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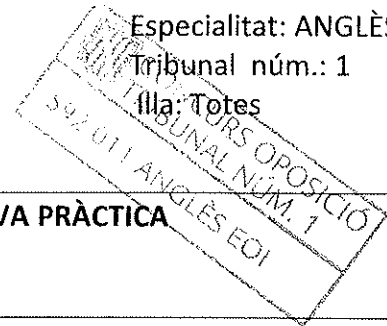
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PART B DE LA PRIMERA PROVA: PROVA PRÀCTICA

OPCIÓ 1

COMPRESIÓ AUDITIVA

CLEARLY WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE COPY PAPER

The last black man in San Francisco

You are going to listen to a radio programme about the movie ‘The Last Black in San Francisco’. For sentences 1-15, fill in each space with one to three words you will hear in the recording. The recording will be played twice. You have 2.5 minutes to read the sentences.

In the film “The Last Black Man in San Francisco” Jimmie Fails and his best friend reclaim the house where the former had once lived, in the (1) now-_____ Filmore District.

An NPR’s reporter meets up at Duboce Park with real Jimmie Fails and director Joe Talbot, who also (2) _____ the movie.

While they are sitting on a bench with actor Jamal Trulove, Fails feels as if he were sticking out like a/n (3) _____, since they were the only black people around.

Fails regrets that the neighborhood is now less black, no longer like out of a Spike Lee film with (4) _____ and dice games.

Fails and his friends long for the more diverse, more (5) _____ San Francisco. The city is now unaffordable even for Trulove after having won a \$13.1 million (6) _____ settlement.

When Fails’ three-story family house was (7) _____, he had to move to the projects. He has really missed that house ever since.



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It was during their long conversations that Fails and Talbot first came up with the idea of the movie, where Fails appears as a/n (8) _____ of himself.

Montgomery, whose friendship with Jimmie is another important element in the movie, is described as a/n (9) _____, creative soul played by Jonathan Majors.

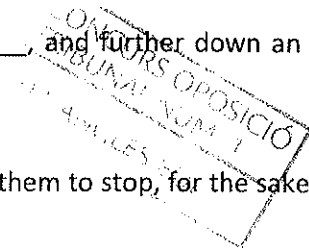
As they skateboard the hilly streets of San Francisco, they relate to different characters, such as a/n (10) _____ real estate agent or a man singing on the street, among others.

The opening scene shows Jimmie, Montgomery and his grandfather in Hunters Point, a/n (11) _____ neighborhood, where he once lived across from abandoned Navy shipyards and a former nuclear test site.

Just prior to the movie opening, Fail and Talbot revisited the Bay view at Hunters Point, the opening shot of their film. There they found a barbed (12) _____ fence ruining the view and a/an (13) _____ notice referring to 'cleanup plan proposed' on the contaminated area.

On the other side of the street is a/an (14) _____, and further down an entire new luxury development is being advertised for the area.

While filming, construction work began and both Fail and Talbot pleaded them to stop, for the sake of the film and for the (15) _____ of the city.





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COMPETÈNCIA LINGÜÍSTICA

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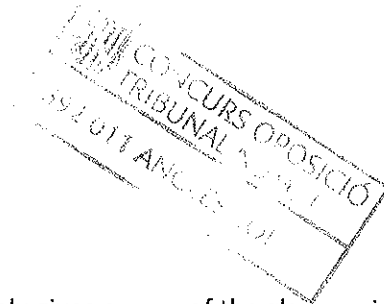
A. Choose the option *a, b, c* or *d* that fits better in each gap.

