



## Pruebas para la obtención de títulos de Técnico y Técnico Superior

### Convocatoria correspondiente al curso académico 2022-2023

(Resolución de 13 de diciembre de 2022, 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: <b>SANS06</b>	Denominación completa del título: <b>Técnico Superior en Higiene Bucodental</b>
Clave o código del módulo: <b>CM14</b>	Denominación completa del módulo profesional: <b>Inglés Técnico para Grado Superior</b>

### INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA LA REALIZACION DE LA PRUEBA

- El aspirante debe cumplimentar sus datos antes del examen y firmar tanto el cuadernillo de preguntas como la hoja de respuestas.
- Tenga disponible el documento identificativo (DNI, NIE o pasaporte) sobre la mesa en todo momento.
- Se contestará en la hoja de respuestas. El cuadernillo de preguntas deberá devolverse. No se corregirá ningún examen que no vaya acompañado del correspondiente cuadernillo de preguntas.
- En todo caso se escribirán o señalarán las respuestas con tinta indeleble de color azul o negro. En el caso de las respuestas de opción múltiple, la respuesta elegida se rodeará con un círculo y, si se ha de rectificar una respuesta, se trazará un aspa o se tachará con una línea horizontal. Se prohíbe utilizar líquido corrector (típex).
- Se prohíbe la utilización de teléfonos móviles, relojes inteligentes o cualquier otro dispositivo electrónico durante la prueba. En ningún caso se podrá utilizar la calculadora del teléfono móvil para la realización del examen. Tampoco está permitido el uso de botellas de agua durante la realización del ejercicio.
- Durante la realización de la prueba se observarán todas las normas elementales de comportamiento. Todos permanecerán en silencio.



### CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN

- Este examen se calificará de 0 a 10 puntos, con dos decimales, redondeando a la centésima inmediatamente superior cuando la milésima sea igual o superior a 5. Se debe obtener una calificación igual o superior a 5 puntos para aprobar.
- El examen debe responderse enteramente en lengua inglesa, a excepción del ejercicio 3. No se permite el uso de recursos de apoyo de ningún tipo durante el examen. A continuación se indican los criterios de calificación para cada ejercicio.
- **Ejercicio 1:** 2,5 puntos.  
Comprensión auditiva. 10 preguntas tipo test con 3 opciones de respuesta.  
Se reproducirán dos grabaciones (A y B), en este orden: grabación A, pausa de 20 segundos, grabación A, pausa de 60 segundos, grabación B, pausa de 20 segundos, grabación B. No habrá más repeticiones. Las grabaciones se reproducirán cuando hayan pasado 35 minutos desde el comienzo de la prueba.  
Las preguntas 1-5 se corresponden con la grabación A. Las preguntas 6-10 se corresponden con la grabación B. Cada acierto suma 0,25 puntos. Cada fallo resta 0,125 puntos. Las preguntas no respondidas no suman ni restan puntos.
- **Ejercicio 2:** 2,5 puntos.  
Comprensión lectora. 10 preguntas tipo test con 3 opciones de respuesta.  
Cada acierto suma 0,25 puntos. Cada fallo resta 0,125 puntos. Las preguntas no respondidas no suman ni restan puntos.
- **Ejercicio 3:** 2,5 puntos.  
Traducción directa (de inglés a español). 2 textos de 1,25 puntos cada uno.  
Cada texto completo suma 1,25 puntos. Cada fallo terminológico, incluidas omisiones, resta 0,15 puntos. Cada fallo gramatical o sintáctico resta 0,15 puntos. Cada contrasentido respecto a los textos originales resta 0,15 puntos. Cada fallo ortográfico resta 0,1 puntos.
- **Ejercicio 4:** 2,5 puntos.  
Ejercicio de redacción con 5 requisitos.  
Cada requisito cubierto suma 0,5 puntos. Cada fallo gramatical o sintáctico resta 0,15 puntos. Cada fallo terminológico o de vocabulario resta 0,1 puntos.

