



**SEGUNDO EJERCICIO DEL PROCESO SELECTIVO PARA EL INGRESO EN LA  
ESCALA DE TÉCNICOS FACULTATIVOS SUPERIORES DE ORGANISMOS  
AUTÓNOMOS DEL MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE**

**PARTE A - IDIOMA INGLÉS**

**Test answer key**

**PREGUNTAS RELATIVAS AL TEXTO 1: Total recall**

1. What did Jill Price do on 29 August 1980?
  - A. She went to Palm Beach.
  - B. She went sunbathing with two of her friends.
  - C. She went with her two sisters to Palm Springs.
  - D. She and two of her friends went to get their nails done.**
2. When did she drive a car for the third time?
  - A. On a Saturday, at the age of 15.**
  - B. On Labour Day.
  - C. When she was 16 years old.
  - D. When she was 14 years old.
3. What happened while she was listening to *Jessie's Girl* by Rick Springfield?
  - A. Her mother gave her a lift to school.
  - B. Her mother was driving her car.
  - C. Her mother was shouting at her.**
  - D. She was shouting at her mother.
4. Where was Price born?
  - A. New Jersey.
  - B. New York.**
  - C. South Orange, New Jersey.
  - D. Los Angeles.
5. Price's earliest memories \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
  - A. Are about a chair her parents had in the living room.
  - B. Are related to an accident she spotted from a window.
  - C. Are related to her stay in a hospital.
  - D. Date back to when she was a year and a half.**





6. Price's father was \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. A singer.
  - B. An actor.
  - C. A book editor.
  - D. A talent agent.
7. Her home in New Jersey was \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. A bungalow.
  - B. An apartment on the third floor.
  - C. A white colonial house.
  - D. A big red brick house with a garden.
8. In addition to Price herself, Price's family was made up of \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. Two brothers and her parents.
  - B. Her parents and a sibling.
  - C. A sister and her parents.
  - D. Two sisters, a baby brother and her parents.
9. What happened when she was 7 years old?
- A. Her parents divorced.
  - B. Her father spent a year travelling back and forth between his home and Los Angeles.
  - C. Her father got a job as a TV presenter.
  - D. Her mother moved to Columbia.
10. Her family moved to Los Angeles \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. In the summer of 1964.
  - B. In the spring of 1974.
  - C. In the autumn of 1954.
  - D. In the winter of 1984.
11. What did Price do to help her remember her life in New Jersey?
- A. She kept a blog.
  - B. She made lists, took pictures and kept ticket stubs.
  - C. She saved newspaper articles about New Jersey.
  - D. She filmed a video diary.
12. How did she feel about moving to Los Angeles?
- A. Terribly excited and thrilled to have a new life.
  - B. She did not have any fear because she thought it would be great.
  - C. She was scared and furious with her parents.
  - D. She started collecting things so as not to forget her life in New Jersey.





13. What is HSAM?
- A. A condition that can lead to dementia.
  - B. A condition that enables a person to remember things in sharp detail.
  - C. A degenerative disease that affects brain function and memory.
  - D. A hyperactivity syndrome related to autism.
14. How many known people share HSAM with Price?
- A. Around 50.
  - B. 51.
  - C. Around 60.
  - D. 25.
15. Which statement is true?
- A. Price can't recall recent past events.
  - B. Price fears that she suffers from a form of dementia.
  - C. Price finds having such an extraordinary memory exhausting.
  - D. Price's recent and past memories get entangled.
16. How does Price describe her life?
- A. It is like being on a roller-coaster.
  - B. It is quiet and peaceful.
  - C. It is like living with a split screen.
  - D. It is like being surrounded by mad people.
17. Dr James McGaugh \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. Asked Price to join a therapy group he was monitoring.
  - B. Sent Price, aged 34, an email offering her treatment.
  - C. Was the director of a neurobiological clinic in California.
  - D. Was the founder of a Neurobiological research centre at the University of California.
18. Dr James McGaugh (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. Accepted her case immediately.
  - B. Did not reply to Jill Price.
  - C. Offered to provide her with the name of a clinic that could help her.
  - D. Forwarded her email to a colleague of his.
19. Price considered that her extraordinary memory was \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. A burden.
  - B. Anecdotal.
  - C. Inherited.
  - D. Quite pleasant.





