



EXAMEN RESUELTO Y EXPLICADO

Inglés

UNED Acceso 25 y 45.

Convocatoria de Septiembre 2024 resuelta pregunta a pregunta, con la respuesta correcta señalada y una explicación breve de cada una.

20

preguntas

Septiembre 2024

convocatoria

Modelo A

COMPRESION LECTORA

Air Jordans are one of the most famous sneakers in the world. They are named after Michael Jordan, a legendary basketball player and were first made in 1984 by Nike. This collaboration marked a significant moment in sneaker history, blending sports performance with cutting-edge fashion.

In the past, Michael Jordan wore the first Air Jordans during his basketball games. People loved the shoes because they were stylish and different from other sneakers. The first model, called Air Jordan 1, had a unique design with red, black, and white colours. Nike released new Air Jordans every year. Each new model had different designs and features. For example, Air Jordan 3 introduced the famous Jumpman logo. This logo became an iconic symbol associated with excellence and high performance. Air Jordan 11, released in 1995, had shiny patent leather, which made them very popular.

Today, many famous athletes and celebrities wear Air Jordans. This endorsement makes the shoes even more popular. People often stand in long lines to buy new models, sometimes camping out overnight. The high demand and limited supply of certain models have created a robust resale market, with some rare Air Jordans being sold for thousands of dollars. Air Jordans are not just for basketball. They are also a big part of fashion and streetwear. The versatility of Air Jordans allows them to be worn in various settings, from casual outings to formal events. The shoes are often seen as a status symbol within sneaker culture.

Overall, Air Jordans have a rich history and are loved by people around the world. These iconic sneakers continue to be a top choice for those who want to look stylish and feel great. The legacy of Air Jordans is a testament to their enduring appeal and the powerful influence of Michael Jordan on sports and fashion.

1 When were the first Air Jordan shoes made?

a. In 1980.

b. In the mid 80s.

✓ CORRECTA

c. In 1990.

Por que: El texto dice que se fabricaron por primera vez en 1984, es decir, a mediados de los 80.

2 Which Air Jordan model introduced the famous Jumpman logo?

a. Air Jordan 1.

b. Air Jordan 3.

✓ CORRECTA

c. Air Jordan 11.

Por que: El texto indica explícitamente que fue el Air Jordan 3 el que introdujo el logo Jumpman.

**3 Why do people often stand in long lines to buy Air Jordans?**

a. Because they are always on sale.

b. Because they are unusual, unique and highly demanded.

✓ CORRECTA

c. Because they are given away for free.

Por que: El texto explica que la alta demanda y la oferta limitada de ciertos modelos generan estas colas, no que sean gratis o estén siempre rebajados.

4 In the context of the text, what does the word “blending” mean?

a. Combining.

✓ CORRECTA

b. Dividing.

c. Highlighting.

Por que: “Blending sports performance with cutting-edge fashion” significa combinar/mezclar ambas cosas, sinónimo de “combining”.

5 In the context of the text, what does “endorsement” mean (paragraph 3).

a. Subscription.

b. Opposition.

c. Backing.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “Endorsement” es el respaldo público que dan famosos o atletas a un producto, sinónimo de “backing”.

6 “I ____ in my balcony right now and he ____ at me”.

a. was sitting/looked

b. sit/look

c. am sitting/is looking

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “Right now” indica que la acción ocurre en el momento presente, por lo que corresponde el presente continuo en ambos verbos.



7 “You hardly ever ____ people ____ informal clothes in the Pentagon”.

- a. saw/wore
- b. see/worn

c. see/wearing

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Es un hábito general en presente simple (“see”) seguido del gerundio “wearing” que acompaña al objeto.

8 “One ____ win money always in the lottery. It’s just luck!”

- a. ought

b. may not

✓ CORRECTA

- c. must not

Por que: “May not” expresa que no siempre se puede ganar, que depende de la suerte.

9 “He said he wouldn’t ____ to the meeting on time”.

- a. came

b. come

✓ CORRECTA

- c. comes

Por que: Tras un modal (“wouldn’t”) va siempre el infinitivo sin “to”: “come”.

10 “You don’t ____ pay for school supplies at Spanish schools. It’s not compulsory!”

- a. cannot
- b. must not

c. have to

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “Don’t have to” expresa que algo no es obligatorio, coherente con “it’s not compulsory”.

11 “Who ____ you people? I don’t know you at all,” she asked.

a. was

b. are

✓ CORRECTA

c. is

Por que: “You people” es plural en presente, así que corresponde “are”.

12 “He wrote the ____ MA thesis we have ever seen”.

a. more long

b. longest

✓ CORRECTA

c. most long

Por que: El superlativo de “long” (adjetivo corto) se forma con “-est”: “longest”.

13 “Everybody admired the US President’s foreign ____ because it transformed the nation”.

a. politics

b. policy

✓ CORRECTA

c. politic

Por que: “Policy” es la política/plan de actuación de un gobierno; “politics” es la actividad política en general.

14 “There is ____ question about it. Everything is crystal clear!”

a. any

b. no

✓ CORRECTA

c. some

Por que: En una afirmación para decir que no hay ninguna duda se usa “no”: “there is no question”.

15 “This is Phyllys. These are ____.”

a. Phyllys’s kids

✓ CORRECTA

b. kids’ Phyllys

c. Phyllys kids

Por que: El genitivo sajón de un nombre propio se forma con 's: “Phyllys’s kids”.

16 “My ____ agent arranged a wonderful trip to India. It was great!”

a. travelling

b. travelled

c. travel

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “Travel agent” (agente de viajes) es un sustantivo compuesto, con “travel” como modificador.

17 Seleccione la frase correcta:

a. A band of musicians played my favourite song at Mary’s party.

✓ CORRECTA

b. Mary’s played a band of musicians at party my favourite song.

c. My favourite song at Mary’s party a band of musicians played.

Por que: Es la única con el orden lógico sujeto + verbo + objeto + complementos.

18 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. Students must not been given too much homework.

b. Students must not be give too much homework.

c. Students must not be given too much homework.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: Voz pasiva con modal: “must not be given” (modal + be + participio).



19 Seleccione la opción correcta:

a. What would you buy if you had to give a present to your mother-in-law?

✓ CORRECTA

b. What will you buy if you had to give a present to your mother-in-law?

c. What would you buy if you have to give a present to your mother-in-law?

Por que: Condicional de tipo 2: "would + if + pasado simple".

20 Seleccione la frase correcta:

a. Can you understand a word of which he's saying?

b. Can you understand a word of what he's saying?

✓ CORRECTA

c. Can you understand a word of that he's saying?

Por que: "What" funciona como pronombre relativo sin antecedente explícito ("lo que").

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