Apellidos:_____

Nombre:_____

DNI:_____   Firma:

Fecha: _____

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA:

La prueba consta de cuatro partes, correspondientes a cuatro competencias o skills:
- 1.- Competencia de comprensión auditiva (Skill: listening)
- 2.- Competencia lectora o de comprensión de textos escritos (Skill: reading)
- 3.- Competencia de expresión escrita (Skill: writing)
- 4.- Competencia de expresión oral (Skill: speaking)

Es preciso haber aprobado cada una de las competencias para superar la prueba.

El tiempo disponible para realizar se adecuará a los intervalos necesarios para las diferentes partes de la prueba.

1.- Competencia de comprensión auditiva (Skill: listening)

El examen de competencia de comprensión auditiva consiste en escuchar 2 grabaciones diferentes, que se repetirán dos veces cada una, y contestar a 14 preguntas en total. Cada pregunta se puntúa con 1 punto, sumando en total 14 puntos. Para aprobar esta competencia es necesario obtener la mitad de la puntuación máxima, esto es, 7 puntos.
Las dos grabaciones se encuentran en los siguientes audios:
- Listening part 1 questions 1-8
- Listening part 2 questions 9-14

Con la primera grabación se da respuesta a las cuestiones 1 a 8. (8 puntos)
Con la segunda grabación se da respuesta a las preguntas 9 a 14. (6 puntos)

2.- Competencia lectora o de comprensión de textos escritos (Skill: reading)

El examen de competencia lectora consiste en leer 2 textos diferentes. Cada texto tiene distinta puntuación, sumando entre todos 16 puntos. Para aprobar esta competencia es necesario obtener la mitad de la puntuación máxima, es decir, 8 puntos.

Con el primer texto se responden las cuestiones 1 a 10. 10 puntos.

Con el segundo texto se responden las preguntas 11 a 16. 6 puntos

3.- Competencia de expresión escrita (Skill: writing)

El examen de competencia de expresión escrita consistirá en rellenar los huecos de un texto utilizando las palabras que figuran en la lista debajo del mismo. La puntuación por cada palabra correcta será de 1 punto. La puntuación máxima será de 10 puntos. Para superar esta competencia será necesario obtener, al menos, 5 puntos.

4.- Competencia de expresión oral (Skill: speaking)

El examen de competencia de expresión oral consiste en hablar sucesivamente sobre dos temas diferentes durante un tiempo de 3-4 minutos para cada tema, respondiendo a las preguntas que el examinador pueda realizar durante otros 2 minutos como máximo. Se evaluará sobre un total de 20 puntos, teniendo en cuenta los siguientes aspectos:

1.- Establecimiento de un contacto social, presentarse y explicar brevemente información sobre sí mismos, descripción de foto. Se evaluará sobre 3 puntos.

2.- Respuesta y reacción a preguntas sencillas. Se evaluará sobre 3 puntos.

3.- Uso adecuado de un vocabulario suficiente para satisfacer las necesidades comunicativas básicas. Se evaluará sobre 5 puntos.

4.- Uso adecuado de las estructuras y formas gramaticales relativas a la situación propuesta, aunque se comentan algunos errores. Se evaluará sobre 5 puntos.

5.- Fonética y fluidez, pronunciación suficientemente clara como para ser comprendido. Se evaluará sobre 4 puntos.

La puntuación máxima será de 20 puntos.

Para aprobar esta competencia es necesario obtener la mitad de la puntuación máxima, es decir, 10 puntos.

Cada actividad de las dos puntúa con un máximo de 10 puntos.

La reproducción de fragmentos que se emplean en los diferentes materiales de las pruebas de Competencias Clave, se acoge a lo establecido en el artículo 32 (citas y reseñas) del Real Decreto Legislativo 1/1996 de 12 de abril, modificado por la Ley 23/2006, de 7 de julio "Cita e ilustración de la enseñanza", puesto que se trata de obras de naturaleza escrita, sonora o audiovisual que han sido extraídas de documentos ya divulgados por vía comercial o por internet, se hace a título de cita, análisis o comentario crítico, y se utiliza solamente con fines docentes". Estos materiales tienen fines exclusivamente educativos, se realizan sin ánimo de lucro y se distribuyen gratuitamente a todos los centros educativos del Principado de Asturias.

