



Comunidad de Madrid

PRUEBAS LIBRES PARA LA OBTENCIÓN DEL TÍTULO DE TÉCNICO SUPERIOR EN MEDIACIÓN COMUNICATIVA. CURSO 2023/2024

(Resolución de 29 de diciembre de 2023, de la Dirección General de Educación Secundaria, Formación Profesional y Régimen Especial)

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE			FIRMA (He leído y comprendido los criterios de calificación y valoración de la prueba)
APELLIDOS:			
Nombre:	DNI:	Fecha:	

INSTITUTO DE ENSEÑANZA SECUNDARIA: IES PIO BAROJA	LOCALIDAD: MADRID
CLAVE DEL CICLO Y DENOMINACIÓN COMPLETA: SSCS05	MEDIACIÓN COMUNICATIVA
CLAVE- CÓDIGO Y DENOMINACIÓN DEL MÓDULO: CM16-SSC – LENGUA EXTRANJERA PROFESIONAL	

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA
<p>La prueba consiste en una prueba teórica de 40 preguntas de tipo test y una parte práctica, que solo se realizará si se aprueba la teórica.</p> <p>La duración de la prueba teórica es de 45 minutos. Para su realización se utilizará bolígrafo negro o azul (no borrable).</p> <p>Para marcar la respuesta correcta del tipo test, esta se redondeará con un círculo. Si se desea corregir se tachará con una X y se redondeará la otra opción elegida.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bolsos, carpetas, etc.... se dejarán en el suelo.- Los teléfonos móviles permanecerán apagados durante todo el examen.- No están permitidos los relojes inteligentes.

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN
<p>La prueba tipo test será evaluada con una calificación expresada en valores numéricos de 1 a 10, sin decimales. Cada respuesta correcta puntúa 0,25 pts. Esta calificación ponderará el 70% en la calificación final. Existe un coeficiente reductor que invalidará una respuesta correcta por cada 2 incorrectas.</p> <p>Las preguntas no contestadas no restan ni suman. Para poder hacer la prueba práctica el candidato/a deberá tener aprobada prueba de tipo test, es decir deberá haber obtenido al menos un 5/10. En dicho caso, se procederá a hacer la prueba práctica, cuya puntuación máxima será de 3 puntos (30% de la prueba total). Para superar la prueba el candidato/a debe obtener una puntuación mínima de 5 puntos. Si en el resultado de la prueba (siendo superior a 5 puntos) se obtuviera una nota con decimales, se redondeará esta al número entero inferior o superior más próximo. Y si resultase equidistante, al inmediato superior.</p>

CALIFICACIÓN



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PREGUNTAS

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. READ THE TEXT AND COMPLETE THE BLANKS WITH ONE OF THE OPTIONS BELOW.

It is not easy to stop smoking. In ⁽⁰⁾_____, it is very difficult. Many people try ⁽¹⁾_____, but they start again after a few days or weeks. There are ⁽²⁾_____ reasons why it is hard to stop smoking; one of them is that nicotine is a very addictive drug, when you smoke, nicotine goes ⁽³⁾_____ your lungs and then into your blood. It ⁽⁴⁾_____ your heart beat faster and raises your blood pressure, it also changes the way you think and makes you feel good.

If you have been ⁽⁵⁾_____ for a long time, you will probably need more than one try to stop ⁽⁶⁾_____. You can ⁽⁷⁾_____ help from your doctor or from special clinics for people who want to stop smoking. ⁽⁸⁾_____ reason why stopping smoking is so difficult is that many people smoke when they feel stressed, angry, sad, or bored. They smoke when they drink coffee or alcohol or after a meal. So, if you want to stop smoking, you need to find ⁽⁹⁾_____ else to do in these situations, for example: instead of having a cigarette after a meal, you could go for a walk or call a friend. It is ⁽¹⁰⁾_____ difficult for sensory reasons, many people like the taste of cigarettes, they like the feeling of ⁽¹¹⁾_____ a cigarette in their hand, blowing out the smoke or the smell of cigarettes.

