



Agencia Tributaria  
TRIBUNAL PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS  
AL CUERPO SUPERIOR DE INSPECTORES  
DE HACIENDA DEL ESTADO

**PRUEBAS DE ACCESO AL CUERPO SUPERIOR DE INSPECTORES DE  
HACIENDA DEL ESTADO**

**CONVOCADAS POR RESOLUCIÓN DE 20 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2024  
(BOE DE 28 DE DICIEMBRE)**

**TERCER EJERCICIO**

**SEGUNDA PARTE**

**IDIOMA INGLÉS**

**15 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2025**

## **CUESTIONARIO TIPO TEST**

- 1. The vast majority of people who \_\_\_\_\_ in the survey said they were satisfied with the customer service.**
  - a) attended
  - b) participated
  - c) included
  - d) associated
  
- 2. I work \_\_\_\_\_ a bus driver in Brighton.**
  - a) of
  - b) which
  - c) how
  - d) as
  
- 3. The US Open was \_\_\_\_\_ I first saw Rafael Nadal playing tennis.**
  - a) at
  - b) whom
  - c) who
  - d) where
  
- 4. I never feel \_\_\_\_\_ kind of danger because I am very experienced.**
  - a) any
  - b) some
  - c) a
  - d) much
  
- 5. People often think that my work is very difficult, but apart \_\_\_\_\_ some minor technical problems, nothing ever goes wrong.**
  - a) in
  - b) for
  - c) of
  - d) from
  
- 6. In Ancient Egypt, workers building the pyramids were \_\_\_\_\_ garlic to keep them strong.**
  - a) absorbed
  - b) eaten
  - c) given
  - d) reduced

7. We live on the island of Hale. It's about four miles long and two miles \_\_\_\_\_ at its broadest point.

- a) left
- b) narrow
- c) length
- d) wide

8. The computer scientist \_\_\_\_\_ gave the lecture is an expert in artificial intelligence.

- a) which
- b) what
- c) who
- d) whose

9. A dancer's life is \_\_\_\_\_ to understand, and easy to misinterpret.

- a) painful
- b) frantic
- c) hard
- d) cool

10. It was embarrassing. It made me feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) confident
- b) uncomfortable
- c) grateful
- d) alone

11. For those of you who may \_\_\_\_\_ yet have an idea, don't worry.

- a) even
- b) not
- c) no
- d) far

12. The website has become an instant \_\_\_\_\_ and is viewed by kids all around the world.

- a) failure
- b) gain
- c) success
- d) pride

**13. Choose the sentence that has a similar meaning.**

Prizes are given out when the university year finishes

- a) Prizes are given out at the beginning of each school year.
- b) Prize giving takes place at the beginning of each school year.
- c) Prize giving takes place at the end of each school year.
- d) Prizes are given out at the end of each school term.

**14. A company can reduce \_\_\_\_\_ by lowering employees' monthly pay.**

- a) salaries
- b) shares
- c) dividends
- d) subsidies

**15. My bike \_\_\_\_\_ repaired today at the cycle shop, so I'll have to take the bus.**

- a) being
- b) is being
- c) was being
- d) have being

**16. Some schools believe that young people are natural inventors who simply need \_\_\_\_\_ in order to achieve their aims.**

- a) support
- b) encourage
- c) disappointed
- d) considering.

**17. If the European Central Bank \_\_\_\_\_ interest rates, borrowing would become more expensive.**

- a) raises
- b) raised
- c) will raise
- d) has raised

**18. After months of training, the athletes were full of \_\_\_\_\_ before the big competition.**

- a) tension
- b) confidence
- c) boredom
- d) hesitation

**19. Those shoes don't \_\_\_\_\_ well with the clothes she's wearing.**

- a) take
- b) set
- c) go
- d) seem

**20. A project called "Blue One Mission" aims to send a group of men and women to Venus to become the first \_\_\_\_\_ of a permanent space settlement there.**

- a) citizens
- b) apprentices
- c) inhabitants
- d) applicants.

