

**PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA LA PROVISIÓN DE 12 PLAZAS  
DE LA CATEGORÍA DE SUBINSPECTOR DEL CUERPO DE  
POLICÍA MUNICIPAL**

**AYUNTAMIENTO DE MADRID**

**SEGUNDO EJERCICIO**

**IDIOMA: INGLÉS**

**MODELO B**

PRUEBA DE IDIOMA PARA ACCESO A LA CATEGORÍA DE SUBINSPECTORES  
DEL CUERPO DE POLICÍA MUNICIPAL DEL AYUNTAMIENTO DE MADRID

TEST – MODELO B

- 1 La conductora y su bebé resultaron gravemente heridos en el accidente
  - a) The driver and her baby got seriously damaged in the accident
  - b) The driver and her baby got serious injured in the accident.**
  - c) The driver and her baby got seriously injured in the accident
  
- 2 El hurto en tiendas es uno de los delitos más comunes hoy en día
  - a) Pickpocketing is one of the more common offences nowadays
  - b) Shoplifting is one of the most common offences nowadays.**
  - c) Shoplift is one of the more common offences nowadays
  
- 3 Deberíamos haberle dicho que mañana es fiesta
  - a) We should have said him that tomorrow is a public holiday
  - b) We should have said him that tomorrow is a party day
  - c) We should have told him that tomorrow is a bank holiday.**
  
- 4 Nunca antes había estado en una situación tan peligrosa
  - a) Never before had I been in such a dangerous situation.**
  - b) Never before I had been in so dangerous situation
  - c) Never before I was in so dangerous situation
  
- 5 A esta hora mañana estaré volando a Barcelona para asistir a una conferencia
  - a) This time tomorrow I'll be flying to Barcelona to assist to a conference
  - b) This time tomorrow I'll be flying to Barcelona to attend a conference.**
  - c) This time tomorrow I'll have flown to Barcelona to assist a conference.

- 6 Cuando los vecinos llamaron, el hombre llevaba encerrado en el ascensor 20 minutos
- a) When the neighbours phoned, the man had been close in the lift for 20 minutes
  - b) When the neighbours phoned, the man had been stuck in the lift for 20 minutes.**
  - c) When the neighbours phoned, the man was stuck in the lift for 20 minutes
- 7 Ya le he dicho a mi pareja que puede que esta noche llegue a casa tarde
- a) I've already told my partner that I may get home late tonight.**
  - b) I've just said my partner that I may have got home late tonight
  - c) I've told my partner yet that I must get home late tonight
- 8 Perdome, ¿le importaría no fumar aquí? Está prohibido
- a) Excuse me, would you love not smoke here? It's forbidden
  - b) Excuse me, would you mind not to smoke here? It's forbidden.**
  - c) Excuse me, would you mind not to smoke here? It's allowed
- 9 La juez le advirtió que contestase a sus preguntas
- a) The judge advised him to answer her questions
  - b) The judge asked him to answer her questions
  - c) The judge warned him to answer her questions.**
- 10 Si usted hubiera conducido más despacio, no le habríamos multado
- a) If you drove more slowly, we wouldn't fine you
  - b) If you had been driving more slowly, we wouldn't have fined you.**
  - c) If you have been driving more slowly, we hadn't fined you

- 11 Llueve mucho Sin embargo, no hay muchos atascos en las carreteras
- a) It's raining heavily Although, there aren't many traffic jams on the roads
  - b) It's raining heavily. However, there aren't many traffic jams on the roads.**
  - c) It's raining strongly Therefore, there aren't many traffic jams on the roads
- 12 La policía no ha encontrado pruebas de que el hombre sea culpable
- a) The police have found no clues that the man is blame
  - b) The police have found no evidence that the man is faulty
  - c) The police have found no evidence that the man is guilty.**
- 13 Afortunadamente, Jones fue encontrado sano y salvo
- a) Fortunately, Jones found healthy and safe
  - b) Fortunately, Jones was found safe and sound.**
  - c) Fortunately, Jones was found sane and safe
- 14 El próximo sábado no trabajo a menos que haya un acontecimiento inesperado.
- a) I'm not working next Saturday unless there's an unexpected event.**
  - b) I'm not working next Saturday in case there's an unexpected event
  - c) I don't work next Saturday whether there's an unexpected event
- 15 La moto chocó con el camión en la autopista
- a) The motorbike collided into the lorry in the motorway
  - b) The motorbike crashed into the lorry in the motorway.**
  - c) The motorbike crashed with the lorry in the motorway