A cumplimentar por el personal responsable de la realización de las pruebas:

Datos de realización de la prueba:

Centro:_____

Año académico:_____ - Cuatrimestre: _____

Resultados parciales de la prueba:

PARTE 1.- COMPETENCIA AUDITIVA (LISTENING)

ACIERTOS: [ ]   **PUNTUACIÓN:** $P_1 = Aciertos\ (\quad)\ x\ 1 =$

SUPERA COMPETENCIA: ☐ SI   ☐ NO:

PARTE 2.- COMPETENCIA LECTORA (READING)

ACIERTOS: [ ]   **PUNTUACIÓN:** $P_2 = Aciertos\ (\quad)\ x\ 1 =$

SUPERA COMPETENCIA: ☐ SI   ☐ NO:

PARTE 3.- COMPETENCIA EXPRESIÓN ESCRITA (WRITING)

ACIERTOS: [ ]   **PUNTUACIÓN:** $P_2 = Aciertos\ (\quad)\ x\ 0,5 =$

SUPERA COMPETENCIA: ☐ SI   ☐ NO:

PARTE 4.- COMPETENCIA EXPRESIÓN ORAL (SPEAKING)

PUNTUACIÓN: [ ]

SUPERA COMPETENCIA: ☐ SI   ☐ NO:

Puntuación final de la prueba:

☐**APTO**   ☐**NO APTO**

Skill: LISTENING

Part 1. Questions 1-8.

You are going to hear a talk about an expert on artificial intelligence. You will hear the talk twice. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer. Circle the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. Now you have 30 seconds to read the information. (8 marks)

1. Who made the prediction that robots will be more intelligent than humans by 2029?

        A) Elon Musk

        B) Jeff Bezos

        C) Ray Kurzweil

        D) Mark Zuckerberg

2. Where does this scientist work?

        A) Apple

        B) Facebook

        C) Google

        D) Microsoft

3. What is his job at the company?

        A) CEO

        B) Software Engineer

        C) Product Manager

        D) Director of Engineering

4. According to the text, this scientist believes computers will be able to…

    A) Sleep

    B) Eat

    C) Learn from experiences

    D) Dream

5. Ray Kurzweil believes that robots will be able to tell jokes and stories, and even flirt, similar to humans.

    A) True

    B) False

6. When did scientists think it would be hundreds of years before computers were very intelligent?

    A) 1987

    B) 1999

    C) 2010

    D) 1780

7. According to Ray Kurzweil, how much more powerful does he predict computer intelligence will be compared to the human brain?

    A) Ten times more powerful

    B) One hundred times more powerful

    C) One million times more powerful
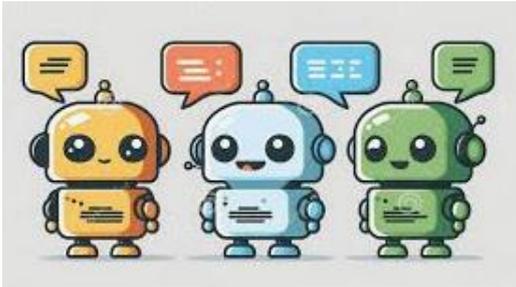
    D) One billion times more powerful

8. Many A.I. experts said that it would be hundreds of years before computers were more intelligent than human intelligence.

    A) True

    B) False

Part 2. Questions 9-14.

