



PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR

Convocatoria de 2 de junio (*Resolución de 7 de marzo de 2016, BOR de 14 de marzo*)

PARTE COMÚN	Inglés
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DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACIÓN
Apellidos: _____	
Nombre: _____	
D.N.I.: _____	
Instituto de Educación Secundaria: _____	

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES

- Mantenga su D.N.I. en lugar visible durante la realización del ejercicio.
 - Lea detenidamente el texto y las cuestiones antes de responder.
 - Realice primero aquellos ejercicios que tenga seguridad en su resolución. Deje para el final aquellos que tenga dudas.
 - Cuide la presentación y escriba la solución de forma ordenada.
 - Entregue esta hoja cuando finalice el ejercicio.
 - Al finalizar el ejercicio enumerar las hojas y firmar en la última.
 - No se permitirá el uso del diccionario en ningún momento.
- Realización:
- La duración del ejercicio es de una hora y cuarto: 16,45 a 18,00 horas.

Criterios de calificación:

Reading: 4 points (1 point each)

Vocabulary: 1 point (0.25 points each)

Grammar: 2.5 points (0.50 points each) . (E has two possible answers)

Composition: 2.5 points



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Mobile phones

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. For the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Nowadays, though, we increasingly use Bell's invention for emails, faxes and the internet rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new means of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

The modern mobile phone is a more complex version of the two-way radio. Traditional two-way radio was a very limited means of communication. As soon as the users moved out of range of each other's broadcast area, the signal was lost. In the 1940s, researchers began experimenting with the idea of using a number of radio masts located around the countryside to pick up signals from two-way radios. A caller would always be within range of one of the masts; when he moved too far away from one mast, the next mast would pick up the signal. (Scientists referred to each mast's reception area as being a separate "cell"; this is why in many countries mobile phones are called "cell phones".)

The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1973 by Dr. Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile handset. Within a decade, mobile phones became available to the public. The streets of modern cities began to feature sharp-suited characters shouting into giant plastic bricks.

But in the mid-90s, something happened. Cheaper handsets and cheaper calling rates meant that, almost overnight, it seemed that everyone had a mobile phone. And the giant plastic bricks of the 80s had evolved into smooth little objects that fitted nicely into pockets and bags. In every pub and restaurant you could hear the bleep and buzz of mobiles ringing and registering messages, occasionally breaking out into primitive versions of the latest pop songs. Cities suddenly had a new, postmodern birdsong.

Alexander Graham Bell would be amazed if he could see how far the science of telephony has progressed in less than 150 years. If he were around today, he might say: "That's gr8! But I'm v busy rite now. Will call U 2nite."

1.- Choose the right answer.

I.- Modern mobile phone technology is based on:

- a. two way radio
- b. global positioning devices
- c. yuppies

II.- More people bought mobile phones in the 1990s because:

- a. traditional phones didn't work anymore
- b. people could use them in pubs and restaurants
- c. mobile phones became a lot cheaper

III.- Mobile phones are sometimes called cell phones because of:

- a. a technical term for telephone masts
- b. a technical term for mobile handsets
- c. their reduced size



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IV.- The first commercially available mobile phones looked like:

- a. small, pocket-sized objects
- b. telephone masts
- c. giant plastic bricks

2.- Vocabulary. Find words in the text that match the following definitions (1 p)

- A.- Appeared as if from a hidden place :
- B.- a way of doing something or of achieving a desired result:
- C.- the distance over which someone or something can see, hear, or reach someone or something else:
- D.- very simple and basic : made or done in a way that is not modern and that does not show much skill:

3.- Grammar. Follow the instructions (2,5p)

A.- Join this pair of sentences with a relative

Mobile phones have become more and more advanced. They include camera and Internet access.

.....
.....

B.- Write this sentence in the passive

You could hear the bleeps and buzz of mobile phones in every pub.

.....

C.- Write this sentence in reported speech.

John said to Mary: "I'm very busy now so I'll call you later"

.....
.....

D.- Complete the second sentence without changing the meaning of the first one

Graham Bell invented the telephone, so communication improved quickly

If Graham Bell

E.- Rewrite this sentence using the expression "DESPITE" without changing the meaning.

SMS is widely used although it has a 160-character limit.

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4.- Write about 100 – 120 words on one of the following topics (2,5p)

A.- Advantages and disadvantages of using mobile phones

B.- Describe a funny or dangerous situation that you, or someone you know, experienced