

**PARTE 2**

**RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO**

¿Dónde puedes ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**

**0.**

**Please register  
at reception**

- A.** in a hotel
- B.** in a park
- C.** in a cinema

**Respuesta:**

**0.**

**(A)**

**(B)**

**(C)**

---

**6.**

**Please be quiet**

- A.** in a library
- B.** at a playground
- C.** on a street

**7.**

**For all trips, only 20 kilos  
in each bag**

- A.** at an airport
- B.** at a bank
- C.** at a supermarket

**8.**

**Do not swim in  
the sea alone**

- A.** at the beach
- B.** by a lake
- C.** in the shower

**9.**

**Bags behind the desks.  
Jackets next to the door**

- A.** in a hall
- B.** in a bathroom
- C.** in a classroom

**10.**

**Alex, there's a burger  
for you on the table.**

- A.** in a dining room
- B.** in a bedroom
- C.** in a living room

## PARTE 2

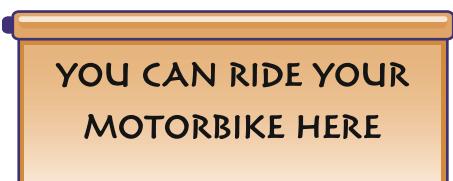
### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puedes ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**

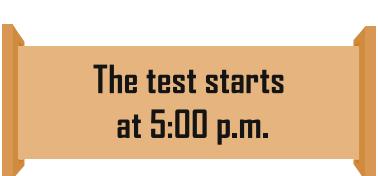
0.



- A. in the street
- B. in the playground
- C. in the garden

Respuesta: 0.  A  B  C

6.



- A. in a living room
- B. in a bathroom
- C. in a classroom

7.



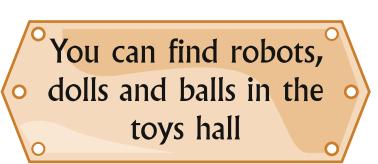
- A. in a flat
- B. in a shop
- C. in a kitchen

8.



- A. on a bike
- B. on a boat
- C. on a bus

9.



- A. in a store
- B. on a beach
- C. at a playground

10.



- A. at a park
- B. at a school
- C. at a zoo

**PARTE 2**

**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO**

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**

**0.**

**FRESH PAINT  
ON THIS WALL**

- A.** in a building
- B.** in the sea
- C.** in a park

**Respuesta:**

**0.**

**A**

**B**

**C**

**6.**

**Children under 8**

- A.** in a shop
- B.** in a street
- C.** in a playground

**7.**

**Buy your favorite  
baseball and football  
computer games now!**

- A.** in a school
- B.** in a store
- C.** in a train

**8.**

**Bags behind the desks.  
Jackets next to the door**

- A.** in a hall
- B.** in a bathroom
- C.** in a classroom

**9.**

**Today open for  
water games!**

- A.** in a beach
- B.** in a garden
- C.** in a zoo

**10.**

**Alex, there's a burger  
for you on the table.**

- A.** in a dining room
- B.** in a bedroom
- C.** in a living room

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**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO**

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**

**0.**



- A.** in a hotel
- B.** in a bank
- C.** in a cinema

**Respuesta:**

**0.**

**A**

**B**

**C**

**6.**



- A.** in a library
- B.** at a playground
- C.** on a street

**7.**



- A.** in a kitchen
- B.** in a bathroom
- C.** in a bedroom

**8.**



- A.** at a lake
- B.** at a cinema
- C.** at a stadium

**9.**



- A.** at a hospital
- B.** at a zoo
- C.** at a pool

**10.**



- A.** at a park
- B.** at a museum
- C.** at a restaurant

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**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO**

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**

**0.**



- A.** in a hotel
- B.** in a park
- C.** in a cinema

**Respuesta:** **0.**  **A**  **B**  **C**

**6.**



- A.** at the beach
- B.** by a lake
- C.** in the shower

**7.**



- A.** in a museum
- B.** in a restaurant
- C.** in a gas station

**8.**



- A.** at an airport
- B.** at a bank
- C.** at a supermarket

**9.**



- A.** at a bookshop
- B.** at a clothes shop
- C.** at a pet shop

**10.**



- A.** at a movie theater
- B.** at a sports center
- C.** at a toy store

## PARTE 1

### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lee las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (**1 - 5**). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (**A - G**) concuerda con cada descripción?

La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marca la letra correcta **A - G** en tu hoja de respuestas.

### Parts of the body

#### Ejemplo:

0. You use this to eat a burger.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

Descripciones	Palabras
1. You can kick a ball with this.	A. arms
2. You can listen to your mom and dad with these.	B. ears
3. People wear a hat on this.	C. face
4. People usually write their name with these.	D. foot
5. Some people like to have this in different colors.	E. hair
	F. hands
	G. head
	H. mouth

## PARTE 1

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (**1 - 5**). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (**A - G**) concuerda con cada descripción?

La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

### Nature

#### Ejemplo:

0. You can hide from the sun under this.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

1. You can walk up to the top of this place.

- A. beach

2. There is a lot of sand in this area near the sea.

- B. grass

3. When you can look at this, you know it is usually night time.

- C. moon

4. Cows eat this green plant as food.

- D. mountain

5. It is the water that falls from the clouds in small drops.

- E. rain

- F. river

- G. sky

- H. tree

## PARTE 1

### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lee las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (**1 - 5**). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (**A - G**) concuerda con cada descripción?

La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marca la letra correcta **A - G** en tu hoja de respuestas.

## Sports

### Ejemplo:

0. This is usually a game for two people.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

Descripciones	Palabras
1. People who play this are usually very tall.	A. baseball
2. To play this, you hit the ball and run.	B. basketball
3. People do this on mountains with snow.	C. bike riding
4. You can only do this in the water.	D. dancing
5. People do this at parties or in a disco.	E. football
	F. skiing
	G. swimming
	H. table tennis

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### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

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En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Communication

### Ejemplo:

0. People need this to go inside some places.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

1. You use this to watch movies or videos.

- A. CD

2. You can read exciting stories with many pictures here.

- B. Comic book

3. People go to the cinema to see this.

- C. Drawing

4. People use it to find an address.

- D. DVD player

5. You can use this to send messages to other people.

- E. E-mail

- F. Film

- G. Map

- H. Ticket

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La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Professions

### Ejemplo:

0. This person is the one who gives lessons at school.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

Descripciones	Palabras
1. You can see this person in the countryside picking fruit.	A. clown
2. When children see this person, they often laugh and have fun.	B. doctor
3. This person has a boat and hides treasure.	C. driver
4. This person takes you from one place to another.	D. farmer
5. This person plays a sport for work.	E. footballer
	F. nurse
	G. pirate
	H. teacher

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La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marca la letra correcta **A - G** en tu hoja de respuestas.

