

Anexo 2

Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior

MODELO PARA LA ELABORACIÓN DE LAS PRUEBAS

Convocatoria correspondiente al curso 2024-2025

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

(Resolución de 19 de diciembre de 2024 de la Dirección General de Educación Secundaria, Formación Profesional y Régimen Especial)

Código del ciclo: IMSS04	Denominación completa del título: Técnico Superior en Sonido para Audiovisuales y Espectáculos
Clave o código del módulo: CM14	Denominación completa del módulo profesional: Inglés técnico para grado superior

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 o documento identificativo equivalente en la mesa.- Señalar y escribir con tinta indeleble, azul o negra, las respuestas y su desarrollo.- Si se ha de rectificar una respuesta, trazar un aspa o tachar con una línea horizontal. No utilizar líquido corrector (Tippex).- Utilizar solamente el papel facilitado por el examinador (con el sello y formato correspondiente).- No utilizar material de consulta.
CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Contenidos léxico-gramaticales (5 puntos).- Comprensión de un texto oral (1,5 puntos).- Comprensión de un texto escrito (1,5 puntos).- Producción de texto escrito (2 puntos).

CALIFICACIÓN
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LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL CONTENTS (____ / 5)

1. Translate the following terms and expressions from English into Spanish and vice versa. (1 point)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Broadcast (Verb) _____ | 6. Wires _____ |
| 2. Running order _____ | 7. Guionista _____ |
| 3. Footage _____ | 8. Treble _____ |
| 4. Mesa de mezclas _____ | 9. Gig _____ |
| 5. Jingle _____ | 10. Score _____ |

2. Match the terms (1-10) with their correct definitions (A-J). (1 point)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Package _____ | 6. Stringer _____ |
| 2. Cue _____ | 7. Debriefing _____ |
| 3. Running order _____ | 8. Trail ahead _____ |
| 4. Shortlist _____ | 9. Dry version _____ |
| 5. Go on air _____ | 10. To brief _____ |

Definitions:

- A. The moment a program begins to broadcast live.
- B. A freelance journalist or reporter who provides news stories to an organization.
- C. A news program or segment prepared for broadcasting including interviews, music, etc.
- D. A meeting held after an event to summarize and review what happened, often focusing on improvements for the future.
- E. A preview shown to promote an upcoming program or segment.
- F. The introduction to a radio correspondent's piece.
- G. Pre-recorded items which don't include music or sound effects.
- H. To give someone essential information or instructions about a task or event.
- I. The planned sequence of segments or stories in a program or broadcast.
- J. A final selection of items from a larger list.

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3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets using PRESENT TENSES. (0,5 points)

1. She _____ (always / leave) her keys at home—it's so annoying!
2. We _____ (live) in this city for ten years, and we love it here.
3. _____ (you / wait) for someone? You've been standing here for ages!
4. My teacher _____ (already / mark) our assignments, so we'll get them back tomorrow.
5. She _____ (study) French for six months, and she can finally have basic conversations.

4. Complete the newspaper article with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use Past Simple, Past Perfect or Present Perfect. (1 point)

MAN OFFERS £100 FOR SAFE RETURN OF SURFING DOG

More than 200 posters (1) _____ (go) up in a Welsh town appealing for information about a missing national celebrity – a dog called Max who is also an expert surfer.

The dog, which belongs to Pete Bounds, Britain's former surfing team captain, (2) _____ (disappear) on Christmas Eve after his owner (3) _____ (go) into the supermarket to buy Max a steak for Christmas.

Mr Bounds said, 'I (4) _____ (be) only in the supermarket for a couple of minutes but when I (5) _____ (come back), Max (6) _____ (go).

Mr Bounds taught Max to surf. Max even has his own wetsuit.

Max (7) _____ (make) several television appearances on the Big Breakfast and last month (8) _____ (appear) on Blue Peter.

Mr Bounds, who (9) _____ (adopt) Max, after the dog (10) _____ (arrive) one day on his doorstep, is offering a £100 reward for his safe return.

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5. Rewrite the following sentences using the word/s given in brackets. (0,9 points)

1. My sister started studying at 9 and she's still studying. (SINCE)

2. He prepared the dinner. Then his son showed up. (BY THE TIME)

3. He didn't arrive on time because his train was delayed. (IF)

4. If it isn't cold, we will have the party outdoors. (UNLESS)

5. Someone has designed these earrings in Italy. (BEEN)

6. They must interview Sandra tomorrow. (BE)

6. Rephrase the following sentences using the REPORTED SPEECH. (0,6 points)

1. "Where did you spend your holidays last year?" she asked Peter.

2. "Don't go too far," my mum told my little brother.

3. Debby told me, "I will meet him at the station tomorrow."

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READING COMPREHENSION (____ / 1,5)

Choosing a musical instrument

Many people would like to learn how to play a musical instrument, but they are put off by one big problem: what to play? Here are a few questions to help you decide.

What kind of music do you like?

Many instruments are versatile, but some are more suited to certain types of music. Although there is some classical repertoire for the saxophone, for example, people associate it more with jazz, and it is not a permanent feature of many orchestras. Some instruments may lend themselves better than others to the music you like, so consider this before you start.

Do you want to play with other people?

Think about your long-term future as a musician. If you want to play with other people, what sort of instrument would be most practical? The initial attraction of playing a dazzling solo instrument like trumpet, violin, flute or lead guitar might fade when you realise how many other people are competing with you to get the main part with the same instrument! If you want to play rock music, there will always be a demand for bass players or drummers, and if you fancy being part of an orchestra, the bassoon is a great bet to make sure you are always needed.

