



Comunidad de Madrid

PRUEBAS PARA LA OBTENCIÓN DE TÍTULOS DE TÉCNICO

Convocatoria correspondiente al curso académico 2024-2025

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

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE			FIRMA
APELLIDOS:			
NOMBRE	DNI o Pasaporte:	Fecha:	CALIFICACION
Código del ciclo: (1) SANM01	Denominación completa del ciclo formativo: (1) TÉCNICO EN FARMACIA Y PARAFARMACIA		
Clave del módulo: (1) 12	Denominación completa del módulo profesional: (1) INGLÉS TÉCNICO PARA GRADO MEDIO		

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA

1. Prueba constituida por **25 preguntas teórico-prácticas** y 5 de reserva del módulo INGLÉS TÉCNICO PARA GRADO MEDIO
2. Antes de comenzar la prueba, firmo y cumplimento sus datos indicando APELLIDOS y NOMBRE **en ESTA HOJA y en la HOJA DE RESPUESTA**.
3. El DNI o documento identificativo equivalente, debe estar siempre disponible sobre la mesa.
4. Utilice bolígrafo azul o negro, con tinta indeleble, para contestar en la "hoja de respuestas". Las respuestas señaladas con lápiz no se corrigen.
5. Utilizar solamente el papel facilitado por el examinador
6. No se puede utilizar ningún material de consulta, ni medio de comunicación con el exterior. Sólo se permitirá LA ENTRADA CON CALCULADORAS NO PROGRAMABLES, SIN TAPA, a los exámenes de los siguientes cuatro módulos: 1) Formulación magistral (FM) 2) Operaciones básicas de laboratorio (OBL) 3) Formación y orientación laboral (FOL) 4) Empresa e iniciativa emprendedora (EIE).
7. Una vez comenzada la prueba ninguna persona podrá abandonar la sala hasta que, al menos, hayan transcurrido 15 minutos desde su inicio.
8. **Cada pregunta tiene 4 posibles respuestas**, entre las que sólo hay una respuesta correcta, que será la mejor opción posible, la más completa.
9. La contestación a cada pregunta se realizará en la "HOJA DE RESPUESTAS" que se incluye al final del cuestionario. Deberán entregar ambos (cuestionario y hoja de respuestas) sin separar, al finalizar el examen.
10. La **HOJA DE RESPUESTAS no** se puede separar del cuadernillo.
11. Rellene completamente el círculo correspondiente a la respuesta que considere correcta. Ejemplo:

6 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

7 ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

8 ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
12. Para modificar una respuesta en la HOJA DE RESPUESTAS se debe **usar tippex** para borrar la respuesta incorrecta. Marque con el bolígrafo la respuesta elegida. En el recuadro "MODIFICACIONES EN LAS RESPUESTAS" indique que respuesta/s han sido modificadas. Ejemplo:

13 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

14 ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

MODIFICACIONES EN LAS RESPUESTAS
Pongo tippex en respuesta nº 14. Al final marco la respuesta B
13. Ante malas indicaciones, doble indicación o cualquier duda se dará por INCORRECTA esa pregunta.
14. Antes de contestar cualquier pregunta lea, atenta y completamente, el enunciado de la misma.
15. **Las preguntas de reserva solo formarán parte del examen**, en caso de que se anule alguna de las primeras 25 de la prueba. Siguiendo el orden, se sustituirán las preguntas anuladas por las preguntas a partir del nº 25. Si no se anulase ninguna de las 25 preguntas iniciales, las preguntas de reserva no computan.
16. En la "HOJA DE RESPUESTAS" **NO escribir nada, en el recuadro "Número de examen"**.

Número de examen
17. Dispondrá usted de **30 minutos de tiempo** para realizar el ejercicio.



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CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN			
1. Puntuación relativa: RESPUESTA CORRECTA: 1 PUNTO // RESPUESTA INCORRECTA: - 0,33 PUNTOS PREGUNTA NO CONTESTADA: 0 PUNTOS			
2. La puntuación obtenida , una vez descontados los puntos negativos, se ajustará al número decimal más próximo y se procesará con los siguientes criterios de calificación:			
0 - 2,4 puntos	0	12,5 - 14,9 puntos	5
2,5 - 4,9 puntos	1	15 - 17,4 puntos	6
5 - 7,4 puntos	2	17,5 - 19,9 puntos	7
7,5 - 9,9 puntos	3	20 - 22,4 puntos	8
10 - 12,4 puntos	4	22,5 - 23,9 puntos	9
		24 - 25 puntos	10
Se considera APROBADO el módulo cuando la nota resultante sea 5 o superior			