### Get your timing right

#### Ejemplo:

0. It is the day before today.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

Descripciones	Palabras
1. You wear it to know what time it is.	A. afternoon
2. This is when we wake up and have breakfast.	B. birthday
3. This is when the sun goes down and it gets dark.	C. clock
4. This part of the day goes from twelve to six p.m.	D. evening
5. Its first day is Sunday and its last one is Saturday.	E. morning
	F. watch
	G. week
	H. yesterday

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La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marca la letra correcta **A - G** en tu hoja de respuestas.

### Health problems

#### Ejemplo:

0. When you don't brush your teeth you get this.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

Descripciones	palabras
1. You do this when someone hits you.	A. cold
2. You are tired and have a cough when you get this.	B. cry
3. You see this person when you are not well.	C. dentist
4. You can go to this place when your body isn't O.K.	D. doctor
5. You can have this when you eat too much.	E. hospital
	F. hurt
	G. stomachache
	H. toothache

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La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Fruit

### Ejemplo:

0. This big fruit is yellow inside, and green or orange outside.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

1. This fruit has a drink inside.

A. banana

2. This yellow fruit is long, and monkeys like it a lot.

B. coconut

3. It is red inside with some small black pieces you don't eat.

C. grape

4. People use this round fruit with sugar and water to make lemonade.

D. lime

5. It is very small and can be purple or green.

E. mango

F. pear

G. watermelon

H. pineapple

## PARTE 1

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

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En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Colors

### Ejemplo:

0. This is the color of the sun.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

1. This is the color of milk and the snow.

- A. blue

2. A lime and the leaves of most trees are this color.

- B. brown

3. The shell of coconuts is this color on the outside.

- C. gray

4. Rabbits eat carrots, which are this color.

- D. green

5. This is the color of the sea and sky on clear days.

- E. orange

- F. purple

- G. white

- H. yellow

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### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (**1 - 5**). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (**A - G**) concuerda con cada descripción?

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En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Animals

### Ejemplo:

0. It is a very big animal and lives in the sea.

Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H

1. It can be long and does not have feet.

- A. bat

2. It's usually called a man's best friend.

- B. cat

3. This animal is black and flies at night.

- C. dog

4. It enjoys catching mice when it is not sleeping.

- D. hippo

5. This small animal has eight legs and eats insects.

- E. horse

- F. snake

- G. spider

- H. whale

### PARTE 3

#### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Completa las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas **11 - 15**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



- 11.** Let's put the black sofa in the living room.
- A.** Me too.  
**B.** Sure, when?  
**C.** Turn left.
- 12.** I like eating vegetables because they make me healthy.
- A.** So do I.  
**B.** No, I don't.  
**C.** Yes, I do.
- 13.** Where do I go now?
- A.** Nice place.  
**B.** I am here.  
**C.** Turn left.
- 14.** How often do you go to the gym?
- A.** Yesterday afternoon.  
**B.** At 2 o'clock.  
**C.** Once a week.
- 15.** This place is very dirty.
- A.** I agree.  
**B.** It's ready.  
**C.** Thank you.

**PARTE 3**

**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO**

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas **11 - 15**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



- 11.** Mom, can I go with you?
- A.** Not well.  
**B.** Not mine.  
**C.** Not today.
- 12.** We don't understand our homework.
- A.** You are wrong.  
**B.** Let me help.  
**C.** It's very good.
- 13.** How often do you go to the gym?
- A.** Yesterday afternoon.  
**B.** At 2 o'clock.  
**C.** Once a week.
- 14.** This place is very dirty.
- A.** I agree.  
**B.** It's ready.  
**C.** Thank you.
- 15.** Have you been to the doctor's lately?
- A.** Yes, twice.  
**B.** Tomorrow morning.  
**C.** What time?

**PARTE 3**

**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO**

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas **11 - 15**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



**11.** I like eating vegetables because they make me healthy.

- A.** So do I.  
**B.** No, I don't.  
**C.** Yes, I do.

**12.** It is a hot day!

- A.** Why not?  
**B.** I have new pajamas.  
**C.** Let's go to the river!

**13.** Can you repair my laptop?

- A.** Nothing special.  
**B.** I'll do my best.  
**C.** That's good news.

**14.** Let's put the black sofa in the living room.

- A.** Me too.  
**B.** Sure, when?  
**C.** Turn left.

**15.** Do you like milkshakes?

- A.** I love them!  
**B.** I'm thirsty!  
**C.** Thanks!

## PARTE 2

### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Completa las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



6. Your children are very nice!
- A. Are they fair?  
B. Are you there?  
C. Aren't they?
7. On my next birthday, I'm going to Tampa.
- A. How is it going?  
B. Where's that?  
C. Who is it?
8. I'd like to see those shoes.
- A. Always.  
B. Certainly.  
C. I don't know.
9. I just met the new student in my class.
- A. Good idea.  
B. Keep right!  
C. What's she like?
10. I can't see. Is there anybody out there?
- A. Too bad.  
B. No. Never mind.  
C. Yes. Where are you?

## PARTE 2

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



**6.** Did you get the appointment?

- A.** Never again!  
**B.** Come back!  
**C.** Of course!

**7.** It will rain.

- A.** Why not?  
**B.** For sure.  
**C.** Lucky you.

**8.** If I get the money, I will travel next month.

- A.** What a pity!  
**B.** No, you can't!  
**C.** Let's drive!

**9.** I can't see. Is there anybody out there?

- A.** Too bad.  
**B.** No. Never mind.  
**C.** Yes. Where are you?

**10.** Shall we go?

- A.** Not yet.  
**B.** How often?  
**C.** Don't worry!

## PARTE 2

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



6. Did you hear the good news? I'm getting married!

- A.** Look over here!
- B.** Congratulations!
- C.** Does it rain?

7. How was your journey?

- A.** I agree.
- B.** Not bad.
- C.** You're right.

8. Last time I saw that movie it made me sad!

- A.** Be careful!
- B.** You are first.
- C.** Really?

9. Your children are very nice!

- A.** Are they fair?
- B.** Are you there?
- C.** Aren't they?

10. On my next birthday, I'm going to Tampa.

- A.** How is it going?
- B.** Where's that?
- C.** Who is it?

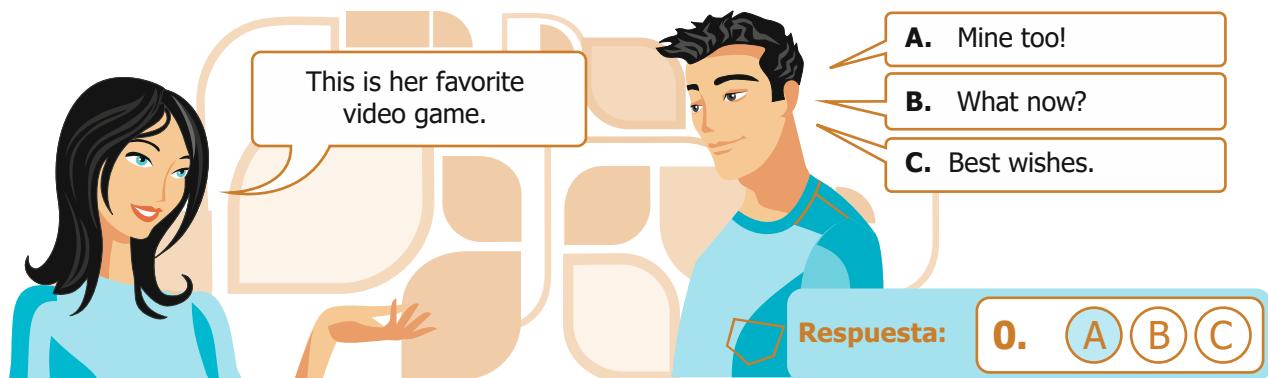
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### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 8 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Completa las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas **6 - 8**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



6. I don't think I'm going to enter the poster competition.

- A. Certainly!  
B. Good luck!  
C. What a pity!

