

## Anexo 2

### Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior MODELO PARA LA ELABORACIÓN DE LAS PRUEBAS

#### Convocatoria correspondiente al curso académico 2021-2022

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

| DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE |                            |        | FIRMA |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| APELLIDOS:          |                            |        |       |
| Nombre:             | D.N.I. N.I.E. o Pasaporte: | Fecha: |       |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Código del ciclo: (1)<br><b>TCPS01</b>                  | Denominación completa del título: (1)<br><b>Técnico Superior en Patronaje y Moda</b>      |
| Clave o código del módulo: (1)<br><b>CM 16-<br/>TCP</b> | Denominación completa del módulo profesional: (1)<br><b>Lengua Extranjera Profesional</b> |

| INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA   |
|--|
| <p>1. Durante la realización de la prueba será necesario tener presente el D.N.I en la mesa y no se podrán utilizar dispositivos electrónicos.</p> <p>2. Para realizar la prueba debe utilizar bolígrafo azul o negro, las respuestas escritas con lápiz o portaminas no se calificarán.</p> <p>3. Prueba de preguntas: tipo test, cortas, de rellenar huecos, verdadero o falso, y de vocabulario propio de textil, confección y piel. Todas las preguntas tendrán el mismo valor y la suma total de las mismas será un 10.</p> <p>4. Se corregirá solamente las respuestas escritas en las páginas adjuntas al final del examen, dispuestas para tal fin y si les hace falta pueden pedir más folios al profesorado.</p> |

| CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN  |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% teórica. Se aceptarán únicamente las respuestas que no contengan ningún error ortográfico.</li> <li>Las preguntas de verdadero o falso, sólo se valorarán si la respuesta es correcta en su totalidad.</li> <li>Para superar la prueba es obligatorio obtener al menos 5 puntos.</li> <li>La calificación de la prueba será sobre 10 puntos.</li> </ul> |

(1) Consignense las denominaciones exactas y los códigos reflejados en el Anexo 3.a o 3.b de las presentes instrucciones.



| CALIFICACIÓN |
|--------------|
|              |

| DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE |                               |        |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| APELLIDOS:          |                               |        |
| Nombre:             | D.N.I. N.I.E. o<br>Pasaporte: | Fecha: |

| FIRMA |
|-------|
|       |

## **LISTENING ACTIVITIES**

### **1. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The speaker's name is **Thomas/Tammy/Theo/Tim**.
2. He estimates the **time / weather / media / runway** of production.
3. Products must be **shipped / sent / spent / shopped** to their retail destinations.
4. He must **spot / advice / say / describe** the smallest mistakes which can ruin garments.
5. Delay can damage relationships with **control managers / auditors / factory managers / retail shop managers**.
6. It's necessary to check the **vocabulary / samples / stores / quality** to make sure everything is done according to specifications.

### **2. Listen to the following audio and then answer to these questions:**

1. What two types of production manager are there?
2. Which type of production manager is the speaker's job?
3. Is his job very calm? Why?
4. What does "detail oriented" mean for his job?
5. What does it mean that his job is on the line?
6. What three stages do garments go through?

## **READING ACTIVITIES**

Read the following text carefully. **Cotton**

Soft. Breathable. Comfortable. Absorbent. Versatile. Organic. These are just a few of the adjectives used to describe cotton, the textile industry's second most popular fibre. In 2017, the world produced more than 25 million tonnes of cotton that were used to make just about anything –from dollar bills, cotton swabs, and coffee filters to T-shirts, lingerie and denim.

Cotton has been hailed as the paragon of natural fibres, as its production does not require extensive chemical processes and it's organically biodegradable. But in recent years, this paragon has received flak from environmental organizations that pointed out that the world's over-reliance on this fluffy white crop has led to high amounts of water and energy waste, water pollution, pesticide and chemical runoff contamination and controversial labour conditions.

Archaeologists found the first evidence of cotton use in a Pakistani Neolithic funeral chamber that dates to around 5500 B.C. From that moment, the fibre gradually permeated human societies as each year brought new developments to the slow, arduous task of separating the fibres from the seeds. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the invention of the worm-gear roller cotton gin, a machine that is still widely used today to separate seeds from fibres, jump-started the cotton fever when it was introduced in India. From then on, the industry grew exponentially, skyrocketing in the 1760s, when new ways to efficiently spin yarns were invented. "The Industrial Revolution came with (...) cotton, and then as you know, capitalism was built out of the Industrial Revolution –and the most billable material in the world was (...) cotton", explains Santi Mallorquí, CEO of Organic Cotton Colours (OCC). In 1793, cotton's transformation into an incredibly profitable venture that world powers would capitalize on immediately was complete. The American South, in particular, took advantage of this opportunity, ushering over 1.8 million slaves into cotton fields who were used to harvest and manufacture large quantities of the magic fibre.

Today's cotton production has come a long way since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Innovations like the mechanical harvesting machine, new dyeing and finishing procedures, pesticides, labour regulations and genetically modified seeds have altered the industry, for better or for worse. Conventional cotton production is responsible for 10 percent of the planet's pollution, according to Organic Cotton Colour's website. In response to these changes in conventional production, key industry actors have begun to push for better cotton.

