



EXAMEN RESUELTO Y EXPLICADO

Inglés

UNED Acceso 25 y 45.

Convocatoria de Septiembre 2022 resuelta pregunta a pregunta, con la respuesta correcta señalada y una explicación breve de cada una.

20

preguntas

Septiembre 2022

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

English Language Day was first celebrated in 2010, together with Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish Language Day. These are the six official languages of the United Nations, and each has a special day. They are made with a purpose: to raise awareness of the history, culture and achievements of these languages.

April 23rd was chosen because it is thought to be Shakespeare's birthday, though there are no written records of his birth, only of his baptism, and the anniversary of his death. As well as being the English language's most famous playwright, and one of the most represented even today, Shakespeare also had a huge impact on modern-day English. In the 16th and 17th centuries, English was going through a lot of changes and Shakespeare's creativity with language meant that he contributed to English with hundreds of new words and phrases that are still used today. For example, the words 'gossip', 'fashionable' and 'lonely' were all first used by Shakespeare. He also invented phrases like 'break the ice' and 'love is blind'.

The story of English began in the 5th century when Germanic tribes invaded Celtic-speaking Britain and brought their languages with them. Later, Scandinavian Vikings invaded and settled with their languages too. In 1066 the Norman king William I became king of England, and Norman-French became the language of the courts and official activity. People couldn't understand each other at first, because the lower classes continued to use English while the upper classes spoke French, but gradually French began to influence English. An estimated forty-five per cent of all English words have a French origin. By Shakespeare's time, Modern English had developed, printing had been invented and people had to agree on correct spelling and vocabulary, so we can see the invention of the printing press had a definite impact on the normalisation of the language.

1 What is the meaning of “to raise awareness” in this text?

a. to make people conscious of their importance

✓ CORRECTA

b. to advise people to study these languages

c. to improve the quality of teaching these languages

Por que: El texto dice que los días de las lenguas se crearon “to raise awareness of the history, culture and achievements” — es decir, para que la gente sea consciente de su importancia, no para aconsejar estudiarlas ni para mejorar su enseñanza.

2 Which of these facts about Shakespeare is not absolutely certain, according to the text?

a. He died on the 23rd of April.

b. He was born on the 23rd of April.

✓ CORRECTA

c. He was a playwright.

Por que: El texto dice literalmente que no hay registros escritos de su nacimiento ("there are no written records of his birth, only of his baptism"), así que su fecha de nacimiento exacta no es un hecho totalmente seguro; su muerte y su profesión sí se dan como ciertas.

3 Why does the text say that Shakespeare had great creativity?

a. Because he was a great writer.

b. Because nowadays we still use some of the words and phrases he created.

✓ CORRECTA

c. Because his plays are still shown today.

Por que: El texto vincula su creatividad directamente con las palabras y frases que inventó y que siguen usándose hoy ("gossip", "fashionable", "lonely", "break the ice" ...), no con que sus obras se sigan representando.

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

a. Before 1066, people spoke languages different from English in Britain.

b. After 1066, for some time two languages co-existed, French and English.

c. Only rich people spoke English after 1066.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: El texto dice que tras 1066 las clases bajas siguieron usando inglés mientras las altas hablaban francés, así que el inglés lo seguía hablando la gente humilde, no solo los ricos: la opción c) es la falsa.

5 Which of the following options does NOT imply “to agree on” in paragraph 3?

- a. to reach a common decision
- b. to come to an understanding

c. to offer various opinions

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “Agree on” implica llegar a un acuerdo o entendimiento común (opciones a y b); “ofrecer varias opiniones” es justo lo contrario, no implica consenso.

6 The Eskimos ____ that territory before the Vikings ____.

- a. inhabited/will arrive
- b. inhabit/arrived

c. inhabited/arrived

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Ambas acciones son pasadas: los esquimales habitaban el territorio (“inhabited”) antes de que los vikingos llegaran (“arrived”).

7 The Parkers ____ their cottage in Surrey last month before the Friars ____ theirs.

a. refurbished/painted

✓ CORRECTA

- b. have refurbished/painted
- c. refurbished/have painted

Por que: “Last month” sitúa la acción en un pasado concreto y terminado, así que ambos verbos van en pasado simple: “refurbished” y “painted”.

