

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACIÓN
Apellidos: _____ Nombre: _____ DNI: _____ IES: _____	_____ Numérica de 0 a 10, con dos decimales

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR
Convocatoria de 22 y 23 de junio de 2016 (Resolución de 24 de febrero de 2016, BOA 16/03/2016)
PARTE COMÚN: INGLÉS

Whose Phone is ringing?

Mobile phones are an important part of our everyday lives. You can connect with friends and family, check e-mail and the Internet, and listen to music or watch TV. The invention has made our lives simpler. However, some people think that we might be too dependent on our phones.

Mobile phones bring anxiety. Here's an example: You stand in a crowded place, hear someone's phone ring, and reach for you phone. Experts and the media call this "ringxiety." Some people think they hear the phone ring while they are in the shower. Other people often check their phones while they are watching TV or walking down the street.

A doctoral student named David Laramie came up with the word "ringxiety." He believes that TV advertisements, songs on the radio, even running water can provoke his ringxiety. Many other people also imagine either the ringing sound of their phone or their phone vibrating.

Although the medical community doesn't recognize ringxiety as an illness, many visitors to discussion boards also complain about the same problem. There is also some scientific truth. The human ear is very sensitive to frequencies between 1,000 and 6,000 hertz. The tones of mobile phones fall within this range. Unfortunately, many other sounds do too.

Answer the following questions about the text:

1. - Are these statements true or false? Quote the evidence. (2 marks)

1. The media invented the word "ringxiety."

2. Doctors agree "ringxiety" is a common illness

2. - Answer these questions in your own words: (2 marks)

1) According to the article, why are cell phones important to everyday life?

2) How does the article explain that you might suffer from ringxiety too?

3. - Find synonyms in the text. Here you have the definitions (1 mark)

- a- daily _____
- b. nevertheless _____
- c. debate _____
- d. sickness, disease _____

4. - Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words provided. (2 marks)

1. I didn't have her number so I didn't phone her

If I

2. Mary said to her doctor: "I think I hear the phone ring while I am in the shower"

Mary

5. - Composition: write a composition (about 120 words) on ONE of the following topics: (3 marks)

- a. Mobile phones are addictive: **discuss**
- b. Write about a phone conversation especially important for you.

CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN:

El examen se califica sobre un total de 10 puntos. La puntuación parcial de cada una de la preguntas figura ente paréntesis al lado del cada enunciado.

■ **En la pregunta 1** se otorgará un punto a cada frase, siempre que tanto la denotación de Verdadero o Falso como su justificación sean correctas. En el caso de que la justificación sea excesiva, se podrá otorgar medio punto por frase. No puntuarán aquellas respuestas en las que la denotación de Verdadero o Falso no vaya acompañada de su correspondiente justificación o esta sea incorrecta.

■ **En la pregunta 2**, se valorará tanto el aspecto formal como la adecuación de cada respuesta a la cuestión formulada. En todo caso, se penalizará la reproducción fiel del texto.

■ La calificación de las **preguntas 3 y 4** se establecerá en relación con la puntuación asignada a cada pregunta.

■ **En la pregunta 5**, se observará, en primer lugar, que el aspirante se atiene en su escrito al tema propuesto y valorará su capacidad comunicativa en inglés, el uso correcto de las estructuras gramaticales (se penalizarán los errores ortográficos y la falta de coherencia sintáctica), el vocabulario adecuado y preciso (se penalizarán los usos impropios e imprecisos de las palabras) y el orden y coherencia en la exposición.