



EXAMEN RESUELTO Y EXPLICADO

Inglés

UNED Acceso 25 y 45.

Convocatoria de Mayo-Junio 2023 resuelta pregunta a pregunta, con la respuesta correcta señalada y una explicación breve de cada una.

20

preguntas

Mayo-Junio 2023

convocatoria

Modelo A

COMPRENSION LECTORA

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks robots also have a place in education. He even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces and maybe even brain signals. They will adapt the information to each student. It is not a popular opinion and it is unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

However, a robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and ten per cent of the children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and don't get stressed, or move somewhere for a better-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organize and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

1 The text is about...

- a. Robotic education is exclusive of Britain.
- b. The problem of providing a good education to all children.

c. The possibility of robots replacing teachers' tasks.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: El texto trata en general sobre si los robots podrían asumir tareas de los profesores, más que sobre Gran Bretaña o el acceso a la educación en sí.

2 What is the meaning of arrange in this text (paragraph 3)?

- a. adapt
- b. organize**
- c. put something in its place

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: En "arrange meetings", "arrange" significa "organizar" citas o reuniones.

3 Which of these sentences is FALSE, according to the text?

a. Most people are very much in favour of having robots in the classroom.

✓ CORRECTA

b. Teachers could benefit from the use of robots in non-teaching jobs.

c. Some teachers leave their jobs because they are not paid well.

Por que: El texto dice justo lo contrario: no es una opinión popular que los robots tengan cabida en el aula.

4 Complete the sentence according to the text: Robots will probably never...

a. have human understanding of emotions.

✓ CORRECTA

b. be a popular choice for teachers.

c. be intelligent enough to work in education.

Por que: El texto dice que es poco probable que los robots lleguen a tener empatía y conexión humana real con las emociones.

5 Which is the best synonym for waste in this text (paragraph 3)?

a. garbage

b. weaken

c. overspend

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Waste a lot of time" significa gastar tiempo en exceso o de forma ineficiente, sentido más cercano a "overspend" que a "garbage" (basura) o "weaken" (debilitar).

6 "Sally ____ her conference yesterday and we ____ happy to listen to her at that moment".

a. gave/were

✓ CORRECTA

b. gives/were

c. is giving/were

Por que: Ambas acciones ocurrieron en el pasado ("yesterday", "at that moment"), así que van en pasado simple: "gave" y "were".



7 “Albert ____ about a new project when we ____ at his house last week”.

a. was thinking/arrived

✓ CORRECTA

b. thinks/arrived

c. was thought/arrive

Por que: Una acción en desarrollo interrumpida por otra puntual: pasado continuo (“was thinking”) + pasado simple (“arrived”).

8 “She ____ to go to school right now if she is sick”.

a. doesn’t have

✓ CORRECTA

b. doesn’t have

c. didn’t have

Por que: El presente simple negativo con tercera persona es “doesn’t have to”, coherente con “right now” e “if she is sick” (presente).

9 “I asked for a ____ at the bank with a low interest fee”.

a. loan

✓ CORRECTA

b. grant

c. scholarship

Por que: “Loan” es un préstamo bancario con intereses; “grant” y “scholarship” son ayudas o becas que no se piden en un banco.

10 “____ you please remain here, Mr Robinson?” asked Josh very politely.

a. Must

b. Have

c. May

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “May” es el modal más formal y educado para pedir a alguien que haga algo cortésmente.

11 "I would like to ____ at this university to start my degree next year".

a. register

✓ CORRECTA

b. fix

c. grant

Por que: "Register at a university" significa "matricularse", el sentido correcto de la frase.

12 "Prince's Street is one of ____ streets in Edinburgh".

a. the most long

b. most long

c. the longest

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Long" es un adjetivo corto, su superlativo se forma con "-est": "the longest".

13 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. Has Jean being driven to the meeting?

b. Has Jean be driven to the meeting?

c. Has Jean been driven to the meeting?

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Presente perfecto en voz pasiva: "has been driven".

14 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. The church gardens can been cleaned this week.

b. The church gardens can be cleaned this week.

✓ CORRECTA

c. The church gardens can being cleaned this week.

Por que: Voz pasiva con modal: "can be cleaned" (modal + be + participio).

15 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. This is the man whose cat attacked Mr Fizz.

✓ CORRECTA

b. This is the man who cat attacked Mr Fizz.

c. This is the man which cat attacked Mr Fizz.

Por que: "Whose" es el relativo posesivo correcto ("el hombre cuyo gato...").

16 "The bikers will ____ the food bags in Central Park and take them to their destinations later".

a. pick away

b. pick up

✓ CORRECTA

c. pick off

Por que: "Pick up" significa "recoger", el phrasal verb correcto para recoger las bolsas de comida.

17 "If Jill arrived home at three, we ____ with her relatives there".

a. meet up

b. will meet up

c. would meet up

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Condicional de tipo 2 (hipotético): "if + pasado simple, would + infinitivo".

18 "We had a nice meal with ____".

a. some Mary's friends

b. some friends of Mary's

✓ CORRECTA

c. some friends of Mary

Por que: El genitivo doble ("double genitive") "some friends of Mary's" es la forma correcta cuando se antepone un cuantificador como "some".



19 "Your professors will always ____ you with useful information".

a. provide

✓ CORRECTA

b. give

c. say

Por que: "Provide someone with something" es la estructura correcta; "give" y "say" no encajan con la preposición "with" de esta manera.

20 Order the sentence: Every month their supervisor pays them to talk to old pensioners.

a. Every month their supervisor pays them to talk to old pensioners.

✓ CORRECTA

b. Their supervisor every month pays talk them to old pensioners.

c. Pays their supervisor every month them to talk to old pensioners.

Por que: Es la única oración con el orden lógico: complemento de tiempo + sujeto + verbo + objeto + complemento.

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