



EXAMEN RESUELTO Y EXPLICADO

Inglés

UNED Acceso 25 y 45.

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

20

preguntas

Septiembre 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 English countryside is a great place to find peace and quiet, somewhere to enjoy the scenery, enjoy nature and fresh air. It is also famous also for the dramatic battles of the past. Corfe Castle, in the south of England, had a key place during the Civil War that was fought in the 17th century.

The English Civil War was the last one fought on English soil. King Charles I was fighting for his throne. His supporters were called the Royalists. They were fighting against the Parliamentarians, led by Oliver Cromwell, who didn't want the King to be in charge.

Every year the members of the English Civil War Society meet to put up a good show, they come here to turn back the clock to the year 1645. They meet to recreate the siege of the castle as it happened then. Why do they do it? They like meeting up with old friends, having a good time and visiting places that probably they wouldn't normally go to. Their activities are open to the general public. Many families with children come to enjoy the historical representation.

The members of the Society are not professional actors, but they like to bring history alive and they do everything themselves: they wear period clothes and try to reproduce as faithfully as possible the historical events they revive. For example, the muskets use real gunpowder and are incredibly loud.

What happened in the English Civil War? The Royalists lost the war and the King lost his head, literally! King Charles I was beheaded in 1649. Eleven years later, his son regained the throne. Britain has had a royal family ever since, but political power lies now with the Parliament.

1 The text...

a. tells the story of the Battle of Corfe Castle.

b. describes a historical battle that took place around Corfe Castle.

✓ CORRECTA

c. gives a touristic description of Corfe Castle.

Por que: El texto describe el papel del castillo durante la Guerra Civil inglesa y cómo se recrea hoy ese asedio, no narra "la Batalla del Castillo de Corfe" como un evento único ni es solo una descripción turística.

2 What is the meaning of the phrase “had a key place” in paragraph 1?

a. played an important role.

✓ CORRECTA

b. had the key to the victory in the war.

c. was a famous place at the time of the war.

Por que: “Had a key place” significa que el castillo jugó un papel importante/clave durante la guerra, no que tuviera literalmente “la llave de la victoria” ni que fuera simplemente famoso.

3 Which of these sentences is NOT true, according to the text?

a. The English Civil War Society organize historical recreations.

b. The Society acts as professional actors to organize the historical show.

✓ CORRECTA

c. People are welcome to come and watch the show.

Por que: El texto dice explícitamente que los miembros de la Sociedad “are not professional actors”, así que la opción b) es la falsa.

4 Which of the following options is best for “put up” in paragraph 3?

a. build, erect.

b. accommodate, give shelter.

c. display, exhibit.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: En el contexto “to put up a good show” significa montar/ofrecer un buen espectáculo, es decir, mostrarlo o exhibirlo (“display, exhibit”), no construirlo físicamente ni darle alojamiento.

5 One of the following sentences is TRUE. Which one?

a. Since the 17th century, there have been several wars in England.

b. England has always been a monarchy since 1660.

✓ CORRECTA

c. King Charles was the last English king of the 17th century.

Por que: El texto dice que once años después de la ejecución de Carlos I (1649+11=1660) su hijo recuperó el trono y que desde entonces Gran Bretaña ha tenido siempre familia real ("Britain has had a royal family ever since"), lo que confirma la opción b). Además el texto dice que esta fue la última guerra civil librada en suelo inglés, contradiciendo la a), y Carlos I no fue el último rey inglés del siglo XVII (su hijo reinó después), contradiciendo la c).

6 I like ____ tennis when I ____ to the gym on Sunday.

a. playing / have gone

b. play / go

c. playing / go

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Like" + gerundio ("playing") para expresar gustos, y presente simple ("go") para una rutina habitual los domingos.

7 Her sister ____ a beautiful ode when the sun ____ later.

a. will recite/sets

✓ CORRECTA

b. recited / set

c. recites / sets

Por que: Es una oración temporal de futuro: futuro simple en la principal ("will recite") y presente simple en la subordinada de tiempo ("sets"), como ocurre siempre con "when" referido a futuro.

