

## PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR.

Orden de 5 de abril de 2017, (DOE. 21 de abril) Fecha: 31 de mayo de 2017

| DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE          | CALIFICACIÓN  |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Apellidos: _____             | Dos decimales |
| Nombre: _____ DNI: _____     |               |
| I.E.S. de inscripción: _____ |               |
| I.E.S. de realización: _____ |               |

### Instrucciones:

Mantenga su DNI en lugar visible durante la realización del ejercicio.

Grape todas las hojas de respuestas que correspondan a esta prueba junto a esta hoja u hojas de examen.

Lea detenidamente los enunciados de los ejercicios antes de comenzar su resolución.

Duración 85 minutos.

### **EJERCICIO DE INGLÉS Parte Específica**

#### **HOW BIG IS MY CARBON FOOTPRINT?**

We call the amount of carbon dioxide pollution which an activity causes its "*carbon footprint*". If we want to save the environment we must shrink this footprint. However, burning fossil fuels is not the only source of man-made climate change. In fact, almost everything we do has some impact on it. So let's look at the carbon footprint of a few everyday objects and activities that we don't usually think twice about.

Sending an email has a much smaller carbon footprint than posting a letter. However, most people now bang out many more emails than they sent letters in the past. It is estimated that 78% of all incoming emails are spam, and reading and deleting this eats up electricity. Even a spam filter consumes energy.

Bananas provide a lot of nutrition and last long, so they can be transported by sea, which is 100 times less polluting than air freight. Besides, they don't need much packaging since they have their natural wrapper. On the downside, they are often cultivated with a lot of pesticide, so we must buy fair trade fruit to get around this.

The most fuel-efficient way to dry your hands is a cold air blow-dryer. Heated air blow-dryers use over six times as much energy for the same job. Somewhere between these two options is a paper towel – but you must not use more than one or your carbon footprint will swell rapidly.

Speaking on a mobile phone does not increase your carbon footprint too much, unless you are a real chatterbox. However, the indirect cost is much higher because of the energy required to power the network. Texting or using a landline is a lower-carbon alternative.

To sum up, the biggest part of your carbon footprint is from your travel, eating and heating habits, but you must not forget that other things you do also have an effect. We all need to become more aware of the consequences of our choices.

# JUNTA DE EXTREMADURA

Consejería de Educación y Empleo

*Dirección General de Formación Profesional y Universidad*

Grado Superior: **INGLÉS- Parte Especifica**

---

1. Are the following sentences **true** or **false**? Provide evidence from the text to justify your answer.

(1, 5 points)

- a) The author talks about the carbon footprint of things people usually think about. ....  
.....
- b) Bananas have a large carbon footprint because of packaging. ....  
.....
- c) Texting rather than talking on a mobile phone is more carbon-efficient. ....  
.....

2. Find words or expressions from the text that match the definitions. (2 points)

- a) Someone who talks a lot. ....
- b) Things carried from one place to another. ....
- c) To get smaller. ....
- d) To write something quickly on a computer or a typewriter. ....
- e) To use all of something that is valuable and that you are trying to keep. ....

3. Answer the questions according to the information in the text. (1, 5 points)

- a) How have people's letters and email writing habits changed?  
.....  
.....
- b) What is a disadvantage of eating bananas?  
.....  
.....
- c) What impact would using more than one paper towel have on your carbon footprint?  
.....  
.....

# JUNTA DE EXTREMADURA

Consejería de Educación y Empleo

Dirección General de Formación Profesional y Universidad

Grado Superior: **INGLÉS- Parte Específica**

---

4. Use of grammar. (2 points)

- a) Change this sentence into the **second conditional**: “If we want to save the environment, we must shrink our footprint”.

.....  
.....

- b) Change this sentence into **reported speech**: “Where is the nearest gas station?” the driver asked Sally.

.....  
.....

- c) Change this sentence into the **passive**: “They have not caught the thieves”.

.....  
.....

- d) Join the sentences using a **relative pronoun**:” Have you met the writer? His book is a best seller”.

.....  
.....

5. Write a composition about this topic: **How big is your carbon footprint? What would you do to make it smaller?**” (100 words). (3 points)

## **Criterios de calificación:**

El alumno debe responder en INGLÉS a las cinco cuestiones que se plantean.

Cuestión 1: 1,5 puntos, (0,5 cada subapartado).

Cuestión 2: 2 puntos, (0,4 cada subapartado).

Cuestión 3: 1’5 puntos, (0,5 cada subapartado).

Cuestión 4: 2 puntos, (0,5 puntos cada subapartado).

Cuestión 5: 3 puntos.