



GOVERN DE LES ILLES BALEARS

Conselleria d'Educació i Cultura

Direcció General de Formació Professional

PROVES D'ACCÉS A CICLES FORMATIUS DE GRAU SUPERIOR
Convocatòria maig de 2005

ANGLÈS - PART ESPECÍFICA

RESTAURANT KITCHENS

Restaurant kitchens are not tranquil places; they are famous for the pressure under which employees must work during meal service hours. Even with modern air conditioning they are usually very hot and they present many hazards that result in industrial accidents. To an outsider the kitchen may be a scene of rush, noise, heat and confusion. Separation of the different duties and areas helps reduce the frantic activity that often characterizes a restaurant kitchen during mealtimes.

Waiters and waitresses shouting out their orders can cause much noise and confusion. To prevent this, a good plan includes a service area with a counter where they can hand in and receive orders; this area is best located between the dining room and the food preparation areas.

Reading comprehension (3 points)

1. What are restaurant kitchens famous for during meal service hours?
2. Who shouts out orders in restaurant kitchens?
3. How can noise and confusion be prevented in a restaurant kitchen?

Vocabulary (2 points)

Find words or expressions in the text, which mean the following:

- Individuals working for another person or a firm for pay
- A person not belonging to a particular group or party
- Tasks required by a person's occupation
- Unavoidable dangers or risks

Grammar (2 points)

1. Transform into passive:

‘Waiters can hand in and receive orders’

2. Make a question to the words in italics:

‘A service area is best located *between the dining room and the food preparation areas*’

Writing (3 points)

Write a short essay (100 words approximately) on the following topic:

In our cities it is possible to choose from a wide variety of restaurants (vegetarian restaurants; fast food restaurants; Italian restaurants; etc.). Explain the type of restaurants you like/dislike/hate and why this is so.



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Convocatòria extraordinària setembre de 2005

ANGLÈS - PART ESPECÍFICA

ANTIBODIES

Your body fights viruses and bacteria and protects you from the diseases they carry. For example, it manufactures special chemicals called antibodies that travel around your body in your blood stream. When an antibody comes in contact with a germ it sticks to it and swallows it up.

You get some diseases, such as measles which are caused by viruses, only once in your life. The first time you get measles your body makes antibodies to protect against it. Once you recover, your body remembers how it made these antibodies. If the virus comes back, your body makes the antibody for that virus so quickly that they destroy the virus without you even knowing about it. Unfortunately the viruses that cause colds and flu keep changing so your body doesn't recognise them and has to start from scratch to produce antibodies to destroy them.

When you have a vaccination, a tiny amount of a virus that causes a disease is injected in your body. Your body then makes the antibodies to fight the disease. When vaccinated against a disease, you are immune to that disease.

Reading comprehension (3 points)

1. What do antibodies do with germs?
2. Can you name a disease that most people get only once in their life?
3. What is the method to become immune to diseases caused by viruses?

Vocabulary (2 points)

Find words or expressions in the text, which mean the following:

- A disordered functioning organ, part or system of the body
- A current or flow of a liquid substance
- To take into the stomach
- From the very beginning; from nothing

Grammar (2 points)

1. Transform into reported speech:

My doctor said: 'How do you feel?'

2. Join the two sentences below using a relative pronoun:

John got a disease. It was caused by a virus.

Writing (3 points)

Write a short essay (100 words approximately) on the following topic:

Health is a priority in our lives. What habits do you think are positive/negative for a healthy way of living? Give reasons in favour of your opinions.



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PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR Convocatoria mayo de 2006

ANGLÈS – SEGONA LLENGUA ESTRANGERA

Teenagers and money

About 75% of British and American teenagers get pocket money from their parents. Some also get money from their parents or relatives at Christmas and on birthdays. Some teenagers get money when they help at home.

Part-time jobs or "Saturday jobs" are also popular. 40% of British teenagers go to school and also work. In Britain a 14-year-old can work seventeen hours a week, but only two hours on a school day. These part-time jobs are popular: paperboy or papergirl, shop assistant, babysitter, waiter or waitress, cleaner, assistant in a fast food restaurant.

Young people usually spend their money on entertainment, transport, food and clothes. The cinema and videos are very popular. Teenagers in the USA watch four or five videos or DVDs every month. British and American teenagers also spend their money on sports activities and they often buy CDs, games, books and magazines. Boys and girls buy different things. Boys buy more computer games and sports equipment. Girls buy more books and clothes.

