



**PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A CICLOS FORMATIVOS DE GRADO SUPERIOR
Convocatoria de 14 de junio (ORDEN EDU/284/2023, de 28 de febrero)**

PARTE COMÚN

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE	CALIFICACION
APELLIDOS:	
NOMBRE:	
DNI:	
CENTRO EDUCATIVO:	

EJERCICIO DE INGLÉS

How to spot fake news

- 5 Every time you're online, you are bombarded by pictures, articles, links and videos trying to tell their story. Unfortunately, not all of these stories are true. Sometimes they want you to click on another story or advertisement at their own site, other times they want to upset people for political reasons. These days it's so easy to share information. These stories circulate quickly, and the result is ... fake news.
- 10 There is a range of fake news: from crazy stories which people easily recognise to more subtle types of misinformation. Experts in media studies and online psychology have been examining the fake news phenomenon. Read these tips, and don't get fooled!

1. Check the source

- 15 Look at the website where the story comes from. Does it look real? Is the text well written? Are there a variety of other stories or is it just one story? Fake news websites often use addresses that sound like real newspapers, but don't have many real stories about other topics. If you aren't sure, click on the 'About' page and look for a clear description of the organisation.

2. Watch out for fake photos.

- 20 Many fake news stories use images that are Photoshopped or taken from an unrelated site. Sometimes, if you just look closely at an image, you can see if it has been changed. Or use a tool like Google Reverse Image search. It will show you if the same image has been used in other contexts.

3. Check the story is in other places.

- 25 Look to see if the story you are reading is on other news sites that you know and trust. If you do find it on many other sites, then it probably isn't fake (although there are some exceptions), as many big news organisations try to check their sources before they publish a story.

4. Look for other signs

- 30 There are other techniques that fake news uses. These include using ALL CAPS and lots of ads that pop up when you click on a link. Also, think about how the story makes you feel. If the news story makes you angry, it's probably designed to make you angry. If you know these things about online news, and can apply them in your everyday life, then you have the control over what to read, what to believe and most importantly what to share. If you find a news story that you know is fake, the most important advice is: don't share it!.



Junta de Castilla y León

Consejería de Educación
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EJERCICIO DE INGLÉS (CONTINUACIÓN)

1. Complete the sentences with words from the box. (2 marks)

bombard • fooled • unrelated • source • fake • subtle • phenomenon • sure

1. A is something that is designed to look real but isn't.
2. If you someone with messages or information, you give them so much that it is difficult to deal with at all.
3. A is a rare or important fact or event.
4. If something is , it is not obvious and it is difficult to notice.
5. If you are , you are tricked into believing something that is not true.
6. If you are about something, you are confident that it is true or correct.
7. If something is to something else, the two things have nothing to do with each other.
8. A is a thing, person or place that provides information.

2. Circle the best title for the text. ONLY ONE CHOICE IS CORRECT ACCORDING TO THE TEXT (1 mark)

- a. Experts share dangers of fake news
- b. Experts share top tips for resisting fake news
- c. How to create fake news: a guide

3. Circle TRUE(T) or FALSE(F) and justify your answer by QUOTING THE RELEVANT EVIDENCE FROM THE TEXT (2 marks)

1. The text says some fake news is easy to recognise as fake. **T / F**
2. A news site should not be trusted if the site has a variety of other stories. **T / F**
3. Some images on fake news are real images, but come from a different website. **T / F**
4. Many fake news stories are written without capital letters and with terrible spelling. **T / F**

4. Answer the following question (1 mark)

1. According to the text, what should you do with fake news?

5. Write a COMPOSITION of 100 to 120 words about ONE of the following topics. (4 marks)

- Have you ever read a fake news story online? Are you worried about this problem? Give your opinion.
- Pros and cons of social media in our lives.



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CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN Y CALIFICACIÓN

Criterios de calificación: El examen se califica sobre un total de **10 puntos**. La puntuación parcial de cada una de las preguntas figura entre paréntesis al lado de cada enunciado.

Pregunta 1 (2 puntos)

La respuesta debe ser la palabra o expresión precisa y equivalente al cien por cien con la definición que se da. A cada respuesta correcta se le otorgarán 0,25 puntos.

Pregunta 2 (1 punto)

La respuesta correcta consiste en indicar cuál de las tres es la verdadera.

Pregunta 3 (2 puntos)

La respuesta correcta consiste en indicar si la afirmación es **TRUE (T) o FALSE(F)** y en justificar la elección citando del texto, reproduciendo las palabras textuales entre comillas, aportando toda la información relevante sin excederse.

Se otorgará 0.5 puntos a cada frase, siempre que tanto la denotación de Verdadero o Falso como su justificación sean correctas. En el caso de que la justificación sea excesiva o escasa, se podrá otorgar 0.25 por frase. No puntuaran aquellas respuestas en las que la denotación de Verdadero o Falso sea incorrecta.

Pregunta 4 (1 punto)

La respuesta correcta consiste en expresar la información que aparece en el texto Se valorará tanto el aspecto formal como la adecuación de cada respuesta a la cuestión formulada. Se otorgará un punto a la respuesta correcta. Si la reproducción es parcial se otorgará medio punto por frase. Se podrá descontar 0,25 por errores gramaticales.

Pregunta 5 (4 puntos)

Se observará, en primer lugar, que el aspirante se atiene en su escrito al tema y extensión propuestos y se valorará su capacidad comunicativa en inglés, el uso correcto de las estructuras gramaticales (se penalizarán los errores ortográficos y la falta de coherencia sintáctica), el vocabulario adecuado y preciso (se penalizarán los usos improprios e imprecisos de las palabras) y el orden y coherencia en la exposición, el uso de párrafos, la creatividad.

Se observará la siguiente puntuación a la hora de calificar la redacción:

- Contenido y vocabulario:1.
- Organización y estructura. Cohesión y coherencia: 1.
- Corrección ortográfica, morfológica y sintáctica: 1.
- Capacidad comunicativa: 1