

IES CENTRO DE CAPACITACIÓN AGRARIA
Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior
Convocatoria correspondiente al curso académico 2023-2024

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE			FIRMA
Apellidos:			
Nombre:	D.N.I. N.I.E. o Pasaporte:	Fecha:	

Código del ciclo: AGAS02	Denominación completa del título: TÉCNICO SUPERIOR EN GESTIÓN FORESTAL Y DEL MEDIO NATURAL
Clave o código del módulo: 14	Denominación completa del módulo profesional: LENGUA EXTRANJERA PROFESIONAL (INGLÉS)

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA

- Duración: 1 hora y 30 minutos
- Cumplimentar los datos del aspirante y firmar en **todas las hojas**.
- Tener disponible el DNI o documento identificativo equivalente en la mesa.
- Utilizar solamente el papel facilitado por el examinador.
- No utilizar material de consulta.
- No se permitirá el uso de ningún dispositivo digital.
- Leer los enunciados atentamente y seguir las instrucciones para cada pregunta.
- Señalar y escribir con tinta indeleble en la **hoja de respuestas**, de color **azul o negro**, las respuestas y su desarrollo. **SÓLO SE CORREGIRÁ LA HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**.
- Si se ha de rectificar una respuesta, **trazar un aspa o tachar con una línea horizontal**. No utilizar líquido corrector.
- Toda la documentación aportada para la realización de la prueba será recogida a la finalización de la misma.
- El examen consiste en 7 ejercicios.
 - Los ejercicios del **1 al 6** consisten en responder preguntas de opción múltiple. Se responderán marcando **UNA letra** por cada cuestión en la hoja de respuestas. Si marca dos opciones para una misma respuesta, quedará **anulada**.
 - En el ejercicio **número 1** (comprensión oral) el audio se reproducirá **dos veces**.
 - El ejercicio **número 7** se desarrollará en la hoja de respuestas. Se elegirá **UNA opción** de las dos opciones propuestas.

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN

- Cada ejercicio tiene el valor que viene indicado entre paréntesis al final de cada enunciado.
- La nota final se calculará sobre 70 puntos.
- Las preguntas no contestadas no puntúan ni restan valor a las respuestas correctas.
- Las respuestas incorrectas **restarán 0.33** puntos.
- Para obtener la nota final sobre 10 puntos se utilizará la siguiente fórmula:

$$\frac{\text{Respuestas correctas} - \left(\frac{\text{Respuestas incorrectas}}{3} \right)}{\text{Nº total de respuestas}} \times 10$$

- En el **ejercicio número 7** se penalizará lo siguiente:
 - Uso incorrecto de signos de puntuación.
 - Errores gramaticales y ortográficos
 - Errores en precisión en el contenido (información inexacta)
 - Errores en organización del texto

CALIFICACIÓN

.....

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Contenido de la prueba:



1. Listen to a report about silviculture and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). (10 points)

1. According to the report, which statement about silviculture is true?
 - A. Silviculture only involves planting new trees in the forest
 - B. Silviculture has no impact on the health and quality of existing trees
 - C. Silviculture is essential for maintaining a sustainable and diverse ecosystem
 - D. Silviculture focuses solely on wildlife conservation
2. What are the main components of silviculture?
 - A. Even-aged systems, regeneration and harvest.
 - B. Regeneration, tending, and harvest.
 - C. Regeneration, tending and clear-cutting
 - D. Tending, harvest, and wildlife preservation
3. What is regeneration in silviculture?
 - A. The process of selectively removing mature trees from the forest.
 - B. The process of establishing a new generation of trees to replace the harvested ones.
 - C. The process of enhancing the growth and survival of young trees.
 - D. The process of controlling competing vegetation.
4. What is tending in silviculture?
 - A. The process of selectively removing mature trees from the forest.
 - B. The process of establishing a new generation of trees to replace the harvested ones.
 - C. The process of enhancing the growth and survival of young trees.
 - D. The process of controlling competing vegetation.
5. What is harvest in silviculture?
 - A. The process of selectively removing mature trees from the forest.
 - B. The process of establishing a new generation of trees to replace the harvested ones.
 - C. The process of enhancing the growth and survival of young trees.
 - D. The process of controlling competing vegetation.

