



EXAMEN RESUELTO Y EXPLICADO

Inglés

UNED Acceso 25 y 45.

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

20

preguntas

Septiembre 2023

convocatoria

Modelo A

COMPRESION LECTORA

Imagine it is 1955 and you live in Montgomery, USA. If you are black, you cannot mix with white people in public places. You cannot go to the same schools, use the same public toilets or sit together on public transport. This is called racial segregation and you could be imprisoned or even killed for not respecting the laws.

But in 1955, one black woman refused to give her seat to a white man on a bus. Her name was Rosa Parks. She was a respected member of the black community. She worked as a seamstress in a department store and took the bus to work every day. Because she was black, she had to sit in a separate section, at the back of the bus. December 1st, 1955 was an ordinary day for Rosa. She was travelling home from work when four white passengers got on the bus. The driver told four black passengers to give up their seats. Three of them did, but Rosa refused. Immediately Rosa was arrested and spent the night in prison. Black community leaders, including Martin Luther King Jr. decided to protest. They asked black people not to take the bus. As 75% of bus passengers were black, without them, buses would lose money. For 381 days, Montgomery's black citizens walked everywhere. Finally, segregation on buses was abolished. This was a small victory, but it changed the USA forever. It started the civil rights movement and gave black leaders the confidence to fight for racial equality. Rosa Parks died in 2005. She never saw Americans elect their first African-American president, Barack Obama in 2008. But Obama said that without Rosa he would not be president.

1 Indicate which of the following statements is TRUE according to the text:

a. In 1955, only white people could be in public places.

b. During the protest, buses lost money because 75% of bus passengers were black.

✓ CORRECTA

c. Martin Luther King was an American president.

Por que: El texto dice que como el 75% de los pasajeros de autobús eran negros, sin ellos los autobuses perdían dinero.

2 Which of these things really happened, according to the text?

a. Rosa did not give her seat to a white passenger.

✓ CORRECTA

b. Rosa refused to get out of the bus.

c. A white passenger did not give his seat to Rosa.

Por que: El texto dice literalmente que Rosa Parks se negó a ceder su asiento a un hombre blanco, justo lo que dice la opción a.



3 “Three of them did”. Who were these three (paragraph 2)?

a. Three black passengers.

✓ CORRECTA

b. Rosa and two other black passengers.

c. Three white passengers.

Por que: El conductor pidió a cuatro pasajeros negros que cedieran su asiento; tres de ellos lo hicieron (Rosa fue la única que se negó).

4 Which is the most appropriate synonym for refuse (paragraph 2)?

a. agree

b. doubt

c. say no

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “Refuse” significa “negarse”, es decir, “say no” (decir que no).

5 Barack Obama...

a. was grateful to Rosa for her brave action.

✓ CORRECTA

b. thanked Rosa in person when he was elected.

c. was elected before Rosa died.

Por que: El texto dice que Obama afirmó que sin Rosa no habría sido presidente, mostrando gratitud por su valentía. No pudo agradecérselo en persona ni fue elegido antes de que ella muriera, ya que Rosa murió en 2005 y Obama fue elegido en 2008.

6 “The explorer ____ the tiger when he ____ to India last month”.

a. is killing/will go

b. killed/went

✓ CORRECTA

c. killed/gone

Por que: Dos acciones pasadas y puntuales (“last month”) van en pasado simple: “killed” y “went”.

7 “Rose and her friends ____ the conference lunch later because they ____ the speaker very well”.

- a. attend/will know
- b. would attend/will know

c. will attend/know

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: La acción principal es futura (“later”): “will attend”, y la causa se expresa en presente simple: “know”.

8 “She ____ to get a new bike because she needs to arrive on time”.

a. has

✓ CORRECTA

- b. have
- c. doesn't have

Por que: “She” es tercera persona del singular, así que corresponde “has to” (tiene que), en afirmativa según el sentido de la frase.

9 A synonym of to clarify is...

- a. to make a try
- b. to make a fuss

c. to explain

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “To clarify” significa “aclarar”, sinónimo de “to explain”.

10 “____ I get in, Sir?” asked his secretary in a very polite way.

a. May

✓ CORRECTA

- b. Have
- c. Ought

Por que: “May” es el modal más formal y educado para pedir permiso.



11 "The police said that that area was the _____. We could not trespass".

- a. crime play
- b. crime show

c. crime scene

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Crime scene" es "escena del crimen", la expresión correcta para una zona acordonada por la policía.

12 "Linda and Anna are _____ women on earth".

a. the most intelligent

✓ CORRECTA

- b. the more intelligent
- c. more intelligent

Por que: "Intelligent" es un adjetivo largo y su superlativo se forma con "the most".

13 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. Has this new territory been explored?

✓ CORRECTA

- b. Has this new territory being explored?
- c. Has this territory be explored?

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

14 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. The actress will been interviewed by the journalist.

b. The actress will be interviewed by the journalist.

✓ CORRECTA

c. The actress will being interviewed by the journalist.

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

15 Seleccione la opción correcta:

- a. Are you taking care of the fields that we grow the crops?
- b. Are you taking care of the fields whose we grew the crops?

c. Are you taking care of the fields where we grew the crops?

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Where" es el relativo de lugar adecuado para "the fields" (los campos donde se cultivó).

16 "Are you ____ your methodology in the right way?" Asked the supervisor to the teacher.

a. carrying out

✓ CORRECTA

- b. taking off
- c. putting on

Por que: "Carry out" significa "llevar a cabo/aplicar", el sentido correcto para una metodología.

17 "If we have the right sneakers, we ____ for an hour".

- a. would walk
- b. walked

c. will walk

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Condicional de tipo 1 (posible/real): "if + presente simple, will + infinitivo".

18 "Anne's colleagues are American. Her ____ colleagues are visiting our office".

a. friends's

b. friends'

✓ CORRECTA

c. friends

Por que: "Friends" ya termina en "-s" en plural, así que el genitivo solo añade el apóstrofo: "friends".



19 "Oh, it's only 5 a.m. These are ____ hours to wake up".

- a. inhumane
- b. unhuman

c. inhuman

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: "Inhuman" se usa coloquialmente para algo excesivo o absurdo (una hora "inhumana" para despertarse); "inhumane" se refiere más bien a crueldad.

20 Order the sentence: / these / ladies / in two years' time / meet up / in Rome / their friends / will / Dutch /

- a. Dutch their friends will these ladies meet up in Rome in two years' time.

b. These Dutch ladies will meet up their friends in Rome in two years' time.

✓ CORRECTA

- c. In two years' time these ladies will meet up their friends Dutch in Rome.

Por que: Es la única con el orden lógico: sujeto (con adjetivo antepuesto "Dutch") + verbo + objeto + complementos de lugar y tiempo.

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