

PROCESO SELECTIVO CUERPO DE MAESTROS 2019

PART A: LISTENING

01. LISTEN TO THE SPEAKER AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1.1. Why was Greek used and spoken in Egypt for a millennium? (0,4)

Because the Greek kings ruled in Alexandria and after Alexander the Great conquered Egypt.

The Ptolemies didn't trouble to learn Egyptian, they simply made all their officials speak Greek, and so Greek would be the language of state administration in Egypt.

1.2. Which was Ptolemies most important contribution to geographical organization of Egypt? (0,4)

Perhaps their greatest achievement was to make their capital city Alexandria into the most brilliant metropolis of the Greek-speaking world - for centuries it was second only to Rome. It was a cosmopolitan magnet for goods, people and ideas.

1.3. What year was Ptolemy V appointed to throne? (0,4)

197 BC (The Rosetta Stone was made in 196 BC, on the first anniversary of the coronation of Ptolemy V)

1.4. Why was this coronation postponed? (0,4)

Because the boy's mother was killed, the palace was stormed by soldiers, and there were revolts throughout the country which delayed the young Ptolemy's coronation for years.

1.5. Why does the author say that Rosetta Stone is not so singular? (0,4)

Because the Stone is not unique; there are another 17 similar inscriptions quite like it, all in three languages and all proclaiming the greatness of the Ptolemies.

1.6. Which are the two Ancient Egyptian languages used in the Rosetta Stone? (0,4)

There are two forms of Ancient Egyptian: the everyday writing of the people known as Demotic, and the priestly hieroglyphics.

1.7. What year according to the speaker did the knowledge of how to read and write hieroglyphist disappear? (0,4)

By the time of the Rosetta Stone, 196 BC, hieroglyphs were no longer in general use, they were used and understood only by the priests in the temples. Five hundred years later, even this restricted knowledge of how to read and write them had disappeared - the script of Ancient Egypt was lost.

1.8. What did the Treaty of Alexandria consist of? (0,4)

Pursued by Nelson, Napoleon was defeated, and in 1801 the terms of the Treaty of Alexandria, signed by the French, British and Egyptian generals, included the handing over of antiquities - and the Rosetta Stone was one of them.

02. FILL IN THE GAPS:

2.1. Ptolemies I and II created the famous **Pharos** lighthouse (0,2)

2.2. It was in these **volatile** circumstances that Ptolemy V issued the Rosetta Stone (0,2)

2.3. Romans, Byzantines, Persians, Muslim Arabs and Ottoman Turks, all had **stretches** of the rule of Egypt (0,2)

2.4. Soldiers rebuilding fortifications of Rosetta **dug up** the stone (0,2)

PART B: READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

03. USE OF ENGLISH. READ THIS TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

If you're not old enough to know what life was like in the thirties for the unemployed and hard up, take a trip to London's Mother Street Labour Exchange at six in the morning. This is where the casual catering workers queue for work amid the smell of stale urine, broken glass and squashed beer cans. It's first come first served, so some wait all night. About 7 a.m. an official arrives and takes the names of those who have been waiting so that they can leave and get a cup of tea.

So a second queue builds up steadily, its members unaware of how many other people there are in front of them until just before 8 a.m. when men and women drift back in twos and threes and stand around preparing for the scrum which develops when the doors open at 8.15.

The queues include youngsters from the North in search of work of any kind, winos wanting a few bob for the next bottle of oblivion, those who do not like to talk or to be seen, those who have always worked in this way.

The women's bitter complaint was that the catering industry was taking on students, especially foreign students, who were prepared to work for any kind of money. A blitz by Government's Wages inspectorate in the autumn last year showed, in the areas investigated, that 30 per cent of licensed restaurants paid less than the legal wages council rate, 22 per cent of pubs did the same, and 47.6 per cent of unlicensed cafés investigated paid below the legal minimum. Yet there were only a handful of prosecutions.

However, most of the women need work whatever the money and most are frightened to talk about what they earn not to be considered trouble-makers. Jean was different. "I've a job in the evenings and I come down here too. I pay 30 pounds a week for a little flat for me, my boyfriend and my kids". The catering business is the worst of all.