Write a short summary of the text. Don't use more than 50 words. (2 points)

Explain the meaning of the following words or expressions (2 points)

Part-time jobs
Pocket money
Teenagers
Babysitter

Grammar (2 points)

Transform the following sentences without changing the meaning:

Teenagers in the USA watch four or five videos or DVDs every month
Four or five videos or DVD's.....

In Britain a 14-year-old can work only two hours on a school day
In Britain a 14-year-old can't work.....

Writing (3 points)

Write a short essay (100 words approximately) on the following topic: How do you spend your free time?



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PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR Convocatoria septiembre de 2006

ANGLÈS – SEGONA LLENGUA ESTRANGERA

The smuggler

Sam Lewis was a customs officer. He used to work in a small border town. It wasn't a busy town and there wasn't much work. The road was usually very quiet and there weren't many travellers. It wasn't a very interesting job, but Sam liked an easy life. About once a week, he used to meet an old man. His name was Draper. He always used to arrive at the border early in the morning in a big truck. The truck was always empty. After a while Sam became suspicious. He often used to search the truck, but he never found anything. One day he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said, "I'm a smuggler."

Last year Sam retired. He spent his savings on an expensive holiday. He flew to Bermuda, and stayed in a luxury hotel. One day, he was sitting by the pool and opposite him he saw Draper drinking champagne. Sam walked over to him and greeted him. Then he asked him "were you really a smuggler?" "what were you smuggling?". Mr. Draper answered: "Trucks"

Smuggler: contrabandista

a.1 Write a short summary of the text. Don't use more than 50 words. (2 points)

a.2 Meaning of words , sentences or ideas and vocabulary (2 points)

Explain the meaning of the following words or expressions

It wasn't a busy town

Sam became suspicious

He spent his savings

Border

a.3 Grammar (2 points)

Turn the following sentence into negative

He used to meet an old man

.....

Transform the following sentence into indirect speech without changing the meaning:

Then he asked him “were you really a smuggler?”

Then he asked him

b. Writing (3 points)

Write a short essay (100 words approximately) on the following topic: What will you do when you retire?



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PROVES D'ACCÉS A CICLES FORMATIUS DE GRAU SUPERIOR
Convocatòria maig de 2007

SEGONA LLENGUA ESTRANGERA: ANGLÈS

Albert Einsten

It is said that Einstein's interest in science began at the age of five when he was given a compass as a gift, and at school, it was clear that his ability in mathematics was extraordinary.

The biggest of Einstein's many scientific achievements was probably his General Theory of Relativity, published in 1916. His ideas on space, time and matter were completely new, and helped develop a lot of the technology that forms part of our modern world, such as atomic energy and – unfortunately – nuclear weapons.

Einstein worked on his scientific theories in Germany and in Switzerland before moving to the USA in 1933. Although he was a pacifist, in 1939 he told President Roosevelt of the USA that the country needed to make an atomic bomb before Nazi Germany – which of course it did.

He was also famous for being quite eccentric. For example, he hated wearing socks, enjoyed talking to his cat, and found it difficult to remember people's birthdays. In addition, although he spoke English very well, he said he was never able to write in the language because the spelling of English words was too difficult.

After he died, scientists decided to study Einstein's brain. Perhaps unsurprisingly, they found that the part that was responsible for mathematical thought was 15% bigger than average. (217)

a. Write a short summary of the text. Don't use more than 50 words. (2 points)

b. Explain the meaning of the following words or expressions (1 points)

achievements

pacifist

Find an expression in the text with the following meanings (1 points):

Peculiar

Head

Predictably

present

c. Grammar (3 points)

Transform the following sentences without changing the meaning:

He was given a compass as a gift.

They

Although he was a pacifist, in 1939 he told President Roosevelt of the USA that the country needed to make an atomic bomb

In spite of

Write a question so that the underlined part of the sentence is the answer.

Einstein's interest in science began at the age of five

.....

d. Writing (3 points) Write a short essay (100 words approximately) on the following topic: Your autobiography



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PROVES D'ACCÉS A CICLES FORMATIUS DE GRAU SUPERIOR
Convocatòria setembre de 2007

SEGONA LLENGUA ESTRANGERA: ANGLÈS

Mobile phones

Mobile phones were quite rare 20 years ago, even in the world's wealthiest countries. Now, however, around 40% of the world's people own one.

There are more than eight mobile phones for every ten people in almost every other western European country, including Britain, while the number of mobiles per head in the United States, Canada and Japan is slightly lower.

