a classic that indeed belongs on every bookshelf!

## **02. PRUEBA A2. SCRIPT.**

He grew up with the cubs, though they, of course, were grown wolves almost before he was a child. And Father Wolf taught him his business, and the meaning of things in the jungle, till every rustle in the grass, every breath of the warm night air, every note of the owls above his head, every scratch of a bat's claws as it roosted for a while in a tree, and every splash of every little fish jumping in a pool meant just as much to him as the work of his office means to a business man.

When he was not learning he sat out in the sun and slept, and ate and went to sleep again. When he felt dirty or hot he swam in the forest pools; and when he wanted honey (Baloo told him that honey and nuts were just as pleasant to eat as raw meat) he climbed up for it, and that Bagheera showed him how to do. Bagheera would lie out on a branch and call, ‘Come along, Little Brother,’ and at first Mowgli would cling like the sloth, but afterward he would fling himself through the branches almost as boldly as the gray ape. He took his place at the Council Rock, too, when the Pack met, and there he discovered that if he stared hard at any wolf, the wolf would be forced to drop his eyes, and so he used to stare for fun. At other times he would pick the long thorns out of the pads of his friends, for wolves suffer terribly from thorns and burs in their coats. He would go down the hillside into the cultivated lands by night, and look very curiously at the villagers in their huts, but he had a mistrust of men because Bagheera showed him a square box with a drop gate so cunningly hidden in the jungle that he nearly walked into it, and told him that it was a trap.

As soon as he was old enough to understand things, Bagheera told him that he must never touch cattle because he had been bought into the Pack at the price of a bull's life. ‘All the jungle is thine,’ said Bagheera, ‘and thou canst kill everything that thou art strong enough to kill; but for the sake of the bull that bought thee thou must



never kill or eat any cattle young or old. That is the Law of the Jungle.’ Mowgli obeyed faithfully. Mother Wolf told him once or twice that Shere Khan was not a creature to be trusted, and that some day he must kill Shere Khan. But though a young wolf would have remembered that advice every hour, Mowgli forgot it because he was only a boy—though he would have called himself a wolf if he had been able to speak in any human tongue.

When Mowgli left the wolf’s cave after the fight with the Pack at the Council Rock, he went down to the plowed lands where the villagers lived, but he would not stop there because it was too near to the jungle. All over the plain, cattle and buffaloes were grazing, and when the little boys in charge of the herds saw Mowgli they shouted and ran away, and the yellow pariah dogs that hang about every Indian village barked. ‘So men are afraid of the People of the Jungle here also.’ He sat down by the gate, and when a man came out he stood up, opened his mouth, and pointed down it to show that he wanted food. The man stared, and ran back up the one street of the village shouting for the priest. The priest came to the gate, and with him at least a hundred people, who stared and talked and shouted and pointed at Mowgli. ‘They have no manners, these Men Folk,’ said Mowgli to himself. ‘Only the gray ape would behave as they do.’ So he threw back his long hair and frowned at the crowd. ‘What is there to be afraid of?’ said the priest. ‘Look at the marks on his arms and legs. They are the bites of wolves. He is but a wolf-child run away from the jungle.’ Of course, in playing together, the cubs had often nipped Mowgli harder than they intended, and there were white scars all over his arms and legs. But he would have been the last person in the world to call these bites, for he knew what real biting meant.

‘Arre! Arre!’ said two or three women together. ‘To be bitten by wolves, poor child! He is a handsome boy. He has eyes like red fire. By my honor, Messua, he is not unlike thy boy that was taken by the tiger.’ ‘Let me look,’ said a woman with heavy copper rings on her wrists and ankles, and she peered at Mowgli under the palm of her hand. ‘Indeed he is not. He is thinner, but he has the very look of my boy.’ The priest was a clever man, and he knew that Messua was wife to the richest villager in the place. So he looked up at the sky for a minute and said solemnly: ‘What the jungle has taken the jungle has restored.’

### 03. PRUEBA A2. PRIMERA PREGUNTA (10 PUNTOS)

- a) **1 PUNTO.** Cualquier respuesta que evidencie la comprensión global de este fragmento: “Father Wolf taught him his business, and the meaning of things in the jungle, till every rustle in the grass, every breath of the warm night air, every note of the owls above his head, every scratch of a bat’s claws as it roosted for a while in a tree, and every splash of every little fish jumping in a pool meant just as much to him as the work of his office means to a business man.” Las enseñanzas de Padre Lobo estaban encaminadas a que todos los sonidos de la selva le resultaran a Mowgli tan familiares como el trabajo de oficina le resulta familiar a un hombre de negocios.

