



**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



PREGUNTAS RELATIVAS AL TEXTO: World Bicycle Day

1. How does the EU contribute to safety and suitable cycling infrastructure?
 - A. It determines the regulatory framework.
 - B. It develops infrastructures.
 - C. It provides best practice advice and funding.
 - D. It restrains bikes as a means of transport.
2. How many bicycles are there in the world nowadays?
 - A. Half as many as car users.
 - B. Roughly the same number as passenger cars.
 - C. Twice as many as passenger cars.
 - D. Under a million.
3. According to the 2020 Eurobarometer survey, what does 8% represent?
 - A. It represents the proportion of daily bike commuters, mainly in big cities.
 - B. It represents the quantity of European citizens that own a car.
 - C. It represents the rate of European citizens that go on an occasional ride once in a while.
 - D. It represents the percentage of city dwellers that use electric bikes or scooters daily.



4. According to the European Cyclists' Federation (ECF), cycling generates global benefits of 150€ billion per year, of which 90€ billion are generated by three specific sectors mentioned in the text, which are:
- A. Public health, tourism, and mobility.
 - B. Mobility, environment, and industry.
 - C. Public health, mobility, and social services.
 - D. Public health, environment, and mobility.
5. Which health risks can cycling reduce as a regular activity?
- A. All sorts of cancers.
 - B. Heart disease.
 - C. Respiratory diseases.
 - D. Constipation.
6. When biking is used as a means of transport, what can it lessen?
- A. Biological capture of CO₂.
 - B. Traffic hazards.
 - C. Our reliance on fossil fuels.
 - D. Insurance policies.
7. How could a widespread use of cycling help create new job opportunities?
- A. It could foster international development.
 - B. It could enhance the retail trade and repair sectors.
 - C. It could promote national and supranational projects.
 - D. It could support microfinance development.
8. _____ bicycle courier services have been booming. [COMPLETE THE SENTENCE]
- A. In the middle of the pandemic outbreak,
 - B. Since the onset of the pandemic,
 - C. Once the pandemic was over,
 - D. Since the cease of the pandemic,





9. Restrictions and health measures due to the pandemic _____ the rapid development of e-commerce. [COMPLETE THE SENTENCE]
- A. have encumbered
 - B. have hampered
 - C. have hindered
 - D. have resulted in
10. Choose the correct statement about cycling and road safety:
- A. Cycling leads to more traffic jams.
 - B. Boosting cycling requires taking further measures to prevent road injuries and collisions among other challenges.
 - C. Cycling comes at an individual cost.
 - D. Cycling reduces the need to provide road education courses.
11. How high is the share of total road deaths for cyclists in the EU?
- A. 0.8%
 - B. 8%
 - C. 18%
 - D. 28%
12. According to the text, what could make cycling more appealing?
- A. Broader development of social networks.
 - B. Spreading by word of mouth.
 - C. Steady investment in networks.
 - D. More colourful bike designs.
13. Which institutions should contribute to meeting the goal of boosting cycling among the population?
- A. Only national governments.
 - B. Just regional governments.
 - C. The UN and the EU only.
 - D. All sorts of governments ranging from local to supranational.





14. Which institutions are primarily accountable for developing cycling networks or linking them to the public transport network?
- A. The European Commission.
 - B. National governments.
 - C. Local or regional governments.
 - D. Citizens.
15. What does the EU-level intervention consist of?
- A. It consists mainly of promoting cycling, providing financial support, and sharing best practice.
 - B. It consists mainly of setting up national regulatory frameworks.
 - C. It consists mainly of developing a joint cycling and public transport network.
 - D. It consists mainly of giving the approval of investment programmes in cycling.
16. Taking into consideration the areas of EU action, which area is cycling NOT integrated in?
- A. Energy and environment.
 - B. International defence policy.
 - C. Public health.
 - D. Transport and tourism.
17. How have resources been supported to implement cycling infrastructures and associated measures?
- A. By means of EU co-funding.
 - B. Through H2020 funding.
 - C. Solely by means of private investments.
 - D. Through CAP funding.
18. Which statement is true about Euro-Velo?
- A. It is a cycling network composed of 70 long-distance cycling routes.
 - B. It is a cycling network that criss-crosses Europe.
 - C. It is an intercontinental cycling network.
 - D. This cycling network is fully operational.





19. What way to improve cycling-related developments is mentioned in the text?
- A. Two private funding sources.
 - B. Local development investments.
 - C. Two important national funding sources.
 - D. Two major European funding sources.
20. How much have the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund invested in cycling during the EU's 2014-2020 MFF?
- A. Roughly 2 million euros.
 - B. Around 2 billion euros.
 - C. Nearly 20 billion euros.
 - D. Almost 20 million euros.
21. What does MFF stand for?
- A. Monetary Financial Framework.
 - B. Market Funding Factor.
 - C. Mobility Field Factor.
 - D. Multiannual Financial Framework.
22. What are the main aims of the European budget for the period 2021-27?
- A. The budget is based on two principles which are coping with the health and economic issues resulting from the pandemic and carrying out sustainable development to fulfil the goals of the European Green Deal.
 - B. The budget is based on two principles among which one is delaying the implementation of the European Green Deal.
 - C. The budget is based on two principles which are tackling the health challenges caused by the pandemic along transforming the European Green Deal.
 - D. The budget is based on two principles which are providing economic help to meet the health demands worldwide due to the pandemic while developing the European Green Deal.