### CALIFICACIÓN



## CUADERNILLO DE EXAMEN

(No responda aquí)

**Ejercicio 1. Listening Comprehension.** Choose the correct answer, according to the recording.

1. According to the video, you don't have to brush your teeth...

- A) In the morning.                      B) In the afternoon.                      C) At night.

2. How long should you spend brushing your teeth?

- A) Three minutes.                      B) Two minutes.                      C) Five minutes.

3. In the recording, you can hear that there should be a 45 ° angle between...

- A) the teeth and the tongue.                      B) the toothbrush and the occlusal surface.  
C) the bristles and the gumline.

4. To brush the inner surface of your upper incisors, you must move your brush...

- A) vertically down each tooth.                      B) sideways.                      C) in circular motions.

5. In the recording, you can hear that if plaque is not removed, it can cause...

- A) bruxism.                      B) gum decay.                      C) tooth loss.

6. For many people, toothaches are one of the \_\_\_\_\_ pains they've ever felt.

- A) worse                      B) worst                      C) baddest

7. The recording says that the external structure of human teeth is comprised by...

- A) dental pulp.                      B) nerves and blood vessels.                      C) enamel and dentin.

8. If tooth pain is periodontal, its origin is in...

- A) the root.                      B) the TMJ.                      C) the tooth's supporting tissues.

9. Which of these issues is not mentioned in the recording as a cause of dental pain?

- A) Deep cavities.                      B) Receding gums.                      C) Abscesses.

10. According to the recording, patients should take over-the-counter medications if they're experiencing dental pain.

- A) True.                      B) False.                      C) The recording doesn't mention this.



**Ejercicio 2. Reading Comprehension.** Read the following text. Then, choose the correct answer, according to the text.

### Malocclusions

Crooked teeth do not just look unpleasant, they can also make essential activities such as chewing and swallowing much more difficult. Malocclusions can also be harder to care for, which can lead to teeth becoming more prone to tooth decay.

There are several classes of malocclusion, which dentists use to determine where the bad bite is located and the severity of the problem:

- Class 1: The most common form of malocclusion is what dentists call class 1, which is when you have a normal bite but the upper front teeth slightly overlap those in the lower half of the mouth.
- Class 2: This is a type of malocclusion where the upper jaw and teeth significantly overlap those on the bottom – commonly called an overbite. An overbite is often visible on the jaw whether the mouth is open or closed.
- Class 3: Commonly called an underbite, it is the inverse of a class 2 malocclusion – where the lower teeth and jaw overlap the upper section. Underbites cause the appearance of the lower jaw jutting outward. [...]

We offer several teeth straightening treatments for both mild and severe malocclusions. All cases vary, but an effective orthodontic treatment plan will typically feature some or more of the following:

- Aligners: Small, transparent aligners (a notable product is the Invisalign brand) are very difficult to see or feel in the mouth. Aligners gently straighten teeth and are suitable for fixing milder malocclusions.
- Braces: Fixed appliances such as braces are often used for lasting teeth straightening. They are relatively simple and while inconvenient for a while they are easily put in place and are available with discreet designs.
- Surgery: In the most severe cases, corrective jaw surgery (which dentists call orthognathic surgery) will be necessary to adjust the position of the mandibular arch in the jaw and force the teeth to properly bite together. [...]



If you have a bad bite it could easily worsen over time or even affect your ability to comfortably chew and swallow. As a result, treatment is essential. Treatments for malocclusions are usually fast, effective and affordable – so make sure you see a dentist if you have any symptoms of malocclusion, to stop them from becoming more severe.

Adapted from: Dimitri Mantazis (18.11.2021): "What is Malocclusion and How Do You Fix It?", *Hove Dental Clinic*.