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2. Match the words (1 -10) with the definitions (A –J). (10 points)

Words:

1. gymnosperm
2. deforestation
3. fell
4. sapling
5. understory
6. angiosperm
7. overstory
8. soil
9. limb
10. evergreen

Definitions:

- A.** Any tree that maintains green foliage throughout the year.
- B.** It occurs when trees are removed from a forested area more rapidly than they can be regenerated. This can change the natural environment, cause loss of animal habitat, and decrease biodiversity.
- C.** A plant which produces flowers and its seeds are enclosed in ovaries. Some examples include oaks, maples, dogwoods, and apple trees.
- D.** A plant which bears seeds that are not enclosed in ovaries but are often exposed on cones or similar structures. Examples include conifers and cycads.
- E.** The uppermost layer of the Earth's crust. It carries water and nutrients to plants and consists of broken rock, minerals, and decomposing matter.
- F.** A young tree that is not more than four inches (10.16 cm) in diameter at breast height (DBH).
- G.** To cut branches from a tree that has already been cut or to cut branches that have fallen naturally.
- H.** To cut a standing tree.
- I.** It consists of the trees and shrubs which grow at the lowest level beneath the canopy. It is made up of a shrub layer, an herb layer, a moss layer, and soil.
- J.** The layer of leaves, flowers, or branches in a forest canopy.

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3. Complete the blanks (1 – 10) with the correct words (A - J). (10 points)

1. If a tree is, it sheds its leaves at the end of each growing season, entering an annual dormant period.
2. I love the look of trees in the winter when their white bark contrasts against the snow.
3. coppice is the practice of harvesting the regenerated stumps of high-yield trees.
4. My plants got infected with, so I had to spray them with fungicide.
5. The lumberjack started the before cutting down the sturdy pine tree in the forest.
6. In forestry operations, a is used to cut down trees and gather them into bunches for further processing.
7. A firefighter uses a to ignite the controlled burn.
8. A protects a firefighter who is unable to get away from approaching flames.
9. is a regeneration method where new trees sprout from the stumps or roots of previously cut trees.
10. is a regeneration method where trees of the same age are established together, typically through clear-cutting and replanting.

Words:

- A. powdery mildew
- B. feller buncher
- C. coppicing
- D. fire shelter
- E. chainsaw
- F. deciduous
- G. fusee
- H. even-aged
- I. birch
- J. short rotation

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4. Fill in the gaps (1 – 12). Choose the correct answer (A , B, C). (12 points)

1. The dense ... created by the outer layer of leaves of a group of trees blocks the light from lower-growing plants.

A moss layer
B soil
C canopy
2. The “father” tree's reproductive organs contain ... which fertilizes the egg of a “mother” tree.

A sapling
B pole
C pollen
3. The scientists tracked ... factors not associated with living organisms that were affecting the forest.

A population
B abiotic
C biotic
4. ... plants need constant exposure to sunlight.

A Shade intolerant
B Uneven-aged
C Shade tolerant
5. The ash trees needed some ..., so the loggers removed the top and main branches of the trees to encourage branching.

A pollarding
B harvesting
C pruning
6. ... often involves heavy machinery such as a tractor.

A Aerial seeding
B Broadcast seeding
C Pruning
7. The initial plan was to follow the method of ... so as to leave a piece of forest land to develop naturally.

A variable retention
B removal cut
C establishment cut
8. The company employs the method of ..., using a log loader to move and sort logs into the decks.

A high lead logging
B shovel logging
C heli-logging
9. During ..., foresters can transport felled logs with winches and cables.

A cable logging
B shovel logging
C heli-logging
10. Angie used her ... to rake dead leaves away from the fire line and cut branches.

A Drip torch
B Pulaski
C McLeod
11. The area suffered from ... due to the excessive removal of plants.

A reforestation
B nutrient depletion
C sustainability
12. To improve the strength of the trees, the scientists employed ..., genetically selecting tree stock.