If you want to stop smoking, you'll need to change your habits and your daily ⁽¹²⁾_____; you could chew gum instead of smoking, or you could ⁽¹³⁾_____ your teeth right after a meal. Finally, stopping smoking is difficult because many people enjoy smoking. It means that they can take a ⁽¹⁴⁾_____ from work and going outside for a cigarette, it can also become a social ritual for many, ⁽¹⁵⁾_____ a lot of people enjoy smoking with others, it's what experts have called "The social life of the smoker". To stop smoking, you



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____⁽¹⁶⁾ need to find new ways to relax and new activities to do with friends, like go for a run or do some yoga. Or you could ____⁽¹⁷⁾ up a new hobby, like painting or playing a musical instrument.

Stopping smoking is not easy, but it is ____⁽¹⁸⁾____, and, most of all, it is worth it. If you really want to stop smoking, you will need to be patient and keep trying.

0.	a) fact	b) actual	c) real	d) issue
1.	a) to stop	b) stop	c) stopped	d) have stopped
2.	a) much	b) several	c) a lot	d) such as
3.	a) on	b) into	c) up	d) at
4.	a) turns	b) does	c) makes	d) goes
5.	a) smoke	b) smokes	c) smoked	d) smoking
6.	a) absolutely	b) intensely	c) remotely	d) completely
7.	a) have	b) get	c) take	d) keep
8.	a) Other	b) Else	c) Second	d) Another
9.	a) something	b) someplace	c) sometime	d) somebody
10.	a) too	b) also	c) as well	d) equally
11.	a) holding	b) grabbing	c) taking	d) possessing
12.	a) routine	b) schedule	c) task s	d) duties
13.	a) clean	b) wash	c) tidy	d) brush
14.	a) rest	b) break	c) sleep	d) vacation
15.	a) since	b) given	c) that	d) furthermore
16.	a) have	b) are	c) will	d) won't
17.	a) get	b) take	c) have	d) keep
18.	a) probable	b) likewise	c) possible	d) better

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION FOR EACH BLANK.

0. What _____ to do when we finish?

- a) have we
- b) must we
- c) should we
- d) do we have**

19. "It's really hot in here." B: "Wait. I _____ the window."

- a) 'll open
- b) 'm going to opened



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c) opening

d) open

20. I _____ the tickets on Tuesday.

a) was buying

b) bought

c) have bought

d) buyed

21. I _____ in this city all my life.

a) live

b) 'm living

c) 've lived

d) was lived

22. A: "Why are you so dirty?" B: "Because I _____ the attic."

a) clean

b) 've cleaning

c) 've been cleaning

d) cleaning

23. The new bed isn't _____ the old one.

a) as nice as

b) as nice than

c) as nicer than

d) the nicest as

24. We _____ tomorrow morning. The train _____ at 7:45 a.m.

a) will leave / leaves

b) leaves / is leaving

c) are leaving / leaved

d) leaving / leaves

25. I _____ her since the day I met her.



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- a) 've loved
- b) 'm loving
- c) love
- d) loving

26. *You should drive _____ if you don't want to have an accident.*

- a) slower
- b) more slowly
- c) more slower
- d) slower

27. A: *"Do you like _____ books?"* B: *"Yes. I'm always at _____ library."*

- a) the / a
- b) a / the
- c) - / a
- d) - / the

28. *I'd like to _____ help you, but I don't have money right now.*

- a) can
- b) be able to
- c) can to
- d) could

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

III. LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

29. *What does the speaker say about earthquakes?*

- a) They can happen without a warning.
- b) He has never lived through an earthquake.
- c) He has experienced one but barely noticed.
- d) His students in Brazil say they feel one almost every week.

30. *Hurricane Katrina...*

- a) Was a category five and caused terrible damage in New Orleans.
- b) Was a category five and caused terrible damage in California.



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- c) Was a category six and caused terrible damage in New Orleans.
- d) It caused almost 200 deaths.

31. *Hurricanes are most common in this regions of the US:*

- a) West coast.
- b) South and East coast.
- c) South and West coast.
- d) North and West coast.

