



Agencia Tributaria

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

# **OPOSICIÓN AL CUERPO SUPERIOR DE INSPECTORES DE HACIENDA DEL ESTADO**

(CONVOCATORIA RESOLUCIÓN DE 11 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2014, BOE DE 26 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2014)

**25 DE ABRIL DE 2015**

**EJERCICIO DE IDIOMAS**

**INGLÉS**



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1. The way in which monetary policy exerts its influence on the economy can be explained as follows. The Central Bank is the sole \_\_\_\_\_ of bank notes and bank reserves.
  - a) reviewer
  - b) collector
  - c) issuer
  - d) levier
  
2. By virtue of this monopoly, the Central Bank is able to influence money market conditions and \_\_\_\_\_ short-term interest rates.
  - a) seize
  - b) partake of
  - c) steer
  - d) breed
  
3. An electromechanical device that allows authorized users, typically using machine-readable plastic cards, to withdraw cash or access other services is an:
  - a) automated money provider
  - b) automated teller machine
  - c) authorized mechanical appliance
  - d) authorized cash generator
  
4. The selection process starts after closing date of the vacancy notice. You will be informed by e mail of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) overdue
  - b) outcome
  - c) inbound
  - d) offspring
  
5. Industrial \_\_\_\_\_ for timber, pulp and paper has devastated much of the world's rainforests.
  - a) drought
  - b) flooding
  - c) logging
  - d) hail



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6. Jack reminded me \_\_\_\_\_ to post the letter

- a) to don't forget
- b) not forgetting
- c) not to forget
- d) to not forget

7. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ speak German

- a) may
- b) can
- c) could
- d) will be able to

8. Michael spent \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon sleeping

- a) every of
- b) whole of
- c) all
- d) part

9. Have they \_\_\_\_\_ cooked for twenty people?

- a) neither
- b) almost
- c) hardly
- d) ever

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ any pets

- a) don't have
- b) have
- c) 've got
- d) don't got



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11. We are having dinner at Sarah´s tonight. Do you know if \_\_\_\_\_ any wine?

- a) there will be
- b) would it be
- c) will there be
- d) it could have been

12. He won´t be able to understand you \_\_\_\_\_ you speak louder

- a) except
- b) save from
- c) unless
- d) even

13. The music next door is very loud. I wish they \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ it down.

- a) are turning
- b) would turn
- c) must turn
- d) should turn

14. I \_\_\_\_\_ a stunning dress. It´s perfect for the event.

- a) came up
- b) came across
- c) got over
- d) got on

15. My house is only a short walk from here. It´s not worth \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi

- a) taking
- b) to have taken
- c) to taking
- d) took



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16. Can you explain \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) me of this
- b) this to me
- c) for mine this
- d) this at me

17. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ he said was true.

- a) all
- b) what
- c) that
- d) from

18. I don't want to leave \_\_\_\_\_

- a) in case James calls.
- b) in case James will call
- c) for waiting James to call
- d) to wait James can call.

19. When \_\_\_\_\_ in Madrid I'm going to visit the Prado museum.

- a) I'm
- b) I won't be
- c) I shall be
- d) I'd be

20. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ buy a car.

- a) money enough for
- b) sufficiently money for
- c) enough money to
- d) money as to



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21. He \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years ago.

- a) has left
- b) left
- c) leaves
- d) is leaving

22. Tom didn't know about the change of plans. He \_\_\_\_\_

- a) hasn't been told
- b) hadn't been told
- c) weren't told
- d) wouldn't have been told

23. Let's go out for a walk, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a) do we
- b) shall we
- c) will we
- d) are we

24. I don't have a key to open the box.

- a) Either I have.
- b) Neither do I.
- c) So do I.
- d) Nor I have.

25. I felt asleep \_\_\_\_\_ I was watching television.

- a) while
- b) during
- c) for
- d) as long as



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26. \_\_\_\_\_ the day went on, the weather \_\_\_\_\_

- a) As, get worse
- b) When, gets worse
- c) During, got worse
- d) As, got worse

27. Revenue means:

- a) Outlay
- b) Income
- c) Expense
- d) Uprising

28. Rampant means:

- a) Enjoyable
- b) Profitable
- c) Uncontrolled
- d) Old fashioned

29. My son should put a better lock so that no one can break \_\_\_\_

- a) down
- b) in
- c) on
- d) through

30. When Sam arrived home Julie \_\_\_\_\_

- a) had still eaten
- b) already had eaten
- c) had already eaten
- d) has been eating yet