**21. This will be a extremely \_\_\_\_\_ job, pushing each of them to their very limits.**

- a) easy
- b) demanding
- c) successful
- d) long-term

**22. My parents were big Springsteen fans and we \_\_\_\_\_ listen to his albums at home.**

- a) get used to
- b) use to
- c) get use to
- d) used to

**23. Her name doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ that she has a famous mother.**

- a) say
- b) introduce
- c) support
- d) reveal

**24. I was very lucky to have been \_\_\_\_\_ in a school where my teachers read out loud to me as a little boy.**

- a) brought in
- b) brought up
- c) raised down
- d) raised in

**25. There has been an increase in the use of digital \_\_\_\_\_ in the last year.**

- a) resources
- b) sources
- c) materials
- d) goods

**26. \_\_\_\_\_, I don't see the advantages and disadvantages of living in the country regarding the environment.**

- a) Undoubtedly
- b) Honestly
- c) Whistfully
- d) Hopefully

**27. It has taken my sister five years to \_\_\_\_\_ her priorities.**

- a) rule
- b) trust
- c) take
- d) acknowledge

**28. \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that she loved her job, Amy still decided to move out of London.**

- a) Instead
- b) Instead of
- c) Despite
- d) Dispite

**29. I was looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ on holidays, but I have to look after my mother.**

- a) to go
- b) to have gone
- c) to going
- d) going

**30. The bank refused to give the company a loan because it had not paid his previous \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) credit
- b) capital
- c) debt
- d) profit

## TRADUCCIÓN



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### **COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

#### **Demographic change in Europe: a toolbox for action**

People across Europe live longer, healthier lives. Life expectancy has risen thanks to Europe's broad-based social and economic progress over the past decades, including improved living standards, access to education and training, and advances in healthcare and medicine. As life expectancy increases, Europe needs to build a 'longevity society' that values the longer lifetime spent in older age, empowers older citizens, and nurtures the welfare and well-being of present and future generations alike.

However, demographic change has a direct impact on the EU's human capital and its competitiveness. Population ageing and a shrinking working-age population are expected to exacerbate labour shortages and increase pressure on public budgets. Population ageing is also likely to have a profound impact on investment, productivity and entrepreneurial activity. In addition, demographic change affects the social, territorial, and inter-generational cohesion of our democratic societies as some Member States and regions are more affected than others.

In its conclusions of June 2023, the European Council called for a toolbox to address demographic challenges and notably their impact on Europe's competitive edge. Citizens expect joint action by the EU and their national governments to manage demographic change and its impacts. Relevant policies should be guided by the

principles of gender equality and intergenerational fairness<sup>1</sup>, be grounded in local realities accounting for rural and remote regions, and embrace other global megatrends, such as the green and digital transitions. The scale of the task calls for a coordinated whole-of-government approach involving all actors in the economy and society in a democratic and inclusive manner. Tackled in this way, demographic trends can be managed to strengthen Europe's resilience overall, as highlighted by EU citizens in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe<sup>2</sup>.

Demographic change is primarily determined by life choices that individuals and families make. However, EU and national policies should help ensure that people in Europe can fulfil their aspirations. To this end, public policies and support at the relevant level should be adjusted with a view to:

- I. better reconciling family aspirations and paid work, notably by ensuring access to quality childcare and work-life balance, with a view to fostering gender equality;
- II. supporting and empowering younger generations to thrive, develop their skills, facilitate their access to the labour market and to affordable housing;
- III. empowering older generations and sustaining their welfare, through reforms combined with appropriate labour market and workplace policies;
- IV. where necessary, helping to fill labour shortages through managed legal migration in full complementarity to harnessing talents from within the Union.

EU tools - regulatory instruments, policy frameworks and funding - should be effectively combined with national and regional policies to empower and support all generations, to realise their life choices and their potential in the economy and society at large.

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<sup>1</sup> Intergenerational fairness is the idea of fairness or justice between different generations. It can be applied to fairness in dynamics between children, youth, adults, and seniors, as well as between generations currently living and future generations. It relates to several fields and includes topics such as economic or social fairness, standards of living or climate change.

<sup>2</sup> Conference on the Future of Europe, Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022 (15. Proposal: Demographic transition).