The number of people using mobile phones is rising very quickly, and most of them are in developing countries. Of course, it's not only adults who use mobile phones. A recent study showed that the most popular use for mobiles among British children and teenagers is to text their friends, especially to arrange when and where to meet outside school. In addition, parents want to buy mobile phones for their kids because they let them check where their children are at any time.

As for the disadvantages of mobile phones, they can certainly be a dangerous distraction while driving a car. In addition, some people would suggest they can also be a distraction in social situations. Finally, some studies have also suggested that the small amounts of radiation produced by mobile handsets mean regular users have a higher risk of developing a brain tumour, but so far there is not much evidence for this. (213)

a. Write a short summary of the text. Don't use more than 50 words. (2 points)

b. Explain the meaning of the following words or expressions (2 points)

mobiles per head

to arrange

higher risk

wealthiest countries

c. Grammar (3 points)

1. Transform the following sentences without changing the meaning:

The number of mobiles per head in the United States, Canada and Japan is slightly lower.
In western European countries

The number of people using mobile phones is rising very quickly.

The number of people who.....

2. Write a question so that the underlined part of the sentence is the answer.

.....?

40% of the world's people own a mobile phone.

d. Writing (3 points) Write a short essay (100 words approximately) on the following topic: Your personal use of the mobile phone

PROVES D'ACCÉS A CICLES FORMATIUS DE GRAU SUPERIOR
Convocatòria maig de 2008

SEGONA LLENGUA ESTRANGERA: ANGLÈS

Read the text

THE MONA LISA

"La Gioconda" or the Mona Lisa, as it is usually called, has fascinated people for hundreds of years. The picture was painted in 1503 or 1504 by Leonardo da Vinci and hangs in the Louvre in Paris today. For years, historians have asked: "Who was the Mona Lisa?" Some have seen her as a figure from Greek mythology, while others have considered her to be a religious figure because of her simple dress and angelic face.

A lot of things have been written about this wonderful work. It has been admired by critics and viewers. For many, it became a holy object, a symbol of perfection. But even in the days of Leonardo, there were people who criticized it. It became something for young rebels to dislike, a taboo that they wanted to break.

What terrible things have been done to her! In 1919, Marcelle Duchamp, a French painter, took a reproduction of the Mona Lisa and added a moustache and an obscene title. Other artists have made her cross-eyed, put glasses, made her very fat or replaced her face with that of Stalin or Salvador Dalí. Advertisers soon realized the value of that mysterious smile and she has been drawn on towels, shirts, plates or watches. She has advertised champagne, chocolate, cars and cotton wool. Restaurants, shops, records, petrol stations, horses and even nightclubs have been named after her.

No matter how people view the Mona Lisa, the fact remains that it is the best-known painting in the world. Wherever it is on exhibition, the line of people who come to see her is so long that guards are sometimes forced to allow each visitor only a few seconds.

1.- Write a summary of the text (2 points)

2.- Vocabulary (2 points)

Find the words or expressions in the text that mean:

- a) watchers b) sacred c) it's not important d) in any place or circumstance

3.- Grammar (2 points)

Fill the blanks with one of the words given

- a) The Mona Lisabe seen in the Louvre in Paris (should/might/can)
b) By the time we arrived, they.....closed the museum (have/had/has)

Rewrite the following sentence using **if**. Make any necessary changes

- c) You can't see the Mona Lisa unless you go to the Louvre

4.- Writing (4 points)

Write about a book, a painting, a piece of music, a film...that has made a great impression on you. (about 100 words)

PROVES D'ACCÉS A CICLES FORMATIUS DE GRAU SUPERIOR
Convocatòria setembre de 2008

SEGONA LLENGUA ESTRANGERA: ANGLÈS

Read the text

NEIGHBOURS

A survey has just been published which shows that British people hate their neighbours. The results are alarming. 80% of the people who took part in the survey feel that their neighbours are inconsiderate. 25% don't talk to the people who live next door and 10% don't even know their names. In fact, one million householders in Britain would like to move because of the people who live next door.

The biggest cause of friction is noise. Many of the complaints about noise came from people who live in apartments and divided houses. These often have thin walls which are not equipped to handle 60-watt stereos or the noise of household appliances.

The other major problems are arguments about car parking spaces, and old people complaining about the young. Some of the worst disputes can last for years. In one case, people who live in the same house haven't talked to each other for fifteen years. Sometimes the disagreements end in violence. In one of the worst cases, a man who was a policeman in London shot a neighbour because he kept parking in "his place".

When neighbours become friends they often help each other, but the survey showed that 90% of the neighbours never had a meal together, 80% never had a drink together and 20% had never offered each other a cup of tea or coffee.

