



EXAMEN RESUELTO Y EXPLICADO

Inglés

UNED Acceso 25 y 45.

Convocatoria de Mayo-Junio 2020 resuelta pregunta a pregunta, con la respuesta correcta señalada y una explicación breve de cada una.

23

preguntas

Mayo-Junio 2020

convocatoria

Modelo A

NORMAS DEL EXAMEN

PUNTUACIÓN: 23 preguntas de 0,5 puntos. Las respuestas en blanco o incorrectas no restan puntos.

I. COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA

Girl With a Pearl Earring is an imaginative book that centres around the Dutch painter Johannes Vermeer. This historical novel was written by the American author Tracy Chevalier and published in 1999. It won an important award and it has sold millions of copies worldwide. The story is set in 17th century Holland, getting its title from one of Vermeer's most famous paintings. It tells the fictional story of Griet, a 16-year-old Dutch girl who becomes a servant in the painter's house and told in the first person by Griet herself. It starts when Vermeer and his wife, Catharina, come to interview Griet at her home. Vermeer likes Griet. He can see that she is careful and artistic. She goes to their home where she works very hard cleaning, cooking, doing the shopping and washing clothes. The house is full of noise from quarrelling children and screaming babies. Vermeer also wants her to work for him in his studio. Griet learns to mix colours, cleans the brushes and tidies everything after the painter finishes working. She even begins to influence Vermeer artistically with her ideas. He secretly starts to paint Griet wearing Catharina's pearl earrings. However, when Catharina finds out, Griet is in trouble and the whole town starts talking about her.

I would recommend this book to people who are interested in art and enjoy learning things about other historical periods. It tells you a lot about life in the 17th century and helps to understand how painters worked at that time.

The book has also been made into a film starring Scarlett Johansson and Colin Firth, which was all right but not as fine as the novel.

1 Which of these sentences is true according to the text?

a. The novel is based on fact but not all the characters are real.

✓ CORRECTA

b. All the characters in the story really existed.

c. None of the characters in the novel really existed.

Por que: El texto dice que la protagonista, Griet, es un personaje ficticio ("the fictional story of Griet"), pero está ambientado alrededor del pintor real Vermeer, es decir, se basa en un hecho/persona real pero no todos los personajes lo son.

2 Check the sentence which is NOT true according to the text:

a. The novel has been very successful.

b. The Vermeer home was very peaceful and quiet.

✓ CORRECTA

c. Vermeer appreciated Griet's work.

Por que: El texto dice justo lo contrario: "the house is full of noise from quarrelling children and screaming babies", así que la casa de Vermeer no era tranquila y silenciosa.

3 When Vermeer decided to paint Griet, he ...

a. thought his wife knew about it.

b. did not tell his wife about it.

✓ CORRECTA

c. asked his wife for permission.

Por que: El texto dice que "he secretly starts to paint Griet", es decir, lo hizo en secreto, sin contárselo a su mujer, que solo se entera después ("when Catharina finds out").

4 What is the meaning of "find out" in this text?

a. Investigate.

b. Discover by chance.

✓ CORRECTA

c. Ask questions.

Por que: "Find out" aquí significa "enterarse/descubrir" (por casualidad), en el sentido de que Catharina descubre lo que estaba pasando, no que lo investigara activamente ni que hiciera preguntas.

5 The writer thinks that...

- a. the film is better than the novel.
- b. the film is as good as the novel.

c. the novel is better than the film.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: El texto dice que la película "was all right but not as fine as the novel", es decir, la novela es mejor que la película.

6 Mary went to Paris last summer, and I went with ____.

- a. hers
- b. us

c. her

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Tras la preposición "with" se necesita el pronombre objeto: "her" (fui con ella).

7 Coffee ____ in Columbia.

- a. is growed
- b. are growed

c. is grown

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Grow" es irregular; su participio pasado es "grown", no "growed". Además "coffee" es singular/incontable, así que corresponde "is".

8 Can ____ be quiet, please? It's too noisy in here.

a. somebody

✓ CORRECTA

b. nobody

c. everybody

Por que: "Can somebody be quiet?" es la petición lógica dado que hay demasiado ruido (se pide que alguien, no nadie ni todos, guarde silencio).