7. What do you think of my hat?

- A. Don't come.  
B. Very well.  
C. It's too big.

8. We haven't discussed our tour plans yet.

- A. You poor thing.  
B. Let's do it now.  
C. As late as possible.

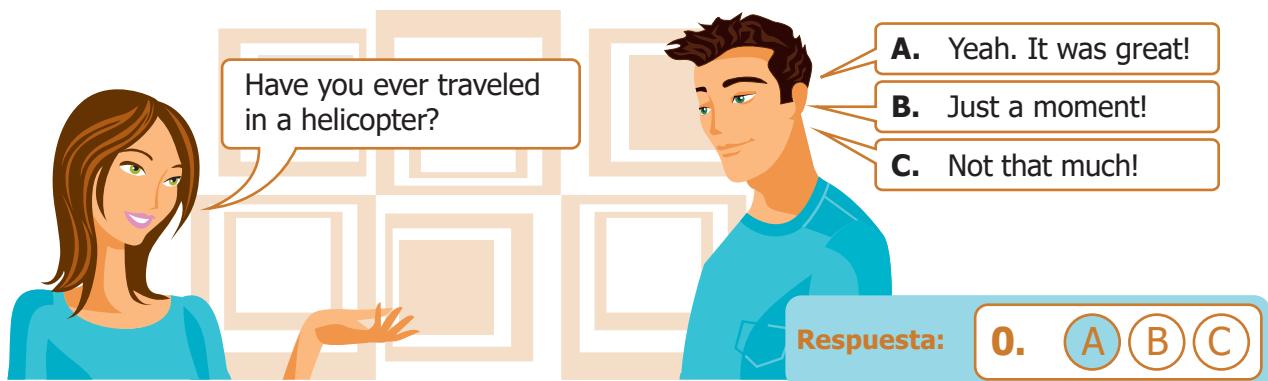
## PARTE 2

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 8 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas **6 - 8**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



6. Have you got a dress I can wear?

- A. That's fine!  
B. Sure!  
C. Enjoy!

7. Where did they buy their new car?

- A. I don't know.  
B. You are right.  
C. It's bigger.

8. We haven't discussed our tour plans yet.

- A. You poor thing.  
B. Let's do it now.  
C. As late as possible.

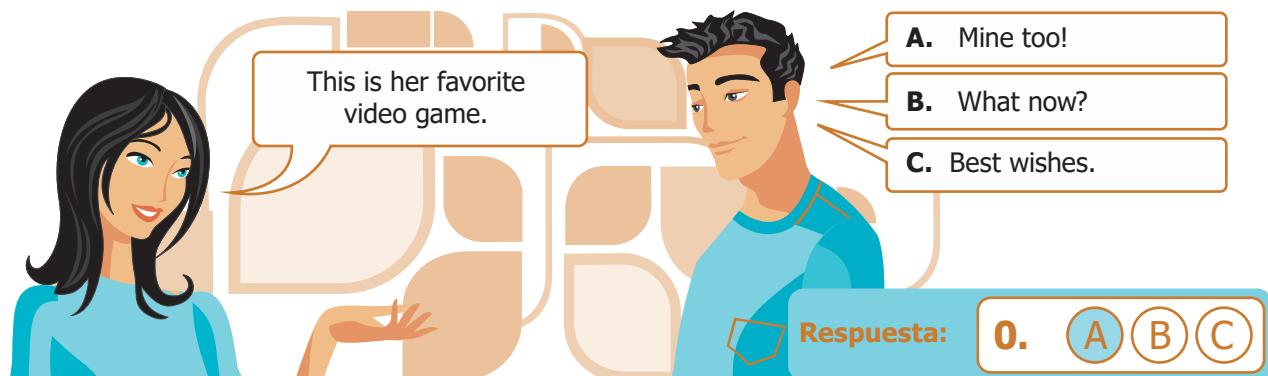
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Complete las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas **6 - 8**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



6. I think I haven't got any money here.

- A. Sure!  
B. Great!  
C. I can lend you some

7. Can you download this song?

- A. Let me see.  
B. How nice.  
C. Good job.

8. They said there will be a delay of two hours.

- A. I don't have it.  
B. I'm not correct.  
C. I can't believe it.

## PARTE 2

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



6. I'd like to see those shoes.

- A. Always.
- B. Certainly.
- C. I don't know.

7. I feel sad today.

- A. Why not?
- B. I'll do it later.
- C. What's wrong?

8. Are you ready to order?

- A. Just a minute.
- B. Well done!
- C. Can I help you?

9. Did you enjoy the party?

- A. I think so, too!
- B. You are right!
- C. It was wonderful!

10. I just met the new student in my class.

- A. Good idea.
- B. Keep right!
- C. What's she like?

### PARTE 3

#### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Completa las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas **11 - 15**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



**11.** I know Jane's a very good teacher.

- A.** Yes, it is.
- B.** Isn't she?
- C.** That's a lot

**12.** Why don't we go shopping after school?

- A.** Yes, I can send it.
- B.** That's a good idea.
- C.** I've got one, thanks.

**13.** Thanks for helping with my homework.

- A.** No way.
- B.** No problem.
- C.** No, it wasn't.

**14.** Please answer the phone.

- A.** How are you?
- B.** Why can't you?
- C.** Who are you?

**15.** I'll leave now.

- A.** Are you sure?
- B.** She's all right!
- C.** It's big enough.

