



Consejería de Educación, Cultura y Deportes.

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR DE FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL

SEPTIEMBRE 2013

Resolución de 02/04/2013, de la Viceconsejería de Educación, Universidades e Investigación (DOCM 17 de abril de 2013)

Apellidos	 Nombre	
DNI / NIE		
Centro de		
examen		

PARTE COMÚN MATERIA: <u>INGLÉS</u>

Instrucciones Generales

- Duración del ejercicio: Hora y media.
- Mantenga su DNI en lugar visible durante la realización de la prueba.
- Lea detenidamente los textos, cuestiones o enunciados.
- Cuide la presentación y, una vez terminada la prueba, revisela antes de entregarla.

Criterios de calificación:

La prueba se calificará numéricamente entre 0 y 10 puntos, en función de los siguientes criterios:

- El apartado I contiene elementos gramaticales y léxicos. Su valoración es de 6 puntos (1 punto por cada ejercicio).
- El apartado II se centra en la comprensión de un texto. Su valoración es de 2 puntos (Apartado A, 0,5 puntos; Apartado B, 1 punto; Apartado C, 0,5 puntos).
- El apartado III se refiere a la expresión escrita. Se tendrá en cuenta el uso escrito de la lengua inglesa con la corrección formal, la cohesión, la coherencia y el registro gramatical y funcional. La valoración será de 2 puntos como máximo.

La nota de la parte común, será la media aritmética de las calificaciones obtenidas en cada una de las materias de las que consta, siempre que se obtenga, al menos, una calificación de cuatro puntos en cada una de ellas. Esta nota media deberá ser igual o superior a cuatro puntos para que haga media con la parte específica.

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APARTADO I: GRAMMAR
1. WRITE THE CORRECT QUESTION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS.
i. White the connect question for the characterize wonds.
(0,2X5=1POINT)
a) That singer is spending some days in India next summer.
?
b) Mr Harris has just recorded two new songs.
?
a) I saw the deptiat last week
c) I saw the dentist last week.
?
d) The mayor is going to open a new shopping centre tomorrow because it's
already finished.
?
e) It took her two days to complete the application form.
?
2. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS AND WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING OF THE ORIGINAL SENTENCE.
(0,2X5=1POINT)
a) I'll clean your flat, I'll let you know. (As soon as)
b) The player had a broken toe. He scored two goals.(In spite of the fact that)
2, p.s., or mad a section tool no observe the goaler (in opine or the fact that)

c) I have known my wife for ten years.(ago)

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d) The teacher knows	a lot. He couldn´t answer my question. (Although)
e) Mr Smith started wo	orking at this hotel two years ago. (for)
	SENTENCES WITH WHO, WHOM, WHICH, WHOSE OF
WHERE. (0,2X5=1POII	NT)
a) Mr Smith,wa	as our teacher last year, is from Wales.
b) Ms Oldman,	husband works as an engineer, is a very nice woman.
c) Paris,is a hu	uge city, is a very romantic place.
d) Mr Howard, for	I've been working for twelve years, is a very interesting
person.	
e) I spent two weeks in	the Lake District,l had a lot of fun.
4. COMPLETE THE SE	NTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS
IN BRACKETS: (0,2X5=1	IPOINT)
a) I'm a terrible singer.	
If I(have) a	better singing voice, I would try karaoke.
b) I'm expecting an e-r	nail from my boyfriend.
If it arrives today, I.	(answer) it.
c) I'm glad I read the b	ook before seeing the film.
I(not	enjoy) the film so much last night if I hadn't read the book.
d) Martine's hair is too	short. She would look better if it(be) longer.
e) Jason is a very sens	sitive child. He will cry if you(yell) at him.

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5. TRA	NSFORM THES	E SENTENCES	USING	DIRECT	OR INDIRECT
SPEEC	H (0.2X5=1 POINT	-)			
a) "We wo	n the tennis match	yesterday", they	told my fa	ather.	
-They to	ld my father				
b) Samuel	said that he would	be working at te	en o'clock	that night.	
-Samue	said:"				
c) "Don´t e	at pasta before th	e match", the do	ctors told t	the players	S.
-The do	ctors told				
d) Sam ar	d Guy asked the v	vaitress: "What's	for lunch	today?"	
-Sam ar	d Guy asked				
e) Danny	asked her if she wa	as going to paint	the house	the follow	ving week.
-Danny	asked her:"				
6. TRA	NSFORM THE A	CTIVE SENTER	NCES INT	O PASSI	VE. OMIT THE
AGENT	IF POSSIBLE. (0	,2X5=1POINT)			
a) How di	d your host family	treat you?			
b) They a	re destroying large	areas of forest	in Indones	sia.	
c) The p	olice took him awa	ay.			
d) Thev	make shoes in Eld	che.			
e) Nobo	dy has cleaned the	e oven			
٥, ١,٠٥٥	.,				

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APARTADO II: READING COMPREHENSION

7. READ THE TEXT (7.1/7.2/7.3 :2 POINTS)

AIRPORT CITIES

Anyone who has ever spent time in an airport waiting for a flight knows that this can be very dull. However, this is changing, as airports have already entered the twenty-first century.

The rise and expansion of air traffic is causing many changes. Many people commute for business reasons, and there has recently been a large increase in the air cargo business. Food items produced in one place, for example, tropical fruit, may have to be transported quickly for sale in another. In addition, the growth in Internet use has expanded e-commerce, and customers who order items online expect delivery right away.

As a result, airports and the surrounding areas have grown tremendously. Many companies are building warehouses near runways, and high-tech firms are setting up offices that are convenient for airline commuters. Other new airport buildings include entertainment and sports facilities. Some "aerotropoli", as these new airport cities have been called, even include housing. Despite the noise and pollution, developers are quickly building homes to house the increasing number of workers dependent on airports.

Even without the adjacent businesses, airports themselves are growing. To meet the needs of workers and travellers, airports are expanding their services. Not only has shopping become more attractive and competitive, but some airports display works of art, and the Dallas / Fort Worth International Airport even offers wine tasting.

The idea of building aerotropoli is now spreading beyond the USA, and there are plans to build them in France, Brazil, South Korea, and Hong Kong. Wouldn't it be nice if, while you wait for your next flight, you could sit in a rocking chair (as in Boston Logan International Airport, Massachusetts) and listen to live music (as in Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, Texas)?

A. READING COMPREHENSION. (0,125X4=0,5)

Add TRUE or FALSE and **copy the evidence** from the text to support your answer.

NO marks are given for only true or false.

a)	Many people have to travel as part of their work.
b)	Many high-tech employees work near airports.

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c)	People don't live in "aerotropoli".
d)	Airport cities can be found in Hong Kong today.
INFOF	SWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE RMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. WHERE POSSIBLE, USE YOUR OWN DS. (0,5X2=1POINT)
a)	How has Internet growth affected airports?
b)	Why are airports today offering more services than in the past?
	ND WORDS OR PHRASES IN THE TEXT THAT MEAN THE SAME AS ESE GIVEN. (0,125X4=0,5)
a)	boring
b)	immediately
c)	to give someone a place to live
d)	show

APARTADO III: WRITING (2 POINTS)

- 8. WRITE A COMPOSITION OF BETWEEN 100 AND 125 WORDS ON ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TOPICS. SPECIFY YOUR CHOICE.
 - ▶ Would you prefer to live in a city or in the countryside? Explain your choice.
 - ▶ What is your favourite form of transport? Explain your choice.



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