20. Before her first meeting with Dr McGaugh \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. She was very calm.
  - B. She was very excited.
  - C. She was shaking like a leaf with apprehension.
  - D. She watched a film about Apple.
21. Her father \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. Recommended that she take everything she had to show the doctor.
  - B. Advised her to record her conversation with the doctor.
  - C. Packed her belongings in six bags.
  - D. Persuaded her not to take all of her diaries to her meeting with the doctor.
22. The trip from her home to Dr McGaugh's office took her \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. 30 minutes.
  - B. 45 minutes.
  - C. 60 minutes.
  - D. 90 minutes.
23. Which statement is **FALSE**?
- A. McGaugh tested Price's memory with the help of a book.
  - B. McGaugh invited Jill Price to sit on his coffee table because he didn't have an extra chair in his office.
  - C. The book McGaugh used to test Jill Price's memory contained many photographs.
  - D. McGaugh wasn't the only one asking Jill Price questions.
24. McGaugh and Jill Price were sitting \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. Back-to-back.
  - B. One behind the other.
  - C. Next to each other.
  - D. Opposite each other.
25. The Iranian hostage crisis began \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. On 3 November 1979.
  - B. On 4 November 1979.
  - C. On 5 November 1979.
  - D. On 4 November 1969.
26. Bing Crosby died \_\_\_\_\_, in Spain (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. At 14 October 1977, at a golf course.
  - B. In 14 October 1967, in a golf course.
  - C. On 14 October 1977, on a golf course.
  - D. On 14 October 1967, by a golf course.





27. Jill Price \_\_\_\_\_ (*COMPLETE THE SENTENCE*)
- A. Was able to answer all of the questions correctly.
  - B. Failed to answer almost all of the questions.
  - C. Did not understand all of the questions.
  - D. Answered most of the questions correctly.
28. After meeting with Price, McGaugh was left feeling \_\_\_\_\_ (*COMPLETE THE SENTENCE*)
- A. Worried that she might have given him head lice.
  - B. Very worried about her mental health.
  - C. Extremely excited about meeting someone with such a poor memory.
  - D. Astonished and perplexed.

**PREGUNTAS RELATIVAS AL TEXTO 2: Citizens' Assemblies**

29. Which statement is **TRUE**?
- A. A citizens' assembly is a group of people attending a university course on democracy.
  - B. Women were allowed to take part in citizens' assemblies in Athens.
  - C. A citizens' assembly is a method of deliberative democracy.
  - D. This method of citizen participation dates back to around 300 B.C.
30. Nowadays, citizens are selected on the basis of (*COMPLETE THE SENTENCE*)
- A. Eye colour.
  - B. The interest they show in a particular issue.
  - C. Equitable representation.
  - D. Their debating experience.
31. Which statement is **FALSE**?
- A. Participants in citizens' assemblies can ask experts questions.
  - B. Participants in citizens' assemblies can address people affected by the issue.
  - C. Participants in citizens' assemblies can impose their decisions on politicians.
  - D. Participants in citizens' assemblies have to examine the issue from different perspectives.
32. The inquiry phase \_\_\_\_\_ several groups obtaining information and consulting with experts.  
(*COMPLETE THE SENTENCE*)
- A. Consist for.
  - B. Consists of.
  - C. Consists on.
  - D. Consist with.





33. According to the text, how long do assemblies last?
- A. A few hours.
  - B. A few days.
  - C. A few weeks.
  - D. No time period is specified in the text.
34. Citizens' assemblies aim \_\_\_\_\_ the government \_\_\_\_\_ clear recommendations.  
(COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. to provide / with.
  - B. in providing / for.
  - C. provide / for.
  - D. to provided / -.
35. Ireland utilized this form of citizen participation \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. To enable politicians to address three nationally sensitive topics.
  - B. To achieve independence from the UK.
  - C. To revoke the entire Constitution.
  - D. To enable two constitutional changes.
36. Which statement is **FALSE**?
- A. 50 people made up the Brexit citizens' assembly in Manchester.
  - B. Both France and the UK have held citizens' assemblies to explore ways of tackling the climate crisis.
  - C. Britain followed the citizens' assembly's recommendation regarding Brexit.
  - D. Scotland arranged a citizens' assembly to address the topic of independence.
37. Citizens' lack of knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ by means of assistance, time and resources. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. can be outcome
  - B. might be income
  - C. can be redressed
  - D. will undermine
38. One of the benefits of citizens' assemblies is that \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)
- A. They worry about making unpopular decisions.
  - B. They rarely make unpopular decisions.
  - C. Citizens can implement their recommendations regardless of politicians.
  - D. They needn't worry about making unpopular decisions.





39. Other forms of citizen participation \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. Have been considered and ruled out.
- B. Have been unpopular.
- C. Are not so relevant in a democracy.
- D. May enable more people to get involved.

40. Online consultation and referenda \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. May not reach as many citizens directly.
- B. Are inevitably less representative.
- C. Are more likely to attract informed opinions.
- D. Can suffer from uninformed opinions or end up not being representative.

