



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 27 DE JUNIO DE 2011, BOE DE 11 DE JULIO DE 2011)

17 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2011

EJERCICIO DE IDIOMAS

INGLÉS

**NOTA: LAS RESPUESTAS ERRÓNEAS A LAS PREGUNTAS TIPO TEST NO
RESTAN PUNTOS**



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1. She is _____ intelligent than him.
 - a) Most
 - b) Much
 - c) More
 - d) –

2. “Whose book is that?” “Its _____”
 - a) He’s
 - b) Him
 - c) His
 - d) His’

3. I’m meeting her _____ 4 o’clock _____ Monday.
 - a) On, at
 - b) With, on,
 - c) At, on
 - d) At, in

4. Please tell me _____ helpful, the rest wasn’t.
 - a) Anything
 - b) Something
 - c) Neither
 - d) Either

5. He always drives too _____
 - a) Fastly
 - b) Fast
 - c) Quick
 - d) Hard

6. It is May. “In June I _____ finished my exams”
 - a) Have
 - b) Will have
 - c) –
 - d) Am going to



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7. The shoes_____in Italy.

- a) Is made
- b) Made
- c) Are made
- d) Make

8. Rosemary is a cousin of _____

- a) Myself
- b) Mine
- c) Me
- d) Himself

9. There is the woman_____shot the president.

- a) What
- b) Who
- c) Which
- d) With

10. _____ is not just his sport it's his hobby.

- a) To jog
- b) Jogging
- c) Jog
- d) Jogger

11. The only thing _____ matters is life.

- a) That
- b) What
- c) Who
- d) Don't

12. The plane _____ in at seven o'clock last night.

- a) Flied
- b) Flew
- c) Has flown
- d) Flu



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13. The President always works _____

- a) Hardly
- b) Hard
- c) Very much
- d) Very

14. This time next week, I _____ on the beach.

- a) Be lying
- b) Am lying
- c) Will be lying
- d) Will

15. On the News. "The President _____ shot."

- a) Is
- b) Was
- c) Has been
- d) Are

16. Because of the budget problems the company is not going to _____ more workers next year.

- a) Appoint
- b) Assign
- c) Hire
- d) Fill in

17. He was _____ from his last job.

- a) Redundant
- b) Firing
- c) Dismissing
- d) Replicate

18. Are you going to _____ up your task this morning?

- a) Take
- b) Get rid
- c) Wrap
- d) Back



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19. He told me that he _____ to Belgium two years ago.

- a) Went
- b) Had been
- c) Has been
- d) Was been

20. They are _____ a new software installed.

- a) Got
- b) Having
- c) Going to get
- d) Had to going

21. If I had got a degree, I _____ more money.

- a) Had earned
- b) Would have earned
- c) Would earn
- d) Earned

22. If I were happy in my job I _____ looking for another one.

- a) Wouldn't be
- b) Shouldn't
- c) Weren't
- d) Wasn't

23. Unfortunately, employment rates have _____ last year.

- a) Plunged
- b) Ranged
- c) Cooled
- d) Angled

24. _____ is the one common characteristic of all useful businessmen.

- a) Fluctuates
- b) Allowances
- c) Briskness
- d) Statement



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25. Britain refused to _____ the pact agreed to by the other European leaders.

- a) Endorse
- b) Attend
- c) Get off
- d) Undergo

26. We are looking forward to next budget _____ Government's deficit cannot surpass 0.26 percent of the country's GDP.

- a) However
- b) In spite of
- c) Altogether
- d) Yet

27. I wish I _____ in Norway.

- a) Were born
- b) Be born
- c) Would be born
- d) Had been born

28. If only I _____ harder when I was at the University.

- a) Studied
- b) Would study
- c) Study
- d) Have studied

29. The doctor advised him not _____ anymore.

- a) Smoking
- b) Smoke
- c) Smokes
- d) To smoke

30. They _____ stay at school as today is Saturday.

- a) Couldn't
- b) Mustn't
- c) May not
- d) Oughtn't



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TRADUCIR EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

In January 2010, Greece was found sitting on debts that are expected to hit 290 billion euro this year. Its budget deficit stood at 12.7% of gross domestic product, more than four times the EU limit.

The cost of servicing that debt has risen, hitting the euro currency and prompting speculation over a bailout plan. The crisis sparked a wave of panic in financial markets which started spreading to other EU countries with sovereign debt problems, mainly Spain and Portugal.

Faced with an unprecedented speculative attack on the euro, EU countries were compelled to act decisively in order to calm jittery financial markets. In May, they agreed to establish a rescue mechanism worth € 750 billion to protect the euro from collapsing under the weight of accumulated debt.

Root causes left unaddressed

However, the short-term fire-fighting measures soon proved insufficient to tackle the root causes of the problem as markets started questioning the loose coordination of national policies that underpin the eurozone's economic governance.

Indeed, EU institutions currently only have limited powers on economic policy, an area where unanimity decision-making remains the rule. The EU's main instruments include reviews and non-binding recommendations by the European Commission, such as the stability and convergence programmes and Broad Economic Policy Guidelines, which are submitted for approval by member states in the EU Council of Ministers.

For the eurozone, informal discussions are held prior to the monthly "Ecofin" meeting of EU Economics and Finance Ministers. But these "Eurogroup" meetings remain informal and there is no dedicated political decision-making body to steer the eurozone's economic policy.



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Crucially, sanctions launched against countries that break the public debt and deficit limits – so-called excessive deficit procedures – set out in the Stability and Growth Pact have to be approved by the Ecofin. The result is that none of the legal procedures launched by the European Commission have led to financial penalties once they reach the approval stage.

Van Rompuy 'task force'

EU leaders agreed in June to greater surveillance and coordination of national budgets. However, a deal on sanctions for countries breaking EU rules will only be finalised on 16 September when a high-level task force, led by European Council President Herman Van Rompuy, hands over its final report .

The Van Rompuy task force will look at a mechanism of early warnings and gradual sanctions aimed at deterring errant governments from letting their public debt or deficits slip.

But the composition of the group – which is made up of finance ministers from the 27 EU member states – has led to questions about its impartiality, with some warning that its proposals will inevitably end up being watered down by governments wary of keeping their national sovereignty on economic policy matters.

Lisbon Treaty offers new possibilities

At their March summit, EU leaders appeared to partially overcome these obstacles, stressing that the EU' s new economic governance should make full use of "the new economic coordination instruments offered by the Lisbon Treaty".



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The text explicitly mentions Article 136 of the Lisbon Treaty, which states that the EU Council of Ministers – representing the 27 member states – can adopt measures concerning eurozone countries in order "to strengthen the coordination and surveillance of their budgetary discipline" and "to set out economic policy guidelines for them". Such measures can be adopted by a qualified majority of the "participating member states," meaning in this case the 16 countries that are currently members of the euro.