

Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior

Convocatoria correspondiente al curso 2025 - 2026

(Resolución de 12 de diciembre de 2025 de la Dirección General de Educación Secundaria, Formación Profesional y Régimen Especial)

DATOS DEL ALUMNO			FIRMA
APELLIDOS:			
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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 cuatro partes: Vocabulary, Grammar, Reading y Writing. 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. Cada parte del examen tendrá un peso del 25%. Vocabulary 25% Grammar 25% Reading 25% Writing 25%



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CALIFICACIÓN
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CONTENIDO DE LA PRUEBA:

VOCABULARY

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

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1) hard coat _____ | a) a young tree. |
| 2) drought _____ | b) natural material that replenishes itself. |
| 3) silt _____ | c) a period of unusual dryness. |
| 4) soil texture _____ | d) a narrow plant that supports leaves . |
| 5) parent material _____ | e) the size of particle in a soil. |
| 6) stalk _____ | f) a structure with six-sided cells. |
| 7) seedling _____ | g) material deposited by water. |
| 8) sapling _____ | h) rock and minerals that eventually form the soil. |
| 9) sow _____ | i) a young plant that has just germinated. |
| 10) honeycomb _____ | j) the firm out layer of a seed . |
| 11) mulch _____ | k) material that is spread on the ground to prevent excessive evaporation or erosion, enrich soil |
| 12) weed _____ | l) a structure that houses a bee colony. |
| 13) rototiller _____ | m) to plant trees. |
| 14) beehive frame _____ | n) a machine that turns over soil. |
| 15) renewable resource _____ | o) process where nutrients are taken from soil. |
| 16) nutrient depletion _____ | p) an unwanted wild plant. |

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2. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the right words. (6 points)

1) ditch / groundwater

- Irrigate the crops by digging a _____.
- Areas with a lot of _____ are ideal for farming.

2) shortage / rainfall

- With so much _____, Dan didn't have to water the plants.
- Many crops died due to the water _____.

3) rain-fed / drought-resistant

- Linda prefers _____ crops since she lives in an arid region.
- Andrew doesn't irrigate – his crops are _____.

4) fungicide / suppression

- Wendy used a _____ to protect their crops.
- _____ of pests is a concern for farmers.

5) harvested / sowing methods

- Each plant has a different number of days until it can be _____.
- Some plants require special _____.

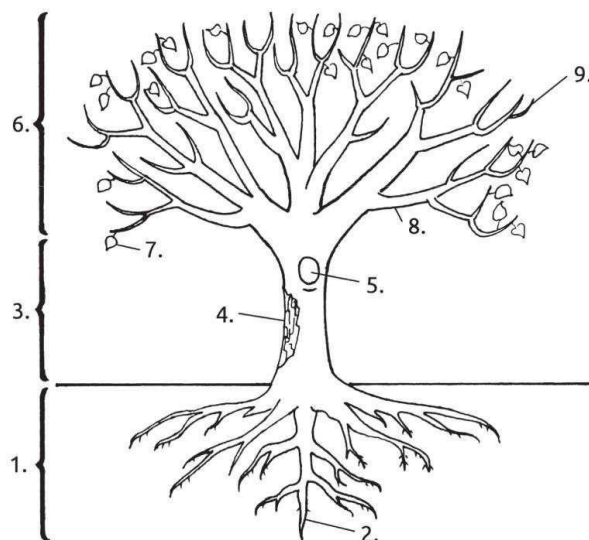
6) eutrophication / denitrification

- _____ restores nitrogen in the air .
- _____ occurred in the pond due to the fertilizer.

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3. 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



4. Fill in the gaps with words from the box. (8 points)

global warming – sustainable development – logging – overfishing –
ecosystem services – pollution – drought – melting glaciers

- Cutting trees without control is called _____.
- _____ provides benefits like clean water and oxygen.
- Extreme lack of rain for long periods leads to _____.
- Rising temperatures around the world are caused by _____.
- _____ reduces fish populations dramatically.
- _____ in the poles is caused by rising temperatures.
- Cities suffer from air and water _____.
- Protecting nature while improving human life is called _____.

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GRAMMAR

1. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of each verb. (10 points)

- Scientists _____ (warn) about the dangers of air pollution for decades.
- By the end of this century, many coastal cities _____ (lose) large areas of land if sea levels continue to rise.
- While we _____ (hike) in the mountains, we suddenly heard a loud noise nearby.
- Many ancient species _____ (not/discover) yet due to unexplored regions of the ocean.
- When I visit the national park next summer, researchers _____ (study) different animal populations.
- Many communities _____ (depend) on natural resources for their daily needs for generations.
- Climate change _____ (accelerate) rapidly since industrial activities increased worldwide.
- If people had reduced pollution earlier, they _____ (prevent) serious environmental damage.
- By this time next year, the organization _____ (plant) thousands of trees in urban areas.
- At the moment, scientists _____ (analyze) environmental data to understand global changes.

