

Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior

Convocatoria correspondiente al curso académico 2025-2026

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE			FIRMA
APELLIDOS:			
Nombre:	D.N.I, N.I.E. o Pasaporte:	Fecha	
Código del ciclo:	ADMINISTRACIÓN DE SISTEMAS INFORMÁTICOS EN RED		
Clave o código del módulo:	INGLÉS TÉCNICO PARA GRADO SUPERIOR		
INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA			
Pruebas de COMPRENSIÓN ORAL, VOCABULARIO, COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA y PRODUCCIÓN ESCRITA.			
- Material necesario: Bolígrafo azul o negro. - Duración: Las 4 pruebas tendrán una duración total combinada de 1:30 horas como máximo. Además: - Todos los aspirantes deben cumplimentar sus datos antes del examen y <u>firmar en todas las hojas</u> que se entreguen. - Todos los aspirantes deben tener el DNI encima de la mesa y el móvil apagado. - Las respuestas deben escribirse en el espacio habilitado para tal propósito.			
CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN			
- El valor de cada respuesta viene indicado en cada enunciado. - Es necesario obtener al menos un 4 en cada una de las pruebas para realizar la media con las otras pruebas. COMPRENSIÓN ORAL (LISTENING): - Las respuestas deben escribirse en la tabla habilitada para tal propósito. Solo se corregirá lo plasmado en esa tabla. VOCABULARIO (VOCABULARY): - Las respuestas deben escribirse en la tabla habilitada para tal propósito. Solo se corregirá lo plasmado en esa tabla. COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA (READING): - Las respuestas deben escribirse en la tabla habilitada para tal propósito. Solo se corregirá lo plasmado en esa tabla. PRODUCCIÓN ESCRITA (WRITING): - El texto creado por el aspirante debe estar escrito íntegramente en lengua inglesa. - Su extensión debe adaptarse a lo indicado en el enunciado. - Para su corrección se tendrán en cuenta los siguientes criterios: gramática y vocabulario; apertura, cierre y estructura; frases y párrafos; ideas, coherencia y resolución general de la tarea; ortografía, puntuación y capitalización. - Se corregirá únicamente el texto producido en el <i>espacio para la versión definitiva de la producción escrita</i>. - Cualquier texto producido en el <i>espacio para el borrador</i>, se considerará como tal y no como el texto definitivo a corregir.			
CALIFICACIÓN COMPRENSIÓN ORAL	CALIFICACIÓN COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA	CALIFICACIÓN VOCABULARIO	CALIFICACIÓN EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA

CALIFICACIÓN FINAL

LISTENING (10 points)

Listen to the recording and circle the correct answer to each question in the space provided. You have a couple of minutes to read the questions before we start. The track will be played **TWICE**. 1p per right answer.

1. This recording is mainly about...

- a. Apple products
- b. Steve Jobs
- c. How young people can be like Steve Jobs

2. When was Steve Jobs born?

- a. 1974
- b. 1955
- c. 1964

3. Steve Jobs made his own televisions as a boy because his family was very poor.

- a. True
- b. False

4. Why didn't Steve Jobs study grade five in school?

- a. He did so well at school he went straight to grade six.
- b. He had to retake grade four several times.
- c. He found it too difficult and decided to do something else.

5. Steve Jobs finally never graduated from high school.

- a. True
- b. False

6. Steve Jobs went to India, ____

- a. where he finished the degree he started in Portland, Oregon.
- b. where he found the answer to the question about what to do with his life.
- c. where he learnt about Buddhism.

7. When did Steve Jobs found a job as a videogame designer?

- a. 1976
- b. 1974

c. 1975

8. When did Steve Jobs create Apple Computer company?

- a. 1976
- b. 1974
- c. 1975

9. Steve Job's wife _____

- a. was his friend, with whom he created Apple Computer company.
- b. was the owner of Atari, the company where Steve Jobs worked as a videogame designer.
- c. had four children after getting married.

10. When did Steve Jobs die?

- a. 2003
- b. 2011
- c. 2013

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWERS HERE:

1	a	b	c
2	a	b	c
3	a	b	
4	a	b	c
5	a	b	
6	a	b	c
7	a	b	c
8	a	b	c
9	a	b	c
10	a	b	c

READING (10 points)

**Read the text and choose the best answer. Transfer your answers to the table below.
1p per right answer.**

A Brief History of Computer Hardware

The history of computer hardware is, in large part, a story of steady miniaturisation and rising efficiency. In the 1940s, early mainframes such as ENIAC were built for governments and research institutions. They filled entire rooms, consumed vast amounts of energy and required teams of specialists to operate. Their strategic value, however, was clear: they could perform calculations at a speed no human could match.

The transition from vacuum tubes to transistors in the 1950s, and later to integrated circuits in the 1960s, marked a decisive shift. These innovations reduced size and cost while improving reliability. As a result, computers began to move beyond laboratories into large corporations, supporting tasks such as accounting, logistics and early data management.

The invention of the microprocessor in the 1970s brought computing power to a much wider audience. Personal computers, including the IBM PC, turned hardware into a commercial product for offices and households. This period also saw the rise of software ecosystems, which increased the value of hardware by making it more versatile and user-friendly.

By the 1990s, networking hardware and the rapid expansion of the internet had reshaped the role of computers. Machines were no longer isolated tools but nodes in a global system. Servers, routers and data centres became critical infrastructure, supporting digital communication, finance and trade.

In the past decade, cloud computing has shifted much of the burden from local machines to remote facilities operated by large firms. Yet this has not reduced the importance of hardware; it has concentrated it. Hyperscale data centres now depend on highly specialised processors, including GPUs designed for artificial intelligence workloads.

