

Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior
INGLÉS TÉCNICO PARA GRADO MEDIO DE
SOLDADURA Y CALDERERÍA

Convocatoria correspondiente al curso 2022-2023

(Resolución de 3 de diciembre de 2021 de la Dirección General de Educación Secundaria, Formación Profesional y Régimen Especial)

DATOS DEL ALUMNO			FIRMA
APELLIDOS:			
Nombre:	D.N.I. N.I.E. o Pasaporte:	Fecha:	

Código del ciclo: (1)FMEM02	Denominación completa del título: (1) Técnico en Soldadura y Calderería
Clave o código del módulo: (1)	Denominación completa del módulo profesional: (1)

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cumplimentar los datos del aspirante antes del examen y firmar en todas las hojas que se entreguen. - Tener disponible el DNI en la mesa. - No utilizar material de consulta (salvo aquél que se autorice expresamente). - La prueba de expresión oral consistirá en una entrevista de trabajo con la profesora donde el alumno responderá una serie de preguntas. - La prueba de comprensión oral consistirá en elegir las mejores opciones utilizando la información obtenida de un audio. - La prueba escrita consistirá en contestar y resolver TODAS las actividades propuestas. Se recomienda no dejar nada sin contestar.

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La calificación máxima será de 10. - Se superará la prueba obteniendo una puntuación de 5 como mínimo. - La prueba de comprensión oral (listening) contará un 15%. - La prueba de expresión oral (speaking) contará un 15%. - El examen escrito contará un 70%. - Para poder sumar todas las calificaciones, cada parte deberá alcanzar 3,5 puntos o más. <p><small>(1) Consígnense las denominaciones exactas y los códigos reflejados en el anexo 1.a o 1.b de las presentes instrucciones.</small></p>
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Written exam mark: _____ / 100 _____ x 0.07 = _____ / 7

READING Mark: ____ / 10 (2 points each question)

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Welding

Welding is a way of heating pieces of metal using electricity or a flame so that they melt and stick together. There are many kinds of welding, including arc welding, resistance welding and gas welding. The most common type is arc welding. Anyone who is near arc welding needs to wear a special helmet or goggles because the arc is so bright. Looking at the arc will hurt your eyes, maybe forever. It is also important to cover all your skin because it can give you something like a sunburn. Hot sparks from the weld can burn any skin that is showing. One kind of welding that does not use an arc is Oxy-fuel welding (OFW), sometimes called gas welding. OFW uses a flame. Any kind of welding that uses an electric arc is a kind of arc welding.

There are different kinds of arc welding too— shielded metal arc welding (SMAW) is a common type. Sometimes SMAW is called stick welding. Another common one is gas metal arc welding (GMAW). Another type of arc welding that is less common is gas tungsten arc welding (also known as tungsten inert gas welding or TIG welding). Before there were many kinds of arc welding, SMAW was called just 'arc welding'. Sometimes it is still called that today, but it's better to call it by its real name instead. Arc welding heats metals by making an electric arc between the piece of metal and something called an electrode. An electrode is the part of the welder that the arc touches.

All types of welding require that the hot metal has protection. If it didn't, things on the metal or things in the air could cause problems in the weld. Things on the metal that could cause problems might be rust, grease, or dirt. Oxygen in the air will cause big problems in a weld.

1. What is welding?

2. What is welding used for?

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3. What should the welder do before starting his/her work?

4. What kinds of welding do you know?

5. What can cause problems in welding?

GRAMMAR Mark: ____ / 10 (2 points each translation)

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Los soldadores deben usar protección para los ojos.

_ 2. Soldar puede ser peligroso.

_ 3. Algunos metales dañinos para el soldador son el aluminio y el plomo.

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4. Es importante leer las instrucciones antes de trabajar.

_ 5. También hay que tener cuidado con las descargas eléctricas.

VOCABULARY Mark: ____ / 48 (1.5 points each)

Basic tools for metal workers. Write the name under each tool, use the words from the box.

angle grinder - cut off wheel - stone grinding wheel - flap disk - clean and strip disk - scribe -
bar clamps - C-clamps - dial calipers - welding magnets - welding table - drill press - welder –
welpers (mig pliers) - chipping hammer - metal drill bits