2. Fill in the gaps in the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets or the most appropriate word (eg. article, preposition, modal etc.) (10 points)

Urban green spaces _____ (be) increasingly important in modern cities. Parks, gardens and tree-lined streets _____ (provide) essential benefits for both the environment and human well-being. In recent years, many cities _____ (invest) in creating more green areas to improve quality of life.

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These spaces not only help reduce air pollution, but they also encourage people to spend more time outdoors and stay physically active. Many residents do not have easy access _____ nature, so public parks play a crucial role _____ their daily lives.

However, maintaining green spaces _____ (require) significant effort and funding. In some cities, local authorities struggle _____ keep parks clean and safe due to limited resources. More attention _____ (need) to ensure these areas remain accessible and well maintained.

Green spaces also help regulate temperature by reducing heat in urban areas. Without them, cities _____ (become) much hotter, especially during summer. For this reason, experts recommend planting more trees and protecting existing green areas.

In the future, urban planning _____ (focus) more on sustainability to create healthier environments for everyone.

3. Complete these conditional sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (8 points)

1. If an animal _____ (not/find) enough water, it usually moves to another habitat.
2. If people _____ (stop) cutting down forests, many species would still survive today.
3. If we continue polluting the environment, we _____ (see) more damage to ecosystems.
4. If the firefighters _____ (arrive) earlier, they could have prevented the forest fire from spreading.
5. If I had more free time, I _____ (volunteer) in an environmental organization.
6. If birds _____ (build) their nests in safe areas, they are less likely to be attacked by predators.
7. If governments had protected natural areas earlier, wildlife populations _____ (be) more stable now.
8. If we don't reduce waste, we _____ (create) serious environmental problems.

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READING (10 points)

Oceans of plastic

Taken from: <http://yppte.org.uk/news/oceans-of-plastic>

The new findings were released at the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual meeting. The amount of plastic reaching the oceans each year is staggering at around eight million tonnes. Dr Jenna Jambeck, who led the study said that this is "equal to about five plastic bags full of plastic for every foot of coastline around the world."

Eight million tonnes of plastic per year is actually about the midrange estimate for the study, with a range of 4.8 million tonnes to 12.7 million tonnes estimated to have been dumped in the oceans in 2010 alone. The study has also estimated the total amount of plastic in the world's oceans, which is somewhere between 20 and 2,000 times more than had originally been thought.

China is the top plastic dumper, throwing around a million tonnes of plastic rubbish into the sea by itself. This is partly because of its huge population, but also because so many of its people live along its lengthy coastline. The European Union, taken as a whole rather than as individual countries comes in at number 18.

Plastic once it has been made does not rot away. That means that all of the plastic that has ever been made is still in existence on our planet's surface. In the sea, it gradually breaks up into smaller and smaller pieces, but it doesn't completely disappear. Ocean currents cause huge areas of plastic rubbish to form in specific places. For example, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, which covers an area of ocean roughly twice the area of France, is a mass of floating plastic waste that has been collected there by the currents. In some places, it can be up to 10 metres deep!

There are already beaches on Pacific islands that are covered in multicoloured sands. When you look closely at the blue, yellow and red grains of sand it becomes evident that they are not sand at all. Instead, they are tiny fragments of plastic that have been broken up and washed ashore by the action of the seas.

If we don't do something, the study predicts that by 2025, some 17.5 million tonnes of plastic may find its way into the oceans in that year alone! That would mean 155 million tonnes more plastic in the oceans between now and then.

Some countries need to look at how they manage their waste in the coming years, so that less rubbish ends up being thrown into the sea. In developed countries, we need to stop the wasteful practices like using disposable plastic shopping bags. Most supermarket carrier bags for example have a useful life of just 20 minutes before they are thrown away and we use billions of them every year in the UK alone.



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Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. According to the study, how much plastic reaches the oceans every year and how is this amount explained in a simple way?

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2. Why is China considered the country that dumps the most plastic into the sea?

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3. What happens to plastic once it is in the ocean, and why is it a long-term problem?

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4. What is the Great Pacific Garbage Patch and how is it formed?

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5. What actions does the text suggest to reduce the amount of plastic that ends up in the oceans?

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WRITING (10 points)

Write an email in response to a recent job post you have seen advertised online. Include qualifications, previous work experience and any skills that you believe to be relevant. (150 words approx.)

You will be given a piece of paper so you can draft your writing, but it will not be corrected. Your final answer must be written on the following page of this exam paper.

Forest Technician needed for environmental project in Scotland

A full-time Forest Technician is required to assist in monitoring wildlife, maintaining forest areas and supporting conservation activities. The successful candidate will work outdoors, collect environmental data and collaborate with a team of specialists to protect natural habitats.



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