



MINISTERIO  
DE SANIDAD

Tribunal del proceso selectivo para ingreso, por el sistema general de acceso libre y promoción interna, en la Escala Técnica de Gestión de Organismos Autónomos, especialidad Sanidad y Consumo.  
Resolución de 22 de diciembre de 2025 de la Subsecretaría.

**EJERCICIO DE INGLÉS (MODALIDAD PRESENCIAL) DEL PROCESO SELECTIVO PARA INGRESO, POR EL SISTEMA GENERAL DE ACCESO LIBRE Y PROMOCIÓN INTERNA, EN LA ESCALA TÉCNICA DE GESTIÓN DE ORGANISMOS AUTÓNOMOS, ESPECIALIDAD SANIDAD Y CONSUMO.**

Traducción de un texto en inglés al castellano en un tiempo máximo de 45 minutos.

Este ejercicio se calificará como «apto» o «no apto», siempre cuando el nivel corresponda con un nivel B2 o superior. Los niveles inferiores a B2 no se considerarán válidos para la superación del ejercicio.

Criterios para la corrección del ejercicio:

- Alcance y corrección de la gramática.
- Alcance y corrección del léxico.
- Alcance y corrección de la sintaxis.
- Cohesión textual: claridad de la estructura, organización del texto, y uso de marcadores discursivos.
- Coherencia textual: comprensibilidad, relevancia y desarrollo de las ideas.
- Interferencia de la lengua de origen (inglesa): calcos, *false friends* y frases no idiomáticas.

## Texto en inglés para su traducción al castellano

**Safe blood supply improves as voluntary donations exceed 85%, but many people still lack access.**

New data from the World Health Organization (WHO) show sustained progress towards safer blood supplies globally but also highlight persistent inequalities in access to safe blood and weaknesses in management, financing and regulation of blood systems.

Data collected from 132 countries reveal that global blood collections increased by nearly 19% between 2013 and 2023. Voluntary, unpaid donors continued to drive this progress, accounting for over 85% of the estimated 120 million blood donations received in 2023.

Despite these gains, access to safe blood and blood products remains highly unequal worldwide. Many patients – including women experiencing life-threatening bleeding during childbirth, children with severe anaemia, trauma or burn victims and patients undergoing surgery – still lack reliable access to safe blood and life-saving transfusions, particularly in lower-income countries.

"No one should die because safe blood is unavailable when it is needed," said WHO Director-General. "These data show encouraging progress, particularly in the growing contribution of voluntary unpaid blood donors, but it also reminds us that where a person lives can still determine whether they have access to the blood transfusion they need. Governments must continue investing in strong, sustainable national blood systems and supporting the voluntary donors whose generosity saves millions of lives every year."

Although high-income countries account for just 15% of the global population, they collect 36% of all blood donations worldwide. In contrast, many lower-income countries continue to face blood supply shortages due to limited financing, weak infrastructure, logistical barriers and insufficient donor recruitment.

Sustainable financing remains a major challenge. More than 1 in 7 countries reported having neither dedicated government budget allocations nor cost-recovery mechanisms for blood services, raising concerns about the long-term sustainability of national blood supplies.

WHO calls on countries and partners to strengthen management and regulation of blood services, ensure sustainable financing, improve clinical transfusion practices and strengthen monitoring and data systems to support evidence-based decision-making. These measures are essential to ensuring universal access to safe, effective and quality-assured blood and blood products, regardless of where people live.

Adaptado de: [Safe blood supply improves as voluntary donations exceed 85%, but many people still lack access](#)