
 <b>cpifp</b> <b>Bajo Aragón</b>	<b>Lengua Extranjera profesional: Inglés 2</b>	
	<b>1st term</b>	
<b>NAME:</b> Kevin Zamora Amela		<b>MARK</b>
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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* =

*Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)* =

*Virtualization* =

*Platform as a Service (PaaS)* =

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

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

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ coding faster.
1. learn      2. will learn      3. would learn
- c. If I had more time, I \_\_\_\_\_ a new programming language.
1. would learn      2. would had learned      3. learned
- d. If they \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (hack) into the company's network.
- b. At this time tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (code) on my computer, working on a new app.
- c. By the time she finishes the coding project, she \_\_\_\_\_ (code) for 12 hours straight.
- d. This time next year, the software \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) a major update.
- e. At 9 PM tonight, the coders \_\_\_\_\_ (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 \_\_\_\_\_

b. Someone broke into my office.

My office \_\_\_\_\_

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

The visitors \_\_\_\_\_

d. She sent an email to us.

We \_\_\_\_\_

An email \_\_\_\_\_

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ (fix/it).

b) We \_\_\_\_\_ (install/a new server) last October.

c) You should \_\_\_\_\_ (check /this app) if it keeps on crashing.

d) I think your code is not running correctly. Tell me, \_\_\_\_\_ -  
(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](http://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.
- b) Manufacturers always try to improve their products.
- c) Planned obsolescence is very important for the fashion business.
- d) Intel does not start a new product until the previous one is obsolete.
- e) Consumers won't change a car if it works properly.

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

- a) A person or company that produces goods in large quantities (paragraph 1)
- b) Included as part of something and not separated from it (paragraph II)
- c) Make someone feel less enthusiastic about doing things (paragraph III)
- d) The quality of lasting for a long time. (paragraph IV)
- e) Given attention and effort (paragraph IV)

**3. Match the synonyms (6 points):**

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

purchase	
change	
plan	
need	
increase	
reduce	

**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
<b>4 points</b>	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
<b>2 points</b>	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"
<b>0 points</b>	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.