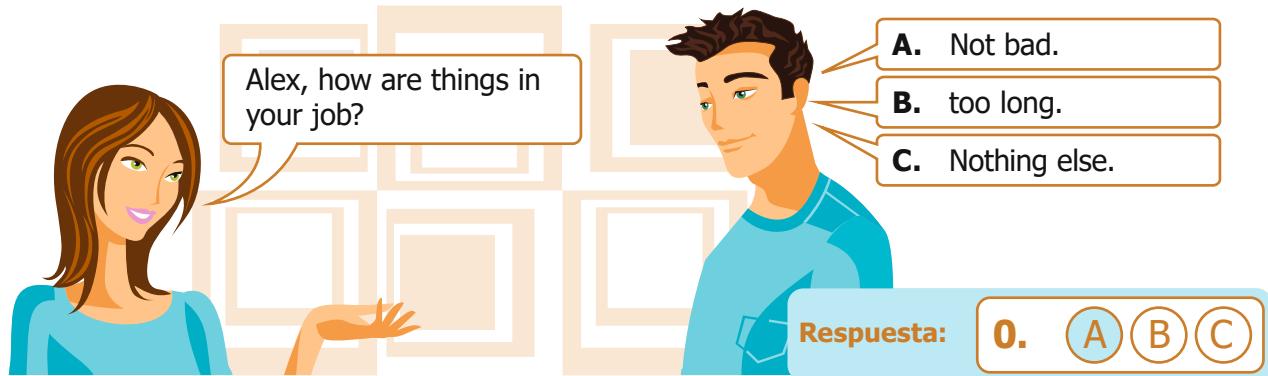
## PARTE 2

### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 8 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Completa las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas **6 - 8**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



**6.** Don't forget to buy the medicine.

- A.** It's not kind.
- B.** I suppose not.
- C.** No problem.

**7.** Would you like to draw?

- A.** Let's do it.
- B.** That's nice.
- C.** Me too.

**8.** I don't like doing homework. It's boring!

- A.** Don't lose.
- B.** Let's look for it.
- C.** I can help.

### PARTE 3

#### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas **11 - 15**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



- 11.** How is Alice today?
- A.** She is single.  
**B.** She is at school.  
**C.** She is fine.
- 12.** I've lost my science textbook.
- A.** That's too bad.  
**B.** Is it difficult?  
**C.** Do your homework!
- 13.** What about going to the cinema tomorrow at 6 o'clock?
- A.** Look now!  
**B.** Sounds good!  
**C.** Try again!
- 14.** Where do I go now?
- A.** Nice place.  
**B.** I am here.  
**C.** Turn left.
- 15.** I hope you have a nice weekend, Joe!
- A.** That's a pity!  
**B.** Same to you!  
**C.** Wonderful news!

## PARTE 2

### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Completa las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



**6.** How do you like my hat?

- A.** Not today.  
**B.** Very well.  
**C.** Too big.

**7.** Please don't be late!

- A.** Oh, not yet.  
**B.** No problem.  
**C.** I guess so.

**8.** I'm not going to enter the poster competition.

- A.** Certainly!  
**B.** Good luck!  
**C.** What a pity!

**9.** Can you download this song?

- A.** Let's find out.  
**B.** How kind.  
**C.** Amazing job.

**10.** They said there will be a delay of two hours.

- A.** Keep it in!  
**B.** I'm not sure.  
**C.** Really?

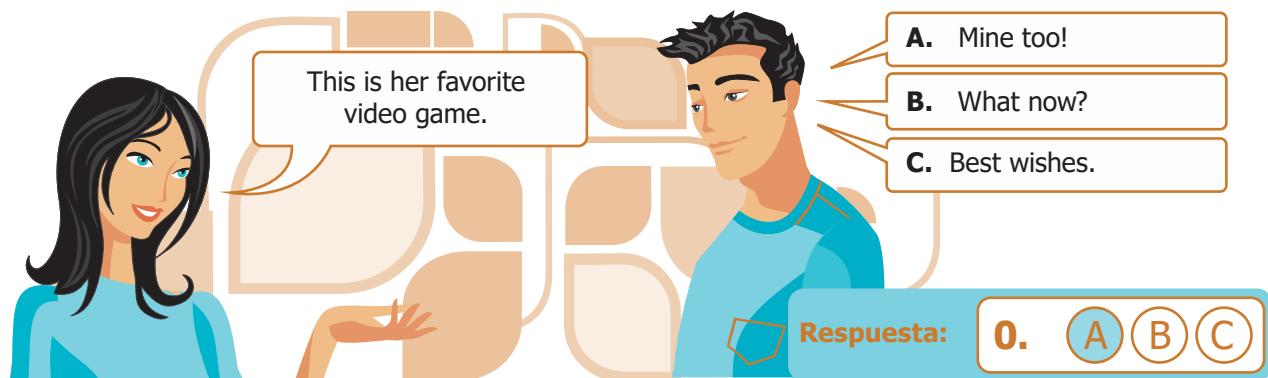
## PARTE 2

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 8 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas **6 - 8**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

**Ejemplo:**



**6.** Would you like something to drink?

- A.** Can I keep it?
- B.** That'd be great.
- C.** It doesn't work!

**7.** What do you think of my hat?

- A.** Don't come.
- B.** Very well.
- C.** It's too big.

**8.** Please don't be late!

- A.** Oh, not yet.
- B.** Don't worry.
- C.** I suppose so.

#### PARTE 4

#### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 16 A 22 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lee el texto y selecciona la palabra correcta para cada espacio.

En las preguntas **16 - 22**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

## LANGUAGE MATTERS

The vocabulary we (0)\_\_\_\_\_ programs our minds, so choosing the right words can change our lives.

Even the (16)\_\_\_\_\_ word matters. “Try” is a short word, (17)\_\_\_\_\_ it has a great impact on us. (18)\_\_\_\_\_ someone just says, “I’ll try to do that,” they won’t work on it. Actually, they (19)\_\_\_\_\_ never do it at all. How (20)\_\_\_\_\_ do you use the word “try” to talk about things that are important to you?

Think about something that you want to do, and say it to (21)\_\_\_\_\_ in two ways: First, say “I’ll try to do it.” Next, say “I will do it”, and see how you feel. In general, not using the word “try” (22)\_\_\_\_\_ you feel that you can do things. Just forget the word “try” and see how your life improves.

#### Ejemplo:

0. A. use                    B. using                    C. uses

Respuesta:

0.



- |                |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 16. A. smaller | B. small    | C. smallest |
| 17. A. so      | B. but      | C. or       |
| 18. A. Because | B. Except   | C. If       |
| 19. A. should  | B. may      | C. must     |
| 20. A. often   | B. always   | C. usually  |
| 21. A. himself | B. yourself | C. myself   |
| 22. A. makes   | B. making   | C. made     |



## **PARTE 4**

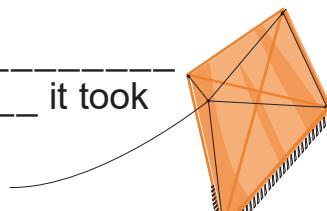
**RESPOnda LAS PREGUNTAS 16 A 22 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.

En las preguntas **16 - 22**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

# History of paper

Since the beginning of writing, people have tried to (0) \_\_\_\_\_ of something easy and cheap to write on, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ it took 3000 years until the Chinese people made paper.



Only one thousand years afterwards, people were (17)\_\_\_\_\_ paper all over Europe and Asia. In the 8th century, the Arabs and the Chinese were enemies, and the Arabs captured (18)\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese men. Many of (19)\_\_\_\_\_ men knew how to make paper, and (20)\_\_\_\_\_ explained it to the Arabs as the price to be able to go home.