- b) **1 PUNTO.** Cualquier respuesta que evidencie la comprensión global o específica de este fragmento: “Baloo told him that honey and nuts were just as pleasant to eat as raw meat”. Baloo le da consejos a Mowgli sobre qué debe comer.
- c) **1 PUNTO.** Cualquier respuesta que evidencie la comprensión de este fragmento: “he had a mistrust of men because Bagheera showed him a square box with a drop gate so cunningly hidden in the jungle that he nearly walked into it, and told him that it was a trap”. Mowgli desconfiaba de los hombres por las trampas que escondían en la selva para cazar animales.
- d) **1 PUNTO.** Cualquier respuesta que evidencie la comprensión de este fragmento: “Bagheera told him that he must never touch cattle because he had been bought into the Pack (group of wolves) at the price of a bull’s life. ‘All the jungle is thine,’ said Bagheera, ‘and thou canst kill everything that thou art strong enough to kill; but for the sake of the bull that bought thee thou must never kill or eat any cattle young or old. That is the Law of the Jungle”. Mowgli nunca debe comer o cazar ganado porque él había sido traído y entregado a la manada de lobos por el precio de un toro de ganado. Esa era la ley de la selva.
- e) **0,25 PUNTOS** *Mother Wolf.* Madre Loba
- 0,75 PUNTOS** *She told Mowgli once or twice that Shere Khan was not a creature to be trusted, and that some day he must kill Shere Khan”. Ella habla de Shere Khan, el tigre, con desconfianza.*
- f) **1 PUNTO.** *Mowgli left the wolf’s cave after the fight with the pack of wolves. Mowgli abandonó la cueva de los lobos porque se peleó con la manada.*
- g) **0,25 PUNTOS** *“India”. La India*
- 0,75 PUNTOS** Respuesta libre. Cualquier respuesta que evidencie un conocimiento básico de la etapa colonial del Reino Unido en la India es correcta. Estos son algunos datos relevantes. Obviamente ni las fechas ni los nombres aquí incluidos son necesarios para considerar que la respuesta es correcta: “Colonialism is a distinct form of imperialism in which a colonizing nation exerts direct controls over a colonized state by military, economic, and political means. Through overwhelming military strength, the British East India company subdued local kingdoms and established themselves as the dominant force by the 18th century. Following the First War of Independence of 1857, the Government of India Act 1858 led the British Crown to assume direct control of India. The imperialist conquest of India transformed Britain into a global superpower. India’s independence from the British Empire happened in 1947. India attained independence following an Independence Movement noted for largely nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience where Mahatma Gandhi was a leader”.
- h) **0,5 PUNTOS:** *They were afraid of Mowgli. When the little boys in charge of the herds saw Mowgli they shouted and ran away. “The priest came to the gate, and*

*with him at least a hundred people, who stared and talked and shouted and pointed at Mowgli. "What is there to be afraid of?" Se asustaban al ver un niño salvaje que viene de la selva.*

**0,5 PUNTOS.** *Mowgli thought: "So men are afraid of the People of the Jungle here also". "They have no manners, these Men Folk. Only the gray ape would behave as they do." Mowgli piensa que son unos maleducados.*

i) **1 PUNTO.** *"Because the villagers confused Mowgli's marks on his arms and legs with bites of wolves. In playing with the cubs, they had sometimes nipped Mowgli harder than they intended, but those weren't really deliberate attempts to hurt him. Porque los habitantes del pueblo confundieron sus marcas en los brazos y piernas con mordeduras de lobo. Pero solo se trataban de mordiscos de los cachorros al jugar con Mowgli sin intención de hacerle daño.*

j) **0.5 PUNTOS:** *"What the jungle has taken the jungle has restored". Lo que la selva se llevó en su día, la selva lo devuelve.*

**0.5PUNTOS:** *The sentence applies to the woman who had previously lost her son in the jungle, killed by a tiger, and was going to adopt Mowgli, a wolf-child that also came from the jungle. La frase se refiere a que la mujer que iba a adoptar a Mowgli, el niño que viene de la selva, había perdido antes a su propio hijo, atacado por un trigre en la selva.*

#### **04. PRUEBA A2 SEGUNDA PREGUNTA: (2 PUNTOS)**

a) **0,25 PUNTOS.** Identificación de la palabra: STARED

**0,25 PUNTOS.** Definición de la palabra respuesta libre: to look fixedly and intently, especially with the eyes wide open. Mirar fijamente

b) **0.25 PUNTOS.** Identificación de la palabra: PEERED

**0,25 PUNTOS.** Definición de la palabra respuesta libre: to look narrowly or searchingly, as in the effort to discern clearly. Mirar de cerca, escudriñando

c) **1 PUNTO.** Respuesta Libre. Both are verbs belonging to the lexical field of visual perception. (0,33 puntos por cada verbo que pertenezca al campo léxico verbos de percepción visual, correctamente definido. Algunas posibles respuestas serían:

GLANCE: to look quickly or briefly.

GLIMPSE: to catch or take a very brief, passing look, sight, or view.

PEEK: to look quickly or furtively, especially through a small opening.

PEEP: to look through a small opening or from a concealed location.

GAZE to look steadily and intently, as with great curiosity, interest, pleasure, or wonder.

LEER: to look with a sideways or oblique glance, especially suggestive of lascivious interest or sly and malicious intention

REGARD: to look at; observe

SQUINT: to look with the eyes partly closed.

