



EXAMEN PRUEBAS LIBRES MEDIACIÓN COMUNICATIVA SSCS05 MÓDULO (CÓDIGO CM16-SSC): INGLÉS

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1.- Choose A, B, C or D and write the letter chosen in the gap provided. (Puntuación máxima: 8 puntos)

Example: 0. I A to the cinema every week.

A. go B. goes C. is going D. am going

1. Peter _____ tennis anymore.

A. don't play B. doesn't play C. not play D. doesn't plays

2. _____ a big fan of Japanese food..

A. I have not B. I've never C. I've never been D. I haven't not been

3. I can't go to the cinema this weekend because _____ my parents.

A. I'd visit B. I visit C. I be visit D. I'm visiting

4. My sister has had that coat _____ .

A. for 5 years B. since 5 years C. for 5 years ago D. 5 years ago

5. I've been looking for that wine for ages. Where _____ it?

A. have you buyed B. did you buy C. did you bought D. do you bought

6. I don't eat breakfast at home because _____ in a hurry.

A. I usually B. I usually be C. I usually am D. I am usually

7. It's sunny. But it's _____ yesterday.

A. colder than B. the coldest C. as cold as D. colder that

8. I love pasta carbonara. It is _____ Italian dish.

A. the best B. the better C. the most good D. the goodest

9. You _____ look at your phone during an exam, or you could be expelled.

A. don't have to B. mightn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't

10. It's completely voluntary. You _____ participate if you don't want to.

A. may B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. don't have to

11. I didn't realize that you and Sally _____ before.

A. hadn't met B. was meeting C. were meeting D. meet

12. I never drink coffee after _____ lunch.

A. a B. the C. - D. an



13. The car crashed when it _____ the turn.
A. take B. took C. was taking D. takes
14. John and Mary won't _____ to go to Thailand on Holiday.
A. been able to B. could C. be able to D. can
15. He _____ take his son to the beach because it was too cold.
A. weren't able to B. couldn't C. wasn't able D. didn't can
16. If we had an oven, I _____ roast chicken for dinner.
A. will make B. could make C. can drive D. won't drive
17. If you help me with my homework, I _____ in ten minutes.
A. not finish B. finished C. 'll finish D. didn't finish
18. Many of the products we buy _____ in China.
A. have been produced B. was produced C. being produced D. are produced
19. You'd be worried too if you _____ the damage the rains have done to the house.
A. will see B. see C. saw D. seed
20. My teacher said she _____ to me tomorrow.
A. speaks B. will spake C. would speak D. spoke
21. Your father asked me where _____.
A. did I work B. I worked C. I was work D. did I worked
22. _____ an instrument is very fulfilling
A. play B. playing C. to play D. played
23. Do you think she would like _____ out?
A. go B. to go C. goes D. going
24. I want _____ healthier.
A. eat B. eats C. eating D. to eat
25. If I _____ that you were coming, I would have bought those crisps you like.
A. know B. had known C. would know D. would have know
26. I _____ the exam if I'd had more time.
A. would have finished B. had finished C. will have finished D. finished
27. Most people have _____ friends.
A. very little B. a lot C. not much D. very few
28. There are _____ good programmes on tonight.
A. loads B. a lot C. lots of D. very much



29. Susie, _____ has been my friend since childhood, is the person I trust the most.

A. who B. whose C. whom D. when

30. Is that the man _____ house burnt down?

A. who B. which C. that D. whose

31. _____ uses manual communication and body language to convey meaning.

A. sign language B. signs language C. the idiom of signs D. the language of signing

32. How do _____ people communicate?

A. deaf-blind B. blind-deaf C. deafs blind D. blind deafs

33. Asperger's syndrome is a form of _____ autism.

A. highly functional B. high-functioning C. tall function D. Elevated functionality

34. children with Asperger's may exhibit

A. Sound sensibility B. Sound sensibleness C. Sound sensitivity D. Sound sensitiveness

35. The key to avoiding problems is to patiently _____ the situation

A. assessing B. Assess C. Assesses D. to assess

READING COMPREHENSION

The history of American Sign Language

The history of American Sign Language didn't truly begin until the early 19th century when deaf education was introduced to the U.S. There is virtually no information about American Sign Language history before this time. Early in the 1800s, there were only a few thousand deaf Americans. No standard signed language existed at this time, but various signing systems were created in the deaf communities. These sign systems are now known as Old American Sign Language. The American Sign Language of today is actually related to this language.

