



EXAMEN RESUELTO Y EXPLICADO

Inglés

UNED Acceso 25 y 45.

Convocatoria de Mayo-Junio 2025 resuelta pregunta a pregunta, con la respuesta correcta señalada y una explicación breve de cada una.

20	Mayo-Junio 2025	Modelo A
preguntas	convocatoria	

COMPRESION LECTORA

The European Union (EU) started after World War II. Countries in Europe wanted to work together to avoid future wars and make Europe stronger. In 1951, six countries — Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands — created the European Coal and Steel Community. They wanted to control coal and steel production together. This way, no country could make too many weapons.

In 1957, these countries signed a new agreement called the Treaty of Rome. This treaty created the European Economic Community (EEC), also known as the Common Market. The goal was to help countries trade with each other more easily by removing taxes on imports and exports. This made businesses grow and improved the economy.

Over time, more countries joined the EEC, and it became more than just an economic group. It started to work on other issues, such as law, the environment, and human rights. In 1993, the Maastricht Treaty officially created the European Union, or EU. The EU became a group of countries that work together on many issues, not just trade. Today, the EU has 27 member countries. It has a common market where goods and services move freely between countries. Some countries in the EU also share the same currency, the euro.

The EU helps its members work together to solve problems and make decisions that affect the whole region and continues to evolve and face new challenges. It works to promote peace, democracy, and human rights both within its borders and globally. The organization also focuses on addressing climate change, managing migration, and fostering innovation to ensure a sustainable and prosperous future for all European citizens.

1 What was the primary motivation for European countries to work together after World War II?

a. To increase military power.

b. To avoid future wars and strengthen Europe.

✓ CORRECTA

c. To compete with the United States.

Por que: El texto dice explícitamente que los países querían colaborar para evitar futuras guerras y fortalecer Europa.

2 How did the Treaty of Rome aim to improve the economy?

a. By introducing a common currency.

b. By removing taxes on imports and exports.

✓ CORRECTA

c. By creating a unified military force.

Por que: El Tratado de Roma creó la CEE para facilitar el comercio eliminando los impuestos a las importaciones y exportaciones.

3 What is a key challenge the EU faces in ensuring a sustainable future for European citizens?

a. Maintaining economic growth while addressing climate change.

✓ CORRECTA

b. Expanding its membership to include all European countries.

c. Developing a unified military force to protect its borders.

Por que: El texto menciona el cambio climático, la migración y la innovación como retos actuales para un futuro sostenible, no una fuerza militar unificada.

4 What does the text mean by “fostering innovation” in the context of the EU’s goals?

a. Restricting new technological developments.

b. Encouraging creative solutions and advancements.

✓ CORRECTA

c. Implementing standardized business practices across the EU.

Por que: “Foster” significa “fomentar”, así que “fostering innovation” es animar/impulsar soluciones creativas y avances.

5 What does the term “Common Market” refer to in the context of the European Union today?

a. A physical marketplace where European goods are sold.

b. The European Economic Community that facilitated trade by removing taxes on imports and exports.

✓ CORRECTA

c. A standardized pricing system for all European goods.

Por que: El propio texto identifica el “Common Market” con la Comunidad Económica Europea creada por el Tratado de Roma.

6 “She ____ her mother when she ____ to London tomorrow”.

a. will phone/gets

✓ CORRECTA

b. will phone/got

c. phones/will get

Por que: En la oración temporal con “when” referida al futuro se usa presente simple (“gets”), y en la principal, futuro con “will” (“will phone”).

7 “We ____ as soon as we ____ paid today”.

a. will leave/are

✓ CORRECTA

b. leave/were

c. left/paid

Por que: Con “as soon as” referido al futuro, la oración temporal va en presente (“are paid”) y la principal en futuro (“will leave”).



8 “Students ____ use the school swimming pool free of charge now”.

a. could

b. can

✓ CORRECTA

c. have

Por que: “Can” expresa una posibilidad o permiso vigente en el presente (“now”); “could” sería para el pasado.

9 “Pat borrowed a copy of Hamlet at the _____. Due date: March 31st. She has plenty of time”.

a. library

✓ CORRECTA

b. bookshop

c. bookshelf

Por que: Se “toma prestado” un libro con fecha de devolución en una “library” (biblioteca); en una “bookshop” se compra, no se presta.

10 “_____ I go in, Madam?” asked the Minister very politely.

a. May

✓ CORRECTA

b. Can

c. Will

Por que: “May” es el modal más formal y educado para pedir permiso, acorde con el tono “very politely”.

11 “It is ____ cold,” said his grandfather.

a. frozen

b. freeze

c. freezing

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “Freezing” se usa como adjetivo para intensificar “cold” (helado de frío); “frozen” describe algo ya congelado, no el clima.

12 "These ladies are ____ women I've ever seen".

a. the nicest

✓ CORRECTA

b. the more nice

c. the most nice

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

13 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. Has that girl been asked about it?

✓ CORRECTA

b. Has that girl being asked about it?

c. Has that girl be asking about it?

Por que: Presente perfecto en voz pasiva: "has been asked" (have/has + been + participio).

14 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. My cousin Mary will be invited to the royal wedding.

✓ CORRECTA

b. My cousin Mary will being invited to the royal wedding.

c. My cousin Mary will been invited to the royal wedding.

Por que: Futuro en voz pasiva: "will be invited" (will + be + participio).

15 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. Are you talking to the gentleman whose signed the letter?

b. Are you talking the gentleman which signed the letter?

c. Are you talking to the gentleman who signed the letter?

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Who" es el pronombre relativo de persona (sujeto), y hace falta la preposición "to" con "talking to".



16 "A clerk is somebody who works in a/an ____".

- a. fishmonger
- b. grocer's

c. office

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Un "clerk" es un oficinista, trabaja en una "office"; "fishmonger" y "grocer's" son tiendas de pescado y comestibles.

17 "If we had the appropriate clothes, we ____ for an hour".

- a. will ski
- b. ski

c. would ski

✓ CORRECTA

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

18 "Anthony works with foreign businessmen. The ____ relatives usually come to visit them in June".

a. business-men's

✓ CORRECTA

- b. business-men'
- c. business-men

Por que: "Businessmen" ya es plural irregular, así que el genitivo se forma añadiendo 's completo: "businessmen's relatives".

19 "My brother-in-law is fully ____ as an engineer. He is very good".

- a. managed

b. qualified

✓ CORRECTA

- c. unskilled

Por que: "Qualified" (cualificado/titulado) encaja con "he is very good"; "unskilled" significa justo lo contrario.



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Elija la opción más correcta:

a. The factory's foreign employees will start a long strike in June.

✓ CORRECTA

b. The factory employees foreign in June will start a strike long.

c. The factory foreign employees' will a long strike start in June.

Por que: Es la única con el orden correcto sujeto + verbo + objeto + complemento de tiempo, y el genitivo bien colocado ("the factory's foreign employees").

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