PREGUNTAS DE LA PRUEBA:

CONTENIDO DE LA PRUEBA:

En cada una de las preguntas marca la opción correcta:

1. Which of these parts of the body is not part of the face?

- a. Chest
- b. Cheek
- c. Chin
- d. Eye

2. A magnetic resonance imaging that uses nuclear magnetic resonance to obtain information about body structure is called:

- a. CT Scan
- b. Medical Ultrasound
- c. X-ray
- d. MRI

3. Excuse me, do you know if we have got _____ paracetamol in our warehouse?

- a. most
- b. some
- c. any
- d. no

4. Which one is not a bone?

- a. Fibula
- b. Scapula
- c. Skull
- d. Calf



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5. It's eight to eight:

- a. 7.58
- b. 7.52
- c. 8.08
- d. 8.02

6. The nurse _____ a patient right now

- a. attends to
- b. is attending to
- c. has has attended to
- d. will attend to

7. If a patient _____ this medication with milk, it _____ properly.

- a. will take / don't work
- b. will take / doesn't work
- c. takes / doesn't work
- d. taked / don't work

8. If your mother _____ high blood pressure, I _____ this medication.

- a. have / won't prescribe
- b. had / wouldn't prescribe
- c. has / prescribed
- d. would / wouldn't prescribe

9. Naturopathy treatment hasn't taken effect _____.

- a. still
- b. already
- c. since
- d. yet

10. We _____ at the emergency room last night.

- a. was
- b. are
- c. were
- d. will be

11. James gave up smoking _____ the cancer had already spread in his lungs.

- a. since
- b. for
- c. when
- d. while

12. The pharmacy assistant _____ her degree if she passes all the exams.

- a. obtain
- b. would obtain
- c. will obtain
- d. obtained



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13. Select the correct sentence:

- a. She has 24 years old
- b. She has 24 years
- c. She is 24 years old
- d. She is 24 years

14. This pharmacy _____ 1,000 face masks in 2020.

- a. sold
- b. solded
- c. sell
- d. sellen

15. A _____ is a drug that is used to reduce or remove physical pain.

- a. Antacid
- b. Diuretics
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Pain-killer

16. Definition of excipient:

- a. It is the ratio of the amount of solute to the amount of solution
- b. It is an inactive substance used to incorporate the active ingredient
- c. It is the representation of the elements that form a compound
- d. It is the kind of matter that bodies are made of

17. Which one is not related to the circulatory system?

- a. Hypotension
- b. Disorientation
- c. Hipertensión
- d. Diastole

READING COMPREHENSION

Antibiotic supply rate far higher for Pharmacy First vs Welsh scheme

Adapted from <https://www.pharmacymagazine.co.uk>

Pharmacies in England assessing patients under the sore throat pathway of Pharmacy First are more than twice as likely to supply antibiotics than their counterparts in Wales, a new study has found.

The study, published in the Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy in March, compared the Acute Sore Throat Pharmacy First (ASTPF) scheme in England with the Sore Throat Test and Treat (STTT) service in Wales, looking at their respective antibiotic supply rates between February 1, 2024 and July 30, 2024.

In England, the supply rate was 72.7 per cent based on 317,864 consultations, compared to a 20.9 per cent supply rate in Wales based on 27,684 consultations. The authors noted that Pharmacy First authorises antibiotic supply to patients with a FeverPAIN clinical score of 4 or 5, while in Wales pharmacists must confirm the presence of suspected group A Streptococcus (GAS) with point-of-care testing (POCT) before making a supply.

In addition, Wales uses a lower FeverPAIN score threshold of 2 or 3 to decide if patients are eligible for POCT. "The rationale behind the different FeverPAIN thresholds in England and Wales is not clear from published literature or policy documents," the study authors note.



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And even when the researchers looked only at Welsh patients who had a FeverPAIN score of 4 or higher, the prescribing rate of 59.7 per cent was still "significantly lower" than under ASTPF.

Besides the differing policy on the use of POCT, the authors cite the "gradual" introduction of the Welsh sore throat service versus the 'at scale' launch of Pharmacy First as a possible factor driving the disparity in supply rates.

The paper's authors were awarded a £2.4m research grant last February to assess the impact of Pharmacy First over its first three years, looking in particular at antimicrobial resistance issues.

