



EXAMEN RESUELTO Y EXPLICADO

Inglés

UNED Acceso 25 y 45.

Convocatoria de Mayo-Junio 2021 resuelta pregunta a pregunta, con la respuesta correcta señalada y una explicación breve de cada una.

20

preguntas

Mayo-Junio 2021

convocatoria

Modelo A

NORMAS DEL EXAMEN

PUNTUACIÓN: 20 preguntas de 0,5 puntos. Las respuestas en blanco o incorrectas no restan puntos.

I. COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA

The Eiffel Tower is located in Paris. It was built between 1887 and 1889 to be the entrance way to the 1889 World's Fair and to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution. The tower was opened to visitors on May 6th, 1889.

Gustave Eiffel's design was chosen unanimously from about 700 that were submitted to the Fair's design competition. However, many Parisians did not like his design and protested against the construction of the tower. They thought it would be an eyesore, but when it was finally built, they liked it very much.

It is made of iron and weighs over 7,000 tons. Many of the scientific principles used in its design and construction are still used nowadays to build modern skyscrapers. Over 40 tons of paint are applied to it every seven years to prevent rusting. It has a staircase with 1,665 steps. There are also elevators to take the visitors up to the platforms which have a fantastic view of Paris. The original elevators, now computerized, are still in use.

Originally, the Eiffel Tower was built to stay in its place only for twenty years, but its antenna saved it from being demolished in 1909. Telegraph companies were using it then, and since that time it has become part of the French communication systems, including radio and television services.

The tower has also become the symbol of Paris. It is one of the most famous monuments in Europe and many people think it is an architectural masterpiece. In 2000, a new lighting system was installed and every night there is a light show for the appeal of the capital, both for Parisians and for visitors.

1 Which sentence is true, according to the text?

a. Everybody liked Eiffel's design from the beginning.

b. The experts who chose it and the public did not agree at first.

✓ CORRECTA

c. Nobody really liked the tower to start with.

Por que: El jurado eligió el diseño de Eiffel por unanimidad, pero muchos parisinos lo rechazaban al principio ("many Parisians did not like his design") — es decir, expertos y público no estaban de acuerdo al inicio, aunque luego el público también acabó gustándole.

2 What is the meaning of the expression “it would be an eyesore”?

a. It would be a very unusual building.

b. It would be a very ugly building.

✓ CORRECTA

c. It would be a useless building.

Por que: “Eyesore” significa algo feo y desagradable a la vista, es decir, pensaban que la torre sería un edificio muy feo.

3 If you want to go up the Eiffel Tower, you ...

a. have to climb up 1,665 steps.

b. must take an elevator.

c. can walk up or take an elevator.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: El texto menciona tanto la escalera de 1.665 escalones como los ascensores, así que hay dos formas de subir: a pie o en ascensor.

4 Which of these statements is NOT true, according to the text?

a. The tower was built with a double purpose.

b. Eiffel's building principles are still in use nowadays.

c. The tower is only used by tourists now.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: El texto dice que la torre forma parte de los sistemas de comunicación franceses (radio, televisión), no que la usen solo los turistas — esa es la afirmación falsa.

5 As of 2000, the tower ...

a. welcomes both people from Paris and tourists.

b. has a new system of illumination.

✓ CORRECTA

c. has become a symbol of Paris.

Por que: El texto dice específicamente que en el año 2000 se instaló un nuevo sistema de iluminación ("a new lighting system was installed"); las otras dos afirmaciones son ciertas pero no están ligadas a esa fecha concreta.

6 Johnny ____ yesterday afternoon and we ____ happy to see him.

a. come / were

b. came / were

✓ CORRECTA

c. is coming / were

Por que: "Yesterday afternoon" indica pasado, así que ambos verbos van en pasado simple: "came" y "were".

7 Alice ____ a long letter when we ____ home last week.

a. is writing / arrived

b. was writing / arrived

✓ CORRECTA

c. was written / arrived

Por que: Una acción en curso en el pasado ("was writing") interrumpida por otra acción puntual ("arrived") es el uso clásico del pasado continuo + pasado simple con "when".

8 You ____ to go home right now if you don't want.

a. haven't

b. don't have

✓ CORRECTA

c. didn't have

Por que: "Don't have to" expresa ausencia de obligación en presente (no es necesario que te vayas), que es el sentido de la frase.

9 British history is my favourite area of ...

a. investigate.

b. inventory.

c. research.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Research" (investigación) es el sustantivo correcto para "área de investigación". "Investigate" es un verbo y "inventory" significa "inventario".

10 "____ I please sit down, Mr Smith?" asked John very politely.

a. Have

b. Will

c. May

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "May" se usa para pedir permiso educadamente, coherente con "asked... very politely".

11 The ships were defeated by just bad ____ in that battle.

a. climates

b. time

c. weather

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Weather" (tiempo atmosférico) es lo que puede derrotar a unos barcos en una batalla (una tormenta, por ejemplo); "climate" es el clima a largo plazo de una región, no un evento puntual.

12 Oxford Street is one of ... streets in London.

a. the most popular

✓ CORRECTA

b. more popular

c. the more popular

Por que: "One of the + superlativo + plural" es la estructura correcta: "one of the most popular streets".

13 They ... their sister on the road at 9 p.m.

a. picked up

✓ CORRECTA

b. picked down

c. picked off

Por que: "Pick up" es el phrasal verb correcto para "recoger" a alguien en coche.

14 My whole family arrived ... Monday.

a. on

✓ CORRECTA

b. in

c. at

Por que: Con días de la semana se usa la preposición "on": "on Monday".

15 We had a drink with ...

a. some Mary's friends.

b. some friends of Mary.

c. some friends of Mary's.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: El genitivo doble ("double genitive") "some friends of Mary's" es la forma correcta cuando se usa "some" antes de "friends of".

16 Elizabeth takes three difficult ... at Harvard this semester. She works really hard!

a. signatures

b. tests

✓ CORRECTA

c. firms

Por que: "Tests" (o asignaturas/exámenes) encaja con el contexto universitario; "signatures" es "firmas" y "firms" es "empresas", ninguna tiene sentido aquí.

17 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. Has John being introduced to her mom?

b. Has John been introduced to her mom?

✓ CORRECTA

c. Has John be introduced to her mom?

Por que: La pasiva de presente perfecto en pregunta se forma con "Has" + sujeto + "been" + participio: "Has John been introduced...?".

18 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. The museum can be visit everyday.

b. The museum can been visited everyday.

c. The museum can be visited everyday.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: La pasiva con modal se forma con "can be" + participio: "can be visited".

19 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. This is the office in which he works.

✓ CORRECTA

b. This is the office in that he works.

c. This is the office which he works.

Por que: Tras una preposición ("in") el pronombre relativo correcto para cosas es "which", nunca "that": "the office in which he works".

20 Order the sentence: / them / to scrutinize / every year / detectives / their boss / pays /

a. Every year their boss pays detectives to scrutinize them.

✓ CORRECTA

b. Detectives pays their boss to scrutinize them every year.

c. Their boss every year to scrutinize them pays detectives.

Por que: El orden natural es: tiempo (every year) + sujeto (their boss) + verbo (pays) + objeto (detectives) + finalidad (to scrutinize them).

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