You are going to hear a talk about artificial intelligence (AI). You will hear the talk twice. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer. Circle the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

Now you have 30 seconds to read the information. (6 marks)

9. What can artificial intelligence (AI) do?

    A) It can do tasks on its own

    B) It can feel like a human

    C) It can work controlled by a human

10. Where can you find AI in everyday life?

    A) In nature

    B) On phones and tablets

    C) Only in factories

11. What do streaming platforms use AI for?

    A) To recommend content

    B) To cook recipes

    C) To pilot airplane

12. What are researchers trying to create?

       A) Narrow AI

       B) General AI

       C) Simple AI

13. What are researchers trying to create with "general AI"?

       A) AI for specialized tasks

       B) AI that can communicate with animals in their language

       C) AI that thinks and learns like humans

14. Why are scientists concerned about AI?

       A) AI might change job markets and economies

       B) It might not care about human

       C) It might break down often

Skill: READING

Part 1. Questions 1-10

Read the story about the Impact of artificial intelligence (AI). Then, decide if each sentence below is True or False. Circle the letter (A or B) (10 marks).

THE TWO SIDES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI): BALANCING PROS AND CONS (10 MARKS)

Photograph: Creador: Yakobchuk | Imagen propiedad de: Yakobchuk / Dreamstime

Lena was a high school student who loved learning about new technologies. One day, her teacher announced that they would be discussing artificial intelligence (AI) in their next class. Lena was very excited. She had heard a lot about AI, but she didn't know much about its pros and cons. She decided to do some research on her own.

Lena began by looking at the benefits of AI. She discovered that AI has many advantages. For example, in healthcare, AI can help doctors diagnose diseases quickly and accurately. There was a story about an AI system that detected early signs of cancer in patients, helping doctors treat it before it became too serious. This made Lena think about how many lives could be saved with AI.

Another advantage of AI is in everyday tasks. Virtual assistants like Siri and Alexa help people with simple tasks such as setting reminders, checking the weather, and playing music. Lena remembered how her father used Alexa to control the lights and temperature in their home, making their lives more comfortable.

AI also improves efficiency in various industries. In factories, robots powered by AI can work continuously without breaks, increasing production and reducing costs. Lena read about how some companies use AI to manage their supply chains, ensuring that products are delivered on time and reducing waste.

However, Lena also found some disadvantages of AI. One major concern is the loss of jobs. Since AI can perform many tasks that humans do, there is a fear that people will lose their jobs. She read about workers in a factory who were replaced by robots, which caused them to lose their income and face financial difficulties.

Privacy is another big issue. AI systems often collect and analyze large amounts of data, which can lead to privacy breaches. Lena read about companies that use AI to track people's online activities without their permission. This made her worried about her own privacy and data security.

Lena also learned about the risk of AI making mistakes. While AI systems are usually accurate, they are not perfect. There have been instances where AI made wrong decisions, such as incorrect medical diagnoses or unfair hiring practices. These mistakes can have serious consequences.

In conclusion, Lena realized that AI has many pros, such as helping in healthcare, improving daily life, and increasing efficiency in industries. However, there are also cons, like job loss, privacy issues, and the risk of mistakes. She understood that it is important to use AI responsibly, ensuring that its benefits are maximized while minimizing its drawbacks. Lena was now ready for her class discussion, feeling informed about both sides of artificial intelligence.

QUESTIONS.

1. Lena was a high school student who loved learning about new technologies.

    A) True

    B) False

2. Lena knew a lot about the pros and cons of AI before doing any research.

    A) True

    B) False

3. AI can help doctors diagnose diseases quickly and accurately.

    A) True

    B) False

4. Virtual assistants like Siri and Alexa help people with simple tasks such as setting reminders.

A) True

B) False

5. Lena's father used Alexa to control the car.

A) True

B) False

6. AI robots in factories can work continuously without breaks, increasing production.

A) True

B) False

7. One major concern of AI is the loss of jobs.

A) True

B) False

8. AI systems are always perfect and never make mistakes.

A) True

B) False

9. Lena read about instances where AI made wrong decisions, such as incorrect medical diagnoses.

A) True

B) False

10. Lena was worried about her own privacy and data security after learning about AI
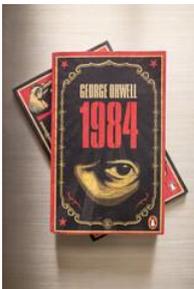
A) True

