

Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior
MODELO PARA LA ELABORACIÓN DE LAS PRUEBAS
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:			
Nombre:	D.N.I./ N.I.E.	Fecha:	
Código del ciclo:	Denominación completa del título:		
SSCS01	Ciclo Formativo de Grado Superior en Educación Infantil		
Clave o código del módulo:	Denominación completa del módulo profesional:		
CM04	INGLÉS		

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA
• Antes de comenzar el examen, lea atentamente estas instrucciones, cumplimente sus datos y firme en la 1ª hoja, en la hoja de la prueba práctica y en la hoja de la plantilla de respuesta. • Mantenga su DNI en lugar visible durante la realización de la prueba. • Durante el examen no podrá utilizar ningún material que no haya sido especificado en las instrucciones. • Las respuestas se cumplimentarán en bolígrafo azul, preferentemente. No utilice tinta roja. • Es obligatorio mantener el teléfono móvil y cualquier otro dispositivo electrónico apagado y guardado. • Todas las hojas que se le repartan para la realización de la prueba deberán ser entregadas a la finalización de las mismas, aunque no hayan sido utilizadas. Use solamente el papel facilitado por el examinador. • Dispone de dos horas para la realización de la prueba. • Para responder a las preguntas de la prueba objetiva, debe utilizar la plantilla u hoja de respuestas que se adjunta. Para que se tengan en cuenta las respuestas elegidas deberá rellenar completamente el círculo de la alternativa elegida ☐ En caso de equivocación podrá rectificar marcando con un aspa ☐ sobre aquella que señaló y marcando de nuevo la opción elegida. • La pregunta que presente dos respuestas o una respuesta incorrectamente marcada o que quede poco clara quedará invalidada, es decir, no puntuará. • Si se ha de rectificar una respuesta en la segunda parte de la prueba, tache con una línea horizontal. No utilice líquido corrector (Tippex) en ninguna parte de la prueba.

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN
- La prueba se calificará de 0 a 10 puntos. Para superarla deberá obtener una puntuación de al menos 5 puntos y haber aprobado las dos partes de las que consta el examen. - <u>La parte A (prueba objetiva):</u> se valorará de 0 a 7 puntos. Para superarla el aspirante deberá obtener una calificación de al menos 3,5 puntos. Es requisito previo su superación para valorar la parte B. La parte A consta de 50 preguntas y para su calificación se seguirá el siguiente criterio: en cada una de las preguntas, cada acierto equivale a 0,14 y cada error a -0,07. Las preguntas no respondidas no puntuán. - <u>La parte B (parte práctica):</u> se valora de 0 a 3 puntos, para superarla el aspirante deberá obtener una calificación de al menos 1,5 puntos. Consta de un supuesto práctico y las cuestiones que han de elaborarse sobre el mismo. Las faltas de ortografía penalizan -0,1 puntos cada una no repetida hasta un máximo de 1 punto.

CALIFICACIÓN

PARTE A: PRUEBA OBJETIVA

1. The VET student didn't _____ take the tram to school, but now she _____.
A) usually; rides
B) use to; does
C) used to; takes the tram
2. The recruit was asked to instruct the kids in _____ their hands before snack time.
A) washing
B) method to wash
C) wash
3. The practitioner meeting is end of the month. By then, she _____ the headteacher to discuss it.
A) has met
B) meets
C) might have met
4. The nursery uses activities _____ book walks, puppets and play dough to develop cognitive skills.
A) such as
B) as like
C) as well for
5. If she'd noticed the child's sore throat earlier, she _____ the parents sooner.
A) would have called
B) might call
C) would call
6. Some examples of behavioural disorders are...
A) social anxiety disorder and global developmental delay.
B) intermittent explosive disorder and ADHD.
C) post traumatic stress disorder and epilepsy.
7. _____ messy the room was! The toddlers _____ play dough and popsicle sticks all over the place.
A) What a; played with
B) Such; left
C) How; had scattered
8. Which teacher is the report _____?
A) for
B) to
C) about on
9. Choose the incorrect sentence.
A) Children with ADHD often struggle to focus in class, don't they?
B) She's been diagnosed with dyslexia, isn't she?
C) He couldn't cope with his anxiety disorder without help, could he?