A tree breeding
B stewardship
C tree farming

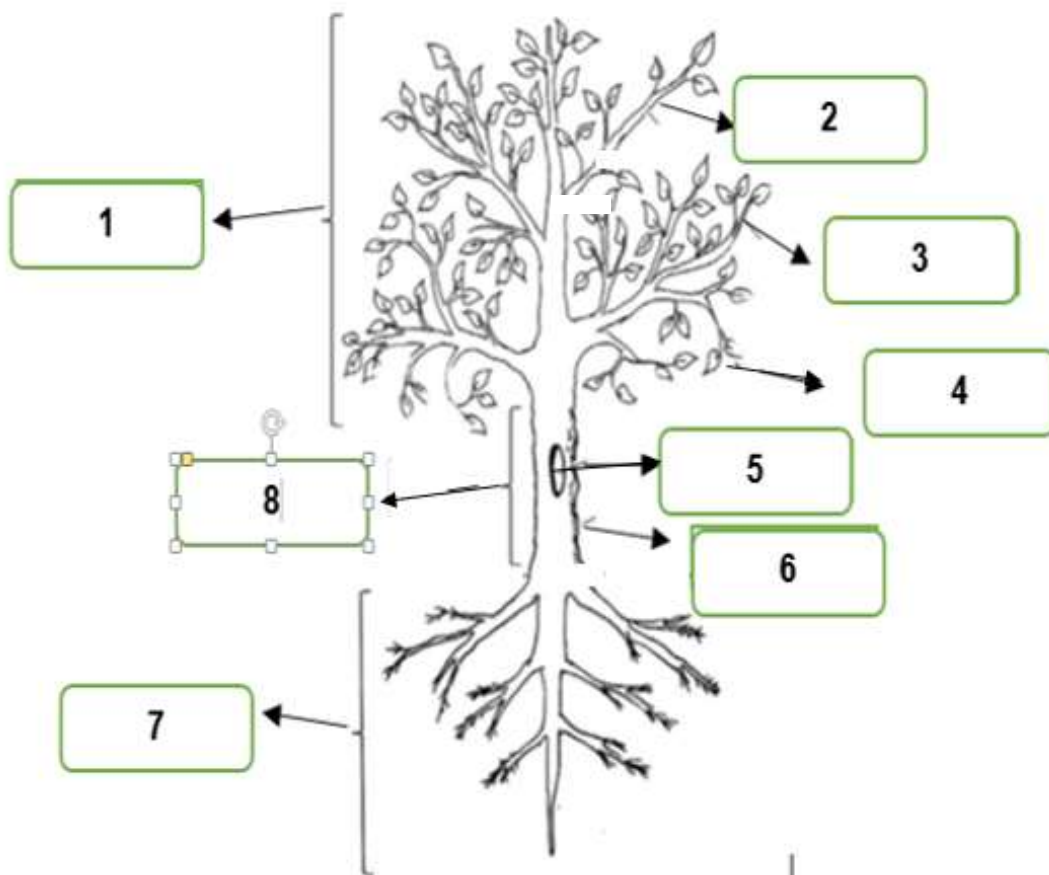
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5. Label the pictures. Match words (A - H) with pictures (1 - 8) (8 points)

Words:

- A. trunk
- B. crown
- C. leaf
- D. bark
- E. roots
- F. twig
- G. branch
- H. hollow



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6. Read the text. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). (10 points)

FOREST ESTABLISHMENT

When a new forest begins to grow, the process can be described in different terms, referring either to an area it starts to occupy or the way it regenerates.

As far as the area is concerned, young trees can develop on a site where a forest existed before but was destroyed by natural disasters such as fire, strong winds, snow, or biotic factors, e.g., forest pests and diseases. Trees may also be damaged by pollution or removed by other anthropogenic activities such as logging. The process of renewing a forest on former forest land is called reforestation.

Afforestation, on the other hand, refers to the creation of a forest on an area such as wasteland or farmland, dunes, mine dumps or other areas degraded by improper agricultural use, deforestation, industrialisation causing pollution, quarries, open-pit mining and the like. Afforestation can be accomplished either by establishing tree plantations for commercial purposes or by creating a forest for environmental ones. The choice of trees in both cases is different. In plantations (usually monocultures), fast-growing species are preferred. They can provide, for example, Christmas trees, supply fuelwood or timber. Plantations are frequently grown on former agricultural land (although they can also be a part of reforestation) and consist mainly of single- -species and even-aged stands. The most common species used for this purpose include poplar, birch, larch, black alder, willow and spruce.