It's (1) ___ that in about twenty years time, nearly 2 billion people will live in city slums, primarily in Africa and Asia. To the outsider, many developing-world slums look (2)___ awful. (3) ___ though the slums may be, nearly all of the residents are there by choice, so they themselves think they are better off. Many slum dwellers are in fact (4) ____, albeit very small: they recycle trash, sell vegetables, do laundry. After decades of home (5) _____, some of the best homes in the favelas of Rio de Janeiro, sport balconies and ocean views.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. | a) suggested | b) said | c) reported | d) forecast |
| 2. | a) unbearably | b) unsustainably | c) unmanageably | d) intolerably |
| 3. | a) Gruesome | b) Dismal | c) Tenebrous | d) Troublesome |
| 4. | a) pioneers | b) venturers | c) entrepreneurs | d) dreamers |
| 5. | a) repair | b) decoration | c) restoration | d) improvement |

B. Choose the option that would best fit in the blank.

- She was absolutely _____ by the news.
a. cracked b. flawed c. shattered d. chipped
- Oh! You have _____ the handle off the door.
a. hauled b. clasped c. wrenched d. gripped
- With continental houses you often find that the façade only gives a _____ of the glamour inside.
a. hint b. clue c. cue d. haunt



C. Choose the item offered in parenthesis that best explains the preceding underlined word or phrase.

- This course of action spells disaster
a. prevents b. means c. postpones d. precedes
- She nags a lot
a. drinks b. criticizes c. ravel s d. spends
- There was a free-for-all down at the market
a. fight b. ceremony c. meal d. festival



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D. Supply the correct form of one of the following verbs in the sentences below.

trample *ooze* *stride*

1. The boy had been shot in the arm and his blood _____ through the hastily improvised bandage.
2. When she found out the truth, he got furious and _____ out of the room in a great rage.
3. The cows got into the farmer's field, _____ through the corn and ruined it.

E. Read these sentences and use the word in brackets to help you write a related word which fits the context.

1. (NUMBER)

The next time you are in a dark place in the countryside at night, look up at the night sky and wonder at the _____ stars set out in the heavens before you.

2. (FRIEND)

Teens should be cautioned about revealing personal information online, since Internet predators may try to _____ a young person by pretending to be someone closer to his or her age.

3. (MEASURE)

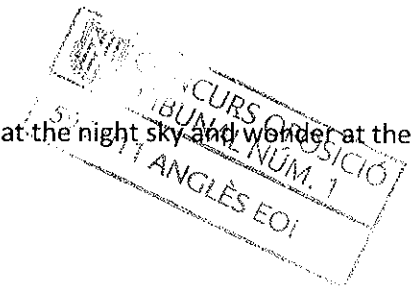
You have been _____ important to the success of this project. I don't know what I would have done without you.

4. (WASH)

The football match was a complete _____ because of the unexpected rain and it has had to be postponed until another day.

5. (TROUBLE)

In some patients with dementia, _____ symptoms, such as wandering, agitation or aggression may not be manageable in the context of the medical ward.





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F. Find ONE word that fits in ALL the gaps.

1. a) It is common for teenagers to suddenly take a _____ on something like human rights or vegetarianism.
- b) After a successful career in industry, she decided to _____ for parliament.
- c) If you visit our _____ at the exhibition, you will be able to pick up a brochure.

2. a) The company should be able to generate business on the _____ of existing contracts.
- b) Both sides have refused to _____ down.
- c) Jane would _____ me up if she were here.

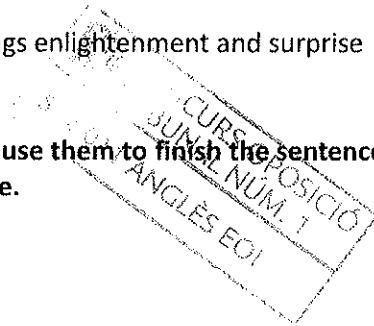
G. Make compound words according to the definitions, using the word given as the first part of the compound.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 head _____ | forward motion, progress |
| 2 up _____ | tumult, violent disturbance |
| 3 eye _____ | circumstance that brings enlightenment and surprise |

H. Complete the following idiomatic expressions and use them to finish the sentences below. You may have to change the form to fit the grammar of the sentence.

Out of the frying pan...
 Split...
 Skate on...

