Prueba de Acceso a Ciclos Formativos de GRADO SUPERIOR
Parte Común: Ejercicio de Inglés
Mayo 2012

DATOS DEL CANDIDATO

APELIDOS: ..............................................................
NOMBRE: .................................................. Nº Documento Identificación: ..............................
Instituto de Educación Secundaria: IES

LA DURACIÓN ES: 1 Hora

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES

- Mantenga su documento de identificación en lugar visible durante la realización del Ejercicio (DNI, Pasaporte,...).
- Lea detenidamente los textos, cuestiones o enunciados antes de responder.
- Realice en primer lugar las cuestiones que le resulten más sencillas.
- Cuide la presentación y escriba la respuesta o el proceso de forma ordenada y con grafía clara.
- Una vez acabado el ejercicio, reviselo meticulosamente antes de entregarlo.
- No está permitido la utilización ni la mera exhibición de diccionario, calculadora, teléfono móvil o cualquier otro dispositivo de telecomunicación.
- Entregue esta hoja al finalizar el Ejercicio.

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN

- La valoración de este Ejercicio es entre 0 y 10 sin decimales.
- Se valorará la comprensión de las cuestiones planteadas, así como la buena presentación.
- Se indica a continuación la puntuación de cada una de las cuestiones que constituyen el Ejercicio de Inglés.
  Cuestión 1º. - 2 Puntos (0,2 cada apartado).
  Cuestión 2º. - 2 Puntos (0,2 cada respuesta correcta).
  Cuestión 3º. - 2 Puntos (0,1 cada respuesta correcta).
  Cuestión 4º. - 2 Puntos (0,4 cada respuesta correcta).
  Cuestión 5º. - 2 Puntos.

CALIFICACIÓN

Calificación NUMÉRICA
Sin decimales
MADAME TUSSAUD'S

Madame Tussaud's is the most famous wax museum in the World and every year it attracts more than two and a half million visitors.

The life of its founder, Madame Tussaud, was extraordinary for a woman in the 19th century. She was born in 1761 in Strasbourg, France. She was called Marie Grozholtz then. Her father was a soldier who died in battle two months before her birth. She spent the first five years of her life in Berne, Switzerland, where her mother worked as a housekeeper to a doctor. Then the doctor moved to Paris, and Mary and her mother went with him.

The doctor was an expert in wax modelling and he taught Mary his skill. When she was seventeen, she made two wax models that are still in the exhibition today: one of the French philosopher, Voltaire, and the other of the American statesman Benjamin Franklin.

During the French revolution, Marie and her mother were in prison for several years. Then, the regime freed them and ordered Marie to make death masks of many people including Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette. In 1794 the doctor died and she inherited his exhibition of wax models. A year later, she married a French engineer. They had 3 children, a daughter and two sons. She presented this exhibition in London and it was a sensational success. So she decided to establish a permanent exhibition in London. She died in 1835 at the age of 89.

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TEXT

A. When was she born?
B. How old was she when she made her first models?
C. Where did she spend her first five years?
D. What did her mother do for a living?
E. When did she die?
F. Name three cities where she lived
G. How many visitors does the Museum in London receive every year?
H. After prison, what did she do?
I. Did she marry an English politician?
J. How many children did she have?
2. COMPLETE THESE TWO CONVERSATIONS WITH SENTENCES FROM THE LIST BELOW

A. Hello, is that 10127?

B. Can I speak to Mr. Thomas?

C. I see. What time will he be there?

D. Right, I'll ring again. Thanks a lot.

E. Goodbye.

F. I would like to talk to someone about a delivery.

G. I am phoning about our order for 3 motors

H. Yes, it's FC/123. We would like earlier delivery if possible

I. Ok. Could you ring me back today?

J. That will be fine. Thanks very much

1. I'll put you through to Order Enquiries.
2. From about 2 this afternoon.
3. Yes it is. Can I help you?
4. I am afraid he is out of the office at this moment
5. General Motors, can I help you?
6. Right, well I'll have to check with the workshop.
7. Can you give me the order number?
8. Order Enquiries. Can I help you?
9. You are welcome. Goodbye
10. Yes, late this afternoon if that's convenient
3. COMPLETE THE TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>PAST SIMPLE</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To learn</td>
<td>Did</td>
<td>Given</td>
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<tr>
<td>To meet</td>
<td>Caught</td>
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<tr>
<td>To speak</td>
<td>Drove</td>
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<tr>
<td>To see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To buy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE WORD IN BRACKETS.

1. It's ................ to get money when you are poor (difficult)
2. Giving money to poor people is the quickest way of helping them, but not................ (good)
3. This job is ................ (good) than the one you have, because you earn more money
4. This candidate is ................ (intelligent) of all
5. A Ferrari is the................ (expensive) car in the market

5. WRITE A COMPOSITION ABOUT LIFE IN BIG CITIES OR SMALL TOWNS.
What do you prefer? Advantages and disadvantages of both (50 to 80 words)