
 cpifp Bajo Aragón	Lengua Extranjera profesional: Inglés 2	
	1st term	
NAME: Kevin Zamora Amela		MARK
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USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

1. Explain with your words: (4 points)

Artificial intelligence:

Metaverse:

Avatar:

Internet of Things (IoT):

2. Write the correct letter of the definition next to the word or expression: (4 points)

Multi-cloud = B

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) = A

Virtualization = D

Platform as a Service (PaaS) = C

- A. A type of cloud computing in which computing infrastructure, such as virtual machines, storage, and networking, is provided over the internet by third-party providers.
- B. A computing environment that involves the use of multiple cloud computing services from different providers, in order to avoid vendor lock-in and improve flexibility.
- C. A type of cloud computing in which a cloud provider offers a platform for building and deploying software applications, including tools for development, testing, and deployment.
- D. The creation of a virtual version of something, such as an operating system, a server, a storage device, or network resources.

3. Choose TRUE or FALSE according with the content in the course platform (2 points):

- "They," "them," "ze," and "hir" are examples of gender-inclusive pronouns. TRUE / FALSE
- Acronyms and initialisms are used a lot in programming and computers to save time and space when we're talking about technical stuff. TRUE / FALSE

4. ABILITY AND POSSIBILITY. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate modal (more than one possibility may be correct, just use one) (5 points)

- a. Zoe and Sam must be good coders. They have developed a couple of very successful apps.
- b. You don't have to pay to use this plugin. It's free.
- c. I'm not sure where my boss is now. She might be in the conference room.
- d. Rashid can't be working today. He never works on Sundays.
- e. You look pretty tired. I think you should stop working and go home early tonight.

5. CONDITIONALS. Choose the correct option (5 points)

- a. Unless you have an internet connection, you won't be able to browse the web.
1. Unless 2. Provided that 3. Otherwise
- b. If he attends coding bootcamp, he will learn coding faster.
1. learn 2. will learn 3. would learn
- c. If I had more time, I would learn a new programming language.
1. would learn 2. would had learned 3. learned
- d. If they had hired a network technician, they wouldn't deal with network issues all the time
1. hire 2. had hired 3. Hired
- e. If we used outdated software, our network would be vulnerable to cyber attacks.
1. be 2. was 3. would be

6. FUTURE PERFECT / FUTURE CONTINUOUS Use the correct tense for each verb (5 points)

- a. By the end of next week, the hackers will have hacked (hack) into the company's network.
- b. At this time tomorrow, I will be coding (code) on my computer, working on a new app.
- c. By the time she finishes the coding project, she will have been coding (code) for 12 hours straight.
- d. This time next year, the software will have received (receive) a major update.
- e. At 9 PM tonight, the coders will be taking (take) a break from their work for dinner.

7. PASSIVE Change the sentence into passive voice starting with the prompt (5 points)

a. Many people begin new projects in January

New projects are begun by many people in January.

b. Someone broke into my office.

My office was broken into

c. The delegation will meet the visitors at the airport.

The visitors will be met at the airport by the delegation.

d. She sent an email to us.

We were sent an email

An email was sent to us

8. CAUSATIVE (HAVE SOMETHING DONE) Choose the correct option. (1 point)

I don't have my laptop. I'm _____ at the IT store.

repairing having to repair it having it repaired having it repair

9. CAUSATIVE (HAVE SOMETHING DONE) Complete the sentences using the correct form of the causative and the words in brackets. (4 points)

a) The virus crashed our system and we needed to have it fixed (fix/it).

b) We had a new server installed (install/a new server) last October.

c) You should have this app checked (check /this app) if it keeps on crashing.

d) I think your code is not running correctly. Tell me, have you ever had your code checked - (you/ever/check/your code) by a professional developer?

10. CONTRAST CLAUSES Choose the correct answer (5 points)

1. I know it's not that difficult. _____, I don't like debugging code.

Although However But

2. I'm studying _____ more job opportunities.

for have to have to having

3. It is better to code slowly _____ make a mistake.

in order to not in order not to so not to

4. She noted it down _____ forget.

in order to not

so as not to

so as to not

5. We bought more servers _____ the app could run smoothly.

so that

for

so as

READING Read the text about planned obsolescence and answer the questions that follow

(20 p). 1. Write a suitable heading for each paragraph (4 points)

Planned obsolescence is a business strategy in which the obsolescence of a product is planned from its conception. This is done so that in the future the consumer feels a need to purchase new products and services that the manufacturer brings out as replacements for the old ones.

A classic case of planned obsolescence was the nylon stocking. The inevitable "laddering" of stockings made consumers buy new ones and for years discouraged manufacturers from looking for a fibre that did not ladder. Fashion of any sort is, by definition, deeply committed to built-in obsolescence. Last year's skirts, for example, are designed to be replaced by this year's new models.

The strategy of planned obsolescence is common in the computer industry too. New software is often carefully calculated to reduce the value of the previous version. The production processes required for such a strategy are illustrated by Intel. This American semiconductor firm is working on the production of the next generation of PC chips before it has begun to market the last one.

As the life cycle of products has increased, firms have found that they need to plan for those products' obsolescence more carefully. Take, for example, the automobile. Its greater durability has made consumers not change their cars as frequently as they used to. Manufacturers have focused on shortening its fashionable lifespan by adding styling and cosmetic changes to their vehicles. Old models look outdated, and consumers do change them for new ones.

Adapted from www.economist.com

GLOSSARY: *Laddering: long thin hole in tights or stockings where some threads have broken.

