TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS

PROCESO SELECTIVO PARA EL INGRESO EN EL CUERPO SUPERIOR DE AUDITORES DEL TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS

Resolución de 25 de octubre de 2021, de la Presidencia del Tribunal de Cuentas

(BOE núm. 265, de 5 de noviembre de 2021)

TERCER EJERCICIO

(1 de julio de 2022)

IDIOMA INGLÉS

(1 hora)

1. TRADUZCA AL CASTELLANO EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO. (PUNTUACIÓN MÁXIMA: 2 PUNTOS)

From awareness-raising to concrete action: INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI)'s initiatives to support SAI Independence

Mobilizing Rapid and Timely Advocacy Support to SAIs Facing Immediate Threats or Challenges

The second paradigm shift in our approach has been to strengthen our ability to address immediate threats and challenges to Supreme Audit Independence (SAI) independence through the SAI Independence Rapid Advocacy Mechanism (SIRAM). As we know, SAI independence can be challenged in various ways. These include amendments to a country's constitution, changes to the budget or audit law, attempts to remove the Head of the SAI, delays or interference in the appointment of the Head of the SAI, and in extreme cases, proposed abolition or downgrading of the SAI itself. Challenges can also include political appointments of Heads of SAIs and interference in or blocking of audit reports.

Structured around four stages (information-gathering, assessment, response, and follow-up), SIRAM has been set up to enable IDI, INTOSAI, development partners, and other stakeholders to collaborate on solutions that will help SAIs secure and maintain their independence. When IDI identifies or receives a report of a threat to an SAI's independence, it conducts a preliminary review to establish that the threat is genuine. Before proceeding further, IDI must obtain the approval of the leadership of the SAI in question. Then, within 30 days of being alerted to the threat, IDI works with the SAI and stakeholders to deliver an advocacy response that is both rapid and based on a thorough assessment.

Based on the sharp increase in cases IDI has processed over the last two years and on feedback received, we believe that the overall impact of SIRAM has been positive. One response that can be taken through SIRAM—the release of statements of concern, such as those for Cyprus, Chad, Ghana, North Macedonia, and Somalia—has drawn significant attention. However, SIRAM is much more than just the release of statements. Other potential responses include in-country missions to engage with stakeholders and support in drafting legal provisions. We are pleased that as SIRAM has matured, development partners have become more involved in its implementation, and our ability to engage with stakeholders at the country level when processing a case has grown.

Source: adapted from INTOSAI Journal

(335 words)

2. LEA EL TEXTO Y RELLENE LOS HUECOS ESCOGIENDO ENTRE LAS OPCIONES PROPUESTAS (LETRAS A-H). (PUNTUACIÓN MÁXIMA: 1,5 PUNTOS)

(Se ofrecen un total de siete opciones para los cinco huecos. El número 1 es un ejemplo. Anote sus respuestas en la tabla que aparece al final del texto)

Robots gain sense of touch with new artificial skin

Printed skin helps robots sense temperature, pressure and even toxic chemicals

Scientists have developed an artificial skin that gives robots a sense of touch (1)_____
The skin allows robots to sense temperature, pressure and even whether something is toxic, according to the researchers at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) (2)_____.
Applications for the technology (3)_____a pollution source in a river, to 'feeling' whether a suspicious piece of luggage at an airport has traces of explosives on it.
"Modern robots are playing a more and more important role in security, farming, and manufacturing," said Wei Gao, an assistant professor of medical engineering at Caltech (4)_____ "Can we give these robots a sense of touch and a sense of temperature? Can we also make them sense chemical like explosives and nerve agents or biohazards like infectious bacteria and viruses? We're working on this."
The technology forms part of a robotic platform that can connect to sensors attached to human skin, allowing someone to control a robotic arm while receiving feedback through their own skin.
The sensors within the artificial skin are (5)_____hydrogel, which gives the robotic hand a soft, "squishy" feel similar to human flesh. These sensors can be printed onto the skin, similar to the way an inkjet printer works.
"Inkjet printing has this cartridge that ejects droplets, and those droplets are an ink solution, but they could be a solution that we develop instead of regular ink," said Dr Gao. "We've developed a variety of inks of nanomaterials for ourselves."
The researchers now hope to develop the system further to improve (6)_____.
A paper describing the artificial skin, titled 'All-printed soft human-machine interface for robotic physiochemical sensing', was published in the latest issue of the journal *Science Robotics*.