Where are you going to practise?

Many people live in flats and practising the drums, for example, will drive your neighbours crazy. Think about where and when you are going to practise, as well as the patience of the people you live with or near. Electric versions of instruments like the piano, drums, guitar and even violin give you the option of playing into the night using headphones, while your housemates sleep in peace. Alternatively, you may need to consider going to a school or a community centre to practise.

How much money can you spend?

This is quite a big factor. A lot of instruments can be purchased in different price ranges, for example, guitars. But this doesn't alter the fact that many, such as the piano, are always pretty expensive. If you can't afford your chosen instrument, will you be able to borrow someone else's or hire one?

Are there any physical limitations?

If you're small and don't like lifting heavy objects, you won't want to carry around a double bass. Apart from that, use your common sense, and don't let your perceived physical shortcomings put you off. Who says small slim people can't play the tuba? It's true that some wind instruments require a lot of lung power but with the right coaching, everyone can develop the right technique.

Still not sure?

Talk to people you know who already play instruments. They might even let you try theirs. It's also a good idea to find an experienced music teacher, preferably one who plays a few different instruments, who can give you some advice and push you in the right direction.

If you find an instrument you love and that suits your needs, you'll find the time spent choosing was well worth it. Good luck with making your choice!

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I) Circle the best option to complete these sentences. (0,8 points)

1. Many people think about learning a musical instrument but don't because ...

- a. they haven't got enough time to practise.
- b. they don't know which instrument to choose.
- c. they can't afford a musical instrument.
- d. they think it will be too difficult.

2. If you play the saxophone, ...

- a. you can't play classical music.
- b. there might be fewer opportunities to play classical music.
- c. you can easily play in an orchestra.
- d. you should only play jazz.

3. Playing a popular solo instrument ...

- a. is the best way to get into a band.
- b. is only for people who are really confident.
- c. means you will always perform on your own.
- d. can be a drawback if you want to play with others.

4. Electric instruments ...

- a. are too noisy if you live too close to other people.
- b. can't be played at night.
- c. are best for public performances.
- d. are a good idea to avoid disturbing other people.

5. Guitars ...

- a. are normally relatively cheap.
- b. are only for buyers with big budgets.
- c. start quite cheap and go up to very expensive.
- d. are worth paying more money for.

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6. Before choosing an instrument you should ...

- a. consider the size and weight of the instrument.
- b. avoid wind instruments if you are small and slim.
- c. reflect on your physical limitations.
- d. make sure you have the correct technique.

7. An experienced music teacher can ...

- a. tell you if you have the ability to learn a particular instrument.
- b. lend you their instruments to try.
- c. give you valuable guidance.
- d. demonstrate the different instruments for you.

8. The best summary of the author's attitude is ...

- a. don't worry, just go for it!
- b. playing an instrument is not for everyone.
- c. you can always change your mind.
- d. considering your choice of instrument will pay off in the future.

II) Complete the gaps with a term from the box. (0,7 points)

can't afford / a good bet / lends itself to / dazzling / physical shortcomings /
put off by / drive your neighbours crazy

1. Many people are _____ not knowing which instrument to learn.
2. The saxophone _____ jazz.
3. The initial attraction of playing a _____ solo instrument might fade when you realise how many other people play it as well.
4. Playing the drums is _____ if you want to play in a band.
5. Practising a loud instrument late at night will _____.
6. You can borrow or hire an instrument if you _____ one.
7. Even small, slim people can play the tuba, so don't let your perceived _____ put you off.

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WRITTEN EXPRESSION (____ / 2)

You're a sound technician applying for a job at a company that runs live events. Write an APPLICATION LETTER in 140-190 words saying:

- **Who you are**
- **Your sound skills and experience**
- **Any special training**
- **Why you are interested**

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION (____ / 1,5)

I) Listen to an interview with a man who works in the film industry, and for questions 1-6, choose the correct answer. (0,6 points)

1. What does Jack say about finding work?

- a) It has become easier since he got more experience.
- b) His qualifications have helped him to get work.
- c) Despite his experience, it has not got any easier.

2. What does Jack say about working on a film set?

- a) He must always be ready to work.
- b) He is constantly busy and stressed.
- c) He is always waiting for other people.

3. According to Jack, only the most successful people in the film industry are...

- a) fascinating and creative.
- b) practical and organised.
- c) stressed and bad-tempered.

4. Jack says that to remain in the film industry, you should avoid...

- a) getting angry with your colleagues.
- b) feeling offended by angry colleagues.
- c) working with angry, offensive people.

5. When working in close contact with other film workers, Jack...

- a) treats others politely and respectfully.
- b) tries to keep his bad habits to himself.
- c) likes that everyone is free to be themselves.

6. If someone uses language that you don't understand, Jack recommends that you...

- a) work out what is required by yourself.
- b) ask the person to explain what they mean.
- c) ask someone nearby to assist you.

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II) You will hear part of a radio talk about an institution that helps addicts. Complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. (0,9 points)

There is one centre in the UK situated outside (7)

The Thorndale method has had success with people addicted to (8)
and (9)

Addicts take part in a (10) of treatment.

Smokers must keep smoking until they become (11)

Many patients find the course too difficult to finish and (12)

Those who manage to finish the course are (13) to want to smoke again.

Alcoholics are allowed to become drunk under the watchful eyes of (14)

When they are later shown a video, most alcoholics feel (15)