

Primera prueba: IDIOMA INGLÉS

La prueba constará de **DOS PARTES** que se realizarán en la **misma sesión**

- A) Una traducción directa, por escrito, de un documento redactado en inglés, sin diccionario. Para su realización los aspirantes dispondrán de un tiempo **máximo de 30 minutos**.

- B) Un resumen en español de un texto que les será leído a los opositores en inglés. Para su realización los aspirantes dispondrán de un tiempo **máximo de 30 minutos**.

PARTE A): TRADUCCIÓN DIRECTA.

How does the EU support research and innovation?

Since 1984, the European Union has run its research and innovation policy and funding on the basis of multiannual framework programmes, Seven framework programmes (FP1-FP7) ran between 1984 and 2013. Horizon 2020, the current EU research and innovation programme, was launched at the start of 2014.

Horizon 2020: the EU framework programme for research and innovation, delivering excellent science.

Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU research and innovation programme ever. It will lead to more breakthroughs, discoveries and world firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market. € 77 billion of funding is available over 7 years (2014 to 2020), most of it in three pillars: excellent science, industrial leadership and tackling societal challenges. In addition, this investment will attract private and national public investment. Horizon 2020 was approved by EU Member State governments and the European Parliament.

They agreed that investment in research and innovation is essential for the EU's future and so put it at the heart of the Europe 2020 strategy. The goal is to ensure the EU produces world-class science and technology that drives economic growth. In previous programmes, EU research funding brought together scientists and industry both within the Union and from around the world to find solutions to a broad range of challenges. Their innovations have improved lives, helped protect the environment and made industry in the EU more sustainable and competitive. Horizon 2020 is open to participation by researchers from all over the world.

How Horizon 2020 helps EU researchers and industry .

Continued investment in excellence-driven frontier research is essential. It is often the foundation for innovation and technological advancement, planting the seeds from which new industries and markets grow.

The frontier research supported by the European Research Council is selected solely on the basis of excellence. When the research leads to unanticipated technology breakthroughs, Horizon 2020 also provides the means to take discoveries through to the next stages of development. Training and career development helps produce leading researchers. Support is offered to young and experienced researchers to reinforce their career and skills through training or periods of placement in another country or in the private sector. Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions provide them with opportunities to gain new knowledge and experience, allowing them to reach their full potential.

Restoring growth and prosperity in the EU requires a stronger focus on industrial competitiveness based on advanced technological products and processes across the global value chain. Horizon 2020 is the most business-friendly EU research and innovation programme to date. It has a series of dedicated support measures addressing industry in both general and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in particular, including helping with access to finance. The first results from Horizon 2020 show that 44 % of participation was from newcomers, including many more businesses.

The EU needs to develop new sources of economic growth based on advanced manufacturing supported by a modern and dynamic business environment. In some strategically important areas the private sector is not able to bring about this transformation by itself because it needs access to state-of-the-art research to develop game-changing technologies. Horizon 2020 contains an innovation investment package, anchored around investment in strong public—private partnerships in areas such as pharmaceuticals, aeronautics and bio-based industries.

The support for future and emerging technologies will enable researchers to convert results from basic scientific research into new technologies, which can then be picked up by industry and high-tech SMEs to maintain global competitiveness. Horizon 2020 will also help create world-class research infrastructures that are accessible to all researchers in the EU, to fully exploit their potential for scientific advancement and innovation.

Horizon prizes have also been launched to stimulate innovation in clean air, antibiotic resistance, food and digital technologies.

What Horizon 2020 will do for the citizen.

By 2050, the world's population may reach 9 billion, with two fifths over 50 years old, Three quarters of people will live in cities and over 60 % will live in small households — alone or with just one other person. This is why a substantial part of Horizon 2020 is dedicated to finding responses to issues such as stable energy supplies, global warming, public health, security or water and food resources. Investing in research and technology is the only way to support resource efficiency and diversity, protect the environment and combat poverty and social exclusion — in short, to create a better society for citizens.

PARTE B): RESUMEN EN ESPAÑOL

AGEING: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Across Europe, life expectancy in old age continues to rise. A key challenge is to delay the negative impacts of ageing on health, by encouraging older people to adopt healthier lifestyles and enabling them to stay active and to participate in society.

Many age-related conditions require long-term management, Health systems need to get better at identifying and managing chronic conditions, minimising their impact on people's lives.

Finally, late in life, integrated health and social systems are needed to meet the needs of frail individuals with multiple health problems.

Healthy ageing is good for individuals, but also for society, reducing healthcare costs and enabling citizens to remain economically active. It also opens up new opportunities for innovation, to cater for the health and wellbeing needs of a growing sector of society.

Healthcare is just one sector facing the challenge of increasing numbers of older people. The 'health in all policies' approach recognises that health can be affected by policy in other sectors. Conversely, good health in older age can have economic benefits, contributing to Europe 2020 Strategy objectives of sustainable, smart and inclusive growth. Such dependencies emphasise the importance of cross-sectoral approaches.

The EU health strategy 'Together for Health: A strategic approach for the EU 2008-2013' stressed the need to promote good health throughout all stages of life as populations age, a point emphasised in the EU Council Conclusions 'Healthy Ageing across the Lifecycle'. In addition,

President Juncker's political guidelines for the new Commission specifically highlighted the key challenge of demographic change for Europe.

A key initiative is the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing, which has more than 3 000 stakeholders and 500 projects. It reflects the potential to enhance health and wellbeing, as well as economic growth, by bringing private and public sectors together to drive innovation focused on the needs of older people. Its strategic implementation plan was endorsed in a 2012 Communication. This Partnership both highlights top-performing regions through its peer reviewed Reference Site stream, and develops cooperation through stakeholder-led Action Groups on priority areas including adherence to medication, frailty, falls prevention, integrated care, interoperability, and age-friendly environments.

The second EU health programme has provided extensive support for projects promoting healthy ageing, with demographic change identified as a key challenge in the third health programme, launched in 2014.