8 “___ read in French or just in German, Jürgen? You have a special talent for languages.”

a. Have you

b. Are you

c. Can you

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Se pregunta por una capacidad (“¿sabes/puedes leer en francés?”), así que corresponde el modal “can”.

9 It's 20 ___. It's not really cold for a walk!

a. grades

b. degrees

✓ CORRECTA

c. temperature

Por que: “Degrees” son los grados de temperatura. “Grades” son calificaciones/notas y “temperature” no encaja con el número delante.

10 This make-up is ___ than the one I used when I was younger.

a. better

✓ CORRECTA

b. best

c. more good

Por que: El comparativo de “good” es el irregular “better”. “Best” es el superlativo y “more good” no es una forma correcta.

11 Did Sarah ____ her sunglasses because she could not see well?

a. takes off

b. take off

✓ CORRECTA

c. took off

Por que: Tras el auxiliar "Did" en una pregunta, el verbo principal va en infinitivo sin "to": "Did Sarah take off...?".

12 We met my parents-in-law three times ____ year.

a. in

b. a

✓ CORRECTA

c. at

Por que: "Three times a year" (tres veces al año) usa el artículo indefinido "a" con el sentido de "por" (per year).

13 Could you see my brother Charles? I am ____ sister.

a. Charles's

✓ CORRECTA

b. Charles

c. Charle's

Por que: El genitivo sajón para un nombre propio terminado en "-s" añade "'s": "Charles's sister".

14 ¿Cuál de estas palabras no está relacionada con comida?

a. breakfast

b. brunch

c. branch

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Branch" significa "rama", no tiene relación con comida; "breakfast" (desayuno) y "brunch" (combinación de desayuno y almuerzo) sí la tienen.

15 This is the director ____ movie was shot in June last year.

a. who

b. whose

✓ CORRECTA

c. which

Por que: "Whose" es el pronombre relativo posesivo (de quien/cuyo), necesario aquí porque "movie" pertenece al director: "the director whose movie...".

16 It's really cloudy! It ____ rain in London later.

a. may

✓ CORRECTA

b. has

c. would

Por que: "May" expresa posibilidad (puede que llueva), justo el sentido de la frase ante un cielo nublado. "Has" y "would" no encajan gramaticalmente ahí.

17 Elija la palabra que complete la frase de la forma más adecuada: "Miami is the only city ____ by a woman," the historian said.

a. find

b. founded

✓ CORRECTA

c. fond

Por que: "Founded" (fundada) es la forma correcta para una ciudad fundada por una mujer, en participio pasado de "found" (fundar). "Find" es "encontrar" y "fond" es "aficionado a".

18 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. My coat will be altered by an expert dressmaker.

✓ CORRECTA

b. My coat will being altered by an expert dressmaker.

c. My coat will been altered by an expert dressmaker.

Por que: La pasiva de futuro simple se forma con "will be" + participio: "will be altered". Las otras dos opciones tienen formas verbales incorrectas.

19 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. That Soviet spy is been enquired by Scotland Yard.

b. That Soviet spy is being enquired by Scotland Yard.

✓ CORRECTA

c. That Soviet spy is be enquired by Scotland Yard.

Por que: La pasiva de presente continuo se forma con "is being" + participio: "is being enquired". Las otras dos opciones no son formas verbales correctas.

20 Ordene la frase: Bought / in the grocer's / a nice apple pie / yesterday evening / very quickly / I / also /

a. Also I bought very quickly a nice apple pie yesterday evening in the grocer's.

b. I bought very quickly also a nice apple pie in the grocer's yesterday evening.

c. I also bought a nice apple pie very quickly in the grocer's yesterday evening.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: El orden natural en inglés es: sujeto (I) + adverbio de frecuencia (also) + verbo (bought) + objeto (a nice apple pie) + modo (very quickly) + lugar (in the grocer's) + tiempo (yesterday evening).

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