



**PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR**  
Convocatoria de 26 de junio (ORDEN EDU/319/2007, de 27 de febrero, B.O.C. y L. 5 de marzo)

**PARTE GENERAL. OPCIÓN: TODAS**

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACIÓN
<b>APELLIDOS:</b> <b>NOMBRE:</b> <b>DNI:</b> <b>Instituto de Educación Secundaria:</b>	

**EJERCICIO DE LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS**

**GREEN POWER**

Green power is electricity generated using renewable resources that generally have a lighter environmental impact than other energy resources. Renewable energy resources don't disappear forever when they are used to generate electricity because they are easily replenished by nature. A growing number of electric power providers offer their customers an opportunity to buy green power. It usually costs a little bit more than electricity from fossil and nuclear sources of fuel.

It costs more for two reasons. First, the environmental and human health costs of conventional power generation (such as acid rain and air pollution) are not fully reflected in electricity's market price. That makes the conventional generation seem cheaper than it really is. And the value of clean energy is therefore not recognized by our pricing system. In the case of wind energy, for example, virtually all of the pollution and waste resulting from fossil and nuclear generation is eliminated.

The second reason is that although most renewable resources are free, the technologies used to convert the wind or the sun to electricity, for example, are not. Because renewable energy technologies are younger, and the industries are much smaller than traditional energy industries, they have not had the opportunity to enjoy the economies of scale and prolonged learning curve that benefit today's more established technologies. But times are changing. The cost of wind energy, for example, has dropped 80% since 1980 and the decline continues as the wind energy industry matures.

1. Questions: Answer the questions about the text using your words as far as possible.

a) What's the difference between green power generation and conventional power generation?

b) Why is green power more expensive? Give two reasons.

2. Vocabulary: Find words in the text meaning:

a) not heavier.....

b) for that reason.....

c) unusable remains.....

d) without payment.....



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### EJERCICIO DE LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS (Continuación)

3.- Grammar:

- a) Turn into the passive: We should use clean energy.
- b) Put into the negative: It costs a little bit more.
- c) Complete the sentence: If green power were cheaper.....
- d) Join these sentences with a relative:  
The cost of wind energy has dropped 80%. It uses renewable resources.

4.- Composition: Write about one of the following topics: (80-100 words)

- a) Why should I buy green power?
- b) Green power in Spain.

### CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN Y CALIFICACIÓN

- ◆ Con esta prueba se pretende evaluar la capacidad de comprensión y expresión escrita en inglés.
- ◆ El conjunto de la prueba tendrá un valor máximo de 10 puntos distribuidos de la siguiente manera:
  - Primera pregunta: Evalúe la capacidad de comprensión y de expresión. Debe tenerse en cuenta la adecuación de las respuestas al contenido del texto. 3 puntos en total, uno al apartado a) y dos al apartado b).
  - Segunda pregunta: Compruebe los conocimientos de vocabulario. 2 puntos máximo, 0,5 cada palabra.
  - Tercera pregunta: Evalúe los conocimientos de gramática. Máximo 2 puntos, 0,5 cada frase.
  - Cuarta pregunta: Evalúe la madurez en la expresión, la corrección ortográfica, morfológica y sintáctica. La puntuación máxima es de 3 puntos.