The history of American Sign Language really started in 1814 with Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Gallaudet was a minister from Hartford, Connecticut. His neighbor, Mason Fitch Cogswell, had a deaf daughter who was nine years old named Alice Cogswell. Dr. Gallaudet realized Alice was very smart despite the fact that she couldn't speak or hear, and wanted to teach Alice how to communicate. Gallaudet had a little success teaching Alice reading and spelling, but he didn't know anything about the most effective ways of educating the deaf.

So, Gallaudet gained community support and enough money in order to go to Europe. Since there was a history of deaf education in Europe, Gallaudet knew he could learn the best educational methods there. In Europe, Gallaudet met Abbé Sicard, Jean Massieu, and Laurent Clerc. Abbé Sicard was Abbé de l'Épée successor at the National Institute for Deaf-Mutes. Laurent Clerc and Jean Massieu were once Sicard's students and became accomplished deaf educators. Gallaudet studied the teaching methods of these instructors and even took private lessons with Clerc, who was one of the best teachers at the institute.



When Gallaudet was getting ready to travel back to America, he asked Clerc to accompany him. Clerc was one of Sicard's best instructors and Gallaudet knew he would be a huge help in starting a deaf school in the U.S. Clerc agreed and joined Gallaudet on his journey. Gallaudet and Clerc's school, which is now known as the American School for the Deaf, was established in Hartford, Connecticut in 1817 as the first public free deaf school in the U.S. This was a huge milestone in American Deaf history.

The school grew quickly and deaf students from all over the United States came together to attend this school. Just like it was at Abbe de l'Epee's school, the students brought signs from home with them. American Sign Language stemmed from these signs as well as signs from French Sign Language that Gallaudet learned from Clerc. Gallaudet retired in 1830 and Clerc taught at the deaf school until the 1850s. By 1863, twenty-two deaf schools in the U.S. had been established. Most of them were founded by Clerc's students. They continued to use Clerc's deaf education methods in these schools.

The First College for the Deaf

When Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet died in 1851, his youngest son Edward Miner Gallaudet continued his legacy in deaf education. Edward became a teacher at the American School for the Deaf in Hartford. Edward always wanted to establish a deaf college and in 1857, Edward was asked to be the superintendent of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in Washington, D.C. Edward presented his idea for a deaf college to Congress and they passed legislation in 1864 permitting the Columbia Institute to issue college degrees.

In 1864 the Columbia Institute's college division (the National Deaf-Mute College) opened. This was the first college for the deaf. In 1893 the college was renamed Gallaudet College to honor Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. In 1986 the school was renamed Gallaudet University. Gallaudet University is known today for being the first and only deaf university in the world.

2.- Read the text. Then, say if the sentences are true or false. (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

36. Before 1814, American Sign Language was spoken by a few thousand deaf Americans _____
37. Mason Fitch Cogswell inspired Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet to start developing sign language. _____
38. When Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet met them, Laurent Clerc and Jean Massieu were students at the National Institute for Deaf-Mutes. _____
39. American Sign Language is a combination of the signs brought to school by students and French sign language _____
40. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet's legacy was continued by the most young of his sons _____
41. Old American Sign Language....
 - A. is a collection of sign systems from different communities
 - B. was a standardised language
 - C. began in the 19th century
 - D. was virtually unknown



42 Why did Dr.Gallaudet go to Europe?

- A. To gain community support
- B. to raise money for deaf people
- C. to learn efficient teaching methods
- D. to learn sign language

43. Abbé Sicard...

- A) was deaf
- B) was Abbé L'Epée's son
- C) had been a teacher
- D) was Clerc's student.

44. Gallaudet and Clerc...

- A) founded the first free public school in America
- B) founded a milestone
- C) founded Hartford in 1817
- D) Founded a new deaf education institution

45. College degrees for deaf students of Gallaudet's institutions became available in

- A)1857
- B) 1864
- C) 1893
- D) 1986



LISTENING

3.- Listen to an interview talking about stereotypes. Say if the sentences are true (T), false (F) or if they don't say it (DS). You will hear the interview twice. (Puntuación máxima: 1 punto)

Example: 0. Today's interview explores stereotypes about scientists. True

46. The Draw-A-Scientist Test was first used more than 50 years ago. _____

47. The Draw-A-Scientist Test offers reliable results internationally. _____

48. The test shows that we are close to gender equality nowadays. _____

49. Teenagers' drawings show a similar percentage of female scientists than younger children's drawings. _____

50. The government should control how science is presented in the news and other TV programmes.



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