1. Patients with malocclusion tend to be more at risk for dental caries.
  - A) According to the text, this is true.
  - B) According to the text, this is false.
  - C) The text doesn't mention this.
2. Most malocclusions have an underlying genetic cause.
  - A) According to the text, this is true.
  - B) According to the text, this is false.
  - C) The text doesn't mention this.
3. Unless they suffer from severe malocclusion, most patients won't have to get jaw surgery.
  - A) According to the text, this is true.
  - B) According to the text, this is false.
  - C) The text doesn't mention this.
4. The word 'malocclusion' comes from the Latin for 'bad bite'.
  - A) According to the text, this is true.
  - B) According to the text, this is false.
  - C) The text doesn't mention this.
5. Even without treatment, malocclusions tend to get better with time.
  - A) According to the text, this is true.
  - B) According to the text, this is false.
  - C) The text doesn't mention this.
6. Overbites are the most frequent type of malocclusion.
  - A) According to the text, this is true.
  - B) According to the text, this is false.
  - C) The text doesn't mention this.
7. Stopping children from sucking on their thumb or on a pacifier can help prevent malocclusion.
  - A) According to the text, this is true.
  - B) According to the text, this is false.
  - C) The text doesn't mention this.
8. It is quite difficult to effectively treat most malocclusions.
  - A) According to the text, this is true.
  - B) According to the text, this is false.
  - C) The text doesn't mention this.



9. Aligners are recommended for severe cases of malocclusion.

A) According to the text, this is true.

B) According to the text, this is false.

C) The text doesn't mention this.

10. Severe malocclusion can negatively affect a patient's mental health and self-esteem.

A) According to the text, this is true.

B) According to the text, this is false.

C) The text doesn't mention this.

**Ejercicio 3. Direct Translation.** Translate each of the following short texts into Spanish.

1. There are many different types of dental prostheses, which are used to treat a variety of dental issues. For example, if a patient is missing a single tooth, a possible solution could be getting a bridge or an implant. Dentures are a very common choice when several teeth have been lost, and may be full or partial, as well as fixed or removable. If the tooth doesn't need to be replaced, however, crowns and veneers are popular ways to restore a broken or discoloured tooth.
2. It is not uncommon for dental hygienists to be the first to notice that a patient is showing symptoms of common oral infections, such as thrush or cold sores. Signs like swollen tonsils, fever, or a sore throat, often point towards a bacterial or viral infection. Some of these can be highly contagious, so hygienists should make sure to always wear their PPE and thoroughly disinfect their tools and treatment room between patients.

**Ejercicio 4. Written Expression.** You want to apply for a job as dental hygienist at Manchester Dental Practice, and you need to send your cover letter<sup>1</sup> to Ms. Charter, the owner. Be sure to cover the following requirements:

1. Write 100-150 words, using a professional style and a formal greeting and good-bye.
2. Tell Ms. Charter about your technical and academic qualifications for the job.
3. Tell Ms. Charter about your related professional experience (i.e.: internships, similar jobs...).
4. Tell Ms. Charter why you are interested in working for her dental practice.
5. Explain to Ms. Charter why you'd be a good dental hygienist, and ask her for a chance to talk more about the job.

<sup>1</sup> A cover letter is a document that accompanies a résumé (or CV). It explains why the candidate is interested in the job they are applying for, and why it would be a good idea to hire them.



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## HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

### Ejercicio 1

1	A	B	C	6	A	B	C
2	A	B	C	7	A	B	C
3	A	B	C	8	A	B	C
4	A	B	C	9	A	B	C
5	A	B	C	10	A	B	C

### Ejercicio 2

1	A	B	C	6	A	B	C
2	A	B	C	7	A	B	C
3	A	B	C	8	A	B	C
4	A	B	C	9	A	B	C
5	A	B	C	10	A	B	C

### Ejercicio 3. Texto 1. Escriba su respuesta a continuación.



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**Ejercicio 3.** Texto 2. Escriba su respuesta a continuación.

**Ejercicio 4.** Escriba su respuesta a continuación.