2. Are these statements True or False? Underline the information and write the number next to it (5 points).

- a) The aim of planned obsolescence is making money. True - Paragraph 1
- b) Manufacturers always try to improve their products. False - Paragraph 2
- c) Planned obsolescence is very important for the fashion business. True - Paragraph 2
- d) Intel does not start a new product until the previous one is obsolete. False - Paragraph 3
- e) Consumers won't change a car if it works properly. True - Paragraph 4

2. Find words in the text that mean (5 points):

a) A person or company that produces goods in large quantities (paragraph 1)
manufacturer

b) Included as part of something and not separated from it (paragraph II)
built-in

c) Make someone feel less enthusiastic about doing things (paragraph III)
discourage

d) The quality of lasting for a long time. (paragraph IV)
durability

e) Given attention and effort (paragraph IV)
focused

3. Match the synonyms (6 points):

make arrangements / buy / go down, decrease / replace / go up, rise / require

purchase	buy
change	replace
plan	make arrangements
need	require
increase	go up, rise
reduce	go down, decrease

LISTENING. Artificial Intelligence and Its Impact. Choose the correct option according to the audio (20 p).

1. What is the correct idea behind artificial intelligence?
 - a) AI is the process of creating machines that look like humans.
 - b) AI refers to any software program that runs on a computer.
 - c) AI is the ability of machines to perform any task without human intervention.
 - d) AI is the simulation of human intelligence in machines.
2. What are the two main types of AI mentioned in the lecture?
 - a) Reactive AI and Proactive AI.
 - b) Machine AI and Human AI.
 - c) Narrow AI and General AI
 - d) Simple AI and Complex AI.
3. What is an example of how AI is used in healthcare?
 - a) AI replaces doctors in performing surgeries.
 - b) AI algorithms help diagnose diseases and develop treatment plans.
 - c) AI builds hospitals and manages healthcare staff.
 - d) AI creates new medications without human involvement.
4. Which sector uses AI to detect fraudulent transactions?
 - a) The retail sector.
 - b) The agriculture sector.
 - c) The finance sector.
 - d) The education sector.
5. How does AI impact education?
 - a) It provides personalized learning experiences for students.
 - b) It reduces the need for textbooks.
 - c) It replaces teachers in the classroom.
 - d) It evaluates school performance and grades students.
6. What is one major concern related to AI advancements?
 - a) Lack of interest in AI research.
 - b) A decrease in technological innovation.
 - c) Increased dependency on electricity.
 - d) Job displacement in certain sectors.
7. What is a critical ethical consideration in AI development?
 - a) Creating AI with human emotions.
 - b) Making AI completely autonomous.
 - c) Ensuring AI is smarter than humans.
 - d) Ensuring AI systems are fair and free of bias.

8. Why are privacy concerns associated with AI?
- a) AI is primarily used for social media data mining.
 - b) AI systems monitor people 24/7.
 - c) AI requires personal information to sell products.
 - d) AI relies on vast amounts of personal data to function.
9. What is the ultimate goal for many AI researchers?
- a) To create the most efficient AI algorithms for gaming.
 - b) To build robots that mimic human appearance.
 - c) To develop General AI capable of understanding and learning across tasks like a human.
 - d) To replace human intelligence entirely.
10. What role does AI play in self-driving cars?
- a) AI designs the car's physical structure.
 - b) AI fuels the car's engine.
 - c) AI systems help these cars navigate and make decisions on the road.
 - d) AI teaches drivers how to operate cars.
11. How can society prepare for AI-induced job displacement?
- a) By creating more manual jobs.
 - b) By investing in education and training for new roles.
 - c) By limiting AI to specific industries.
 - d) By stopping AI research and development.
12. Why is transparency important in AI decision-making?
- a) It prevents AI systems from making mistakes.
 - b) It makes AI development faster.
 - c) It guarantees AI systems will replace human judgment.
 - d) It ensures that AI systems make fair and accountable decisions.
13. Which of the following is NOT a challenge posed by AI?
- a) Privacy concerns due to data usage.
 - b) Job displacement in specific industries.
 - c) Increasing reliance on renewable energy.
 - d) Ethical considerations in decision-making.

14. How does AI contribute to technological innovation?

- a) By automating tasks and optimizing processes, it opens new opportunities for innovation.
- b) By making technology development stagnant.
- c) By eliminating the need for human creativity.
- d) By reducing competition in the tech industry.

15. What is the ultimate benefit of using AI responsibly and ethically?

- a) Eliminating all human decision-making.
- b) Creating a future that benefits all of society.
- c) Making humans obsolete in all job roles.
- d) Ensuring AI dominates every industry.

WRITING (20 points)

Write a blog entrance with this idea: A world without computers. Remember to:

- use the format (structure and parts, links and connectors, steps, language, etc.)
- include the studied grammar (modals of ability and possibility, conditionals, future continuous and perfect, passive and causative sentences and contrast clauses) and
- the vocabulary from units 1 and 2 (AI and The Metaverse and IoT and the Cloud).

Of course, it is not necessary to draw images or photos or to change the letter font, but you can indicate it.

	VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR	CONTENT	STRUCTURE	COHESION
4 points	Showing a wide range of technical vocabulary	Use of complex sentences	All points covered	Correct use of paragraphs and adequate format	Correct use of complex linkers
2 points	Showing a wide range of general vocabulary	Use of basic structures with very few mistakes	Some points covered	Some mistakes in the structure	Uses basic linkers like "because" or "so"
0 points	Spelling mistakes or use of very basic vocabulary	Grammar mistakes impede communication	The task is not answered	Text is not structured at all (e.g. lists)	No cohesion.