



EXAMEN RESUELTO Y EXPLICADO

Inglés

UNED Acceso 25 y 45.

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

20

preguntas

Septiembre 2025

convocatoria

Modelo A

COMPRENSION LECTORA

Homework is a topic that many students and teachers talk about. Some people think it's important, while others believe it's not needed. Let's look at both sides.

Many teachers say homework is necessary. They think it helps students practice what they learned in class. When students do homework, they can remember things better. It also teaches them to be responsible and manage their time well. Some say homework prepares students for tests and future challenges in school.

However, not everyone agrees that homework is good. Some students feel they have too much homework. After a long day at school, they want time to relax, play sports, or be with family. Too much homework can make students feel stressed and tired. It might even make them less interested in learning. Another problem is that not all students have the same help at home. Some kids have quiet places to study and parents who can help them. Others might not have these things, which can do homework harder for them.

Some schools are trying new ways to deal with homework. They give less homework or make it more interesting. They might use technology to do homework more fun. Some teachers give students more time to finish their work.

In the end, homework can be helpful if it's not too much and if it helps students learn. But it's important to find a balance. Students need time to rest and do other things they enjoy. Maybe the best answer is to have some homework, but not too much, and to make sure it really helps students learn.

1 According to the text, what is one reason teachers think homework is necessary?

a. It makes students happier.

b. It helps students practice what they learned.

✓ CORRECTA

c. It gives teachers less work to do.

Por que: El texto dice que los profesores creen que los deberes ayudan a practicar lo aprendido en clase.

2 According to the text, what is NOT mentioned as a benefit of homework?

a. It helps students remember things better.

b. It teaches responsibility.

c. It guarantees higher grades.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: El texto menciona memoria, responsabilidad y gestión del tiempo, pero en ningún momento dice que los deberes garanticen mejores notas.

**3 How are some schools trying to improve homework?**

a. By giving more homework.

b. By making it more interesting.

✓ CORRECTA

c. By cancelling all classes.

Por que: El texto dice que algunos colegios dan menos deberes o los hacen más interesantes, incluso con tecnología.

4 Which word can replace “manage” in the phrase “manage their time well”?

a. Waste.

b. Forget.

c. Control.

✓ CORRECTA

Por que: “Manage” en ese contexto significa “controlar/administrar” el tiempo, sinónimo de “control”.

5 What does “These things” refer to in the sentence “Others might not have these things”?

a. Homework assignments.

b. Quiet places to study and parental help.

✓ CORRECTA

c. School supplies.

Por que: La frase anterior habla de niños con sitios tranquilos para estudiar y padres que les ayudan; “these things” retoma justo eso.

6 “When we ____ that movie last year, we ____ Pre-Raphaelite paintings”.

a. watch/discovered

b. watched/discovered

✓ CORRECTA

c. were watching/discover

Por que: Dos acciones pasadas y completas (“last year”) van en pasado simple: “watched” y “discovered”.



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 de “wearing”, gerundio que acompaña al objeto (“see people wearing...”).

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 es seguro ganar siempre, que depende de la suerte, justo el sentido de la frase.

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

- a. came

b. come

✓ CORRECTA

- c. comes

Por que: Después de 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”. “Must not” sería prohibición, no lo que dice la frase.



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 y la situación es presente ("I don't know you"), 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: "Long" es un adjetivo corto y su superlativo 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 "política" en el sentido de 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 (no en negativa ni interrogativa) 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” (los hijos de Phyllys).

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” actuando como modificador del nombre.

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: “A band of musicians played my favourite song at Mary’s party”.

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). Las otras dos formas del verbo son incorrectas.

**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: Es un condicional de tipo 2 (hipotético): "would + if + pasado simple", por eso "would you buy" y "if you had to".

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"): "a word of what he's saying".

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