8 I ____ sing opera when I was seventeen. I had really powerful vocal cords!

a. can

b. must

c. could

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Para hablar de una capacidad en el pasado ("cuando tenía 17 años") se usa "could", el pasado de "can". "Can" es presente y "must" expresa obligación, no capacidad.

9 "____ I take that chair, Your Majesty?" asked her butler very politely.

a. Have

b. May

✓ CORRECTA

c. Cannot

Por que: "May" se usa para pedir permiso de forma educada ("¿Puedo tomar esa silla?"), justo el tono formal que describe la frase ("asked... very politely").

10 There are two ____ in the living room waiting for you.

a. mister

b. gentlemen

✓ CORRECTA

c. gentlemens

Por que: El plural irregular de "gentleman" es "gentlemen". "Mister" no es un sustantivo contable de este tipo y "gentlemens" no es una forma correcta.

11 At school we have a ____ for lunch.

- a. time's
- b. stop

c. break

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Break" es el descanso o recreo, la palabra habitual para referirse al tiempo de comer en el colegio. "Stop" es una parada y "time's" no encaja gramaticalmente.

12 That girl is ____ than her mother.

- a. more tall

b. taller

✓ CORRECTA

- c. more taller

Por que: "Tall" es un adjetivo corto de una sílaba, así que su comparativo se forma con "-er": "taller". "More tall" y "more taller" son formas incorrectas.

13 Seleccione la opción más correcta:

- a. Kensington Palace will redecorate next week.

b. Kensington Palace will be redecorated next week.

✓ CORRECTA

- c. Kensington Palace will been redecorated next week.

Por que: El palacio no redecora, es redecorado (voz pasiva): "will be redecorated". "Will redecorate" estaría en activa (sujeto que actúa) y "will been redecorated" no es una forma verbal correcta.

14 Seleccione la opción más correcta:

a. If Mary comes later, we will call up my neighbour next door to say hello.

✓ CORRECTA

b. If Mary comes later, we were to call up my neighbour next door to say hello.

c. If Mary comes later, we called up my neighbour next door to say hello.

Por que: Es un primer condicional: "if" + presente simple ("comes") en la condición, y futuro simple ("will call up") en la consecuencia.

15 Seleccione la opción más correcta:

a. That man took off his hat when he entered the room. He was very polite.

✓ CORRECTA

b. That man took away his hat when he entered the room. He was very polite.

c. That man took at his hat when he entered the room. He was very polite.

Por que: "Take off" es el phrasal verb correcto para "quitarse" algo que se lleva puesto, como un sombrero. "Take away" es "llevarse" y "take at" no existe.

16 My aunt Elizabeth was born ____ a big city called Boston ____ March 1940.

a. at/in

b. in/in

✓ CORRECTA

c. at/on

Por que: Con ciudades se usa "in" (in Boston) y con meses/años también "in" (in March 1940).

17 Seleccione la opción más correcta:

a. Charlie, who makes millions per year, has an apartment in Manhattan.

✓ CORRECTA

b. Charlie, whom makes millions per year, has an apartment in Manhattan.

c. Charlie, which makes millions per year, has an apartment in Manhattan.

Por que: Como sujeto de la oración de relativo y refiriéndose a una persona, corresponde "who" (no "whom", que es para objeto, ni "which", que es para cosas).

18 Mr Grass has a sister named Anna. Anna is ____.

a. Mr Grass's sister

✓ CORRECTA

b. sister of Mr Grass's

c. Mr Grass sister

Por que: El genitivo sajón correcto para expresar posesión es "Mr Grass's sister". Las otras dos opciones no son construcciones correctas en inglés.

19 The room smelt wonderfully. His mom uses a nice ____.

a. air freshener

✓ CORRECTA

b. air refreshener

c. air refreshing

Por que: "Air freshener" es el ambientador, la palabra correcta en inglés. Las otras dos son formas inventadas que no existen.

20 Order the sentence: / Last month / the architects / designed / that new office / in central London / very quickly /

a. Last month the architects designed that new office very quickly in central London.

✓ CORRECTA

b. The architects last month designed very quickly in central London that new office.

c. In central London the architects very quickly designed last month that new office.

Por que: El orden natural en inglés es: tiempo al principio (Last month) + sujeto (the architects) + verbo (designed) + objeto (that new office) + modo (very quickly) + lugar (in central London).

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