

Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior

Convocatoria correspondiente al curso académico 2020-2021

(Resolución de 12 de enero 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: AGAS02	Denominación completa del título: TÉCNICO SUPERIOR EN GESTIÓN FORESTAL Y DEL MEDIO NATURAL
Clave o código del módulo: 14	Denominación completa del módulo profesional: LENGUA EXTRANJERA PROFESIONAL (INGLÉS)

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA
El examen consiste en nueve preguntas. Lea los enunciados atentamente y siga las instrucciones para cada pregunta. Conteste en inglés a todas las preguntas.

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN
Cada pregunta tiene el valor que viene indicado entre paréntesis al final de cada enunciado. La nota final se calculará sobre 100 puntos.

CALIFICACIÓN
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CONTENIDO DE LA PRUEBA:

1. Complete the blanks with the correct words and phrases. (12 points)

clay	loam	aeration	roots
growth chart	humus	flowering	soil structures
peat	leaves	buds	seedhead

- 1) Some_____hold more water than others.
- 2) Crops don't grow well in pure_____soil.
- 3) Use_____to add nutrients to soil.
- 4) _____provides roots with air.
- 5) _____is a mix of three soil types.
- 6) Those_____will grow into flowers.
- 7) Plants absorb nutrients from the soil with their_____.
- 8) Photosynthesis occurs in the_____of a plant.
- 9) Tom keeps a detailed_____of his crops to test how effective his fertilizers are.
- 10) _____plants usually produce colourful blooms in the spring.
- 11)The_____of a quinoa plant contains the protein-rich harvest.
- 12)You can use_____for potting plants that need acidic soil.

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2. Match the words with the definitions by writing the letter next to the word. (16 points)

- 1) hard coat _____
- 2) drought _____
- 3) silt _____
- 4) soil texture _____
- 5) parent material _____
- 6) stalk _____
- 7) seedling _____
- 8) sapling _____
- 9) sow _____
- 10) honeycomb _____
- 11) Mulch _____
- 12) weed _____
- 13) rototiller _____
- 14) beehive frame _____
- 15) renewable resource _____
- 16) nutrient depletion _____

- a) a young tree.
- b) natural material that replenishes itself.
- c) a period of unusual dryness.
- d) a narrow plant that supports leaves .
- e) the size of particle in a soil.
- f) a structure with six-sided cells.
- g) material deposited by water.
- h) rock and minerals that eventually form the soil.
- i) a young plant that has just germinated.
- j) the firm out layer of a seed .
- k) material that is spread on the ground to prevent excessive evaporation or erosion, enrich soil
- l) a structure that houses a bee colony.
- m) to plant trees.
- n) a machine that turns over soil.
- ñ) process where nutrients are taken from soil.
- o) an unwanted wild plant.

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3. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the right words. (1 point for each answer)

- 1) ditch / groundwater
 - a. Irrigate the crops by digging a_____.
 - b. Areas with a lot of _____are ideal for farming.
- 2) shortage / rainfall
 - a. With so much_____, Dan didn't have to water the plants.
 - b. Many crops died due to the water_____.
- 3) rain-fed / drought-resistant
 - a. Linda prefers _____crops since she lives in an arid region.
 - b. Andrew doesn't irrigate – his crops are_____.
- 4) fungicide / suppression
 - a. Wendy used a _____to protect their crops.
 - b. _____of pests is a concern for farmers.
- 5) harvested / sowing methods
 - a. Each plant has a different number of days until it can be_____.
 - b. Some plants require special_____.
- 6) eutrophication / denitrification
 - a. _____restores nitrogen in the air.
 - b. _____occurred in the pond due to the fertilizer.

4. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box. (10 points)