Both afforestation and reforestation should be thoroughly planned, taking into account native vegetation, tree species composition and local environmental conditions such as soil, climate and water resources because such an approach can prove beneficial to the whole ecosystem. Properly chosen tree species prevent soil degradation, help to reduce air pollution, and promote water conservation and biodiversity, to mention a few.

Forests can regenerate naturally or artificially. As the name indicates, natural regeneration is left to Mother Nature, which takes its course at its own pace and manner. As a result, it is rather slow and difficult to predict because there is little control over the species colonising the site. The same applies to the number of seeds which can be carried by wind or animals from the neighbouring area or produced by the trees occupying the site, not to mention the number of stump sprouts or root suckers. Natural regeneration heavily relies on seed crops, and their dispersal and weather conditions result in uneven distribution of seedlings. On the other hand, it is not expensive and usually leads to the establishment of mixed, uneven-aged and multi-storey stands preserving indigenous ecotypes well adapted to local conditions. Moreover, the local microclimate is not disturbed, the soil is protected from erosion, and seedlings avoid transplant shock.

Artificial regeneration is based on sowing seeds or planting seedlings. In contrast to natural regeneration, artificial regeneration can be planned and controlled. Foresters decide about species composition, arrangement of plants, and seed quality and quantity. Artificial regeneration allows more plants to survive and develop (especially in the case of planting), and the process is quicker than that of natural regeneration. However, it is more expensive. This is because a site requires careful preparation and because of the high costs of planting and caring for seedlings afterwards.

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1. What is the process called when a new forest is established on an area that was previously occupied by a forest but was destroyed?
 - A. Afforestation
 - B. Forestation
 - C. Deforestation
 - D. Reforestation
2. According to the text, which factors can contribute to forest destruction?
 - A. Forest regeneration
 - B. Climate change
 - C. Logging activities
 - D. Soil enrichment
3. Which type of forest establishment involves creating a forest on wasteland or farmland?
 - A. Reforestation
 - B. Desertification
 - C. Deforestation
 - D. Afforestation
4. Which type of species is typically preferred for commercial purposes in tree plantations?
 - A. Slow-growing species
 - B. Broadleaf species
 - C. Fast-growing species
 - D. Coniferous species
5. What is the main advantage of natural regeneration over artificial regeneration?
 - A. Higher costs
 - B. Faster growth
 - C. Preservation of indigenous ecotypes
 - D. Controlled development

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6. What is the main disadvantage of artificial regeneration compared to natural regeneration?
- A. Slower growth
 - B. Unpredictable outcomes
 - C. Higher costs
 - D. Limited control
7. What does afforestation involve besides creating a forest for environmental purposes?
- A. Harvesting timber
 - B. Urban development
 - C. Planting fast-growing tree species for fuelwood
 - D. Establishing wetlands
8. What factor heavily influences the distribution of seedlings in natural regeneration?
- A. Seed quality
 - B. Weather conditions
 - C. Soil Ph
 - D. Topography
9. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of properly chosen tree species in forest establishment?
- A. Soil degradation prevention
 - B. Air pollution reduction
 - C. Water conservation promotion
 - D. Increased risk of biodiversity loss
10. Which type of forest establishment helps protect the soil from erosion?
- A. Afforestation
 - B. Reforestation
 - C. Natural regeneration
 - D. Artificial regeneration

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7. Choose either option A or B and write a report that is between 180 and 200 words (10 points)

A. Importance of forests

- Ecological significance of forests in maintaining biodiversity and supporting various ecosystems.
- The role of forests in carbon sequestration and climate regulation.
- The economic importance of forests in providing timber, fuel, and medicinal resources.
- **Conclusion.**

B. Threats to forest

- The impact of deforestation on local and global environments.
- The effects of forest degradation, including soil erosion and loss of habitat for wildlife.
- The challenges posed by invasive species and climate change to forest ecosystems.
- **Conclusion.**

