

Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior

Convocatoria correspondiente al curso 2025-2026

(Resolución de 29 de diciembre de 2023 de la Dirección General de Educación Secundaria, Formación Profesional y Régimen Especial)

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE			FIRMA
APELLIDOS:			
Nombre:	D.N.I. N.I.E. o Pasaporte:	Fecha:	

Código del ciclo: ELEM01	Denominación completa del título: INSTALACIONES ELÉCTRICAS Y AUTOMÁTICAS
Clave/código módulo: 08	Denominación completa del módulo profesional: INGLÉS TÉCNICO

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA
Indíquese cuantas instrucciones sean necesarias para la realización de la prueba, materiales necesarios, duración y cualesquiera otros aspectos relevantes que se consideren oportunos como, entre otros, los siguientes: • Cumplimentar los datos del aspirante antes del examen y firmar en todas las hojas que se entreguen. • Tener disponible el DNI en la mesa. • Señalar y escribir con tinta indeleble, que no sea roja, las respuestas y su desarrollo. • Si se ha de rectificar una respuesta, trazar un aspa o tachar con una línea horizontal. No utilizar líquido corrector (Tippex). • Utilizar solamente el papel facilitado por el examinador (con el sello y formato correspondiente). • No utilizar material de consulta (salvo aquél que se autorice expresamente).

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN
La prueba consta de 5 partes y tiene un total de 100 puntos: - Vocabulary - Listening - Reading - Grammar - Writing Para aprobar, será necesario obtener un mínimo de 50 puntos.

CALIFICACIÓN
.....

READING

EXERCISE 1: Read the text and complete if the sentences are true or false.

History of electronics

I We deal with electronic devices several times every day. However, before the 20th century there was little to do with electronics in the daily life of a common man. Today's situation is the result of the effort and hard work of great minds over the ages. This review covers only the main ones.

II Electrical engineering is considered to be the parent of electronics. It started in the 18th century, when Franklin gave the explanation to the cause of lightning, which was still a mystery then. Coulomb's theory was the first mathematical expression that defined the electrical charge. Luigi Galvani discovered bio-electricity in his experiment using a frog's leg. Alessandro Volta made the first electric cell.

III Another important step was electromagnetism. Then Michel Faraday invented some electrical machines like the transformer and electric motors, and he also defined his laws of electrolysis. Another genius, Edison, invented electric bulbs. Tesla invented the induction motor and proved that AC can be more efficient than DC. More inventions and discoveries came: the telephone by Bell, radio waves by Hertz, the radio by Marconi a decade later, etc.

IV The history of electronics is a story of the twentieth century and three key components: the vacuum tube, the transistor and the integrated circuit. In the early 20th century Sir Ambrose Fleming discovered the vacuum tube and the diode. Einstein proposed his theory of relativity which was a complete revolution for science. The first computers started but they were not very efficient. The invention of the television was like a miracle.

V However, the real electronics started after the discovery of the transistor effect. Soon after, Integrated Circuit industries were born. In 1971 the first microprocessor, 4004, was invented by Ted Hoff. Computers improved, grew rapidly and became very popular. The future seems to be bright, with new fields like quantum communication and bioinformatics developing.

	True	False
a) Electronics started in the 20th century.		
b) Many scientists worked hard in electronics.		
c) Einstein discovered the vacuum tube.		
d) There is still a promising future for electronics in the 21 st century.		

LISTENING

A new colleague



Track 8

Mr. Williams, the supervisor at *Smithwires* introduced Tom to his colleagues and showed him around the repair shop. Listen to them:

Mr. Williams Good morning everybody. Listen to me, please. Sorry if I'm interrupting, it's just for a minute. This is Tom Jackson, the new _____ for our workshop. Today is his first day at work. Please, show him how we do things here.

Worker 1 Of course, don't worry.

Worker 2 Hello, Tom. Welcome to Smithwires.

Tom Thank you very much.

Mr. Williams Tom, you can ask them anything. They'll give you a hand with the _____ too.

Tom OK, thanks a lot.

Mr. Williams Tom, I want you to meet David Lord. He is a senior _____. You are going to work together.

David Lord Nice to meet you, Tom. And welcome.

Tom Nice to meet you, too.

Mr. Williams Now, come with me, please. I'll show you around.



Track 9

Getting to know a repair shop

Now, listen to the conversation between Tom and Mr. Williams, the supervisor. Then, answer the questions below:

Where are they? What is happening?

Circle the words you hear:

workbench
staff

diagnostic area
store room

tools
tool trays

changing room
sockets

VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Label the pictures:

repair appliances install solar panels study Electronics
 deliver spare parts maintain electric power lines



a



b



c



d



e

EXERCISE 2: Label the pictures with the following verbs and expressions.

Plug

Turn off

Tighten

Open

Close

Turn on

Unplug



GRAMMAR

EXERCISE 1: What are they doing? Write sentences with Present Continuous.

check/fuse box
drive/car

repair/fridge
test electrical connections

peel off/wires
fix/a wire to the wall

solder/components
check/socket



a) drive a car



b) _____



c) _____



d) _____



e) _____



f) _____



g) _____



h) _____

a) *She is driving a car.*

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

EXERCISE 2: Match the two parts of the sentences and join them with a relative pronoun.

She works in a company

An electrician is a person

Madrid is the city

Sony makes the TVs

2011 was the year

This is the repair shop

WHO

WHICH

WHERE

WHEN

I live.

he is doing his apprenticeship.

repairs electrical appliances.

assembles computers.

we left school.

are of the best quality.

She works in a company which assembles computers.

EXERCISE 3: Read the biography of Thomas Edison and write the verbs in Past Simple.

Thomas Alva Edison was born on February 11, 1847 in Ohio. He 1. _____ (be) always a very curious child but he 2. _____ (not/have) much formal education. **At first** he 3. _____ (learn) with his mother, and also reading on his own. **Then** he 4. _____ (work) selling newspapers and as a telegrapher.

In Boston in 1868 he 5. _____ (start) to work as an inventor and he 6. _____ (get) his first patent on an electric vote recorder*.

After that Edison 7. _____ (move) to New York City in 1869 and 8. _____ (continue) to work hard on new inventions till he 9. _____ (set up) a small laboratory in Newark in 1871.

His first great invention was the tin foil phonograph, which 10. _____ (gave) Edison international fame.

Then he 11. _____ (develop) the idea of electric lighting and 12. _____ (invent) an electric lighting system with all the elements necessary to make the incandescent light practical, safe, and economical. **After less than two years** he 13. _____ (achieve) an incandescent lamp with a filament of carbonized sewing thread and in 1882 he 14. _____ (create) the electric industry: the first ever power station. In 1889 he founded Edison General Electric.

After opening the new laboratory, Edison 15. _____ (begin) to work on the phonograph again and he invented the first motion pictures in 1891.

Edison's new challenge was to develop a better storage battery for use in electric vehicles. He loved cars and he 16. _____ (think) that electric propulsion was the best method of powering cars, so he developed an alkaline battery in 1899.

Edison's life 17. _____ (change) from inventor and industrialist to a cultural icon, a symbol.

He 18. _____ (die) in August 1931 at Glenmont.

WRITING

EXERCISE 1: Choose one tool and describe it. You can use the prompts below to help you.

These are some useful **phrases and expressions** to describe objects and what they are used for.

- It is a kind of _____ (tool, thing).
- It has got _____ and _____ (parts).
- It is /They are _____ and _____ (adjective).
- It's made of _____ (material).
- It is used for _____ (verb + ing).