



**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

TEXTO NÚMERO 1:

TOTAL RECALL

If you ask Jill Price to remember any day of her life, she can come up with an answer in a heartbeat. What was she doing on 29 August 1980? "It was a Friday, I went to Palm Springs with my friends, twins, Nina and Michelle, and their family for Labour Day weekend," she says. "And before we went to Palm Springs, we went to get our nails done."

What about the third time she drove a car? "The third time I drove a car was 10 January 1981. A Saturday" She was 15 years and two weeks old.

The first time she heard the Rick Springfield song *Jessie's Girl*? "7 March 1981." She was driving in a car with her mother, who was yelling at her. She was 16 years old.

Price was born on 30 December 1965 in New York City. Her first clear memories start from around the age of 18 months. Back then, she lived with her parents in an apartment in Midtown Manhattan. She remembers the screaming ambulances and traffic, how she used to love climbing on the living room couch and staring out of the window down 9th Avenue.

When she was five years old, her family – her father, a talent agent with William Morris; her mother, a former variety show dancer, and her baby brother – moved to South Orange, New Jersey. They lived in a three-storey, red brick colonial house with a big backyard and huge trees, the kind of place people left the city for. Jill loved it.

When she was seven years old, her father was offered a job with Columbia Pictures Television in Los Angeles. He spent a year commuting back and forth from California to New Jersey, until they decided to move the family out there in the spring of 1974. By 1 July 1974, when Jill was eight and a half, they were living in Los Angeles. That was the day, she says, her "brain snapped".



She had always had a talent for remembering. She had also always dreaded change. Knowing that after they left New Jersey, nothing could ever be the same, Price tried to commit to memory the world she was being ripped away from. She made lists, took pictures, kept every artefact, every passed note and ticket stub. If this was a conscious effort to train her memory, it worked, perhaps better than she ever imagined.

Price was the first person ever to be diagnosed with what is now known as highly superior autobiographical memory, or HSAM, a condition she shares with around 60 other known people. She can remember most of the days of her life as clearly as the rest of us remember the recent past, with a mixture of broad strokes and sharp detail. Now 51, Price remembers the day of the week for every date since 1980; she remembers what she was doing, who she was with, where she was on each of these days-

It is, she says, like living with a split screen: on the left side is the present, on the right is a constantly rolling reel of memories, each one sparked by the appearance of present-day stimuli.

Before Price, HSAM was a completely unknown condition. So what about the day she sent an email to a Dr James McGaugh at the University of California? That was 8 June 2000, a Thursday.

Dr James McGaugh remembers that day too. At the time, he was the director of the University of California's Center for the Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, the research institute that he founded in 1983. In her email, Jill Price said that she had a problem with her memory. McGaugh responded almost immediately, explaining that he worked at a research institute and not a clinic, and that he'd be happy to direct her to somewhere she could find help.

Price's reply was swift and unexpected. "Whenever I see a date flash on the television, I automatically go back to that day and remember where I was, what I was doing, what day it fell on and on and on and on and on. It is non-stop, uncontrollable and totally exhausting... Most have called it a gift but I call it a burden. I run my entire life through my head every day and it drives me crazy!!!"

McGaugh invited her to his office to talk. On the morning of Saturday, 24 June 2000, Price woke up "so, so, so excited". She watched Apple's Way, an obscure, short-lived 1970s series being re-run on TV, and felt, for the first time in ages, relaxed. She asked her father whether she should take all of the diaries that she had been keeping. "No,



he said, don't take them all – you'll freak him out." She packed a bag with six years' worth, stowed it in the boot of her car, and set off to meet McGaugh.

She drove the hour south from her home, and met McGaugh at the University of California campus. McGaugh had received a massive coffee-table book called *20th Century Day by Day*, featuring photographs and brief accounts of the biggest news stories of the past 100 years. To test Price's memory, he and his assistant used the book to come up with questions that someone with amazing powers of recall might plausibly be able to answer.

Sitting across from Price, McGaugh asked, "When did the Iranian hostage crisis begin?"

After a brief pause, she answered, "4 November 1979."

"No, that's not right," he said. "It was 5 November."

"It was 4 November," she said.

He checked another source: Price was right; the book was wrong.

The rest of Price's responses came just as quickly, confidently, and for the most part, correctly. What day did the Los Angeles police beat taxi driver Rodney King? Sunday, 3 March 1991. What happened on 16 August 1977? Elvis Presley died in his Graceland bathroom. It was a Tuesday. When did Bing Crosby die? Friday, 14 October 1977, on a golf course in Spain.