Research fellow Ayodeji Matuluko of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who was joint first author on the paper, commented: "Our study highlights significant differences in antibiotic supply rates for sore throat between England and Wales. We need to collectively consider ways to ensure the appropriate use of antibiotics to stem the potential public health threat posed by bacterial resistance. It's important that we now consider what factors may be influencing this disparity, such as variation in the service provided to patients or whether there may be differences in the demographics of those who attend pharmacies with sore throats, such as age and overall health."

Rebecca Glover, assistant professor in antimicrobial resistance at LSHTM, said: "We believe that one possible reason for the difference seen in antibiotic supply rates may be the presence of a diagnostic test for patients in Wales but this does not mean it's the answer for pharmacies across England. Diagnostic tests can add additional expense to an already-burdened healthcare system and the tests themselves often vary in quality. While these services in England and Wales are similar, they are not direct comparisons since the data are captured differently across the two nations. IT systems, scale, pace of programme uptake and training processes are also quite different. Our next steps will be to investigate the uptake, antibiotic use, safety and impact of the English Pharmacy First service as a whole in much greater detail, as part of a three-year evaluation commissioned by the National Institute for Health and Care Research."

18. According to the study, what was the antibiotic supply rate for sore throat consultations under the Pharmacy First scheme in England?

- a) 20.9%
- b) 59.7%
- c) 72.7%
- d) 30.5%

19. What key difference exists between England's ASTPF scheme and Wales' STTT service?

- a) England requires a point-of-care test (POCT) before prescribing antibiotics.
- b) Wales requires confirmation of Group A Streptococcus (GAS) with a diagnostic test.
- c) England uses a FeverPAIN score of 2 or 3 to authorize antibiotics.
- d) Wales supplies antibiotics at a higher rate than England.

20. What was the antibiotic supply rate in Wales for all consultations under the STTT service?

- a) 20.9%
- b) 59.7%
- c) 72.7%
- d) 15.3%

21. What is the purpose of the FeverPAIN score?

- a) To measure the intensity of throat pain.
- b) To determine whether a sore throat is caused by a bacterial infection.
- c) To decide the correct antibiotic dosage.
- d) To track a patient's recovery from a sore throat.



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22. What does "antimicrobial resistance" refer to?

- a) The ability of a patient to recover quickly from infections.
- b) The body's natural defense against antibiotics.
- c) The process where bacteria become resistant to antibiotics.
- d) A new type of antibiotic treatment.

23. What does "point-of-care testing (POCT)" mean?

- a) A test that can only be performed in hospitals.
- b) A diagnostic test conducted at or near the site of patient care.
- c) A blood test used to detect viral infections.
- d) A long-term study on antibiotic effectiveness.

24. What does "at scale" mean in reference to the launch of Pharmacy First in England?

- a) It was introduced in only a few locations.
- b) It was implemented in a gradual, step-by-step manner.
- c) It was launched widely and rapidly across the country.
- d) It was introduced as a temporary program.

25. Why might introducing diagnostic tests in England not be a simple solution?

- a) They can be inaccurate and unreliable.
- b) They are difficult for pharmacists to administer.
- c) They increase costs in an already burdened healthcare system.
- d) They are not approved for use in pharmacies.

PREGUNTAS DE RESERVA

26. The phone rang _____ he was going into the waiting room.

- a. while
- b. since
- c. for
- d. during

27. We suffer _____ when the individual's body temperature falls below normal limits.

- a. thermoregulation
- b. hypethermia
- c. hypothermia
- d. hypertension

28. Select the muscle located in the lower limb:

- a. Sternocleidomastoid
- b. Rectus femoralis
- c. Biceps
- d. Trapezius



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29. Which one is an indicator?

- a. Contusion
- b. Thermometer
- c. Defibrillator
- d. Blood pressure

30. I _____ the risk would be higher.

- a. thinked
- b. thinks
- c. thought
- d. thoght



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HOJA DE RESPUESTAS:

Número de examen

Apellidos: _____

Nombre: _____

Número de examen

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- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |

Key

☒ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D)

Inglés Técnico_Preguntas (7493)

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Número de examen

- | |
|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |

Key

☒ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D)

Inglés Técnico_Pr... Reserva (2379)

Firma:

Calificación:

Resultados:

- Aciertos:
- Fallos:
- Blancos:

MODIFICACIONES EN LAS RESPUESTAS