



MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

Primer ejercicio del proceso selectivo para el ingreso por
el sistema general de **PROMOCIÓN INTERNA** en el
CUERPO DE INGENIEROS DE MONTES DEL ESTADO

PARTE A – IDIOMA INGLÉS

Resolución de 17 de junio de 2021 (BOE 1 de julio de 2021)

ADVERTENCIAS:

- No lea el cuestionario hasta que se le indique.
- Este cuestionario consta de **40** preguntas redactadas en INGLÉS, que versarán sobre el contenido del texto que será leído. Las preguntas deben ser contestadas en la “Hoja de Respuestas”, siguiendo las instrucciones que figuran en su reverso, que deberá leer muy atentamente.
- Se realizarán dos lecturas del texto, durante las cuales los aspirantes podrán disponer del cuestionario. No se podrá abandonar la sala durante las lecturas del texto. El tiempo total de realización de este ejercicio, incluyendo las lecturas es de **60 minutos**.
- Todas las preguntas del cuestionario tienen el mismo valor y contienen una sola respuesta correcta. No penalizarán las contestaciones erróneas ni las preguntas no contestadas.
- Compruebe siempre que el número de respuesta que señale en la “Hoja de Respuestas” es el que corresponde al número de pregunta del cuestionario.
- No se valorarán las preguntas no contestadas ni aquellas en que las marcas o correcciones no se realicen de acuerdo a las Instrucciones.
- Este cuestionario puede utilizarse en su totalidad como borrador, y el aspirante podrá llevárselo al finalizar el examen.
- NO se permite el uso de diccionarios ni documentación de ningún tipo, de móviles ni de ningún otro aparato electrónico. No se dispondrá del texto leído en soporte papel.
- **Cuando finalice el ejercicio, el responsable del aula le entregará su copia de la “Hoja de Respuestas”. NO OLVIDE FIRMAR ESTA “HOJA DE RESPUESTAS”.**



Questionnaire: Choose the correct answer according to the reading

1. **Apart from natural processes, which of the following factors has shaped Europe's ecosystems?**
 - A. Global biodiversity.
 - B. Human activity.
 - C. The lack of variety of landscape types.
 - D. None of the above.

2. **What do existing soils, topography and climate tell us?**
 - A. That almost all of Europe should be covered in forest.
 - B. That Europe should barely have any forests.
 - C. That the EU ought barely to have any forests.
 - D. That the entire planet should be wholly covered in forest.

3. **How much of the EU is actually forested?**
 - A. 1/2
 - B. 1/3
 - C. 2/3
 - D. 1/4

4. **What is most of the EU's forested land currently used for?**
 - A. It is managed for environmental services, including to serve as a carbon sink.
 - B. It is managed for grazing and agricultural purposes.
 - C. It is managed for timber exploitation.
 - D. It is managed exclusively for forest bathing purposes.

5. **Is there any virgin forest left in the EU?**
 - A. Yes, although this forest is in remote, isolated areas, far from human settlements.
 - B. Yes, but it is all in specially protected areas where no construction is allowed.
 - C. Yes, there is a wide variety of places where virgin forest can be found.
 - D. No, there is no virgin forest left in the EU.

6. **Forests were systematically _____ to make way for farmland. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)**
 - A. cut into
 - B. cut up
 - C. cut down
 - D. cut down on

7. **Each region and valley has worked the land differently depending _____. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)**
 - A. on local regulations
 - B. of local conditions
 - C. on local conditions
 - D. of local regulations



8. According to the text, how were crops and vegetables planted?

- A. They were planted following a monoculture system.
- B. They were planted following a permaculture approach.
- C. They were planted in furrows.
- D. They were planted following a rotation system.

9. The aim of using this system was _____ the soil without _____ it. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. get most out of / exhausting
- B. to get the most out of / exhausting
- C. getting out most of / exhausting
- D. to get out of / exhaust

10. Livestock were released into _____. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. grazing land
- B. orchards
- C. olive groves
- D. crop fields

11. Today there are _____ traditional livestock breeds registered in Europe. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. scarcely 2,000
- B. under 8,000
- C. around 8,200
- D. over 2,800

12. Europe has _____ registered traditional livestock breeds _____ anywhere else in the world. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. as many /as
- B. more / than
- C. far fewer / than
- D. the same number of / that

13. Which option is correct?

- A. Several hundred ancient varieties of olive trees have been registered in Europe.
- B. Several thousand ancient varieties of fruit trees have been registered in Europe.
- C. Several tens of thousands of varieties of grafted fruit trees have been registered in Europe.
- D. Several thousand centenarian trees have been registered in Europe.