Almost eight centuries later, Europeans began to make (21) own paper. At that time, people in the country of the Aztecs (22) the way to make paper too, while the Chinese people were already famous for paper kites and toilet paper!

## Ejemplo:

- 0.**    A. think                              B. thinking                              C. thinks

## Respuesta:



### PARTE 3

#### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 16 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lee el texto y selecciona la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas **11 - 16**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

#### MANCHESTER UNITED FOUNDATION

Manchester United Foundation (0)\_\_\_\_\_ with the celebration of 50 years of the famous soccer club playing in Europe. The Foundation works in (11)\_\_\_\_\_ of the poorest areas of the UK using football to change the lives of young people.



People love football, and at the foundation they use this to (12)\_\_\_\_\_ people how to build a better life for (13)\_\_\_\_\_ and improve the areas they live in. In the foundation, teenagers can learn to play football and grow personally. (14)\_\_\_\_\_ football, the foundation helps young people to become both good players and good people.

The foundation (15)\_\_\_\_\_ also worked with UNICEF for many years to help children (16)\_\_\_\_\_ are ill in poor countries.

#### Ejemplo:

0. A. began      B. begins      C. begin

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

11. A. some      B. any      C. little

12. A. teaching      B. teach      C. taught

13. A. themselves      B. yourselves      C. ourselves

14. A. Among      B. Through      C. Since

15. A. has      B. have      C. had

16. A. when      B. where      C. who

**PARTE 3**

**RESPOnda LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 16 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

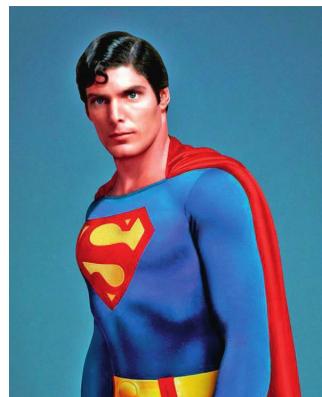
Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas **11 - 16**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

# *Superman*

*Kal-El (0)\_\_\_\_\_ the last Kryptonian. Jor-El, Kal-El's father, sent the spaceship to Earth.*

Jonathan and Martha Kent found the baby. (11) \_\_\_\_\_, they brought him to their farm in Smallville, Kansas. The Kents called him Clark and loved him as their son.

(12) \_\_\_\_\_ Clark was older, his Kryptonian body began to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ super-human abilities. (14) \_\_\_\_\_ telling his childhood friend Lana Lang where he really came from, Clark left Smallville to study at Metropolis University.



At first, people (15) \_\_\_\_\_ know who was helping them. But Clark decided to do it in public to prevent the accident of a NASA space-plane. Later, he and his parents thought of a name. They called him "Superman."

*Later on, Clark got a job at the Daily Planet newspaper, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ he works until now.*

## Ejemplo:



### **Respuesta:**

11. A. Before                    B. Now                    C. Then

12. A. Still                      B. How                      C. When

- 13.** A. develop      B. developed      C. developing





- 16.**    A. who                              B. which                              C. where

**PARTE 5**

**RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 20 A 25 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

Lee el texto y selecciona la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas **20 - 25**, marca **A, B, C o D** en tu hoja de respuestas.

## Tomatoes



The tomato is the world's (0)\_\_\_\_\_ popular fruit. And yes, scientifically speaking, it is a fruit, (20)\_\_\_\_\_ a vegetable. More than 60 million tons of tomatoes are produced every year, 16 million tons more than the banana, the (21)\_\_\_\_\_ one in popularity.

Tomatoes were first (22)\_\_\_\_\_ by Aztecs and Incas. Explorers returning from Mexico introduced the tomato (23)\_\_\_\_\_ Europe in 1556. The French called it "**the apple of love**," the Germans "**the apple of paradise**."

Tomatoes are (24)\_\_\_\_\_ in vitamins A and C, and are fat free. An average size tomato has only 35 calories. In addition, new medical (25)\_\_\_\_\_ suggests that eating tomatoes may prevent cancer.

Tomatoes are used in many food products as pasta and pizza. According to a survey from 1997, 68% of chefs use canned tomatoes because of their quality and taste. It hasn't changed much since.

**Ejemplo:**

0. A. most      B. more      C. many      D. much

**Respuesta:** 0.  A  B  C  D

20. A. neither      B. nor      C. not      D. no
21. A. two      B. both      C. twice      D. second
22. A. achieved      B. done      C. grown      D. invented
23. A. out      B. on      C. at      D. into
24. A. charged      B. rich      C. loaded      D. full
25. A. operation      B. prescription      C. drug      D. research

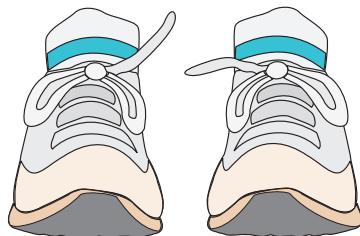
## PARTE 5

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 20 A 25 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas **20 - 25**, marque **A, B, C o D** en su hoja de respuestas.

## A story of two trainers

Adidas and Puma are among the most (0)\_\_\_\_\_ trainer companies in the world, but they wouldn't exist if it weren't for a rude competition between two brothers from Germany.



(20)\_\_\_\_\_ the 1920s, Adolf (Adi) Dassler, a sports fan who (21)\_\_\_\_\_ hours working on shoe designs, and Rudolf Dassler, a salesman, (22)\_\_\_\_\_ a small shoemaking business in the Bavarian city of Herzogenaurach, working on hand-sewn athletic trainers. But as their business took off, the two brothers (23)\_\_\_\_\_ increasingly frustrated with each other. They disagreed on everything from politics, the future of the company to one another's choice in wives.

Finally, in 1945 Rudolf left and set up a new shop, while Adi (24)\_\_\_\_\_ in the initial plant. Adi's company was renamed Adidas, and three years later Rudolf (25)\_\_\_\_\_ his new company, Puma.

#### Ejemplo:

0. A. recognized      B. reminded      C. realized      D. remembered

Respuesta: 0.  A  B  C  D

- |                 |             |               |              |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 20. A. On       | B. For      | C. During     | D. At        |
| 21. A. used     | B. had      | C. shared     | D. spent     |
| 22. A. prepared | B. started  | C. spared     | D. practiced |
| 23. A. advanced | B. grew     | C. developed  | D. threw     |
| 24. A. remained | B. expected | C. lasted     | D. belonged  |
| 25. A. recorded | B. reserved | C. registered | D. reduced   |



**PARTE 4**

**RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 16 A 22 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

Lee el texto y selecciona la palabra correcta para cada espacio.

En las preguntas **16 - 22**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

## Whales



Whales are huge animals (0)\_\_\_\_\_ live in open waters. Whales (16)\_\_\_\_\_ look similar to fish, but they're mammals, so they produce milk for their babies. Whales live in oceans as (17)\_\_\_\_\_ as in some rivers.