Source: www.independent.co.uk

OPCIONES:

A. embedded in
~~**B. That is similar to humans**~~
C. wrapped by
D. range from detecting
E. its durability and functionality for commercial applications.
F. whose lab developed the artificial skin
G. who created it.
H. be printed onto the skin

RESPUESTAS:

1	2	3	4	5	6
B					

3. LEA EL TEXTO Y ELIJA EL TÍTULO (LETRAS A-H) QUE MÁS SE ADECÚA A CADA TEXTO (NÚMEROS 1-6). (PUNTUACIÓN MÁXIMA: 1,5 PUNTOS)

(Se ofrecen un total de siete opciones para 5 títulos. El número 1 es un ejemplo. Anote sus respuestas en la tabla que aparece al final del texto)

A living room on a skateboard: how electric vehicles are redefining the car

Future Electric Vehicles designs offer drivers more space and leisure, with fewer parts making production more sustainable

The advent of electric cars changes everything. No longer will the shape of the car be defined so rigidly by bulky engines, exhaust gas handling or driveshafts. At the same time, digital technology promises to replace everything from rear-view mirrors to the human driver. Never has the car industry had to cope with so many changes all at once. Here are some of the most striking changes we can expect to see:

TEXTO 1

The changes will go far beyond superficial styling. Electric cars are built with a "skateboard" design, with a flat bed of batteries and wheels and motors at either end. Electric motors are also smaller than bulky internal combustion engines, meaning there is no need for an expanse of bonnet in front of the driver. The US startup Canoo is one of the most notable examples of this. Its "lifestyle vehicle", which may be delayed until early next year by supply chain problems, will have a notably flat front, giving it a boxy shape unlike most modern cars.

TEXTO 2

The skateboard means electric cars tend to be a few centimetres taller, and many carmakers have started with bulky sports utility vehicles (SUVs) first so they can fit in more batteries. But there is still more space for passengers. In combustion engine cars "the mechanics took up a tremendous amount of space in the overall footprint," says Mark Adams, design director for Vauxhall-Opel. What that space is repurposed for in an EV is then "really up to the individual vehicle and what you're trying to do as a brand".

TEXTO 3

Producing zero exhaust emissions is not the only major change to how cars look and feel. Reducing waste at end of life is increasingly seen as crucial for carmakers, and that means using fewer parts with fewer complicated mixes of materials where possible. For instance, a car's front grille can contain 10 to 15 pieces, so dispensing with it reduces complication when it comes to fixing or recycling. BMW's Vision Circular showed how a car could be made with only seven materials – all recyclable. Achieving that at scale will be another matter, however.

TEXTO 4

The most conspicuous absence in future cars will eventually be the steering wheel. Driverless cars are already clocking up millions of miles on roads, and it seems inevitable that mostly or fully autonomous cars (known as level 4 and level 5 in industry jargon) will – eventually – come on to the market.

TEXTO 5

Canoo calls its US-targeted model a "loft on wheels", while the Korean carmaker Hyundai's concept Seven vehicle has swivelling lounge chairs and banquette seating that it describes as a "living space on wheels". It is clear that some cars are going to be treated more as extensions of home that happen to move as drivers are freed to do other things.

TEXTO 6

All that free time on the move may give people more time for other activities. Cinema-style projectors or virtual reality entertainment are two options in the works. Car consultancies and big tech companies from Apple and Alphabet to Spotify and WeChat believe the car will be the next place where they can sell a huge array of services such as films, games and music.

Source: Adapted from The Guardian

OPCIONES:

A. Fewer car parts
B. Living rooms on wheels
~~**C. The Skateboard**~~
D. Forget the steering wheel
E. New services market
F. Set-up meetings
G. A car lover's dream
H. More interior space

RESPUESTAS:

1	2	3	4	5	6
C					