**1. Answer the questions in your own words. Write full sentences.**

1. Why is the over-reliance on cotton a problem?
2. What did the Industrial Revolution do to cotton?
3. Which machine sparked the growth of cotton production? Where and when was it invented?
4. How has the cotton industry changed over the centuries? Be sure to mention at least 3 ways.

**2. Find a word in the text for the following definitions.**

1. Able to adapt for many different functions (Paragraph 1)
2. Model of excellence (paragraph 2)
3. Spread throughout (paragraph 3)
4. Grow more and more rapidly (paragraph 3)
5. Escorting, leading, bringing somewhere (paragraph 3)
6. Traditional, normal (paragraph 4)

**3. Say if the following are true or false. Write down the paragraph it comes from in the text.**

1. Cotton production is responsible for a large part of the world's pollution.
2. Cotton doesn't require lots of chemical processes.



3. Cotton is the industry's most popular fibre.
4. The cotton gin is used today.

## **VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES**

### **1. Translate the following items into English.**

1. Una chaqueta de raya diplomática gris oscuro.
2. Un pañuelo de rayas color mostaza y fucsia.
3. Una camisa de cuadros lila y blanca.
4. Unos zapatos de cachemir turquesa.

### **2. Read the sentences and complete them with the words in bold. There are more words than needed:**

**turned up - shortened - dropped - layered - pleated - ripped - skinny - padded – printed – cinched**

1. In the 1920s, dresses became shorter and had.....waists.
2. In the 1950s, American teenagers often wore .....blue jeans.
3. Women in the 80's wore..... shoulders to look more powerful at work.
4. One of the key features of the grunge style was the use of .....trousers.
5. Nowadays ..... jeans are very trendy.
6. Mary Quant designed skirts where the hemline was .....

7. It was fashionable for women in the thirties to wear ..... necklaces.

8. After WWII ..... A-line skirts became very popular.

**3. Match the care instruction to the correct symbol. Not all of the words will be used.**

1



2



3



4



5



A. Iron      B. Machine wash      C. Tumble dry      D. Dry flat      E. Dry clean  
F. Bleach      G. Line dry      H. Do not wring

**4. Multiple choice. Choose the correct textile for the description.**

1. This is a heavy, thick fabric used mainly in the fall and winter. It is ribbed and used mainly for jackets and pants.
  - a. Linen      b. Corduroy      c. Damask      d. Lace
2. This fabric is used to make items such as scarfs, sweaters, and mittens. It can be dyed into many different colors and comes from animals.
  - a. Wool      b. Chiffon      c. Damask      d. Satin
3. This is a light, delicate fabric made from cotton or silk. It is often used as a trim for evening gowns or nightwear.
  - a. Damask      b. Wool      c. Lace      d. Corduroy
4. This fabric is reversible and is made of wool and silk. It has an Arabian inspired pattern that could include designs such as flowers or plants.
  - a. Lace      b. Leather      c. Damask      d. Taffeta

5. This lightweight, breathable fabric is perfect for hot weather. It is made of flax plant fibers and is known for its strength and versatility.
- a. Linen      b. Silk      c. Leather      d. Damask

**5. Put the stages in the textile manufacturing in the right order.**

- A- Next they are ready to be spun into yarn or thread.
- B- Finally, the fabric may be embellished or decorated.
- C- The seeds and leaves in natural materials like cotton need to be removed so they don't go into the final textile.
- D- After that, the fabric may be coloured – either dyed or printed.
- E- First, the raw materials have to be sourced.
- F.- Once the yarn or thread is ready, the material is woven into fabric rolls.

**6. Choose a verb phrase to complete the sentences. There are more verb phrases than needed:**

**let (it/them) down – take (it/them) in – let (it /them) out – take (it/them) up – take (it/them) off**

1. We don't need an extra pocket. Let's .....
2. The cuff is too tight on this sleeve. We need to .....
3. The left trouser leg is 2cm longer than the right. We'll need to .....
4. On the fit model the dress waist is a bit loose. We'll have to .....





## **LISTENING ACTIVITIES**

### **1. Choose the correct answer:**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....

### **2. Listen to the following audio and then answer to these questions:**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....



## **READING ACTIVITIES**

**1. Answer the questions in your own words. Write full sentences.**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

**2. Find a word in the text for the following definitions:**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....

**3. Say if the following are true or false. Write down the paragraph it comes from in the text.**

- 1.....



2.....

3.....

4.....

### **VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES**

**1.Translate the following items into English.**

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

**2.Read the sentences and complete them with the words in bold. There are more words than needed.**

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

6.....



7.....

8.....

**3. Match the care instruction (a number) to the correct symbol (a letter).  
Not all of the words will be used.**

1.....

.

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

**4. Multiple choice. Choose the correct textile for the description.**

1.....

.

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....



**5.Put the stages in the textile manufacturing in the right order.**

- 1.....
- .
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....

**6.Choose a verb phrase to complete the sentences. There are more verb phrases than needed:**

- 1.....
- .
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....