

**ÁMBITO DE COMUNICACIÓN:
MÓDULO DE PRIMERA LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS**

***PRUEBAS LIBRES PARA LA OBTENCIÓN DEL TÍTULO DE
GRADUADO EN EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA OBLIGATORIA
DESTINADAS A PERSONAS MAYORES DE DIECIOCHO AÑOS***

Resolución de 15 de diciembre de 2023 (BOCM de 29 de diciembre de 2023)

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACIÓN
APELLIDOS: NOMBRE: DNI / NIE: FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: FECHA DE EXAMEN: CENTRO EXAMINADOR:	

Primera convocatoria año 2024

INSTRUCCIONES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- La duración máxima de la prueba será de <u>90 min.</u>- Mantenga su DNI / NIE en lugar visible.- Deberá tener su móvil <u>apagado</u> durante la realización de la prueba.- Debe responder en inglés a todas las cuestiones propuestas.- Todas las preguntas deberán ser respondidas con bolígrafo de color negro o azul.- No está permitido el uso de diccionarios o recursos electrónicos.- Cuide la presentación, usando una caligrafía clara y legible. <p>Calificación: la prueba se calificará de 1 a 10 puntos. El desglose de la puntuación se indica en cada una de las preguntas de las que consta la prueba.</p>

(A RELLENAR POR EL CORRECTOR)										
PREGUNTAS	1. ^a	2. ^a	3. ^a	4. ^a	5. ^a	6. ^a	7. ^a	8. ^a	9. ^a	Total
PUNTUACIÓN										

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READING PART (3 points)**Marie Curie: Top woman scientist**

Marie Curie is the most famous woman scientist of all time and the first person to win two Nobel prizes. She is famous particularly for her investigation into radioactivity. Radioactivity almost certainly caused her death.

Henri Becquerel discovered radioactivity in 1896 when he was trying to find out more about X-rays. He discovered that uranium compounds, with their mysterious rays, had special characteristics. Curie (who was born in Poland but lived in France) demonstrated that this phenomenon was not restricted to uranium compounds. She observed the same thing with the element thorium. She named this phenomenon 'radioactivity'. With her husband Pierre she went on to discover two previously unknown radioactive elements. They named one 'polonium' after Curie's native country and the other 'radium' because it was extremely radioactive.

Curie's radioactivity studies won her a first Nobel in 1903, with Pierre and Becquerel. The second, in 1911, was for discovering and studying radium. This was amazing at a time when there were very few women scientists. She is still the only person to win two Nobel prizes in different sciences since the first was in Physics and the second in Chemistry.

Scientists knew that X-rays could cause burns, but they only gradually learnt of the dangerous effects of radioactivity. Curie herself died of a sickness that was almost certainly caused by her excessive exposure to radioactivity. Some objects from Curie's laboratory were given to the Science Museum in London after she died. They are in a special room, which the public cannot visit because after more than fifty years they are still dangerously radioactive.

Pierre Curie died in 1906. In 1910, Marie was caught in a scandal because people said she was in a relationship with a French scientist who was already married. Her public reputation suffered as a result. But when she died she became a national hero. Her body is now in the Panthéon in Paris, a place reserved for VIPs. She is the only woman there.

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1. Read the text “Marie Curie: Top woman scientist” and decide if these statements are true or false. Copy the evidence from the text to support your answers. NO marks are given for only *true* or *false*. (2 points = 0,40 each)

a) Marie Curie is famous because she was the person who discovered radioactivity. *True / False*

- Evidence:

b) Her Nobel prize in 1903 was for Chemistry. *True / False*

- Evidence:

c) Scientists, including Curie, immediately realised that radioactivity was very dangerous. *True / False*

- Evidence:

d) People can see all the objects from her laboratory in the Science Museum in London. *True / False*

- Evidence:

e) Curie was a national hero in France while she was living. *True / False*

- Evidence:

2. Choose the correct options to complete the following text. (1 point= 0,10 each)

a) she was learning
b) when she was two
c) deaf children
d) was born
e) 35 countries

f) to university
g) are blind
h) A rich man
i) about two years
j) patient and helpful

Life is difficult when you _____(1) . But what about when you cannot see and you also cannot hear? For Helen Keller, this was reality. Helen Keller _____(2) in the USA in 1880. As a baby, she was able to see and hear normally, but when she was (3) _____ old she got very ill. After the illness, Helen was playing when her mother noticed that her child couldn't see or hear.

Helen found it quite difficult to deal with everyday life, but her mother was determined to help her become independent. She found a teacher for Helen, Anne Sullivan, who was working with deaf children in Boston. Anne started to teach Helen to communicate by using her fingers to spell words. While (4) _____, Helen often got very angry and frustrated, but Anne was very (5) _____, and by the time Helen was ten years

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old, she started classes at a school for (6)_____.

