



MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA Y
FUNCIÓN PÚBLICA

*Tribunal de Oposiciones al Cuerpo Superior de
Interventores y Auditores del Estado*

**CUARTO EJERCICIO DE LOS PROCESOS SELECTIVOS PARA INGRESO EN EL
CUERPO SUPERIOR DE INTERVENTORES Y AUDITORES DEL ESTADO
CONVOCADOS POR RESOLUCIÓN DE 6 DE ABRIL DE 2021, DE LA
SUBSECRETARÍA**

(BOE 12 de abril de 2021)

INGLÉS

NOTAS INTRODUCTORIAS.

Este ejercicio se divide en dos partes, con el contenido que se indica a continuación:

- La primera parte consiste en una prueba relacionada con el dominio gramatical y de vocabulario del idioma. Consta de 25 preguntas tipo test, con varias posibles respuestas, de las cuales sólo una será la correcta (30% de la puntuación total).

Deberá contestarse directamente en el enunciado marcando la respuesta correcta. Las respuestas erróneas no penalizan.

- La segunda parte consiste en:
 - ✓ Una prueba de traducción al español del texto en inglés (50% de la puntuación total).
 - ✓ Una prueba de comprensión y redacción. Tras la traducción del texto, se deberá responder brevemente en inglés a la pregunta relacionada con el mismo (20% de la puntuación total).

La contestación a estas pruebas se efectuará en el correspondiente cuadernillo.

El tiempo de realización de este ejercicio será de 1 hora.

Madrid, 18 de octubre de 2021



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INGLÉS: PRIMERA PARTE

A. Choose the correct option

1.

- A. He told he wasn't feeling well
- B. He said he doesn't feeling well
- C. He said he wasn't feeling well

2.

- A. We won't know how to do after we get the results
- B. When we get the results we won't know what to do
- C. We won't know what to do until we get the results

3.

- A. If you wouldn't tell me, I'll scream!
- B. If you don't tell me, I'll scream!
- C. If you didn't tell me, I'll scream!

4.

- A. He's probably lost her number
- B. He's lost her number, probably
- C. Probably, he's lost her number

5.

- A. I'll only tell you, if you can keep a secret
- B. If you can keep a secret, I would tell you
- C. you can't keep a secret, if I did tell you



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6.

- A. What do you think we'll be doing in five years' time?
- B. What do you think you're doing in five years' time?
- C. What do you think we do in five years' time?

7.

- A. I didn't do that if I were you
- B. I wouldn't do that if I were you
- C. I wouldn't do that if I was you

8.

- A. I usually to live in Paris, but now I live in Madrid
- B. I used to live in Paris, but now I live in Madrid
- C. I am used to live in Paris, but now I live in Madrid

9.

- A. You didn't use to smoke, did you?
- B. You usen't to smoke, did you?
- C. You aren't used to smoke, did you?

10.

- A. He looked tired, because he had travelled all day
- B. He looked tired, because he had been travelling all day
- C. He looked tired, because he had travelling all day



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B. Choose the correct option

11.

- A. He's never been to New York
- B. He's never gone to New York
- C. He's gone often to New York

12.

- A. At this rate, they will never be here on time
- B. At this rate, they are never here on time
- C. At this rate, they are never going here on time

13.

- A. Are you studied Chinese before?
- B. Are you studying Chinese before?
- C. Have you studied Chinese before?

14.

- A. You haven't to do that, you know
- B. You didn't have to do that, you know
- C. You didn't must do that, you know

15.

- A. How long is it from Hong Kong to Shanghai?
- B. How far is it from Hong Kong to Shanghai?
- C. How much is it from Hong Kong to Shanghai?