McGaugh had been studying memory and learning for decades and he had never seen or heard of anything like this. After they had eaten lunch, Price remembers saying goodbye to McGaugh as he stood on the curb outside the restaurant, "literally scratching his head".



TEXTO NÚMERO 2:

CITIZENS' ASSEMBLIES

Citizens' assemblies are as ancient as democracy itself, yet, they have received increasing attention in recent years. Assemblies are repeatedly mentioned as a solution for the most troublesome policy debates and the decreasing trust in democratic institutions.

A citizens' assembly is a group of people brought together to learn about a specific policy challenge, deliberate on possible action and eventually formulate a policy recommendation for the government. This method of deliberative democracy stems from circa 500s B.C: in ancient Athens, men from all classes were randomly selected to participate in large debates on public policy.

Nowadays, citizens' assemblies are used to involve citizens in sensitive societal debates. Participants are chosen randomly, but weighting is then applied to ensure that the selection is representative of the wider population in terms of age, ethnicity, education level, geographic location, and gender. As these citizens are not necessarily experts on the issues at hand, they receive assistance to examine them from different perspectives. The inquiry phase contains meetings with competing interest groups, hearing the voices of those affected by the issue and Q&As with experts. Over the course of time, they move into the deliberation phase using both small-group discussions and larger debates. In the final phase, the citizens' assembly is expected to make a clear policy recommendation to the government.

Due to the eroding trust in democratic institutions, our system desperately needs to modernize its ways. Many governments are turning to methods of citizen participation, among which assemblies are becoming increasingly popular. The most well-known and impactful case, without a doubt, is Ireland's citizens' assembly: it led to a (successful) referendum on same-sex marriage in 2014 and the removal of the 8th amendment on abortion in 2017. These two constitutional changes dealt with nationally sensitive topics and exemplify the possible impact assemblies can have on profound policy discussions.

As a result, people have called for more citizens' assemblies on other dividing policy questions, like the climate crisis and Brexit. And with success: the UK and France have already used citizens' assemblies to identify innovative and fair solutions to the climate crisis. As for Brexit: after the referendum, Scotland established an assembly to address the topic of independence and multiple Brits have called for a citizens' assembly as



well. Ironically, there was already a citizens' assembly on Brexit before the referendum. A representative sample of 50 citizens met in Manchester to discuss the issue in September 2017. Their conclusion? A soft Brexit or no Brexit at all.

The Brexit citizens' assembly immediately illustrates the method's biggest limitation: the execution of recommendations is dependent on politicians. Fruitless citizens' assemblies are defined by governments that neglected policy proposals, like the electoral reform recommendations of a 2006 Dutch citizens' assembly.

The real problem we need to solve is thus politicians' willingness to establish assemblies and implement their recommendations. Luckily, it's exactly those politicians who can benefit hugely from citizens' assemblies. Here's how:

Popularity isn't part of the equation: whether they like it or not, politicians have to take re-election into account. Consequently, they're constrained by these short-term goals, which can conflict with long-term decision making. Assemblies thus provide a real opportunity: citizens deliberate without caring about the popular vote and can easily take unpopular decisions if needed. Afterward, politicians can even refer to the fact that representative citizens have come to this conclusion in case a decision needs to be justified.

Taking participation to the next level: careful citizen deliberations help citizens understand the complexity and trade-offs in policy dilemmas. The combination of ownership and education empowers them to become invested and knowledgeable in a certain policy field. Other forms of participation, like online consultation and referenda, may have the potential to reach more citizens directly, but they can suffer from uninformed opinions, a low turn-out rate or end up not being representative. Does that make them useless? Absolutely not. It's not about finding one way for citizens to participate; it's about creating multiple opportunities for them to do so.



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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.





PUBLICACIÓN

RESOLUCIÓN, DE 10 DE FEBRERO DE 2021, DEL TRIBUNAL DEL PROCESO SELECTIVO PARA EL INGRESO EN LA ESCALA DE TÉCNICOS FACULTATIVOS SUPERIORES DE ORGANISMOS AUTÓNOMOS DEL MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE, POR LA QUE SE PUBLICAN LAS PLANTILLAS DEFINITIVAS DE RESPUESTAS CORRECTAS DE LA PARTE A DEL SEGUNDO EJERCICIO

Una vez analizadas las alegaciones recibidas a la plantilla provisional de respuestas correctas de la parte A del segundo ejercicio, este Tribunal Calificador resuelve hacer pública la PLANTILLA **DEFINITIVA** de RESPUESTAS CORRECTAS.