B) False

	PRUEBA DE COMPETENCIA CLAVE:
Principado de Asturias — Servicio Público de Empleo	INGLÉS N2
Consejería de Ciencia, Empresas, Formación y Empleo	SEPTIEMBRE 2024

Part 2. Questions 11-16

Read the summary about ¨1984¨, a famous novel by George Orwell.

Then, decide which one is the correct sentence.

Circle the letter that corresponds to the correct sentence (6 marks).

1984 BY GEORGE ORWELL: A SUMMARY

Photograph byJeff Whyte - stock.adobe.com

"1984" is a novel written by George Orwell. It is set in a dystopian future where the world is controlled by three totalitarian superstates. The story takes place in Oceania, ruled by the Party led by the mysterious Big Brother. The Party watches everyone constantly, using advanced surveillance technology. Citizens have no privacy or freedom, and independent thinking is considered a crime.

The main character, Winston Smith, works at the Ministry of Truth, where he alters historical records to fit the Party's propaganda. Despite his job, Winston secretly hates the Party and dreams of rebellion. He starts a forbidden relationship with Julia, a co-worker who also despises the Party. Together, they seek a way to fight against the oppressive regime.

Winston and Julia meet in secret, sharing their thoughts and hopes for a better future. They rent a room in the prole district, where they believe they are safe from surveillance. However, they soon realize that their every move is being watched. O'Brien, a high-ranking Party member who Winston thought was an ally, turns out to be a loyal supporter of Big Brother. He deceives Winston and Julia, leading to their capture.

Winston and Julia are taken to the Ministry of Love, where they are tortured and brainwashed. The Party uses severe physical and psychological methods to break their spirits and force them to betray each other. Winston is subjected to his worst fear in Room 101, a place where prisoners face their greatest terrors. In the end, Winston's will is broken, and he betrays Julia to save himself.

After his release, Winston is a shell of his former self. He no longer harbors rebellious thoughts and accepts the Party's control. The novel ends with Winston's complete acceptance of Big Brother, showing the terrifying power of totalitarianism to crush individuality and freedom.

"1984" is a powerful warning about the dangers of unchecked government power and the loss of personal freedoms. Through Winston's tragic story, Orwell explores themes of surveillance, propaganda, and the nature of truth. The novel remains a significant and relevant critique of totalitarian regimes and their impact on human lives.

Now, let's see how well you've absorbed this information with some questions.

QUESTIONS.

11. Where is the story of "1984" set?

> A) Eurasia

> B) Eastasia

> C) Oceania

> D) America

12. Who is the leader of the Party in "1984"?

> A) Winston Smith

> B) Julia

> C) O'Brien

> D) Big Brother

13. What is Winston Smith's job at the Ministry of Truth?

> A) He writes new stories

> B) He alters historical records

> C) He monitors surveillance cameras

> D) He works in Room 101

14. Where do Winston and Julia rent a room to meet in secret?

   A) The Ministry of Truth

   B) The Ministry of Love

   C) The prole district

   D) The Inner Party headquarters

15. What happens to Winston and Julia after they are captured?

   A) They escape

   B) They join the Party

   C) They are tortured and brainwashed

   D) They are exiled

16. What does Winston do at the end of the novel?

   A) He escapes to a free country

   B) He starts a new rebellion

   C) He completely accepts Big Brother

   D) He writes a book about his experiences

Skill: WRITING

Read the text and choose the most suitable heading (A-J) for each paragraph (1-10). Write only ONE heading for each gap. You can use each heading only once.
(10 marks)

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE. POTENTIAL RISKS

Photograph: Forbes. The 15 Biggest Risks Of Artificial Intelligence.