One solution to long disputes is to get the neighbours into a room with mediators who talk the problem through, and if necessary, negotiate a formal agreement which they both agree to. This is a service that is becoming available in more and more towns.

1.- Write a summary of the text

(2 points)

2.- Vocabulary (2 points)

Find the words in the text

- a) people who live next door
- b) report, study
- c) protesting, expressing discontent
- d) frequently

3.- Grammar (2 points)

Complete the sentences with the present perfect or the simple past form of the verbs in brackets

- a) Jim Trust's new CD.....just.....(arrive) in the shops
- b) The sun(go) down and it's dark now
- c) I(buy) it ages ago
- d) When.....you.....(meet) him for the first time?

4.- Writing (4 points)

Where would you like to live? Write about your perfect house, street, neighbours.... (about 100 words)



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PROVA D'ACCÉS A CICLES FORMATIUS DE GRAU SUPERIOR
Convocatòria maig de 2009
Part específica: Llengua estrangera - anglès

Environmental problems

There are a number of things we can do if we want to help save our planet. For example, if we stop wasting paper, and recycle paper and cardboard, we will save some of the millions of trees which are cut down every year. As far as the problem of rubbish is concerned, if we recycle bottles and cans and organic waste, and stop taking plastic bags from the supermarket, this will all make a big difference. We also have to stop making unnecessary car journeys so as to cut down air pollution. Try walking or using a bike instead, and if you buy local fruit and vegetables, this reduces lorry traffic to supermarkets. Water is another problem, and we should all take showers, not baths, to save water. Finally, we need to stop using so much energy, so try changing to low-energy light bulbs, and turning off unnecessary lights.

1. Write a short summary of the text. Don't use more than 50 words. (2 points)



2. Vocabulary

a. Explain the meaning of the following words (1 point)

- pollution:
- waste:

b. Find a word in the text with the following meaning (1 point)

- a metal container in which something such as food, drink, or paint is put:
- unwanted things or waste material such as used paper, empty tins and bottles, and waste food:

3. Grammar

Put each verb given into either past simple or past continuous: (1 point)

I (find).....my lost pen while I (look for).....
my pencil sharpener.

Rewrite this sentence in the passive. (1 point)

People have elected a new government

Change this sentence into reported speech. (1 point)

"I work for a small company", John said

Writing (3 points)

Write about an interesting holiday (about 100 words).

Decide:

Where did you go? Who did you go with? What did you do? What was it like?...



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PROVA D'ACCÉS A CICLES FORMATIUS DE GRAU SUPERIOR
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Convocatòria setembre de 2009

Part específica: Llengua estrangera - anglès

The Voyager Spacecraft*

The spacecraft Voyager 2 was launched on August 20th, 1977 and is now over 6 billion miles away from Earth. Voyager 1 was launched a fortnight later on a different route and is now nearly 8 billion miles away. The original plan was for the two spacecraft to make a quick four-year tour of Jupiter and Saturn and then retire. Today, a quarter of a century later, both spacecraft are still travelling. They left the planets behind a long time ago and are heading towards interstellar space where the influence of the sun finally begins to disappear. They are now so far away that their signals reach the Earth with a power twenty million times weaker than a digital watch. The Voyagers were never planned to live so long, but the 1970s was a time when NASA had a lot of money to spend, and when it did things, it did them well. The fact is that the Voyagers' mission is not yet over: they may still send us the first information we have ever had about the heliopause: the place where the solar system ends and interstellar space begins.

**Spacecraft: nau espacial.*

1. Reading comprehension (3 points).

- a) Which was launched first, Voyager 1 or Voyager 2?
- b) What was the original purpose of the spacecraft?
- c) Where are the spacecraft now?

2. Vocabulary.

a) Explain the meaning of the following words (1 point)

- tour:
- reach:



b) Find a word in the text with the following meaning (1 point)

b.1) to send a rocket, missile or satellite into the air or into space:

b.2) a period of two weeks:

3. Grammar

a) Complete the sentence for each situation, using the verbs given. (1 point)

- You can't answer a question in your English book. You ask a friend for help, but she doesn't know the answer. She says:

If I (know) the answer, I (tell) you.

- You are planning to go to the beach tomorrow with some friends. You are not sure about the weather, because it sometimes rains at this time of the year. You arrange to meet tomorrow afternoon and say:

If it (rain), we (go) to the cinema instead.

b) Rewrite this sentence in the passive (1 point)

A dog has eaten my sandwich!

.....

4. Writing (3 points)

Write a composition about an interesting experience you have had in your life.
(100-120 words)