IDIOMA INGLÉS (sistema de acceso libre y promoción interna).

Pregunta	Respuesta	Pregunta	Respuesta
1	D	21	D
2	A	22	C
3	C	23	B
4	B	24	D
5	D	25	B
6	D	26	C
7	D	27	D
8	B	28	D
9	B	29	C
10	B	30	C
11	B	31	C
12	D	32	B
13	B	33	D
14	C	34	A
15	C	35	D
16	C	36	C
17	D	37	C
18	C	38	D
19	A	39	D
20	ANULADA	40	D





MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

TRIBUNAL CALIFICADOR

RESOLUCIÓN DE 12 DE FEBRERO DE 2020

BOE 18 DE FEBRERO DE 2020

Escala de Técnicos Facultativos Superiores de Organismos
Autónomos del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente

IDIOMA FRANCÉS (sistema de promoción interna).

Se eleva a definitiva la plantilla publicada con fecha 2 de febrero de 2021.

En Madrid, a 10 de febrero de 2021

La presidenta del tribunal
(firmado electrónicamente)
Carmen Coletto Fiaño





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PARTE B - IDIOMA INGLÉS

Critical raw materials for Europe

Lithium and cobalt (used in rechargeable batteries) or indium (used in touch screens) are 'critical raw materials' (CRMs) for the EU. The 30 existing CRMs combine two characteristics: they are strategically important for European industry and the economy, and there are high risks associated with securing their supply. While the challenges related to ensuring the availability of CRMs have been on the EU agenda for many years, and the current Commission had made it one of its priorities in 2019 already, it was the sudden disruption of global supply chains by the coronavirus crisis that delivered a resonating wake-up call. With almost half of the world under lockdown, many international logistics networks ground to a halt. This has brought to public attention the issue of the European economy's heavy dependency on global suppliers and made securing a sustainable supply of CRMs more important than ever.

Why are CRMs critical?

Firstly, these materials are widely used in key industries as well as in important and future-oriented value chains, which are essential for ensuring long-term competitiveness and jobs in Europe. In particular, they are fundamental to further progress in strategic sectors such as digital technologies, renewable energy, electric mobility, defence and aerospace.

Secondly, the EU is highly dependent on importing these materials from third countries, where they are often highly concentrated geographically. For example, 2020 figures showed that the EU depends on China for 44% of its supply of all CRMs, while in the case of rare earth elements – used in high-tech products, such as electric vehicles and wind





turbines – this figure jumps to 98%. Only three CRMs are more than 50% sourced from the EU. The risks are compounded by the fact that some of the CRM sources are located in politically and/or economically unstable parts of the world. For instance, the Democratic Republic of Congo, one of the world's poorest and perpetually conflict-torn countries, is the source of 68% of the EU's cobalt. Sometimes, even if there is a source in the EU, the processing takes place abroad. Building CRM value chains is complex and may take a long time – creating such a chain for rare earth elements, for example, may take up to 15 years. Furthermore, to a large extent, there are currently no viable substitutes for these materials.

CRMs are becoming a fundamental prerequisite to achieving the main goals of the EU. An increasingly challenging geopolitical environment is rightly being addressed by a strategic shift in EU policy towards autonomy. However, the EU will not become a stronger geopolitical player on the global stage without safe and sufficient access to CRMs. This is because they are needed to produce high-tech and high value-added products and develop key technologies fundamental to achieving economic, digital, and defence sovereignty in Europe.

This strategic drive for the EU, often labelled as increasing 'resilience', does not mean protectionism but rather, as Internal Market Commissioner Thierry Breton put it: 'having choice, alternatives, competition. Avoiding unwanted dependencies, both economically and geopolitically'. In the context of CRMs, this means 'open strategic autonomy'. On the one hand, the EU needs to strengthen its domestic supply through both the development of mining for primary CRMs and enhanced circularity to obtain secondary CRMs. There is a large potential here: Europe has substantial and diversified CRM reserves to be explored and currently recovers less than 1 % of CRMs from waste electrical and electronic equipment. On the other hand, given the vast scale of its demand for CRMs, the EU must forge sustainable strategic partnerships with resource-rich third countries and integrate those which are interested more tightly into European value chains.