1. It's a very small distinction – you're just ...
2. The manager's plan is extremely risky – he is certainly ...
3. This is a worse situation than the one we were in before. We have jumped ...





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I. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Make any grammatical changes that may be necessary.

1. The house is on the main road and that's what makes it difficult to sell. **FACT**

It's _____ makes it difficult to sell.

2. It's quite likely that Susan lied about what Daniel said. **WELL**

Susan _____ about what Daniel said.

3. If you hadn't changed our original agreement, everything would have been fine. **STUCK**

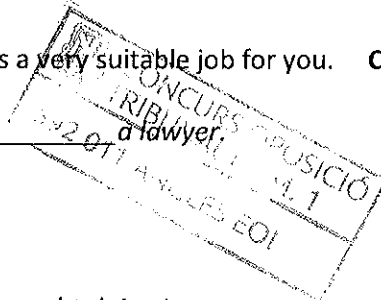
Had _____ agreed, everything would have been fine.

4. You have to persuade the editor not to publish that story. **OUT**

You have to _____ of publishing the story.

5. You are not a bad lawyer Martin, but I don't think it is a very suitable job for you. **CUT**

I just don't think you _____



J. Transcribe the following sentence phonetically.

Cheating in exams is not a serious crime unless you are caught doing it.

K. Each of the words below is one of a pair or group of words that have exactly the same pronunciation, but a different spelling and a different meaning. Write their homophones.

1. *cue*
2. *guest*
3. *least*
4. *frays*
5. *course*



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COMENTARI DE TEXT

READ THE TEXT and WRITE YOUR ANSWERS to the FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE COPY PAPER

1. Identify the text type, main message and its most relevant features.
2. Analyze coherence and cohesion, emphasis, grammatical structures and vocabulary.
3. How would you exploit the text in class? State the students' level of English and the tasks you may consider to be appropriate.

THE WAY YOU WALK

Your phone uses your gait and sleep patterns, all in the name of security.

Most online fraud involves identity theft, which is why businesses that operate on the web have a keen interest in distinguishing impersonators from genuine customers. Passwords help. But many can be guessed or are jotted down imprudently. Newer phones, tablets, laptops and desktop computers often have beefed-up security with fingerprint and facial recognition. But these can be spoofed. To overcome these shortcomings, the next level of security is likely to identify people using things which are harder to copy, such as the way they walk.

Many online security services already use a system called device fingerprinting. This employs software to note things like the model type of a gadget employed by a particular user; its hardware configuration; its operating system; the apps which have been downloaded onto it; and other features, including sometimes the Wi-Fi networks it regularly connects through and devices like headsets it plugs into.

The results are sufficient to build a profile of both the device and its user's habits. If something unusual is then spotted—say, a bank detects access to an account from a phone with a different profile from that which a customer usually uses—it can take appropriate measures. For example, additional security questions can be posed.

LexisNexis Risk Solutions, an American analytics firm, has catalogued more than 4bn phones, tablets and other computers in this way for banks and other clients. Roughly 7% of them have been used for shenanigans of some sort. But device fingerprinting is becoming less useful. Apple, Google and other makers of equipment and operating systems have been steadily restricting the range of attributes that can be observed remotely. The reason for doing this is to



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limit the amount of personal information that could fall into unauthorised hands. But such restrictions also make it harder to distinguish illegitimate from legitimate users.

That is why a new approach, behavioural biometrics, is gaining ground. It relies on the wealth of measurements made by today's devices. These include data from accelerometers and gyroscopic sensors that reveal how people hold their phones when using them, how they carry them and even the way they walk. Touchscreens, keyboards and mice can be monitored to show the distinctive ways in which someone's fingers and hands move. Sensors can detect whether a phone has been set down on a hard surface such as a table or dropped lightly on a soft one such as a bed.

If the hour is appropriate, this action could be used to assume when a user has retired for the night. These traits can then be used to determine whether someone attempting to make a transaction is likely to be the device's habitual user.

