

JUNTA DE EXTREMADURA

Consejería de Educación y Empleo

Dirección General de Formación Profesional y Formación para el Empleo

Grado Superior: **INGLÉS- Parte Específica**

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR.

Resolución de 24 de noviembre de 2021

Fecha: 18 de mayo de 2022

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACIÓN
Apellidos: _____ Nombre: _____ DNI: _____ I.E.S. de inscripción: _____ I.E.S. de realización: _____	Dos decimales

Instrucciones:

Mantenga su DNI en lugar visible durante la realización del ejercicio.

Grabe todas las hojas de respuestas que correspondan a esta prueba junto a esta hoja u hojas de examen.

Lea detenidamente los enunciados de los ejercicios antes de comenzar su resolución.

Firme la lista de control de ENTREGA del examen al entregar esta prueba

Duración 85 minutos.

EJERCICIO DE INGLÉS Parte Específica.

WHY THE BRITISH DRIVE ON THE LEFT.

About a quarter of the world drives on the left, and there is a perfectly good reason for it. Up to the late 1700s, everybody travelled on the left side of the road. In violent societies of mostly right-handed people, this seemed the sensible option because, when you passed a stranger on the road, you walked on the left to ensure that your protective sword arm was between yourself and them.

However, a change was introduced all over continental Europe by Napoleon, who was left-handed. He made his armies march on the right in order that he could keep his sword arm between him and any opponent. From then on, any part of the world which was at some time part of the British Empire was thus left hand, and any part colonised by the French was right hand. When the USA adopted the drive-on-the-right policy, it began to manufacture only right hand-drive cars, so many countries changed out of necessity.

The last European country to convert to driving on the right was Sweden in 1967. As everyone in Sweden was getting used to the new system, they paid more attention and took more care, resulting in a reduction of the number of road accident casualties. Even so, since September 2009 Samoa drives on the left instead of the right. The main reason for this is that they want to use cars from Japan and New Zealand, both of which drive on the left. Today, European countries would like Britain to follow the rest of Europe, but this is not easy, since it would cost billions of pounds to change everything round.

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QUESTIONS

1. Are these statements true or false? Justify your answers with the precise words or phrases from the text. (2 points, 1 point each correct answer)

a. In ancient times, walking on the left was a matter of safety.

.....
.....

b. Sweden reduced the number of accidents because driving on the right is safer.

.....
.....

2. Answer the following questions in your own words, relating to the ideas from the passage. (2 points, 1 point each correct answer)

a. Why did some countries decide to drive on the right?

.....
.....

b. According to the text, do you think Britain will ever adopt the drive-on-the-right policy?

.....
.....

3. Vocabulary. (1 point, 0,2 each correct answer)

a. Find in the text the word which has the following definition: "Someone who is neither a friend nor an acquaintance."

b. Give an adjective with the same root as "attention" (noun).

c. Fill in the gap with the correct option: **of / on / to / in**

"British people are very keen..... keeping their traditions."

d. Find in the text one opposite for "rise" (noun).

e. Find in the text one synonym for "mainland" (adjective).

4. Use of English. (2 points, 0,5 each correct answer)

a. Join the following sentences using a relative. Make changes if necessary.

"My cousin Martha is British. She has always driven on the left."

.....

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b. Turn the following sentence into the active voice:

"A change was introduced all over Europe by Napoleon."

.....

c. Complete the following sentence as a second conditional:

*"If Britain(adopt) the drive-on-the-right policy, Britons
(drive) on the right".*

d. Join the following sentences using a linker of contrast (do not use **and, **but**, or **because**).**

"Martha was born in Britain. She has never driven on the left".

.....

5. Write a composition of approximately 120 words about the topic proposed and focus strictly on it. (3 points)

"People should use public transport instead of private vehicles. Do you agree? Explain".

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Nota: el alumno debe responder en el espacio previsto para ello en cada pregunta.

Criterios de calificación:

El alumno debe responder en INGLÉS a las cinco cuestiones que se plantean.

Cuestión 1: 2 puntos

Cuestión 2: 2 punto

Cuestión 3: 1 puntos

Cuestión 4: 2 puntos.

Cuestión 5: 3 puntos

Los subapartados de cada pregunta puntúan con el mismo valor