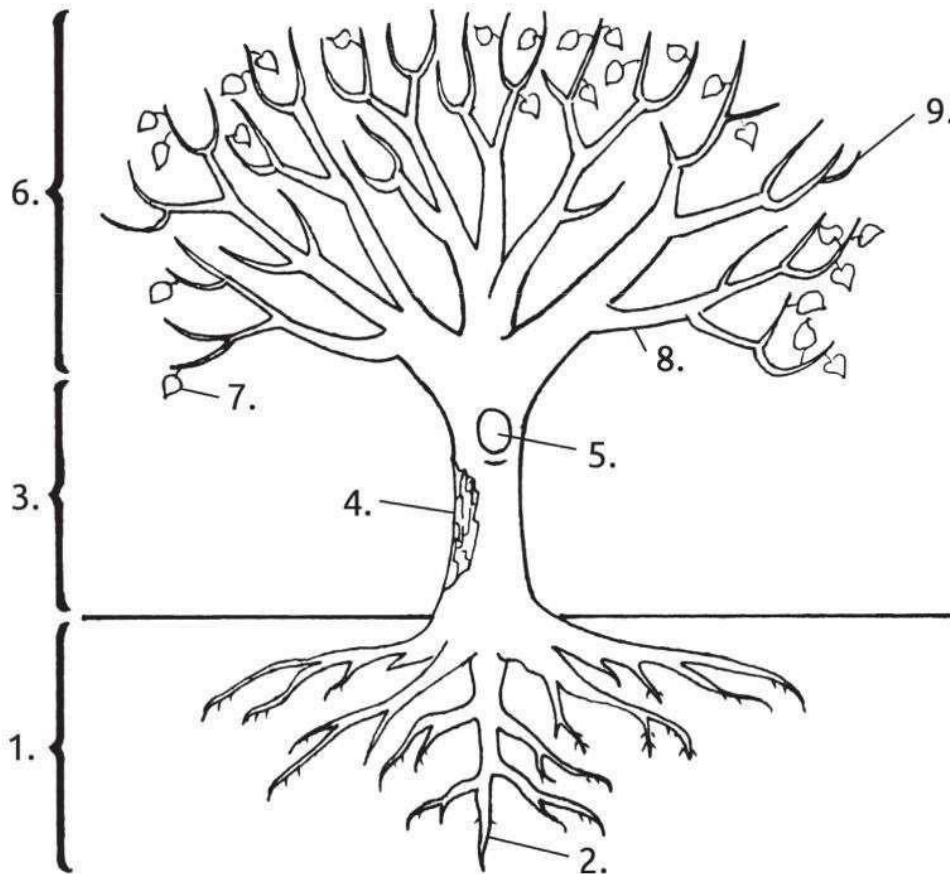
<i>mushrooms</i>	<i>wood production</i>	<i>floods</i>	<i>venison</i>	<i>wind</i>
<i>playing different roles</i>	<i>pollution</i>	<i>protect</i>	<i>resources</i>	<i>erosion</i>

_____is still the most profitable forestry sector. Forests are complex ecosystems_____. Forests prevent soil _____and landslides, reduce air_____, wildlife habitat, promote biodiversity or recreation. They have also positive effects on local climate and water cycle. They prevent_____, protect water _____, reduce temperature extremes, act as effective noise, dust and _____barriers. Forests are a source of non-timber products as well, such as_____,fruit, medicinal plants or_____.

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5. Look at the picture and name the tree parts. Use the words from the box. (9 points)

trunk	leaf	root system	twig	hollow
crown	bark	branch	taproot	



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6. Read the text and answer the questions with full answers. (10 points)

FOREST ANIMAL KINGDOM

A forest is home for many species of animals. Some of them are very big, others are small. They can be dangerous for people, harmful for other animals or plants or beneficial. They can play different roles in forest ecosystems. The most common and well-known animals include: spiders, ticks, insects, snails and slugs, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Spiders have eight legs. They are predators so they build webs to catch other animals, usually insects, and feed on them. Spiders can be beneficial and reduce the number of insects dangerous for forests.

Ticks are very small arachnids that prefer wet, grassy areas or deciduous forests and shrubs. They are dangerous for people because they transmit diseases.

Insects usually have three pairs of legs and antennae on their heads. Some of them have one or two pairs of wings so they can fly. Some insects feed on blood, e.g. mosquitoes. Some insects are beneficial, e.g. bees, because they pollinate flowers; others are forest pests, e.g. aphids or the European spruce bark beetle.

The difference between snails and slugs is that snails have shells and slugs do not. They are omnivorous and clean the forest floor. They eat leaves, other dead animals, mushrooms and the like.

- 1) What animals are part of the forest ecosystem?
- 2) How do spiders hunt their preys?
- 3) Why are ticks threatening for humans?
- 4) What roles can insects play?
- 5) How are snails and slugs different?