Behavioural biometrics make it possible to identify an individual's "unique motion fingerprint", says John Whaley, head of UnifiyID, a firm in Silicon Valley that is involved in the field. With the right software, data from a phone's sensors can reveal details as personal as which part of someone's foot strikes the pavement first, and how hard; the length of a walker's stride; the number of strides per minute; and the swing and spring in the walker's hips and step. It can also work out whether the phone in question is in a handbag, a pocket or held in a hand.

Using these variables, UnifiyID sorts gaits into about 50,000 distinct types. When coupled with information about a user's finger pressure and speed on the touchscreen, as well as a device's regular places of use—as revealed by its GPS unit—that user's identity can be pretty well determined, Mr Whaley claims. UnifiyID began offering behavioural biometrics to its clients (which include retail banks, online retailers, delivery companies and ride-sharing firms) in 2017. In time, advertisers will pay for the scoop on individuals' lifestyle-revealing movements, reckons Mr Whaley, though his firm has no plans yet to expand in that direction.

Source: *The Economist*



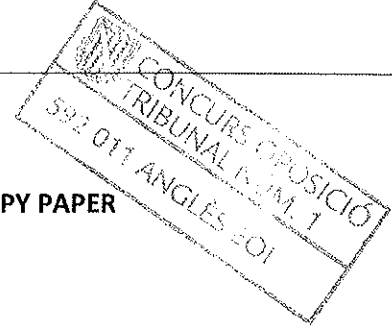
PART B DE LA PRIMERA PROVA: PROVA PRÀCTICA

OPCIÓ 2

COMPRENSIÓ AUDITIVA

CLEARLY WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE COPY PAPER

The mad scientist



You will hear a short lecture about the figure of the mad scientist throughout history. Fill in the gaps with a word or short phrase according to what you hear. You now have 2 minutes to read through the text.

His laboratory is equipped with bubbling (1) _____ and arcane electromechanical machines.

The scientist is lonely, naive, and (2) _____.

We find ourselves (3) _____ in assent as the hero tells us about the things the scientist should not have dealt with.

Mary Shelley's young Victor Frankenstein was placed at the university in Ingolstadt, Germany, where he learned his (4) _____.

The real Faust of the early 16th Century was a/an (5) _____ and a self-styled magician.

Christopher Marlowe gave us the present form of the Faust, a character in a dramatic work who sold (6) _____ for knowledge. Modern science (7) _____ two hundred years before Shelley's Frankenstein took Faust a step further.

Faust studied (8) _____, which at the time dominated science.

After adding hypnotism, mad scientists turned to the mysterious forces of (9) _____ and _____.

Last year's mad scientist (10) _____ to his computer, and the Faust of today's world is a biochemist.



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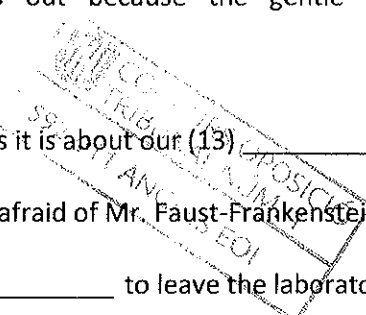
It is claimed that each new scientific advance (11) _____ fears, which conjure up the mad scientist in some new incarnation.

In the Jekyll and Hyde story, the monster comes out because the gentle scientist has (12) _____ of his knowledge.

The Faustian mad scientist is not about science so much as it is about our (13) _____.

This tells us to (14) _____ and be afraid of Mr. Faust-Frankenstein-Hyde-Nemo.

It's claimed that it is completely (15) _____ to leave the laboratory.





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 / PERSONAL DOCENT

COMPETÈNCIA LINGÜÍSTICA

CLEARLY WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE COPY PAPER

A. Choose the option *a, b, c* or *d* that fits better in each gap.

If you travel over regions where the buildings were made in earlier times, you will notice great differences from north to south. In the north the roofs are steep to (1) ___ the snow, the doors and windows arranged to baffle (2) _____ drafts, and the hearth is the focus of the (3) _____ .