14. Each livestock breed is adapted _____. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. to plow and sow the fields
- B. to produce higher quality meat
- C. to survive and do well in particular environments
- D. to become a genetic recourse in particular environments



**15. These farming practices _____ from generation to generation.
(COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)**

- A. were used and passed away
- B. endured for centuries and were passed down
- C. have been maintained but have been adapted
- D. are still being broadcast

**16. _____, these farming practices came to form an integral part of the diverse
cultures and traditions. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)**

- A. At first
- B. Eventually
- C. Temporarily
- D. Ahead of time

17. These diverse farming practices _____ languages. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. determined the formation of
- B. has no impact on
- C. had some influence on
- D. effected on

18. What was the impact of these diverse farming practices?

- A. They created a single habitat type.
- B. They destroyed vast areas of untouched natural habitats.
- C. They replaced vast areas of untouched natural habitats.
- D. They created a complex mosaic of habitat types.

**19. Europe's overall biodiversity _____ by these semi-natural habitats. (COMPLETE
THE SENTENCE)**

- A. was diminished
- B. was reduced
- C. was improved
- D. was prejudiced

**20. How much of our wildlife is associated with or totally dependent on the existence of
semi-natural habitats?**

- A. Half of it.
- B. All of it.
- C. A quarter of it.
- D. We don't know.

21. Do any of these ancient habitats remain in the 21st century?

- A. No, they don't.
- B. Yes, many of them.
- C. Yes, a few of them.
- D. This is not mentioned in the text.



22. How much of forested land in Europe is of significant value in terms of wildlife?

- A. Less than 1/4.
- B. Less than 1/2.
- C. Less than 1/10.
- D. Less than 1/3.

23. What is the main problem with forested land in Europe nowadays?

- A. It has no relevant wildlife value.
- B. It has barely any wildlife value.
- C. The impacts of humane activity.
- D. The lack of any natural virgin forest.

24. What distinguishes natural and semi-natural forests from the rest?

- A. Their rather messy appearance.
- B. Actually, it is difficult to tell them apart from other kinds of forest.
- C. All the trees in natural and semi-natural forests are very old.
- D. Their treetops.

25. Shrubs and wild plants often create a thick _____. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. underground
- B. trunk
- C. understorey
- D. overstorey

26. According to the text, clearings emerge naturally in forests _____. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. because of human interaction
- B. when dead or dying trees are removed
- C. when massive trees prevent young ones from growing
- D. when dead or dying trees fall down

27. The different features of natural and semi-natural forests help to create specific micro-habitats which _____ colonised by other wildlife species. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. turn in
- B. are in turn
- C. turn on
- D. turn away

28. A rich array of wildlife means:

- A. A specific kind of wildlife.
- B. A wide variety of wildlife.
- C. A small group of wildlife.
- D. A diminishing population of wildlife.



29. What is the effect of decaying wood and leaves _____ forests? (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. on
- B. about
- C. of
- D. over

30. Decaying wood and leaves _____ lichens and fungi _____. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. helps / to grow
- B. help / to grow
- C. helping / growing
- D. helps / growth

31. _____ the European Union _____ forest habitat types need conservation. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. Outside / 18
- B. Away from / 81
- C. Around / 8
- D. In / 81

32. The Habitats Directive states that these forest habitat types are in need of conservation _____ the singularity of the trees, plants and animals living in them _____ because they are vital for the survival of unusual species. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. due to either/ or
- B. since both / and
- C. because / as well as
- D. on the account of / or

33. The number of forest habitat types in urgent need of conservation proves that they are _____. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. scattered across Europe
- B. plentiful
- C. scarce
- D. abundant

34. Over half of these forest habitat types are _____. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. widespread across Europe
- B. restricted to just one or two countries
- C. scattered across the world
- D. only found in Spain

35. The beech forests of _____ are one of the examples mentioned. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. the Italian Apennines
- B. the Canary Islands
- C. the Azores
- D. Madeira



36. Which of the following forest types of the Canary Islands is mentioned?

- A. Beech forests.
- B. Laurel forests.
- C. Alluvial forests.
- D. Oak Woods.

37. What happens in central and western Europe?

- A. Coniferous forests and deciduous broadleaved trees occupy separate areas.
- B. Coniferous forests and deciduous broadleaved trees become increasingly intermingled.
- C. Coniferous forests and deciduous broadleaved trees become rarer.
- D. Coniferous forests give way to forests of deciduous broadleaved trees.

38. Boreal and temperate forests are _____ in their natural state. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. similar
- B. different
- C. the same
- D. alike

39. According to the text, the wild plants forming the undergrowth feed on _____. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. animal dung
- B. seeds spread by the wind
- C. wildfires
- D. decaying leaves

40. The wild plants growing on the forest floor receive additional nourishment _____ the extra light that is available before the trees grow leaves. (COMPLETE THE SENTENCE)

- A. from
- B. without
- C. thanks for
- D. provided for