Perhaps one of the most fascinating developments on the horizon is the concept of biological computing, specifically DNA data storage. As the world generates far more information than traditional hard drives can easily hold, scientists are looking to nature for a solution. To put this into perspective, a single gram of DNA can store an astonishing 215 million gigabytes of data. This means that every single piece of digital information currently existing on the internet could theoretically fit inside a small shoebox. Although this technology is still in its early stages and remains highly expensive, it represents a remarkable future where biology and computer hardware might seamlessly merge.

Looking ahead, edge computing and quantum systems suggest a more distributed and experimental future. If earlier decades were defined by access to computing, the current one is defined by how efficiently and intelligently that power is deployed.

1. What does the writer highlight about the earliest computers in the first paragraph?

- A) They were primarily used to save energy in research facilities.
- B) Their incredible calculating speed made up for their practical disadvantages.
- C) They were too complicated for governments to understand properly.
- D) Their main purpose was to train large teams of specialists.

2. According to the second paragraph, the introduction of integrated circuits meant that...

- A) computers became a standard feature in ordinary households.
- B) businesses could finally afford to build their own laboratories.
- C) companies could begin using computers for everyday administrative purposes.
- D) vacuum tubes were completely eliminated from modern technology.

3. In the third paragraph, what is meant by the phrase ‘brought computing power to a much wider audience’?

- A) Hardware became a product that everyday consumers could buy and use.
- B) Software ecosystems were given away for free to office workers.
- C) The IBM PC became the only computer available on the international market.
- D) Computers were increasingly shared by large groups of people in public spaces.

4. What major change occurred in the way computers were used during the 1990s?

- A) They became completely independent from global infrastructure.
- B) Their primary function shifted to supporting local, isolated trade.
- C) They stopped being standalone devices and became linked together.
- D) They were exclusively reserved for the financial and communication sectors.

5. What point is the writer making about cloud computing in the fifth paragraph?

- A) It has made physical computer hardware largely unnecessary.
- B) It relies entirely on the processing power of local, personal machines.
- C) It has shifted the need for hardware to massive, central locations.
- D) It is mainly designed to support small firms with limited resources.

6.

Why does the writer mention the 'small shoebox' in the sixth paragraph?

- A) To emphasize how physically small DNA molecules are.
- B) To illustrate the massive storage capacity of biological material.
- C) To warn about the dangers of losing important digital information.
- D) To suggest a practical new design for future computer hard drives.

7. According to the text, what is the current drawback of DNA data storage?

- A) It cannot store the massive amount of data generated by the internet.
- B) The technology is not yet affordable or fully developed for widespread use.
- C) Scientists are struggling to find enough genetic material to use.
- D) It is only useful for storing highly secretive biological information.

8. How does the writer contrast the present decade with previous ones in the final paragraph?

- A) The past focused on getting access to computers, while the present focuses on using them effectively.
- B) The past was about massive machines, whereas the present is entirely about quantum systems.
- C) The past relied heavily on edge computing, while the present relies on widespread network access.
- D) The past was highly experimental, whereas the present is predictable and carefully distributed.

9. What is the writer's overall aim in this text?

- A) To convince readers to invest money in biological computing research.
- B) To outline the progressive physical and functional development of computer systems.
- C) To warn the public about the environmental impact of modern hyperscale data centres.
- D) To explain the complex mathematics behind early government mainframes.

10. Which of the following would be the most suitable alternative title for the text?

- A) The Inevitable Decline of the Personal Computer
- B) Why Software is More Important Than Hardware
- C) From Giant Rooms to DNA: The Computing Journey
- D) The Hidden Dangers of Artificial Intelligence

VOCABULARY (10 points)

Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete each sentence. Each correct answer is 0,5p.

Please transfer your answers to the table at the end of this section.

1. **Once the software is installed, it needs to be _____ to check for errors.**
A designed B tested C written
2. **A _____ would be very useful when I need to work on the train.**
A server B laptop C desktop
3. **A mouse typically includes a _____ wheel for navigation.**
A flat B wireless C scroll
4. **The _____ supply provides electricity to the computer by converting AC to DC.**
A port B power C heat
5. **The _____ is the main circuit board of a computer.**
A case B processor C motherboard
6. **Scan all downloaded files for viruses and _____ before installing them.**
A spyware B firewalls C backups
7. **To protect a system against threats, users install _____ software.**
A malware B virus C security
8. **If you enter the wrong password, the system will _____ access.**
A permit B deny C quarantine
9. **Travellers often use satellite _____ software to plan routes.**
A data B multimedia C navigation
10. **You need a _____ to direct network traffic and connect to the Internet.**
A cable B switch C router
11. **This website provides information about home _____ and wireless setup.**
A networking B switching C modems

WRITING: FORMAL EMAIL (10 points)

Read the following job advertisement and write a letter of presentation (150-200 words) to the email address below. If you write a draft version, make sure you state clearly which one is your final version and which is your draft. 10p

POSITION: Hardware computer + systems technician and administrator.

IBM seeks to hire an entry-level hardware computer and systems technician/administrator for the London area.

- Responsibilities are: on-site installation, maintenance and repair of systems and components, including hardware, networking products, software, and operating systems.
- The position requires good communication skills in English.
- Official qualifications are required
- Experience is not necessary but will be highly valued.

If you are interested in this position, please write an email to Christine Landon at: christine.hhrr@ibm.co.uk

WRITE YOUR ANSWER HERE: