
Probas de acceso a ciclos formativos de grao superior

Inglés

CSPEA03

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1. Formato da proba

Formato

- A proba consta dun texto e vinte cuestións tipo test. As cuestións serán de comprensión do propio texto, e poderán incluír cuestións referidas ao vocabulario, gramática e elementos de cohesión do propio texto.
- As cuestións tipo test teñen tres posibles respostas das que soamente unha é correcta.

Puntuación

- 0,50 puntos por cuestión tipo test correctamente contestada.
- Cada cuestión tipo test incorrecta restará 0,10 puntos.
- Polas respostas en branco non se descontará puntuación.
- No caso de marcar máis dunha resposta por pregunta considerarase como unha resposta en branco.

Materiais e instrumentos que se poden empregar durante a proba

- Bolígrafo con tinta negra ou azul.

Duración

- Este exercicio terá unha duración máxima de 60 minutos.



2. Exercicio

Texto

Kevin's Blog: Want to get chipped?

The idea of implanting microchips in our body always seemed cool to me. But now that it's becoming a reality, I'm not so sure. I recently read that more than 4,000 people in Sweden are "chipped", primarily for ID and digital access to buildings. But this is just the start. No matter how tempting it is, I don't think the UK should join in this trend before having a serious public debate about it. This is especially important for us young people, because we'll be the first generation to widely get chipped. So in this post, I'd like to share the issues that have been on my mind.

These minute-sized electronic devices are injected by needle, usually near the thumb. They use radio frequency identification technology- the same as credit cards and airline luggage tags, and in the chips required for pet dogs and cats. There is a good chance that they'll eventually replace credit cards, link to our medical and bank records and monitor our location. As a society, we must decide who will own the data, who can access it and how much control individuals will have over it. We still haven't really resolved these issues regarding social media sites. Will we do better when it comes to microchips? In addition, we need to know how easy they are to hack and whether they can be infected with viruses.

More importantly, doctors still don't know about all the potential health risks. Can the chips cause an allergic reaction or nerve damage, as some opponents claim? Also, because they contain metal, the chips may interfere with some medical diagnostic tools such as MRI machines. Another thing to take into account is the need to upgrade as more sophisticated chips come along. So far, removing them requires a small incision – and how often will people want to do that?

We already use technology capable of doing similar tasks to these chips, including e-wallets and location tracking on smartphones, remote controls to open doors, and smart cards for medical information. We also have technologies to confirm identity, including digital fingerprints, facial recognition and eye scans. So, is there really a reason to have a strange object inside our bodies? I may get a microchip one day, but not before there are answers regarding data control, health effects and security.

Devices: "dispositivos".

Needle: "agulla".

1. Why did Kevin write about microchipping?

- A To encourage young people to get microchips.
- B Because he thinks the UK should follow Sweden's example.
- C In order to warn people against it.



2. Today, it is possible to insert a microchip only with...

- A An injection.
- B A special device.
- C A minor operation.

3. Which of the following sentences is **TRUE**?

- A So far, implanted microchips are used in a very limited way.
- B Most people in Sweden got chipped.
- C Most young people in the UK have microchips.

4. Which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE**?

- A Radio frequency identification technology is already used in airline luggage labels.
- B Radio frequency identification technology is a brand-new development in microchips.
- C Our pet's chips use radio frequency identification technology.

5. According to the writer, microchips will...

- A Replace money and banks.
- B Keep track of where people are.
- C Be infected by viruses.

6. Kevin mentions social media sites because...

- A Microchips will eventually connect to them.
- B Of the clear rules and laws regarding the data they collect.
- C They involve similar privacy issues to microchips.

7. Kevin points out that implanted microchips...

- A Perform the same tasks as other technologies we use today.
- B Will never need upgrading.
- C Are the only way of using facial-recognition technology.

8. Choose an expression for the following definition: "thinking or worrying a lot about something".

- A "Take into account".
- B "On my mind".
- C "Having a foreign object".



9. "A Swedish Web developer got his own chip 8 years ago". Choose a similar sentence.
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- A A Swedish Web developer has his own chip for 8 years.
B A Swedish Web developer has had his own chip 8 years ago.
C A Swedish Web developer has had his own chip for 8 years.
10. Which sentence has a similar meaning to: "I'd like to share the issues that have been on my mind"?
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- A I want everybody to know the issues that have been on my mind.
B I want that everybody knows the issues that have been on my mind.
C I want everybody know the issues that have been on my mind.
11. Choose the reported statement of the following sentence: "We must decide who will own the data", Kevin said.
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- A Kevin said me that we had to decide who would own the data.
B Kevin said that we must decided who would own the data.
C Kevin told me that we had to decide who would own the data.
12. Write the following sentence in negative form: "It became a reality".
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- A It not became a reality.
B It didn't became a reality.
C It didn't become a reality.
13. Which sentence has the same meaning as: "I may get a microchip one day"?
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- A I'm going to get a microchip one day.
B Maybe I will get a microchip one day.
C I am getting a microchip one day.
14. Which is the correct relative sentence?
-
- A Kevin that writes a blog gives his opinion about chips.
B Kevin, who writes a blog, gives his opinion about chips.
C Kevin, which writes a blog, gives his opinion about chips.
15. Choose the past sentence of: "He hasn't got a chip".
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- A He didn't have a chip.
B He hadn't a chip.
C He doesn't had a chip.



16. We don't have enough information about microchips. I am completely against the idea of getting one. If we had...
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- A enough information about microchips, I wouldn't be completely against the idea of getting one.
B enough information about microchips, I won't be completely against the idea of getting one.
C enough information about microchips, I wouldn't have been completely against the idea of getting one.
17. Which is the passive sentence of: "Kevin gave us some useful advice"?
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- A Some useful advice were given us by Kevin.
B Some useful advice was gave to us by Kevin.
C We were given some useful advice by Kevin.
18. Choose the sentence similar to: "Implanted microchips are more modern than other technologies".
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- A Other technologies are not as modern as implanted microchips.
B Implanted microchips are most modern than other technologies.
C Implanted microchips are moderner than other technologies.
19. Which sentence is the plural of: "This man is so important!"
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- A This men are so importants!
B These mans are so important!
C These are such important men!
20. Join these two sentences choosing the right tense and keeping the same meaning: "Kevin thought about the risks. Then he decided not to get chipped".
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- A After Kevin had thought about the risks, he decided not to get chipped.
B After Kevin thought about the risks, he decided not to get chipped.
C After deciding not to get chipped, Kevin thought about the risks.



3. Solución para as preguntas tipo test

Nº	A	B	C	
1			X	
2	X			
3	X			
4		X		
5		X		
6			X	
7	X			
8		X		
9			X	
10	X			
11			X	
12			X	
13		X		
14		X		
15	X			
16	X			
17			X	
18	X			
19			X	
20	X			

N.º de respostas correctas (C)

N.º de respostas incorrectas (Z)

Puntuación do test= $C \times 0,5 - Z \times 0,10$

**Nas preguntas de test, por cada resposta incorrecta descontaranse 0,10 puntos.
As respostas en branco non descontarán puntuación.**