10. I could see the infants' _____ sticking out from under the table.
A) foots
B) foot
C) feet
11. Years ago, when she was a practitioner, she said that her greatest reward was _____ the children grow in confidence throughout the years.
A) having seen
B) seen
C) have seen
12. The baby _____ the pacifier _____ the nursery practitioner gave it to her.
A) caught; meanwhile
B) caught; as soon as
C) was catching; while
13. The nursery practitioner is patient enough to handle a _____ without _____ her voice.
A) tantrum; raising
B) crisis; raise
C) rage; raised
14. The _____ had already prepared the chickpeas when the lunchtime assistant _____.
A) cooker; arrived
B) cooker; had arrived
C) cook; arrived
15. There's _____ news about the ADHD assessment programme, check the _____ noticeboard.
A) a few; nursery
B) some; kitchen
C) a piece of; clinic
16. Choose the incorrect statement.
A) Some internships are paid positions where companies later offer full-time contracts to interns upon completion of their placement.
B) Internships provide students and graduates with valuable theoretical experience in a professional environment, helping them build skills that cannot always be learned in a classroom.
C) Internships are an excellent opportunity to expand your professional network, as they allow you to establish connections with experienced professionals who may help you advance your career in the future.
17. There _____ cases of chickenpox at the nursery the previous week.
A) had been
B) has been
C) have been
18. _____ the little kid loves scribbling with construction paper, her sister prefers gluing sticks.
A) Whereas
B) Meanwhile
C) However

19. Choose the correct answer.

- A) The trainee hadn't attended the safeguarding talk, and the recruit either.
- B) Either the trainee and the recruit hadn't attended the safeguarding talk.
- C) Neither the trainee nor the recruit had attended the safeguarding talk.

20. _____ the VET student submits her internship report on time, the headteacher _____ it.

- A) If; wouldn't sign
- B) Unless; won't sign
- C) When; signed

21. Could you _____ me your nail clipper? I've left mine at home.

- A) borrow
- B) lend
- C) loan to

22. Choose the incorrect sentence.

- A) She had lain in bed all morning feeling unwell, so her mother laid a cold cloth on her forehead to bring her fever down.
- B) The dog lay under the table all afternoon while the children laid their toys carefully on the floor before going to bed.
- C) He laid down on the sofa after work because he was exhausted, and his wife laid his dinner on the table afterwards.

23. _____ glitter is left in the art box, we need to order more for the open-ended game sessions.

- A) A small
- B) A few
- C) A little

24. The practitioner said she _____ such a moody toddler display _____ anger!

- A) has never seen; such an
- B) had never seen; such
- C) never saw; what an

25. Once the diaper _____, the baby fell asleep in the cot almost immediately.

- A) having changed
- B) was changed
- C) change

26. Choose the incorrect sentence.

- A) They suggested to go to the mall, but we preferred the cinema.
- B) They kept talking during the film, so we left before the end.
- C) We didn't mind leaving early, we'd rather finish watching the film some other time.

27. The child _____ and chills, so the nursery practitioner called her parents.

- A) felt fever
- B) had fever
- C) had a temperature

28. The trainee felt _____ when she realised she'd forgotten the bibs.

- A) rather embarrassing
- B) quite embarrassed
- C) extreme embarass

29. Choose the correct set of words.

- A) falsehood, arrival, excitement
- B) happiness, tolerancy, independence
- C) childness, friendship, equality

30. The recruit asked the headteacher _____ she should apply for sick leave online.

- A) nevertheless
- B) that if
- C) whether

31. Mittens, bibs and romper suits _____ in the first drawer.

- A) are kept
- B) keep
- C) kepted

32. Hello, _____ Sarah from the nursery. Could I speak to the headteacher, please?

- A) this is
- B) I'm
- C) here

33. _____ the slide wasn't wet, the children were not allowed to play outside.