Whales are (18)\_\_\_\_\_ more than 3 meters long. However, they can even have a size of 30 meters or more, so the blue whale is the (19)\_\_\_\_\_ animal that has ever lived.

Whales can be gray or white and (20)\_\_\_\_\_ kinds are beautiful. Whales are fat (21)\_\_\_\_\_ this allows them to live in cold waters.

Many kinds of whales, especially the biggest ones, swim in groups. These groups can have different quantities of members, from a few animals to more than 1,000, but one type of whale, called the Baleen whale, often (22)\_\_\_\_\_ alone.

**Ejemplo:**

0. A. which      B. who      C. where

Respuesta:

0.

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

16. A. shall      B. must      C. may

17. A. else      B. just      C. well

18. A. once      B. usually      C. soon

19. A. largest      B. larger      C. large

20. A. every      B. both      C. another

21. A. so      B. than      C. when

22. A. traveling      B. travel      C. travels

**FIN**

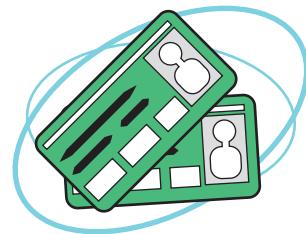
### PARTE 3

#### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 16 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas **11 - 16**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

### Green cards

A green card shows that someone (0)\_\_\_\_\_ is not from the USA can live and work there. At first, the cards were green, (11)\_\_\_\_\_ they have also been pink and blue. (12)\_\_\_\_\_ May 2010, they were last changed and now they are green again. They (13)\_\_\_\_\_ the person's name, birth date and a photograph. Green cards help permanent residents to get a job and a driver's license.



Permanent residents that are 18 or (14)\_\_\_\_\_ need to have the green card in (15)\_\_\_\_\_ possession for 10 years before they have to get a new one. With the card, permanent residents can return to the United States after a trip outside the country only if they return in less than a year. They stop using the card when they move permanently to (16)\_\_\_\_\_ country.

#### Ejemplo:

0. A. who      B. which      C. what

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

11. A. so      B. but      C. except

12. A. In      B. At      C. On

13. A. include      B. includes      C. including

14. A. old      B. older      C. oldest

15. A. their      B. our      C. your

16. A. another      B. either      C. both

PARTE 4

**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 16 A 22 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.

En las preguntas **16 - 22**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

# Chichen Itza



Chichen Itza is the second (0)\_\_\_\_\_ visited place of Mexico's archaeological sites. This area is visited by many people (16)\_\_\_\_\_ the popular tourist town of Cancun, (17)\_\_\_\_\_ make a day trip on tourist buses.

In 2007, Chichen Itza's El Castillo was (18)\_\_\_\_\_ one of the Seven Wonders of the World (19)\_\_\_\_\_ an international vote. The tourism officials in Mexico were happy about this, (20)\_\_\_\_\_ one of them proudly said, "The number of tourists visiting Chichen Itza will double by 2012". In fact, it was like that.

(21)\_\_\_\_\_ monuments have been closed to the public over the past few years. While visitors can (22)\_\_\_\_\_ around them, they can no longer climb them or go inside.

## Ejemplo:



## Respuesta:



**PARTE 5**

**RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 20 A 25 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

Lee el texto y selecciona la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas **20 - 25**, marca **A**, **B**, **C** o **D** en tu hoja de respuestas.

## The Eiffel Tower

The Eiffel Tower is a (0)\_\_\_\_\_ Paris icon. Completed in March 1889, it's recognized all over the world. The construction is 300 meters tall, and you can use the elevator or climb the 1,665 (20)\_\_\_\_\_ to get to see those spectacular views across Paris' landscape. But (21)\_\_\_\_\_ its fame, the tower has some secrets.



Its designer, Gustave Eiffel, built a tiny apartment on the top of the structure. (22)\_\_\_\_\_, only a few knew about it until 2015 when it opened to the public.

In 2015, workers helped the Tower become friendly to the environment. They (23)\_\_\_\_\_ two turbines in it to convert wind into electricity. A system was also (24)\_\_\_\_\_ up to collect and direct rainwater into the toilets.

The tower has had a colorful history. The original structure was dark red, but in 1899, it was painted yellow. At (25)\_\_\_\_\_, it's covered in approximately 16,000 gallons of bronze paint.

**Ejemplo:**

0.    A. magnificent    B. bold    C. maximum    D. suitable

**Respuesta:** 0.  A  B  C  D

20.    A. paths    B. steps    C. marks    D. routes
21.    A. besides    B. upon    C. beneath    D. despite
22.    A. Otherwise    B. Indeed    C. Meanwhile    D. Therefore
23.    A. installed    B. introduced    C. influenced    D. involved
24.    A. set    B. shown    C. taken    D. brought
25.    A. last    B. once    C. first    D. present

## PARTE 5

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 20 A 25 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas **20 - 25**, marque **A, B, C o D** en su hoja de respuestas.

One of the most famous (0)\_\_\_\_\_ in sports is the FIFA World Cup. It takes (20)\_\_\_\_\_ every four years in a different location, much like the Olympics. Indeed, there is some research that demonstrates that the World Cup creates as much international interest as the Olympic games (21)\_\_\_\_\_. Teams from around the world compete for a month. The same country rarely (22)\_\_\_\_\_ two years in a row.



The competition, (23)\_\_\_\_\_ has been interrupted only by World War II, makes soccer players feel proud of their nation because it has created (24)\_\_\_\_\_ feelings of national belonging. Even some wars between countries have been stopped until the teams knew whether or not they had qualified. For fans, soccer (25)\_\_\_\_\_ far more than a simple sport. It is a way to prove their country's importance in this sport. The popularity of soccer hasn't decreased over the decades and it is still the king of sports.

#### Ejemplo:

0. A. events      B. actions      C. games      D. festivals

Respuesta: 0.  A  B  C  D

- |     |          |             |          |              |
|-----|----------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 20. | A. part  | B. position | C. time  | D. place     |
| 21. | A. may   | B. are      | C. do    | D. will      |
| 22. | A. wins  | B. gains    | C. earns | D. gets      |
| 23. | A. when  | B. where    | C. which | D. who       |
| 24. | A. thick | B. strong   | C. large | D. active    |
| 25. | A. shows | B. means    | C. does  | D. announces |



PARTE 3

**RESponde las preguntas 11 a 16 de acuerdo con el siguiente texto**

Lee el texto y selecciona la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas **11 - 16**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

# FIFA World Cup



TVs are (0)\_\_\_\_\_ on. The FIFA World Cup, the biggest soccer event, has (11)\_\_\_\_\_ begun. Soccer is a very popular sport; I would say it is the one with the most fans. In fact, the FIFA World Cup has always (12)\_\_\_\_ a great show.

Before 1978, not many teams could take part in the competition, (13) \_\_\_\_\_ then only included few countries. Teams from Europe and South America are usually (14) \_\_\_\_\_ than those from Asia or Africa.