9 How much is it?

a. It's ten o'clock

b. It's thirty euros.

✓ CORRECTA

c. There are twenty-five.

Por que: "How much is it?" pregunta por el precio, así que la respuesta lógica es una cantidad de dinero: "It's thirty euros".

10 My father has got ____ car and ____ bicycle; ____ car is red and ____ bicycle is white.

a. a / a / the / the

✓ CORRECTA

b. an / an / the / the

c. the / the / a / a

Por que: La primera vez que se mencionan "car" y "bicycle" se usa el artículo indefinido "a" (ambos empiezan por consonante), y al volver a referirse a ellos se usa el artículo definido "the".

- 11 At school, first of all, teachers explain cardinal numbers, ____ they teach ordinal numbers, and lastly, they teach prime numbers.

a. then

✓ CORRECTA

b. third

c. finally

Por que: "First of all... then... and lastly" es la secuencia lógica de conectores de orden; "then" encaja en el paso intermedio.

- 12 Lunch is always ____ by my mother.

a. making

b. maked

c. made

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Es una pasiva de presente simple: "is made" (el participio de "make" es irregular, "made", no "maked").

- 13 These are ____ children.

a. Tom and Jane's

✓ CORRECTA

b. Tom's and Jane

c. of Tom and Jane

Por que: Cuando la posesión es compartida entre dos personas, el genitivo sajón se añade solo al último nombre: "Tom and Jane's children".

14 That is the boy ____ I saw in the cinema.

a. which

b. -----

✓ CORRECTA

c. whose

Por que: Cuando el pronombre relativo es el objeto de la oración ("I saw [him] in the cinema") y se refiere a una persona, puede omitirse: "the boy I saw in the cinema".

15 The plane ____ a little bit late, but I expect it will arrive on time.

a. taked off

b. taked up

c. took off

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Take off" (despegar) es irregular; su pasado es "took off", no "taked off".

16 You ____ not use your mobile phone at a petrol station. It is very dangerous.

a. would

b. don't have to

c. must

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Must not" expresa una prohibición fuerte (está prohibido usar el móvil en una gasolinera), justo el sentido de la frase por el peligro que implica.

17 To tell you the ____ they were defeated by harsh weather.

a. real

b. true

c. truth

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: La expresión fija es "to tell you the truth" (para serte sincero), con el sustantivo "truth", no los adjetivos "real" o "true".

18 The students are learning location prepositions ____ school.

a. in

b. at

✓ CORRECTA

c. at an

Por que: "At school" es la expresión fija correcta para referirse al colegio como institución/lugar de estudio.

19 ____ going to the Haymarket later?

a. What about

✓ CORRECTA

b. Why not

c. Let's

Por que: "What about going to..." es la forma correcta de hacer una sugerencia con gerundio. "Why not" necesitaría el infinitivo sin "to" directamente ("Why not go") y "Let's" necesitaría el verbo sin "-ing" ("Let's go").

20 Order the sentence: / week / last / did / Angela / work / ? /

a. Angela did work last week?

b. Did Angela work last week?

✓ CORRECTA

c. Last week work Angela did?

Por que: Para formar una pregunta en pasado simple, el auxiliar "Did" va al principio, seguido del sujeto y el verbo en infinitivo: "Did Angela work last week?".

21 Elija la opción correcta para convertir la siguiente oración en pasiva: Jane Austen wrote Pride and Prejudice

a. Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austen.

b. Pride and Prejudice was written by Jane Austen.

✓ CORRECTA

c. Pride and Prejudice has been written by Jane Austen.

Por que: La acción original está en pasado simple ("wrote"), así que la pasiva correspondiente también va en pasado simple: "was written".

22 How many people ____ there in the room that day?

a. are

b. were

✓ CORRECTA

c. was

Por que: "People" es plural y la pregunta está en pasado ("that day"), así que corresponde "were": "How many people were there...?".

23 There ____ milk in my tea

a. is no

✓ CORRECTA

b. are no

c. are some

Por que: "Milk" es un sustantivo incontable, así que corresponde el singular "is no": "There is no milk in my tea".

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