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C. Choose the appropriate Preposition

16. She was _____ university when she heard about the death of her father

- A. in
- B. at
- C. by

17. This village isn't even _____ the map. It's so small.

- A. with
- B. at
- C. on

18. Let's go _____ a walk. The weather is so great!

- A. for
- B. at
- C. in

19. The train was travelling _____ a speed of over 150 km an hour.

- A. with
- B. at
- C. on

20. She got _____ the bus at Oxford Street and got off five stops later

- A. with
- B. in
- C. on



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D. Choose the correct quantifier

21. We have _____ time left. Let's try to get finished quickly.

- A. little
- B. a little
- C. few
- D. a few

22. You have _____ ideas left, so let's hear them.

- A. little
- B. a little
- C. few
- D. a few

23. Would you like _____ water?

- A. little
- B. a little
- C. few
- D. a few

24. What you need is _____ more self-confidence.

- A. little
- B. a little
- C. few
- D. a few



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25. _____ can play this game. It's easy.
- A. Anyone
 - B. Some
 - C. Anything



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INGLÉS: SEGUNDA PARTE

I.- TRANSLATION.

Brussels raises the GDP forecast for Spain, which will be the EU country that will grow the most in 2021 and 2022.

The arrival of European funds and the opening of the activity will boost the economy by 5.9% this year and 6.8% next year.

The Spanish economy will accelerate the pace in the second semester to the beat of the extension of the vaccination process and the arrival of European funds. Brussels has raised its growth forecast for this year to 5.9%, three tenths more than in February. For next year, the European Commission believes that community aid will boost the Spanish economy by 6.8%, compared to the 5.3% it had forecast so far. The expansion that Spain will experience will be, in both years, the highest in the entire EU, which as a whole will grow by 4.2% in 2021 and 4.4% in 2022. Even so, Spain will recover its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) prior to the pandemic at the end of next year, a year behind the European Union as a whole.

The European Union, which entered a recession in the first quarter of the year, is beginning to regain optimism. The vaccination rate is finally higher than in the United States or the United Kingdom. And despite the fact that its economy is still in tow from Washington and Beijing, it finally believes that it will be able to take flight also thanks to the massive aid that it will begin to send to the capitals in summer and that is estimated to have an impact equivalent to 1.2 % of GDP by the end of 2022. In fact, Brussels expects a strong boost in public investment in 2022, of 3.5%, so that it will reach its biggest boost since 2010.



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Spain, which suffered a 10.8% collapse in 2020, the largest in the area, will lead the growth of the euro zone thanks to the lifting of restrictions, with the arrival of 34,750 million euros of European funds between this year and the that the implementation of the committed reforms is coming. Brussels also anticipates the moment in which Spain will recover its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) prior to the outbreak of the pandemic. It will do so at the end of 2022, and not in 2023, as predicted in previous forecasts.

The date on which countries return to pre-crisis levels is key to deciding whether the European Union keeps fiscal rules suspended next year. The Commission has recommended doing so, but some countries, including Germany, asked to wait first to see the Commission's prospects before settling the matter. Despite the fact that the German economy dragged the euro zone as a whole into recession at the beginning of 2021, Brussels predicts that by the end of this year it will have recovered the level of activity before the depression caused by COVID-19. Even so, the Commissioner for the Economy, Paolo Gentiloni, has warned that the EU is still not going to regain the growth trajectory that it maintained before the crisis. "Recovery is no longer a mirage: it is underway. We must avoid mistakes that could undermine it, in particular a premature withdrawal of support for the economy," he said. "Based on this forecast, the general escape clause [suspending fiscal rules] will remain until the end of 2022," he added.

In the case of Spain, the costly recovery of tourist and leisure activity will still weigh heavily. Brussels believes that the contribution of external demand to GDP growth will start to be positive next year, when tourism activity will probably approach its 2019 level. Even so, the enormous weight of this sector implies that the recovery is, according to Brussels, subject to more uncertainties than normal. If the vaccination campaign progresses as planned and the aid arrives on time, Spain is set to take off from the second half of the year. "If [the recovery plan] is implemented efficiently, with the combination of strategic projects accompanied by extensive reforms, the economic



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impact will be significant, particularly in 2022, when the strong effects of demand will be accompanied by a gradual contribution from the side of the offer”, says the Commission's report.

II.- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION (50 words).

Why do you think Spain will be the country that will grow the most?