As you move south, the roofs (4) _____ and the windows grow larger and as you near the tropics, the windows are small and deeply (5) _____ to keep the hot direct sun from penetrating the interiors.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. | a) shed | b) keep | c) spill | d) withdraw |
| 2. | a) cooling | b) shuddery | c) chilling | d) frozen |
| 3. | a) dwelling | b) hut | c) habitation | d) lodging |
| 4. | a) level | b) flatten | c) sharpen | d) rise |
| 5. | a) hollow | b) recessed | c) set | d) laid |

B. Choose the option that would best fit in the blank.

- Newspapers always exaggerate, so we can _____ most of what they say as journalistic invention.
a. ignore b. overlook c. discount d. neglect
- The regent escaped but was caught by his soldiers and was _____ after a brief struggle.
a. overcome b. overruled c. overpowered d. overthrown
- Medieval castles used to have a _____ to prevent being sieged.
a. ditch b. moat c. trench d. trough

C. Choose the item offered in parenthesis that best explains the preceding underlined word or phrase.

- She was showered with glittering gifts.
a. expensive b. cheap c. showy d. small
- He was abetted by his next door neighbours.
a. helped b. hindered c. favoured d. corrupted
- She looked nonplussed.
a. ill b. confused c. unloved d. disappointed



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D. Supply the correct form of one of the following verbs in the sentences below.

gape *peer* *glance*

1. Mum is buying some sugar; meanwhile Sonia _____ in wonder at a large jar of sweets.
2. Ann and Ken are playing hide-and-seek. Ann _____ over her shoulder to see if Ken is coming.
3. John took a bundle of papers from a drawer and _____ over his glasses at the small print.

E. Read these sentences and use the word in brackets to help you write a related word which fits the context.

1. (INTEREST)

If I were you, I would try to find a neutral, _____ third party and follow his or her suggestions to solve this dispute.

2. (USE)

There's no doubt the laptop isn't working due to _____. It has been stored in this closet for nearly a year!

3. (SEE)

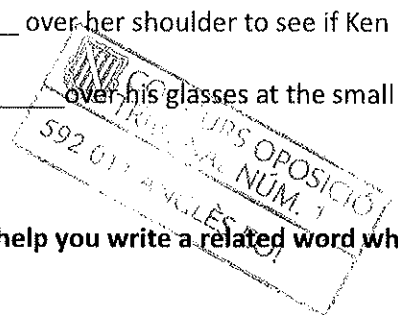
"I'm sorry to have to tell you this, but I wouldn't go to the meeting like that. Your dress is completely _____ when you stand next to the window!"

4. (PERCEIVE)

We thought she had been doing well, but gradually, almost _____, her condition had worsened.

5. (BRING)

Her _____ explains her rebellious behavior. Her parents have always been too strict with her.





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F. Find ONE word that fits in ALL the gaps.

1. a) I think a converted warehouse is a wonderful place to _____ such an extensive art collection.
 b) These drinks are on the _____ so we don't have to pay for them.
 c) The company was warned by the tax office to keep its _____ in order.

2. a) When Betty said she didn't love him any more, there was a _____ silence and surprisingly, he started to sob.
 b) The woman was heavily _____ when she arrived at the maternity ward.
 c) Literary critics hailed the book as a masterpiece, saying it was _____ with both affection and brutality.

G. Make compound words according to the definitions, using the word given as the first part of the compound.

- 1 self _____ selfish, never thinking of the interests of others
- 2 quick _____ mentally alert
- 3 eye _____ an ugly and unpleasant thing to look at

H. Complete the following idiomatic expressions and use them to finish the sentences below. You may have to change the form to fit the grammar of the sentence.

Talk to...
 Stew in ...
 No need to...

1. It's John's own fault that he is in all this trouble – let him ...
2. I know I made a terrible mistake. There's ...
3. It's no good trying to persuade him. It's like ...