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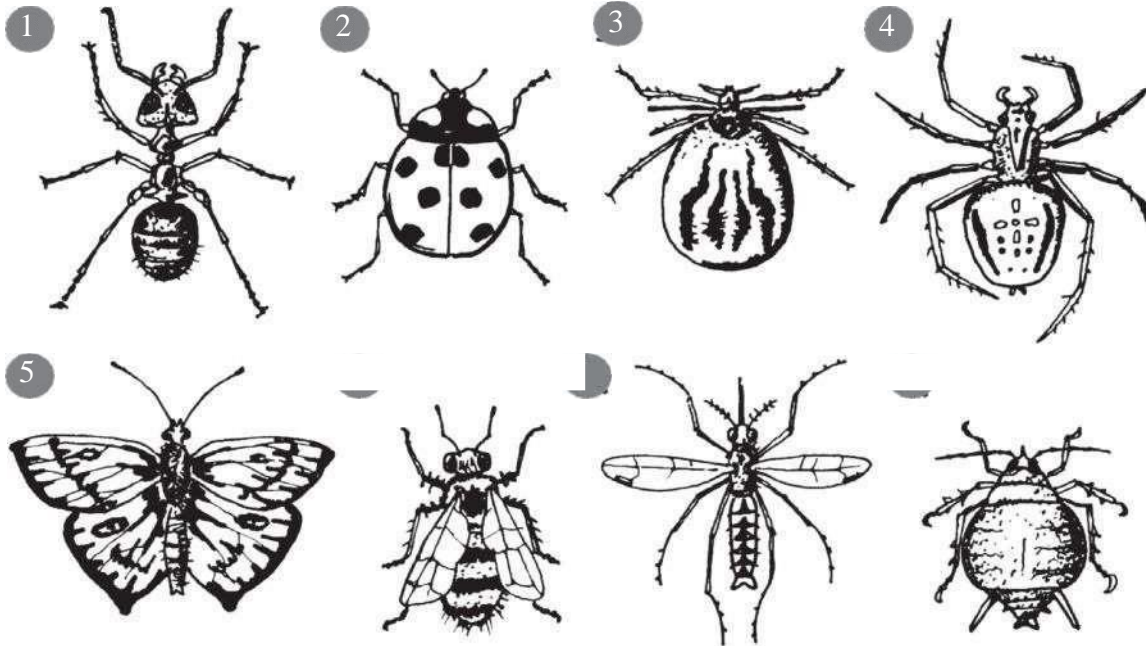
7. Look at the pictures and name the animals. Use the words from the box. (8 points)

mosquito
bee

ant
aphid

ladybird
butterfly

tick
spider





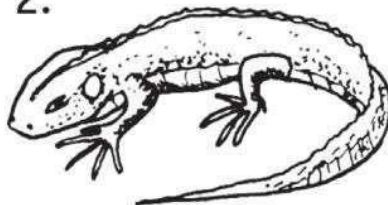
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8. Look at the pictures and name the animals. (7 points)

1.



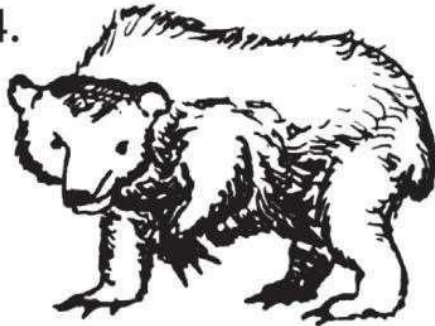
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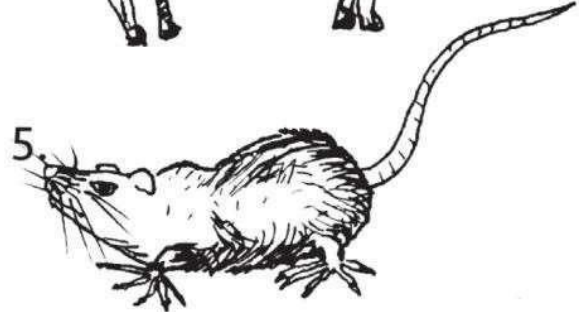
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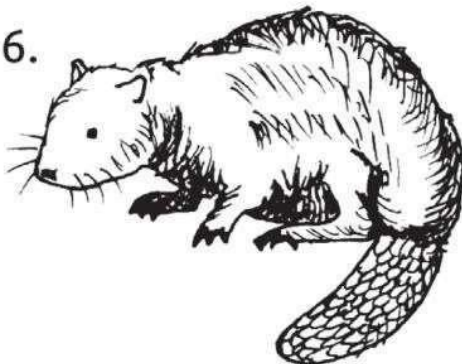
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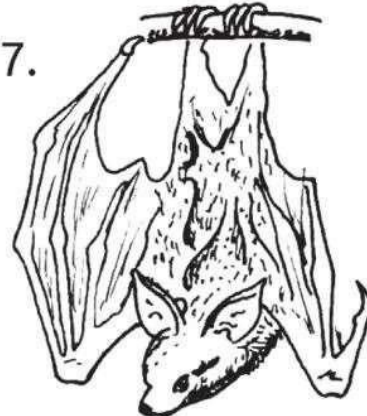
5.



6.



7.



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9. Write an email answering for a job advert where you explain your experience and studies related to the requirements for the post. (20 points)