Brazil has played all the World Cups but spent many years without winning a title until 1970, when they played (15) \_\_\_\_\_ Italy. This was a really exciting match! (16) \_\_\_\_\_ 90 minutes of emotion, Brazil won the great prize.

So, stay where you are. You mustn't leave your seat. The first goal is coming soon.

## Ejemplo:



## Respuesta:

- |            |           |          |           |          |           |           |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>11.</b> | <b>A.</b> | still    | <b>B.</b> | just     | <b>C.</b> | yet       |
| <b>12.</b> | <b>A.</b> | offering | <b>B.</b> | offer    | <b>C.</b> | offered   |
| <b>13.</b> | <b>A.</b> | which    | <b>B.</b> | who      | <b>C.</b> | where     |
| <b>14.</b> | <b>A.</b> | strong   | <b>B.</b> | stronger | <b>C.</b> | strongest |
| <b>15.</b> | <b>A.</b> | across   | <b>B.</b> | against  | <b>C.</b> | among     |
| <b>16.</b> | <b>A.</b> | Along    | <b>B.</b> | Around   | <b>C.</b> | After     |

#### PARTE 4

#### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 17 A 22 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.

En las preguntas **17 - 22**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

Frank Lynam, the television star, talks about what he ate yesterday.

"I have to get up at 4:00 a.m. every day because I am on a morning television show. Before I left home yesterday, I had a lot of bananas and apples. It's a long time before lunch so I have to eat a lot when I get up. If I don't, I feel very hungry later. I never drink tea or coffee.

Last month, I decided not to eat any more red meat and I never eat sweet food now, either. When I was younger, I ate a lot of chocolate and cakes. When I first stopped eating sugar, I had headaches. My doctor told me to eat olives and brown rice to help the pain go away.

Yesterday, I went home at about 12:30 and had fish for lunch. I usually eat a lot of fish. I was filming all afternoon so I took some snacks and yogurt with me.

I had a cheese sandwich and a glass of milk at home before I went out to play tennis. My late dinner was more fish with rice and salad; I drank some water with it. It is important for me to eat well."

#### Ejemplo:

0. In the morning, you can see Frank

- A. in the theater.  
B. in the cinema.  
C. on television.

Respuesta:

0.

A  B  C

17. Yesterday, Frank ate breakfast

- A. at home.  
B. in a café.  
C. on television.

18. For breakfast, he had

- A. vegetables.  
B. fruit.  
C. coffee.

19. Frank needs a big breakfast because

- A. he doesn't have any lunch.  
B. he only drinks coffee and tea.  
C. it's many hours until his next meal.

20. The doctor said he should eat

- A. sugar.  
B. rice.  
C. salad.

21. He had fish yesterday

- A. once.  
B. twice.  
C. three times.

22. What did he drink with the last meal he had?

- A. yogurt  
B. milk  
C. water



#### PARTE 4

#### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 17 A 22 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **17 - 22**, marque **A, B o C** en su hoja de respuestas.

#### Tired of spending your holidays at the beach?

When it comes to holidays, people get really happy. They want to enjoy those few weeks as much as possible, but they are getting tired of doing the same. That is why some people have stopped going to sunny beaches and have started working on different activities that may help animals and nature.



"What's another trip to the Bahamas?" asks Debbie Jacobs, owner of a trip company. "Today, people want to do something different. Many people know they have a very good life, and they would enjoy to give something back." Short-time helping programs in which people do not get any money are the ones people choose the most.

For animal lovers, that means getting into nature-friendly activities that they would never have in their normal lives. From taking photos of sea animals in the Alaskan coast to saving cows and pigs, these people are finding that spending their time helping animals is a greater option than visiting well-known places.

There are several places where you can spend a few days, a week, or longer giving some help to wild and domesticated animals. On most of these trips, people need to participate in cleaning and other difficult activities; Jacob says they return home with more than sunburn because they see the difference they can make.

#### Ejemplo:

0. For all people, taking vacations means

- A. feeling very well.
- B. taking long trips.
- C. doing similar things.

Respuesta:

0.

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

17. Some people now want to spend their holidays

- A. doing new activities.
- B. resting outdoors.
- C. enjoying the sun.

18. What does Debbie Jacobs do?

- A. She takes pictures.
- B. She helps animals.
- C. She plans trips.

19. Many people who live well like

- A. helping people travel.
- B. giving nature a hand.
- C. getting animals' help.

20. In most helping programs people work

- A. but aren't paid.
- B. on usual activities.
- C. and visit famous places.

21. Animal lovers have learned that these trips are very

- A. common.
- B. safe.
- C. interesting.

22. What do you have to do on these trips?

- A. help people
- B. do some hard work
- C. travel a lot

#### PARTE 4

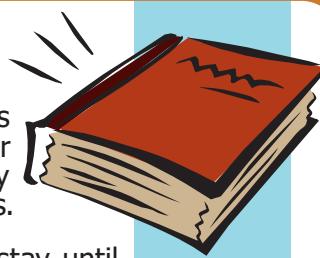
#### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 17 A 22 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **17 - 22**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

David Russell  
Book editor

I am a book editor and part of my job is to find new writers. I look at samples of texts and choose the ones that will make money for the company. After that, I work with the author to edit the book. I also help my company by speaking in public at conferences and by writing short articles for magazines.



Usually, I arrive at the office during the week around 9:00 a.m. and stay until 6:00 p.m., sometimes later. In a normal day, I will receive more than 100 e-mails, and get between 15 and 25 phone calls. I will answer correspondence from writers. I rarely read at the office, especially full documents. I read these at home, a few hours on weeknights, quite a bit more on the weekend.

The best part of the job is seeing how an author's idea develops into a document and finally into a real book. I also like calling new writers and making an offer on their books. That's cool.

I used to read two or three comic books a week, but I don't read for fun anymore - when you edit books all the time, it's difficult to turn that side of yourself off and just enjoy it. I still read an average of one book a week, but it's not the same.

I spend too much time indoors. My friends have invited me to go swimming or cycling this weekend, but I've decided to try cooking instead.

##### Ejemplo:

0. David chooses texts that

- A. will be successful.  
B. don't cost a lot of money.  
C. are by famous authors.

##### Respuesta:

0.

- A  B  C

17. As part of his work, David

- A. gives talks.  
B. sells magazines.  
C. writes books.

18. On weekdays, David

- A. leaves for work at 9:00 a.m.  
B. starts work at about 9:00 a.m.  
C. never works later than 6:00 p.m.

19. At his office, David says he

- A. communicates with many people.  
B. talks with people face-to-face.  
C. writes long company documents.

20. What David likes the most about his work is

- A. talking with young writers.  
B. seeing the finished product.  
C. thinking of new ideas.

21. How many comic books does David read a week?

- A. one  
B. two  
C. three

22. This weekend, David is going to

- A. swim.  
B. cook.  
C. cycle.



### PARTE 3

#### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 9 A 14 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.