32. *Tornadoes usually hit in states where the landscape...*

- a) Is very rocky and has lots of mountains.
- b) Is very flat.
- c) Has large bodies of water.
- d) The landscape doesn't affect whether the tornado hits or not.

33. *Floods...*

- a) Are more likely to happen in places with a low level of infrastructure.
- b) Can be caused by heavy rain.
- c) Are common during rainy season in Mexico.
- d) All of these are correct.

READING COMPREHENSION

IV. READ THE TEXT AND ORDER THE MISSING SENTENCES.

The ability to communicate defines us as human beings and as a society. It forms a foundation for decision making and relationship building. Communicating with deaf individuals is an achievable goal, even when accommodations (e.g., interpreters) are not present. The tools available to us are considerable and limited only by our desire to communicate and our creativity.

Do all deaf individuals communicate in the same way? There is no "one size fits all" approach to communication, nor is there a "typical" deaf person. Each individual is unique and brings their own set of communication needs and preferences, based upon the setting and the purpose of the interaction. Determining how to communicate effectively is a joint effort shared by both the deaf individual and the hearing individual. Trial and error until a solution is achieved is often the rule rather than the exception. Flexibility and creativity are key.



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When meeting a deaf person for the first time it is important not to make assumptions about an individual's communication. Rather, inquire directly with the individual about their communication needs. Bridging deaf/hearing communication is a daily occurrence for deaf people; as such, they are always your best counsel. Writing, gestures, speech, sign language, technology, and visual aids are all possibilities to be explored.

How do deaf individuals communicate in their daily lives? Broadly defined, communication for deaf individuals occurs through visual, auditory or tactile modes (for individuals who are deafblind). Common visual communication modes include American Sign Language (ASL), Cued Speech, speech reading (lip reading), and gestures. Auditory communication includes utilizing residual hearing and spoken English received through the ear, often augmented with a hearing aid or cochlear implant to enhance the ability to interpret sound. Tactile communication translates visual and auditory communication into the hand and other parts of the body.

How does a setting impact communication? Effective visual communication relies on a user- friendly setting. Factors such as background noise, lighting, pace of conversation, number of speakers, accents and facial hair all influence how the individual chooses to communicate. However, settings are not limited to only physical space. The individual's familiarity with the subject matter and the availability of visual prompts, such as pictures and charts also guide the communication method. Hearing aids and cochlear implants will not restore hearing to "normal." While some users are able to use a telephone or recognize music, others are only able to pick up on environmental sounds. It is important to remember that these devices do not enable a deaf individual to hear at "normal" hearing levels.

34. *According to the passage, what is the main purpose of communication?*

- a) To build relationships
- b) To make decisions
- c) To define us as human beings
- d) All of the above

35. *What is the main purpose of the passage?*

- a) To explain the different communication methods used by all kinds of individual.
- b) To describe the difficulties faced by hearing individuals when communicating with deaf people



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- c) To highlight the importance of effective communication between deaf and hearing individuals.
- d) To advertise hearing aids.

36. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a common visual communication mode for deaf individuals?

- a) American Sign Language (ASL)
- b) Cued Speech
- c) Speech reading (lip reading)
- d) Body language

37. What does the passage suggest about hearing aids and cochlear implants?

- a) They can restore hearing to normal levels for all users.
- b) They always enable deaf individuals to use a telephone or recognise music.
- c) They only allow deaf individuals to pick up on environmental sounds.
- d) They do not enable deaf individuals to hear at normal hearing levels.

38. According to the passage, what is the key when meeting a deaf person for the first time?

- a) Making assumptions about their communication needs.
- b) Determining the most effective communication method immediately.
- c) Asking the individual directly about their communication preferences.
- d) Relying on past experiences with other deaf individuals.

39. What does the passage suggest is often the rule rather than the exception when communicating with deaf individuals?

- a) Achieving an effective communication solution on the first try.
- b) Hearing individuals taking the lead in determining the communication method.
- c) Rule following, rather than creativity in finding a suitable communication approach.
- d) Trial and error until a communication solution is found.

40. What factors can influence communication with a deaf individual?

- a) Background noise.
- b) Lightning.
- c) Pace of conversation.
- d) All of them are factors to take into account.



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