4



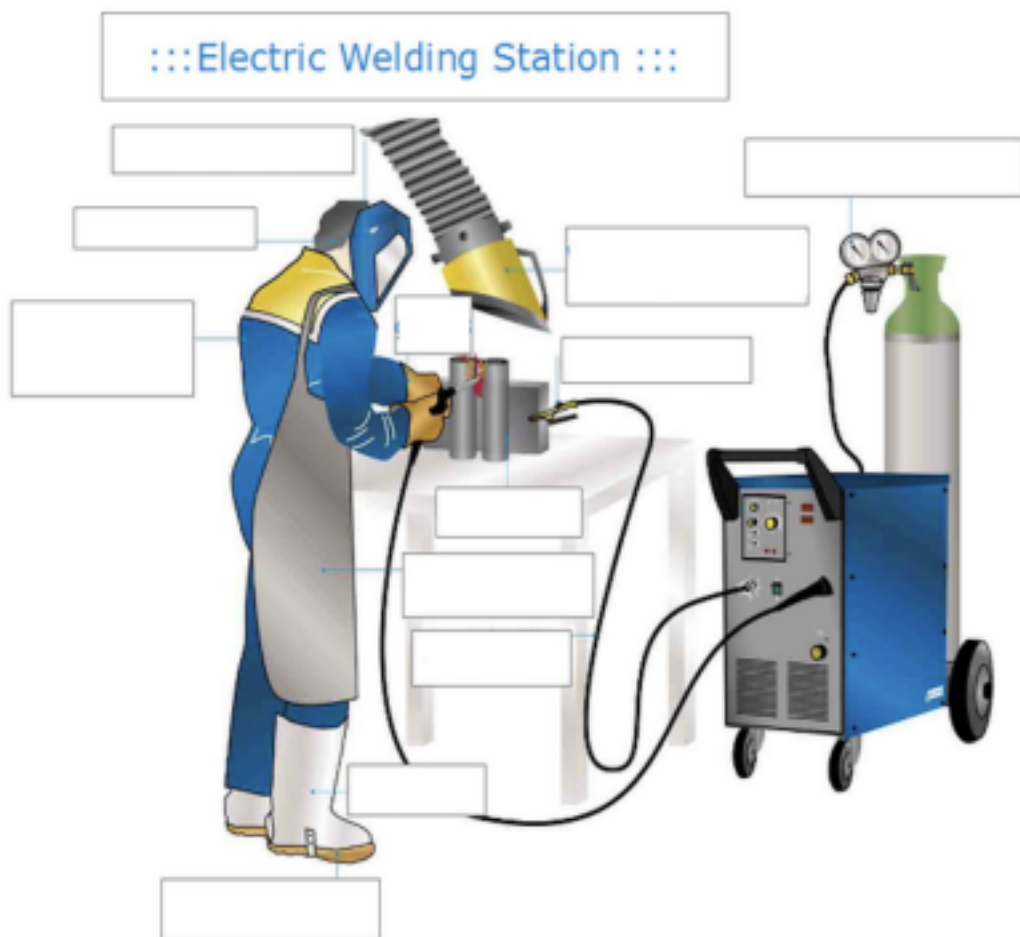
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Write these numbers and units in words:

- 1) 11 km _____
- 2) 252 kg _____
- 3) € 1,976 _____
- 4) 110 V _____
- 5) 0° C _____

Match the correct words with the corresponding boxes in the picture.

pressure regulator - gloves - earplug - welding mask - welding fume exhaust system -
leggings – fireproof blue collar - earth clamp - earth cable - safety shoes - welding
apron - stable pieces



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USE OF ENGLISH Mark: ____ / 12 (1 point each)

Read the text about living in a new country. Decide which of the four words best fits each space.

Although living in another country can be an (1) _____ adventure, it is sometimes proven (2) _____ a difficult experience. Many things are new and different – not only the language and culture but also (3) _____ things like where to buy stamps or when banks are open. For a person who is used (4) _____ in control of their world these new experiences can make them feel helpless, (5) _____ and frustrated.

Many of those who start a life somewhere else often go through certain (6) _____ before they feel at home in their new (7) _____. The first few weeks after arrival in another country are full of positive feelings and excitement. Then (8) _____ sets in

and can make you feel angry and impatient. Some people (9) _____ their new home for such feelings. Eventually, however, most newcomers settle (10) _____ and begin to adapt.

However, when a person returns to their own culture, they may (11) _____ the same things in reverse. It takes them (12) _____ time to get back to their former life in their home country.

1 excited exciting pleasure thrilled

2 have been be of being to be

3 everyday daily average regular

4 been to being to be being

5 confusing confused confuse confusion

6 steps times eras stages

7 surroundings settings atmospheres situations

8 life certainty reality truth

9 cause blame accuse hold

10 in off of back

11 bear happen suffer experience

12 some any every all

6



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WRITING Mark: ____ / 20

Imagine that you need to write down the instructions in English for a co-worker about how to weld the legs of a chair. Give simple instructions. 100 words.

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LISTENING Mark: _____ / 10 (15% of the total mark) _____ x 0.15 = _____ / 1.5

Listen to the conversation and circle the best answer.

1. How popular is Chris Svensson's book?
 - a. Not very popular
 - b. Very popular
 - c. It's new. People don't know it yet.
2. What is the work-life balance like in traditional workplaces?
 - a. Work lives and private lives are clearly divided.
 - b. People work too much overtime and so they have no private life.
 - c. People are free to manage the balance themselves.
3. How often do people do overtime?
 - a. Often
 - b. Sometimes
 - c. They don't.
4. In traditional workplaces, do people work at weekends or when on holiday?
 - a. Yes, it's normal.
 - b. No, never.
 - c. Usually, they don't.
5. How has technology helped people work with more flexibility?
 - a. They can send and receive emails from their phones from home.
 - b. Their working hours can be easily tracked.
 - c. Robots can do their work for them.
6. Traditional divisions between work and life are fading. What does this mean for employees?
 - a. Everyone has to do overtime, all the time.
 - b. People have to work while they're on holiday.
 - c. They can be flexible to work when and where it suits them.

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SPEAKING Mark: _____ / 10 (15% of the total mark) _____ x 0.15 = _____ / 1.5

Job Interview questions:

1. Could you tell us about yourself?
2. Why should we hire you?
3. Why did you decide to become a welder?
4. What is your educational background?
5. Do you have any work experience as a welder? Where and for how long?
6. Could you work in an English-speaking country? Why?
7. What are your salary expectations?
8. Where do you see yourself in 5 years from now?