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I. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Make any grammatical changes that may be necessary.

1. This is the nicest place I have ever been. **NICER**

Nowhere _____.

2. What gave you the impression that Mary and Jack were going to split up? **LED**

What was _____ that Mary and Jack were going to split up?

3. If it wasn't for your arrogance, you would have got your promotion a long time ago. **BUT**

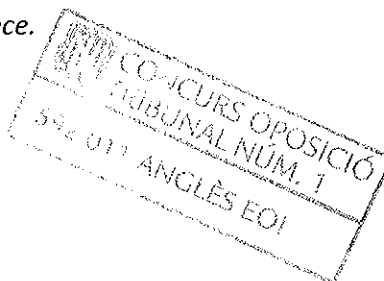
_____ arrogance, you would have got your promotion a long time ago.

4. The audience suddenly started to applaud loudly. **OUT**

Suddenly, loud _____ from the audience.

5. He inherited a fortune when his aunt died. **CAME**

_____ when his aunt died.



J. Transcribe the following sentence phonetically.

Experience is wonderful. It enables you to recognise a mistake when making it again.

K. Each of the words below is one of a pair or group of words that have exactly the same pronunciation, but a different spelling and a different meaning. Write their homophones.

1. *berry*
2. *days*
3. *key*
4. *horse*
5. *gilt*



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COMENTARI DE TEXT

READ THE TEXT and WRITE YOUR ANSWERS to the FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE COPY PAPER

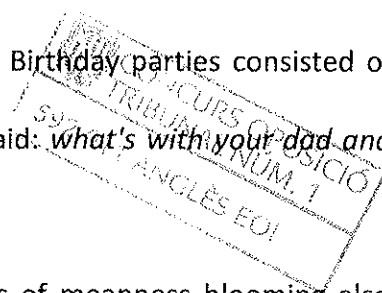
1. Identify the text type, main message and its most relevant features.
2. Analyze coherence and cohesion, emphasis, grammatical structures and vocabulary.
3. How would you exploit the text in class? State the students' level of English and the tasks you may consider to be appropriate.

STICKS

Every year at Thanksgiving night we flocked out behind Dad as he dragged the Santa suit to the road and draped it over a kind of crucifix he'd built out of metal pole in the yard. Super Bowl week the pole was dressed in a jersey and Rod's helmet and Rod had to clear it with Dad if he wanted to take the helmet off. On the Fourth of July the pole was Uncle Sam, on Veteran's Day a soldier, on Halloween a ghost. The pole was Dad's only concession to glee. We were allowed a single Crayola from the box at a time.

One Christmas Eve he shrieked at Kimmie for wasting an apple slice. He hovered over us as we poured ketchup saying: *good enough, good enough, good enough*. Birthday parties consisted of cupcakes, no ice cream. The first time I brought a date over she said: *what's with your dad and that pole?* and I sat there blinking.

We left home, married, had children of our own, found the seeds of meanness blooming also within us. Dad began dressing the pole with more complexity and less discernible logic. He draped





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some kind of fur over it on Groundhog Day and lugged out a floodlight to ensure a shadow. When an earthquake struck Chile he lay the pole on its side and spray painted a rift in the earth. Mom died and he dressed the pole as Death and hung from the crossbar photos of Mom as a baby. We'd stop by and find odd talismans from his youth arranged around the base: army medals, theater tickets, old sweatshirts, tubes of Mom's makeup.

One autumn he painted the pole bright yellow. He covered it with cotton swabs that winter for warmth and provided offspring by hammering in six crossed sticks around the yard. He ran lengths of string between the pole and the sticks, and taped to the string letters of apology, admissions of error, pleas for understanding, all written in a frantic hand on index cards. He painted a sign saying LOVE and hung it from the pole and another that said FORGIVE? and then he died in the hall with the radio on and we sold the house to a young couple who yanked out the pole and the sticks and left them by the road on garbage day.

by George Saunders