Helen was ambitious and she worked hard. (7)_____, Henry Rogers, agreed to pay for her to go (8)_____. Every day, Anne used to go with her and sit next to her to help understand the lectures. In 1904, (9)_____, Helen graduated from university. She was the first deaf-blind person to get a degree.

During her life, Helen became famous and worked for people with disabilities. She travelled to (10)_____ and wrote 12 books. Her life is inspiring, not only for blind and deaf people, but for everyone.

USE OF ENGLISH (5 points)

3. Circle the correct option to complete the sentences. (2 points = 0,10 each)

1. A: Where's Emma?
B: She ... the drums for the concert tonight
a) practises b) is practising c) practise
2. Right now, we ... a new app that lets you search for music.
a) downloaded b) are downloading c) download
3. The show ... at 8 o'clock tonight, so let's arrive on time.
a) starts b) started c) are starting
4. When I was a child, I _____ to ride my bike to school every day.
a) used b) didn't used c) was using
5. How often ... he ... his phone?
a) does / look at b) are / looking at c) do / look at
6. What time ... your son ... home after the festival last weekend?
a) do / arrive b) did / arrive c) are / arrive
7. To make paper, a lot of trees ... down.
a) is cut b) cut c) are cut
8. Some phones cases ... rubber.
a) is made of b) are made of c) are made by
9. A lot of fast food ... then heated in microwaves.
a) are frozen b) is frozen c) is freezing
10. There's the girl _____ won the talent show
a) whose b) who c) which
11. I want to meet your neighbour _____ daughter won the talent show.
a) whose b) who c) that

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12. I want to stay in a hotel _____ has a big swimming pool.
a) where b) wich c) who
13. Richard _____ the sports programme on TV last Friday.
a) doesn't saw b) didn't see c) doesn't see
14. I think skiing is _____ than hiking.
a) more dangerous b) most dangerous c) as dangerous
15. Jake has been working in that café _____ last summer.
a) for b) from c) since
16. How long _____ your best friend?
a) do you know b) you have known c) have you known
17. I'm sure that your brother _____ come to the party tonight.
a) will b) are going to c) might
18. I didn't go to the theatre with you because I _____ already _____ *The Lion King*.
a) had / seen b) did / saw c) has / seen
19. Somebody is knocking on the door. It _____ be Julia. Everybody else is here.
a) should b) must c) ought to
20. My cousin _____ come today but it depends on how much work he has.
a) might b) have to c) should to

4. Write questions for the following answers. (1 point= 0'20 each)

- 1- _____? - We are meeting **in the park** later.
- 2- _____? -The show started **at 8:00.**
- 3- _____? - I was waiting for **my sister**
- 4- _____? -I'm going to do **my homework.**
- 5- _____? - **Marie Curie** discovered it.

5. Put the verbs in the correct form of the first or second conditional sentences. (0,40 points= 0,10 each)

- a) If I like their next album, I _____ (buy) it.
- b) She _____ (not come) tonight if you don't invite her.

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- c) If you told her a secret, she _____ (not tell) anybody else.
d) He _____ (play) in the team if he were taller.

6. Complete the sentences to report what they said (0,30 points= 0,10 each)

- a) 'I'm exhausted,' said Sarah.
Sarah said _____
b) 'We have too many exams', said the students.
The students said _____
c) 'I don't want to go university', said David.
David said _____

7. Match the sentences (1–6) with the meanings (a–f). (0,60 points= 0,10 each)

1:___ 2:___ 3:___ 4:___ 5:___ 6:___

1- It isn't necessary to bring your passport. 2- Perhaps he will win the match, but it is unlikely. 3- Playing loud music in our block of flats at night is prohibited. 4- Can we get the certificate if we don't pass all the exams? 5- Do we have to come to class every day? 6- I could read as an adult when I was four years old.	a- Is it an obligation? b- You don't have to do this c- It is not allowed. d- Is it possible? e- I had that ability. f- It might happen.
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8. Complete the dialogue with seven of the words in the box. (0,70 points= 0,10 each)

starting / than / do / did / goes / go /
too / have / went / used

Daniel: I'm really busy at the moment, (a) _____ busy!
Tina: Why?

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Daniel: Apart from school, I (b) _____ to piano lessons three times a week
and I (c) _____ extra English lessons twice a week too.

Tina: (d) _____ you have an English class last night?

Daniel: Yes, I (e) _____ to have English on Monday and Wednesday but
now it's on Tuesday and Thursday.

Tina: I think English is better (f) _____ music.

Daniel: Me too. Oh, no! Look at the time. My music lesson is (g) _____ right
now!

WRITING PART (2 points)

Instrucciones específicas para esta pregunta: Escriba en inglés un mínimo de 50 y un máximo de 70 palabras. Se valorará que se ajuste al tema, la corrección gramatical y la riqueza y corrección del vocabulario.
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9. Write a short essay about your favourite book / film / story.

Don't forget to include details: When? Where? Who? What happens? And say why you like it so much.