- 16 Tenemos que llevar nuestro coche a reparar al garaje
- a) We have to carry our car to the garage to have it fixed
  - b) We have to take our car to the garage to fix it.
  - c) **We have to take our car to the garage to have it fixed.**
- 17 El aeropuerto está tan cerca del estadio que podría causar problemas el día del partido.
- a) **The airport is so close to the stadium that it may cause trouble on the day of the match.**
  - b) The airport is so close to the stadium that it should cause problem on the day of the match
  - c) The airport is so near to the stadium that it has to cause trouble on the day of the match
- 18 El dueño del bar ya había tenido varias discusiones con los vecinos sobre los que se quejó
- a) The bar employee had already had several arguments with the neighbours he complained about
  - b) **The bar owner had already had several arguments with the neighbours he complained about**
  - c) The bar owner had already had several discussions with the neighbours he disagreed with

## EJERCICIO DE COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA – MODELO B

Read this article carefully and choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the sentences below (19-25).

### ***Solving Traffic Problems The Ancient Way***

Solving the problem of severe traffic has risen to the top of the agenda in many cities. Undoubtedly, the example set by the City of London has encouraged some mayors and local politicians to reconsider the idea of payment for participating in traffic jams. However, many of them still criticize the idea of charging money for the use of roads, which are widely considered a public good.

Economic measures may make some drivers decide to abandon their cars under congested conditions, thus achieving the goal of traffic reduction in big cities. Well-known economic measures include gas taxes, toll roads, parking fees and congestion charges.

Nevertheless, the idea of congestion charges is not popular, due to political doubts regarding social and economic justice. On the one hand, this charge may be considered economic discrimination against the poor. On the other hand, using public resources for free harms the efficiency of its use, and ultimately harms society as a whole.

A solution to the congestion charges conflict may be found in an ancient Roman law related to congestion problems. In ancient Roman times, public roads were considered "Res Publica", the common property of all. When there was a conflict between two boats or camels that had to pass through a narrow passage wide enough for only one traveler to pass, the ancient law solved the conflict in two stages. The first step checked the conditions of the participants and, due to good manners, gave way to the more heavily loaded vehicle or to the vehicle that had travelled a longer distance. If the relevant conditions of both vehicles were similar, then the economic solution followed. The one with the highest offer would pay the other for the privilege of the right to pass.

Today's traffic problems may be dealt with in this same way. The first stage of the solution could be that preference is given to the most heavily loaded vehicles. Trains, buses, taxis or cars filled with passengers would thus deserve preference over private cars. Only then would the second stage of the economic solution follow. It should be noted that at present, a public authority collects the fees or receives a percentage of the charges. According to the ancient Roman law, the right to use a road should be based on a free market among the road users, and not between the road users and higher authorities.

In this situation, modern technologies that enable monitoring traffic and charging individual vehicles might be used to improve traffic flow among those drivers who wish to enter congested zones at peak hours by negotiation. This may be more understandable and better accepted by all the citizens.

- 19 The example of the City of London has made the authorities..
- a) agree on the need to charge people money for using their cars
  - b) criticize bad roads
  - c) **think about the possibility of charging money for the use of roads.**
- 20 Taking economic measures could help reduce the number of
- a) parking spaces in the city.
  - b) **people who use private vehicles.**
  - c) private vehicles
- 21 Paying charges for driving in congested traffic may be
- a) the only way to make the most of public resources
  - b) unfair for the whole society
  - c) **widely accepted among politicians.**
- 22 An ancient Roman law helped travellers to solve their
- a) arguments about who owned a boat or a camel
  - b) **conflicts on the road.**
  - c) disagreements about the way they should follow
- 23 When there was a conflict, the ancient law gave preference to the ..
- a) **driver who was ready to pay more money.**
  - b) largest vehicle.
  - c) most polite driver
- 24 To solve the current congestion problems, the writer suggests that we
- a) **do as the Romans did.**
  - b) pay congestion charges to higher authorities
  - c) put into practice only the second stage of the ancient Roman law.
- 25 Modern technologies could help..
- a) **change the citizens' opinion of congestion charges.**
  - b) improve traffic for free.
  - c) reduce the cost of monitoring traffic