It's rubbish money and everybody knows it. Ivy chimed in and agreed. "Jean's better off than me! She can cook. I can only wash up and clear tables. You get a job after waiting and then find it's a bob in fares. They give you two or three quid for the day's work and if you complain and say it's less than the Labour told you, they say, "there's plenty more where you came from".

It's a hard life. Well represented in the queue are the mothers of one-parent families, standing by the side of the moonlighters like Jean who needs two jobs to pay the rent, and the pensioners desperate for a bit extra. After the doors open the names of the lucky few are called out and some, like, Jean, are offered jobs. Even then it doesn't always mean anything because the worker can get out to the cafés and find that the job has already been filled and the employer hasn't told Mortimer Street or that he'd left on the books anyway to cover himself.

When I came always the first time I looked at the queue of tired, listless people, not just dossers, winos and misfits. I saw the mad scramble to get through the door for what jobs were available. I imagined the hours most would spend on the feet for a few pence an hour. And I thought of "Down and Out in Paris and London" deciding that not much had changed since George Orwell's time

3.1. EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE UNDERLINED TERMS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ARTICLE.

- a) for the unemployed and hard up (0,2) :
poor, short of money, short of cash, in financial difficulties.
- b) the scrum which develops when the doors open at 8. 15. (0,2) :
a place or situation of confusion and racket;
- c) The next bottle of oblivion (0,2) :
a bottle of wine to forget their bad situation.
- d) A blitz by Government's Wages inspectorate. (0,2):
any swift, vigorous attack or defeat.
- e) Ivy chimed in and agreed (0,2):
to enter a conversation, esp. to interrupt
- f) the moonlighters (0,2): person
with more than one job.
- g) not just dossers, winos and misfits (0,2):
a person not suited in behaviour or attitude to a particular social environment, unadapted.

3.2. FOR EACH OF THE SENTENCES BELOW , WRITE A NEW SENTENCE AS SIMILAR AS POSSIBLE IN MEANING TO THE ORIGINAL SENTENCE, BUT USING THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITAL LETTERS; THIS WORD MUST NOT BE ALTERED IN ANY WAY.

- a) The Government's decision to invest in new technologies was partly prompted by fear.

STEMS

The Government's decision to invest in new technologies stems from fear.

- b) Orwell says that in the thirties many of unemployed felt they were responsible for their lack of work.

BLAME

Orwell says that back in the thirties many unemployed people blame themselves for their lack of work.

- c) The Social Security pamphlet told me all about the benefits I could claim.

ENTITLED

The social security pamphlet told me all about the benefits I was entitled to.

- d) We finally managed to persuade him to take the job.

SUCCEEDED

We finally succeeded in persuading him to take the job

- e) The people who get there first get all the jobs.

SERVED

The people who get there first will be served with a job.

- f) Many of the unemployed refuse to think about their future until they are made to.

ONLY

Many of the unemployed only think about their future when they are forced to do so.

3.3. FIND IN THE TEXT FOUR SEMANTICALLY RELATED WORDS THAT BELONG TO THE LEXICAL FIELD OF MONETARY UNITS.

Quid

Pences

Bob

Pound

3.4. WRITE THE PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS.

Urine: /jʊərɪn/

Prosecution: /prɒsɪ'kju:ʃən/

labour: /'leɪbə/

3.5 CHOOSE FROM THE FIVE WORDS OR PHRASES GIVEN AFTER THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES THE ONE WHICH MOST APPROPRIATELY COMPLETES THEM.

- a) Two hundred people were made _____ when the factory closed.

REDUNDANT

- b) For some workless people joining the _____ queue is a humiliating experience.

DOLE

- c) Many people who are paid below the legal minimum are frightened to complain in case they are _____ as trouble-makers.

BRANDED

- d) Concern about unemployment _____ with the number of unemployed.

FLUCTUATES

- e) Owing to a strike in Birmingham the Cowley plant is being forced to _____ men, because there are no plants for them to assemble.

LAY OFF

- f) The problem in accepting a job abroad is the resulting _____ for the family concerned.

UPHEAVAL