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| PREMIOS EXTRAORDINARIOS DE BACHILLERATO Curso 2024-2025 | |
| SEGUNDO EJERCICIO | INGLÉS |

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN:

Para las preguntas 1 y 4: Identificar aspectos generales, ideas principales e información detallada en textos bien organizados de cierta longitud y complejidad lingüística, así como las ideas y opiniones implícitas y/o explícitas del texto, formuladas de manera clara.

Para la pregunta 2: Conocer, seleccionar y usar léxico de uso común y más específico con precisión.

Para la pregunta 3: Identificar y utilizar correctamente las estructuras morfosintácticas de uso común y más específico mostrando su conocimiento de los recursos gramaticales del nivel.

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN:

La prueba se calificará sobre 25 puntos y se realizará una ponderación sobre 10.

La puntuación de las preguntas es la siguiente:

Pregunta 1: 5 puntos, 1 punto por respuesta correcta completa. No se puntuarán respuestas de sólo “true” o “false” que no vayan acompañadas de la justificación pertinente.

Pregunta 2: 7 puntos, 1 punto por respuesta correcta.

Pregunta 3: 8 puntos, 1 punto por respuesta correcta.

Pregunta 4: 5 puntos, 1 punto por respuesta correcta.



ATHENA

ATHENE (Athena) was the Olympian goddess of wisdom and good counsel, war, the defence of towns, heroic endeavour, weaving, pottery and various other crafts. She was depicted as a stately woman armed with a shield and spear, and wearing a long robe, crested helm, and the famed *aigis*--a snake-trimmed cape adorned with the monstrous visage of Medusa.

Homer calls her a daughter of Zeus, without any allusion to her mother or to the manner in which she was called into existence, while most of the later traditions agree in stating that she was born from the head of Zeus. According to Hesiod, Metis, the first wife of Zeus, was the mother of Athena, but when Metis was pregnant with her, Zeus swallowed Metis up, and afterwards gave birth himself to Athena, who sprang from his head. According to Pindar, Hephaestus split the head of Zeus with his axe and Athena sprang forth with a mighty war-shout.

As the protectress of agriculture, Athena is represented as the inventor of the plough and rake: she created the olive tree, the greatest blessing of Attica, taught the people to yoke oxen to the plough, took care of the breeding of horses, and instructed men how to tame them by the bridle, her own invention.

Besides these inventions, others are connected with various kinds of science, industry, and art. All her inventions are not of the kind which men make by chance or accident, but those which require thought and meditation. We may notice the invention of numbers, of the trumpet, the chariot, and navigation. She was further believed to have invented nearly every kind of work in which women were employed, and she herself was skilled in such work. In short, Athena and Hephaestus were the great patrons both of the useful and elegant arts.

As the patron divinity of the state, she was at Athens the protectress of the phratries and houses which formed the basis of the state. She also maintained the authority of the law, and justice and order in the courts and the assembly of the people. In this sense, she was believed to have instituted the ancient court of the Areiopagus, and in cases where the votes of the judges were equally divided, she gave the casting one in favour of the accused.

As Athena promoted the internal prosperity of the state, by encouraging agriculture and industry, and by maintaining law and order in all public transactions, so also she protected the state from outward enemies. In this respect, she assumes the character of a warlike divinity, though in a very different sense from Ares: she does not love war for its own sake, but simply on account of the advantages which the state gains in engaging in it.

Athena was frequently represented in works of art; but those in which her figure reached the highest ideal of perfection were the three statues by Pheidias. The first was the celebrated colossal statue of the goddess, of gold and ivory, which was erected on the acropolis of Athens; the second was a still greater bronze statue, made out of the spoils taken by the Athenians in the battle of Marathon; the third was a small bronze statue called the beautiful or the Lemnian Athena, because it had been dedicated at Athens by the Lemnians.

Adapted from <https://www.theoi.com/Olympios/Athena.html>



1.- Say if the following statements are TRUE, FALSE or the answer is not given. Justify your answers with a quotation from the text in case of TRUE or FALSE answers. (5 points)

1. Athena was born from her mother Metis.
2. Nature and wilderness are the basis of Athena's inventions.
3. Both Athena and Ares are war deities, although she represents strategy in war.
4. Athena has been represented in several ways.
5. Fairness is a concept that depicts Athena.

2. Find synonyms in the text for these words or phrases. (7 points)

1. Knowledge. (paragraph 1)
2. Emerged (paragraph 2)
3. Apart from. (paragraph 4)
4. Had the ability to do something. (paragraph 4)
5. Success, development.(paragraph 6)
6. Preserving.(paragraph 6)
7. Huge. (paragraph 7)

3. REPHRASING Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (8 points)

1. Athena was believed to have invented every kind of work in which women were employed.
It
2. Athena was the goddess of war, but Ares represented cruelty and violence in war.
Although....
3. She was believed to have instituted the ancient court of the Areiopagus.
The ancient court of Areiopagus..... (MAY)
4. "Did your teacher told you about Athena, the goddess of wisdom and law?"
I wanted to know,.....
5. My advice is that you read about Greek mythology.
If I
6. It was wrong not to worship Hestia further. (SHOULD)
They ,.....
7. Hephestus was the god of arts and crafts. He shared this patronage with Athena.
Hephestus,
8. "Why don't we go to Greece next summer?" (SUGGEST)



**4. Choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.
(5 points)**

1. Athena is represented as the inventor of plough...
 - a. because she created the olive tree.
 - b. because she taught people how to tame animals.
 - c. because she protected agriculture.
2. Regarding the statues of Athena...
 - a. There are plenty of statues of Athena that stand out among others.
 - b. Three of the statues of Athena show the ideal of perfection.
 - c. All art works are outstanding in the same way.
3. For Athena war is....
 - a. The final aim of all gods and goddesses.
 - b. a means to obtain development for cities and the state.
 - c. a competition against Ares to obtain recognition.
4. Athena shared equality and empathy...
 - a. by passing sentences in trials.
 - b. by being severe in trials.
 - c. being in favour of accused people in case of equal votes.
5. Athena is the goddess of ...
 - a. wisdom, war, weaving and home.
 - b. wisdom, war, weaving and music.
 - c. wisdom, war, weaving and hunting.