- A) Even though
- B) However
- C) Despite

34. The headteacher told the trainee that they _____ the children's sleepsuits.

- A) didn't label already
- B) have labelled already
- C) 'd already labelled

35. Choose the correct set of words.

- A) unusual, illiterate, dissatisfied
- B) dislikely, unbelievable, misspell
- C) unfair, disappointing, disrespectful

36. The recruits _____ find the cotton swabs in the third shelf _____ the right.

- A) may; on
- B) might; at
- C) Both A and B are correct

37. The practitioner encouraged the toddler _____ the climbing frame on her own.

- A) so that climb
- B) for climb
- C) to climb

38. I wish the trainee _____ the bottle of ointment in the clinic before it _____.

- A) replaced; would run out
- B) had replaced; ran out
- C) would replace; run out

39. Choose the sentence with the most similar meaning to: "The children were running around the wheelbarrow track when one of them fell and started to bleed".

- A) Before one of them fell and started to bleed, the children were racing around the wheelbarrow track.
- B) The children were running around the wheelbarrow track, consequently one fell and started to bleed.
- C) Due to the children racing around the wheelbarrow track, one fell and began to bleed.

40. _____ me, could you tell me where the sleep room is?

- A) Pardon
- B) Sorry
- C) Excuse

41. Some common symptoms of chickenpox in young children are:

- A) barking cough, hoarse voice, restlessness
- B) difficulty breathing, sneezing, rash
- C) itchy blisters, feeling unwell, loss of appetite

42. Choose the incorrect sentence.

- A) She's a sensible person who always makes good decisions in her career.
- B) After getting his career, he made a good decision to work in healthcare.
- C) He is so sensitive that he got a degree in psychology to better understand people.

43. Choose the incorrect sentence.

- A) He's the carefulest practitioner in the nursery. The kids love him.
- B) She is more reliable than her colleague, which is why the headteacher trusts her with the reports.
- C) Breastfeeding is most effective on demand, whenever your baby shows signs of hunger.

44. Finish the sentence: The word 'button' is pronounced /'bʌtən/, ...

- A) ... and 'bottom' is pronounced exactly the same way.
- B) ... whereas 'bottom' is pronounced /'bɒtəm/.
- C) ... but 'bottom' is pronounced /'bʌtəm/.

45. Choose the incorrect sentence.

- A) Mary's sister, who I met last year, taught me how to sew.
- B) The new doctor, that treated me in hospital, was extremely professional.
- C) The car I like best is too expensive.



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46. Choose the incorrect statement below.

- A) The pronunciation of “read” in “*I read many books last year*” is /red/
- B) The pronunciation of “poor” in “*The hotel service was poor*” is /pɔ:ə/
- C) The pronunciation of “blood” in “*There were blood stains on the shirt*” is /blʌd/

47. Dear _____ Patel, I am writing to _____ the position of nursery practitioner.

- A) Mr; solicit
- B) Ms; apply for
- C) Mrs; apply

48. The campsite counsellor, _____ name was on all permission slips, forgot to bring the wet wipes.

- A) whose
- B) whom
- C) that his

49. Choose the sentence with a mistake.

- A) You needn't finish all the food on your plate if you are not hungry.
- B) Children don't have to attend school on public holidays as it is not compulsory.
- C) Patients with anxiety disorders musn't take medication if they respond well to therapy.

50. Choose the correct sentence.

- A) I do love cinema, I just don't feel like going out today.
- B) They went to a camping for the summer and had a really good time.
- C) Actually, many teenagers spend more time on their phones than talking to their families.

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PARTE B: PRUEBA PRÁCTICA

1. Read the text and answer the questions below, in English.

How Mississippi Transformed Its Schools From Worst to Best

Since 2013, Mississippi has skyrocketed on national tests, while other states lag. What is it doing right?

In Kim Luckett-Langston's first year as principal of Hazlehurst Elementary School, one of the lowest performing schools in what had been one of the lowest performing states, she quickly diagnosed the problem. Children at her school were suffering from what she calls A.B.T.: "Ain't been taught."