A. UNEMPLOYMENT
B. SOCIAL ISOLATION
C. MISINFORMATION
D. DEPENDENCY
E. LACK OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

F. PRIVACY AND SECURITY PROBLEMS
G. ETHICAL DILEMMAS
H. COMPLEXITY
I. HEALTHCARE RISK
J. COST

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the ability of a computer to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. IA brings endless possibilities and applications that will simplify our lives, but what are the potential risks associated with AI?

1. AI systems often collect and analyze our personal data to adapt our experience. They can be vulnerable to attacks, and our sensitive information could be used for malicious purposes. Cybersecurity measures are important, but also think twice before sharing personal information.

2. AI can write letters, create books, answer customer questions, develop software, identify trends in the market, design art, etc. This means that, in the future, robots could replace some jobs done by humans.

3. Chatbots can give people the illusion of talking to another human being. This could reduce human interaction and social relationships. It is important to know that AI is a tool for improving, not replacing, our social lives.

4. Some tasks require an understanding of human emotions, such as customer service. AI systems could cause dissatisfaction due to a lack of empathy and emotional intelligence.

5. When AI is used to make autonomous decisions in critical areas like law, health, or military applications, it raises complex ethical questions. For example, self-driving cars must decide between passenger safety and pedestrians.

6. The availability of tools for creating content such as images, deep fakes and voice cloning, could be used to trick or manipulate public opinion.

7. If we use AI for everyday tasks, we might lose important skills or the ability to perform tasks manually.

8. If AI systems might become difficult to understand and manage, potential operational errors.

9. If smaller businesses cannot pay for advanced AI technologies, they will not be able to compete with larger corporations.

10. If AI makes incorrect diagnoses, prescriptions, or treatment recommendations, it could be dangerous for patient health.

These points show the importance of responsible development and use of AI, considering ethical, security, and social implications to mitigate potential risks.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Sources:
Britannica.
The biggest risks of artificial intelligence. Bernard Marr. Forbes*.*
AI may cause social isolation. Are we losing touch with our humanity? Linked in.
AI in Everyday Life: A Simple Guide. Jean Carlos Martínez Villegas. Care for English.

Skill: SPEAKING

Part 1 (3-4 minutes) *(10 marks)*

 Introduce and talk briefly about yourself: name, surname, country, interests…

After what you have listened to and what you have read about artificial intelligence (AI). Please describe these pictures.

Photograph by nakigitsune-sama. - stock.adobe.com

Photograph by Dan. Generated with AI. - stock.adobe.com

Photograph by stokkete.- stock.adobe.com

The examiner can ask a couple of questions (2 minutes max)

Part 2 (3-4 minutes)

In this part you will have to answer to a few of these questions. (10 marks)

The examiners will choose and ask a couple of these questions.

1. What are your thoughts on the increasing integration of AI in various aspects of our lives?

2. How do you perceive the impact of AI on job markets and employment opportunities?

3. In your opinion, what are some of the most significant benefits of AI technology?

4. Do you have any concerns about the ethical implications of AI in society?

5. How do you think AI can contribute to addressing societal challenges such as healthcare or environmental sustainability?

6. What role do you believe government regulation should play in the development and deployment of AI technologies?

7. Have you personally experienced any instances where AI technology has positively or negatively affected you?

8. What are your views on the potential risks associated with AI, such as privacy breaches or algorithmic bias?

9. Do you think AI has the potential to exacerbate existing inequalities in society? If so, how?

10. How can we ensure that AI systems are designed and used responsibly to minimize negative consequences?

11. What areas do you believe AI has the most potential for positive impact in the future?

12. How do cultural differences influence perceptions and attitudes towards the use of AI?

13. Are there any specific industries or sectors where you think AI should be used more or less?

14. What are your thoughts on the role of AI in shaping the future of work and education?

15. Do you think society is adequately prepared to handle the ethical and societal implications of AI advancement? Why or why not?

They can also add short questions of their own. (2 minutes max)