23. Both ERDF and the Cohesion Fund will support future cycling investments. How much of the Cohesion Fund will be devoted to climate objectives?

- A. 30%
- B. 37%
- C. 40%
- D. Half of it.



24. National recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs) have devoted ____ [COMPLETE THE SENTENCE]

- A. all their funds to mobility plans.
- B. 50% of their funds to enhancing cycling.
- C. 20% of their funds to promoting cycling.
- D. a considerable part of their funds to enhancing cycling.

25. Which statement is correct?

- A. Belgium has already invested more than any other European country in cycling infrastructure.
- B. Belgium has invested less than any other European country in cycling infrastructure.
- C. Belgium has invested as much as Italy in cycling infrastructure.
- D. Belgium's investment in cycling infrastructure is second after France.

26. Belgium has invested 6.9% of ____ in cycling infrastructure. [COMPLETE THE SENTENCE]

- A. GDP
- B. PIB
- C. RRF funding
- D. European's Cohesion Fund

27. Belgium has created _____ of new cycling paths. [COMPLETE THE SENTENCE]

- A. 180 kilometres
- B. 1360 kilometres
- C. 411 kilometres
- D. 690 kilometres



28. Some countries _____ to invest quite a few resources in cycling paths are Romania, Italy, and France. [COMPLETE THE SENTENCE]
- A. planning
 - B. that didn't plan
 - C. that would never plan
 - D. that should consider
29. What are City Vitality Sustainability Initiative, The European Platform on Mobility Management and the Urban Mobility Observatory?
- A. Platforms aimed at developing secured bicycle parking.
 - B. Platforms connecting rail stations with the European cycling network.
 - C. Platforms for the exchange of best practices.
 - D. Platforms for sharing bicycles.
30. Regarding safety, what has the EU added?
- A. Restrictions for road users.
 - B. New safety requirements for vehicles.
 - C. New rules for car users.
 - D. Speed limits for cyclists.
31. What features have been added to the EU revised General Safety Regulation?
- A. A provision about the installation of a blind spot on every kind of vehicle.
 - B. A provision about the installation of improved direct vision systems on long vehicles.
 - C. A provision about the installation of head and rear lights, turn indicators, and a horn set on bicycles.
 - D. A provision about the setting audible signals on roads to warn vulnerable road users.





32. When was the proposal of a revised Trans-European Transport Network Regulation published?

- A. In November 2021.
- B. In November 2019.
- C. In September 2020.
- D. In December 2021.



33. What does the TEN-T proposal highlight?

- A. How key a multimodal delivery system is for future economic development.
- B. The relevance of developing multimodal mobility and sustainable transport modes further.
- C. A sustainable urban mobility action plan draft to exclude motor vehicles in a near future.
- D. A redesign of urban communications mainly by building new infrastructures.

34. According to the text, what outweighs the potential harm of physical activity?

- A. More muscle and a better physical appearance in general.
- B. The joy of being able to eat more, knowing that you will burn those calories working out.
- C. The excitement experienced during cycling rides.
- D. The health benefits of being physically active.

35. According to the World Health Organization, what could be achieved if infrastructure for walking and cycling were safer?

- A. A better health assessment.
- B. Greater health fairness.
- C. Greater social inequity.
- D. A more empathetic society.



36. According to the World Health Organization the improvement of walking and cycling infrastructure benefits especially _____. [COMPLETE THE SENTENCE]
- A. wealthy rural areas.
 - B. privileged people in urban areas.
 - C. depleted rural areas.
 - D. the poorest urban sector.
37. What is needed to achieve better urban liveability in terms of air quality and road safety?
- A. A good mobility system to connect demographic pressure and economic growth.
 - B. Unsteady urban planning that isolates transport management from economic flows.
 - C. Meeting the needs of people who walk and cycle.
 - D. To rethink national transport systems so that citizens are forced to use public transport.
38. How can a sustainable transport system contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals?
- A. It could shorten the durability of fossil fuels.
 - B. It could enhance public expenditure.
 - C. It could promote inequalities.
 - D. None of the answers abovementioned are right.
39. How long has the bicycle been in use?
- A. Since 3 June.
 - B. For a century, on 3 June.
 - C. For at least two centuries.
 - D. Since it became a sustainable, affordable means of transport.
40. What sort of initiatives did the General Assembly of the UN foster in relation to cycling both at national and local levels?
- A. It encouraged children and young people to become Olympic athletes.
 - B. It encouraged society to have mutual understanding and respect.
 - C. It encouraged a culture of peace and social inclusion.
 - D. It encouraged the organization of bicycle rides.