Kindergartners arrived not knowing their letters from their numbers. After a few years in school, they were still far behind. A decade ago, just 12 percent of Hazlehurst students were reading on grade level. Today, Hazlehurst has managed to increase that figure to 35 percent. And Mississippi has emerged as one of the best places in the country for a poor child to get an education.

More than just phonics

Mississippi's progress has made it the envy of the education world, inspiring recurring debates about whether the "Mississippi miracle" could be real. How could Mississippi, with its low education spending and high child poverty, pull it off? It did not do so by relying on some of the most common proposals held up as solutions in education, like reducing class sizes, or dramatically boosting per-student funding. Instead, the state pushed through a vast list of other measures, including changing the way reading is taught, in an approach known as "the science of reading", but also embracing contentious school accountability policies other states have backed away from.

Mississippi did not just transform how reading is taught in the state. It also overhauled training and accountability. In addition to the reading overhaul, Mississippi raised academic standards and started giving each school a letter grade, A to F.

'If we can do it, anyone can'

Nowadays at Hazlehurst Elementary, the walls of Ms. Langston's office are covered in flashcards: green for students who are already proficient, pink for those who are behind.

And Hazlehurst's literacy coach, Summeral Newman, is at the school several times a week, planning lessons, co-teaching and offering teachers feedback. State training has helped Hazlehurst confront one of its biggest challenges: teacher inexperience. It's not easy to recruit to a rural area.

In the past, teachers had also been left to cobble together their own lessons or relied on curriculum that lacked rigor, a national problem especially in low-income schools. Kindergartners, for example, could go through the whole year without learning all of their letter sounds. Now, all teachers use the same curriculum, myView Literacy, by the publisher Savvas, one of several options recommended by the state. The change helps keep students on pace. So does a firm schedule. Up to two hours is dedicated to reading each day, along with 30 minutes of catch-

up time. The work has been painstaking. Hazlehurst struggles with students with disabilities, for example. But on her walls over the last decade, Ms. Langston has watched more students inch closer toward green.

“If we can do it,” she said, “anyone can.”

[A version of this article appears in print on Jan. 12, 2026, Section A, Page 1 of The New York Times (New York edition) with the headline: How Mississippi Transformed Its Schools to Become Nation's Envy.]

Questions. Using your own words, answer the questions in English according to the information provided in the text. (4x0.20 = 0.8 points)

1. According to principal Kim Lockett-Langston, what was the root cause of poor academic performance at Hazlehurst Elementary, and what evidence does the article give to illustrate it?

2. What makes Mississippi's educational improvement particularly surprising, and what strategies did the state *not* rely on to achieve it?

3. In what two main areas did Mississippi reform its education system apart from changing how reading is taught?

4. How has teaching practice at Hazlehurst Elementary changed in concrete, practical terms compared to the past?

Vocabulary: Find the Term. (10x0.07 = 0.7 points)

The following ten definitions correspond to words or expressions used in the article. Find the matching term in the text.

Definition

Term

- 1 To rise very rapidly and dramatically, as in rankings or performance:
- 2 To identify the nature of a problem through careful observation:

Definition

Term

- 3 Something that is admired and coveted by others, used here to describe a place:
- 4 Hotly debated and likely to cause disagreement or controversy:
- 5 To piece something together from whatever is available, often in a disorganised way:
- 6 The level of difficulty, challenge, or intellectual demand expected of students:
- 7 Slow, careful, and requiring great effort and attention to detail:
- 8 To move very slowly and gradually towards a goal:
- 9 Select people so that they join your organisation or work for it:
- 10 The means, procedure or method for doing something:

2. Write your own story (120-150 words long). Invent a tale or a fable of your own, aimed at children aged 4-5. The story must include the main elements of narrative (characters, setting, conflict, plot, climax, outcome), a captivating beginning and a clear ending.
(1.5 points)

↑ ↑ **YOUR ANSWERS MUST BE IN THE LINES PROVIDED ABOVE** ↑ ↑

WHAT YOU WRITE OUTSIDE THE LINES WILL NOT BE CORRECTED