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## **EXIT FROM THE CRISIS: FIRST STEPS TOWARDS 2020**

Policy instruments were decisively, and massively, used to counteract the crisis. Fiscal policy had, where possible, an expansionary and counter-cyclical role; interest rates were lowered to historical minima while liquidity was provided to the financial sector in an unprecedented way. Governments gave massive support to banks, either through guarantees, recapitalization or through "cleaning" of balance sheets from impaired assets; other sectors of the economy were supported under the temporary, and exceptional, framework for State aid. All these actions were, and still are, justified. But they cannot stay there permanently. High levels of public debt cannot be sustained indefinitely. The pursuit of the Europe 2020 objectives must be based on a credible exit strategy as regards budgetary and monetary policy on the one hand, and the direct support given by governments to economic sectors, in particular the financial sector, on the other. The sequencing of these several exits is important. A reinforced coordination of economic policies, in particular within the euro area should ensure a successful global exit.

### **1. Defining a credible exit strategy**

Given remaining uncertainties about the economic outlook and fragilities in the financial sector, support measures should only be withdrawn once the economic recovery can be regarded as self-sustaining and once financial stability has been restored<sup>1</sup>. The withdrawal of temporary crisis-related measures should be coordinated and take account of possible negative spill-over effects both across Member States as well as of interactions between different policy instruments. State aid disciplines should be restored, starting with the ending of the temporary state aid framework. Such a coordinated approach would need to rely on the following principles:

- The withdrawal of the fiscal stimulus should begin as soon as the recovery is on a firm footing. However, the timing may have to differ from country to country, hence the need for a high degree of coordination at European level;
- Short-term unemployment support should only start to be phased out once a turning point in GDP growth can be regarded as firmly established and thus employment, with its usual lag, will have started to grow;

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<sup>1</sup> European Council conclusions of 10/11 December 2009.





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- Sectoral support schemes should be phased out early as they carry a large budget costs, are considered to have by and large achieved their objectives, and due to their possible distorting effects on the single market;
- Access-to-finance support should continue until there are clear signs that financing conditions for business have broadly returned to normal;
- Withdrawal of support to the financial sector, starting with government guarantee schemes, will depend on the state of the economy overall and of the stability of the financial system in particular.

## **2. The reform of the financial system**

A crucial priority in the short term will be to restore a solid, stable and healthy financial sector able to finance the real economy. It will require the full and timely implementation of the G20 commitments. Five objectives will in particular have to be met:

- Implementing the agreed reforms of the supervision of the financial sector;
- Filling the regulatory gaps, promoting transparency, stability and accountability notably as regards derivatives and market infrastructure;
- Completing the strengthening of our prudential, accounting and consumer protection rules in the form a single European rule-book covering all financial actors and markets in an appropriate way;
- Strengthening the governance of financial institutions, in order to address the weaknesses identified during the financial crisis in the area of risk identification and management;
- Setting in motion an ambitious policy that will allow us in the future to better prevent and if needed manage possible financial crises, and that – taking into account the specific responsibility of the financial sector in the current crisis – will look also into adequate contributions from the financial sector.



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### **3. Pursuing smart budgetary consolidation for long-term growth**

Sound public finances are critical for restoring the conditions for sustainable growth and jobs so we need a comprehensive exit strategy. This will involve the progressive withdrawal of short-term crisis support and the introduction of medium- to longer-term reforms that promote the sustainability of public finances and enhance potential growth.

To support the EU's economic growth potential and the sustainability of our social models, the consolidation of public finances in the context of the Stability and Growth Pact involves setting priorities and making hard choices: coordination at EU can help Member States in this task and help address spill-over effects. In addition, the composition and quality of government expenditure matters: budgetary consolidation programmes should prioritise 'growth-enhancing items' such as education and skills, R&D and innovation and investment in networks, e.g. high-speed internet, energy and transport interconnections – i.e. the key thematic areas of the Europe 2020 strategy.

The revenue side of the budget also matters and particular attention should also be given to the quality of the revenue/tax system. Where taxes may have to rise, this should, where possible, be done in conjunction with making the tax systems more "growth-friendly". For example, raising taxes on labour, as has occurred in the past at great costs to jobs, should be avoided. Rather Member States should seek to shift the tax burden from labour to energy and environmental taxes as part of a "greening" of taxation systems.