**05. PRUEBA A2. TERCERA PREGUNTA. (3 PUNTOS) RESPUESTA ABIERTA. CUALQUIER RESPUESTA QUE CARACTERICE A LOS PERSONAJES Y QUE SUENE CONVINCENTE SERÍA VÁLIDA, DADO QUE ES UNA PREGUNTA ABIERTA. EL MODELO DE RESPUESTA ES SIMPLEMENTE ORIENTATIVO.**

Eight characters are mentioned in this extract:

- Mowgli: initially he doesn't belong to the beforehand established social groups (the pack of wolves and the humans) so he represents independence and freedom. Nevertheless, he makes efforts to integrate himself in social groups where there are always individuals who reject him. In this sense he also represents outsiders. He's an outcast who finally achieves social integration. VALOR: LIBERTAD, INDEPENDENCIA, PUREZA DE ESPÍRITU, FUERA DE LA SOCIEDAD.
- Baloo, the bear: He represents altruistic friendship and kindness. He is one of Mowgli's mentors and best friends. He sings for Mowgli "The Outsong" of the jungle. VALOR: AMISTAD
- Bagheera is the black panther who serves as protector and mentor to the "man-cub" Mowgli. This panther represents justice because it endeavours to teach Mowgli the Law of the Jungle. VALOR: JUSTICIA. PROTECCIÓN
- Father Wolf and Mother Wolf of the Seeonee wolf pack adopt the human cub Mowgli. Father Wolf represents severity in education whereas Mother Wolf introduces affection in that education. PADRE LOBO: SEVERIDAD EN LA EDUCACIÓN. MADRE LOBO: INDULGENCIA, AFECTO EN LA EDUCACIÓN. SON AMBOS PADRES ADOPTIVOS.
- Shere Khan, the tiger, a fictional character that is arrogant and regards himself as the rightful lord of the jungle. He is treacherous and vengeful. Those are the values he represents. VALOR: VENGANZA, TRAICIÓN.
- Messua, the rich lady of the village, represents high class members of society who like carrying out charitable actions. VALOR: ALTA SOCIEDAD CARITATIVA.
- The Priest represents the official religious power that controls society. VALOR: EL PODER Y EL CONTROL DE LA IGLESIA EN LA ÉPOCA.

**RESPECTO A CÓMO TRANSMITIR ESOS VALORES, SE CONSIDERARÁ CORRECTA CUALQUIER PROPUESTA DIDÁCTICA QUE SUENE CONVINCENTE Y RAZONABLE: A TRAVÉS DE LECTURAS, DE PROYECTOS, DE EJERCICIOS DE ROLE-PLAYING, ETC.**





SI SE CARACTERIZAN 7-8 PERSONAJES Y SE EXPLICA CÓMO TRANSMITIR LOS VALORES QUE REPRESENTAN: 3 PUNTOS

SI SE CARACTERIZAN 5-6 PERSONAJES Y SE EXPLICA CÓMO TRANSMITIR LOS VALORES QUE REPRESENTAN: 2 PUNTOS

SI SE CARACTERIZAN 3-4 PERSONAJES Y SE EXPLICA CÓMO TRANSMITIR LOS VALORES QUE REPRESENTAN: 1 PUNTO

## 06. PRUEBA A2 CUARTA PREGUNTA (5 PUNTOS)

- c) Activity 1 (2,5 PUNTOS) RESPUESTA LIBRE. CUALQUIER ACTIVIDAD QUE EVIDENCIE QUE SE CONOCE QUÉ ES UNA HERRAMIENTA DE AUTOR. APLICACIÓN TIC MUY RECURRENTE ENTRE LOS DOCENTES QUE ESTÁN AL TANTO DE LAS NUEVAS TECNOLOGÍAS. An authoring tool is a software application used to create multimedia content typically for delivery on the World Wide Web. The exercises can be automatically corrected. Teachers can upload the activities created with an authoring tool to any web server or hosting account.  
One popular authoring tool is hotpotatoes that includes five applications that can create interactive multiple-choice, short-answer, jumbled-sentence, crossword, matching/ordering and gap-fill exercises for the World Wide Web. There is also a sixth application called The Masher, that will compile all the previously created Hot Potatoes exercises into one unit. Other examples are: ExeLearning, Squeak, Director, Cuadernia, Constructor...
- d) Activity 2 (2,5 PUNTOS) RESPUESTA LIBRE CUALQUIER ACTIVIDAD QUE EVIDENCIE QUE SE CONOCE QUÉ ES UNA CLASE INVERTIDA, UN MODELO METODOLÓGICO NOVEDOSO. Flipping the classroom, or ‘inverted teaching’ is a response to the idea that class time can be used to engage students in learning through active learning techniques, rather than through delivering lectures alone. Flipping the classroom is the process of replacing traditional lectures with more student-centered learning strategies, such as active learning, discussions, problem-based learning, and other forms of group work and peer instruction. Content delivery is moved outside of the classroom, for example, through videos, or pre-class readings.

### CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN – MINORACIÓN POR FALTAS

- Se penalizarán los errores de escritura que evidencien confusión o falta de conocimiento del léxico utilizado. (Ejemplo: “I am writting”). 0,10 décimas por error.
- Los errores gramaticales se penalizarán con 0,10 décimas. (Ejemplo: errores de régimen preposicional “look him”, errores de régimen verbal: “I don’t mind go”).