En las preguntas **9 - 14**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

### The World's Favorite Food

According to information collected in 17 countries, pasta is what people like to eat most. Not only is pasta the number one food in its home country, Italy, but it is also enjoyed in distant places like the Philippines, Mexico and South Africa. Italy is the biggest pasta-eating community of the world. Italy is followed by Venezuela, then Tunisia.

Pasta has become popular because it is a low-cost meal and it is not difficult to prepare. Just cook spaghetti or other forms of pasta with tomato to go with it and you're finished. It tastes delicious and fills your stomach. It also produces energy, which is why athletes eat pasta.

Before it became popular in Italy during the 19th century, earlier civilizations ate some forms of pasta. People say that by the 13th century Marco Polo brought pasta to Italy from China, but this is not true. Arabs brought a noodle-like pasta to Sicily, an island in Italy, in the 8th century.

When many Italians immigrated to America in the 20th century, they took their eating habits with them, so pasta and pizza became popular. Although many people think of spaghetti as the most popular form of pasta, there are over 600 types and they are cooked in different ways. Pasta has simple ingredients, so it can be kept longer.

#### Ejemplo:

0. There are studies that show that pasta is

- A. everybody's favorite dish.
- B. eaten in few countries.
- C. liked in Italy.

Respuesta: 0.



9. The second country where most people eat pasta is

- A. the Philippines.
- B. Mexico.
- C. Venezuela.

10. Pasta has become a favorite food because it

- A. has tomato.
- B. is cheap.
- C. is complicated.

11. Sports people prefer pasta because it

- A. improves activity levels.
- B. helps empty stomachs.
- C. is simple to prepare.

12. Pasta became well-known in the United States because Italians

- A. arrived there.
- B. liked pizza.
- C. were famous.

13. Who first brought pasta to Italy?

- A. Marco Polo
- B. Sicilians
- C. Arabs

14. Both pizza and pasta

- A. stay fresh for a long time.
- B. come to America from Italy.
- C. are prepared in only one way.

## PARTE 4

### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 15 A 19 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.

En las preguntas **15 - 19**, marca **A, B, C o D** en tu hoja de respuestas.

#### Smiling Often

Smiling often has many benefits. People who smile regularly can experience an increase in their health and state of mind. Unfortunately, many people don't smile enough. It's a good idea to smile more often in order to feel better. Here are some reasons to smile more often.



Smiling brings health benefits. It increases natural substances in the body which improve your state of mind. Besides, smiling helps your facial structure give you a more youthful look; combined with healthy teeth, smiling can make you seem healthier and more attractive. Smiling also has positive effects on the immune and cardiovascular systems.

There are psychological benefits to smiling frequently, too. It makes you happy almost immediately. Sometimes when we can't smile, we find that anyone's smile helps us feel better. Smiling can also reduce stress levels since the body reacts quickly to it. A great way to make someone cheerful is to help them smile.

Smiling more often can also make you look more attractive and confident. In general, people like to show happiness and be near those who are happy. Smiling in the presence of others shows you are a happy person, and you can transmit the feeling to them. People are naturally attracted to smiling; therefore, smiling frequently can help you get the attention you want from others.

If you don't smile much, find ways to smile more often; try to make others smile more often too. Smiling is a fast way to feel happy. Feeling happy and making others feel happy is very positive and will bring many benefits. Although it seems difficult, it is in fact very easy; all it takes is moving some muscles and you will be happy almost immediately.

**15.** What is the author doing in the text?

- A.** convincing people that smiling at others is polite
- B.** describing the consequences of not smiling
- C.** discussing the effects of smiling in difficult situations
- D.** encouraging people to smile more frequently

**16.** What can the reader find out about smiling in paragraph 2?

- A.** how smiling helps people appear better
- B.** how smiling shows people you are interested in them
- C.** how smiling makes people be popular
- D.** how smiling lets people transmit happiness to others

**17.** According to paragraph 3, what can smiling cause in people?

- A.** It makes them react to funny situations frequently.
- B.** It helps them know when they need to feel good.
- C.** It makes them want to help others to feel happy.
- D.** It helps them feel happy very quickly.

**18.** What does smiling do in a social situation?

- A.** It tells others you need their attention to feel confident.
- B.** It makes others do what you want and show happiness.
- C.** It shows you are happy and makes others smile, too.
- D.** It makes you look attractive and want people's acceptance.

**19.** Which is the best advertisement for the author's ideas about smiling?

- A.**
  - Want to look older and more mature?  
Smile. It will control your stress levels, your state of mind and your popularity.
- B.**
  - Want to be happy fast and easily?  
Smile more frequently. It will make you healthier, happier, and more attractive.
- C.**
  - Want to be natural?  
Smile often.  
It helps you improve your teeth, your mind, and your figure quickly.
- D.**
  - Want to look professional?  
Smile more.  
It is important for your body, your mind, and your personal life.

## PARTE 4

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 15 A 19 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **15 - 19**, marque **A, B, C o D** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Cats Make Wonderful Pets!

There are certain points to consider before you decide to get a cat. First of all, be prepared to spend time with your cat. Although cats don't have a closer relationship with humans than most other pets, they still require attention and care. Cats have their own different characters and their own special habits and choices. It is a good idea to prepare yourself with some basic knowledge about cats before you get one.



As distant as they may be, cats really love to play. But cats usually don't fetch like dogs; don't just throw a ball to your cat and expect it to be entertained. Cats like to be spoiled by humans. They like to have "communication" with you. Spend time playing and having contact with your cat.

Cats show their love to you not only through making their typical sounds, but also by touching your arms, legs, or another part of your body. If you are new to cats and you don't know this, you may think they want to hurt you. However, it is just friendly play.

They probably love to see what is going on around them more than other pets. They do this by jumping to high places like a sofa, cupboard, or table to keep an eye on you and what you're doing.

Cats love to have sharp nails, so buying a cushion for your cat will keep your furniture safe. In order to avoid any damage, keep your cat's nails short and train it to use the cushion. This will save you money and lots of headaches in the future.

**15.** What is the purpose of the writer?

- A.** describe the experience of having a pet
- B.** advise people on how to deal with cats as pets
- C.** explain how to save money if getting a cat
- D.** name differences between cats and other pets

**16.** What can the reader find out from the text?

- A.** how easy it is to love a pet
- B.** why cats are so special and friendly
- C.** advantages of having cats
- D.** important facts about cats behavior

**17.** How is the relationship between cats and humans?

- A.** Humans enjoy spoiling cats.
- B.** Cats love to play with humans just like dogs do.
- C.** Cats need attention from humans.
- D.** Humans like to show their love to their cats.

**18.** What do cats like about furniture?

- A.** This can help them communicate.
- B.** This helps them get closer relationships.
- C.** This provides cats comfortable places to play.
- D.** This helps cats to see you easily.

**19.** What can you think about cats from the text?

- A.** *Cats are great, but owners need to learn about them.*
- B.** *Cats are independent pets.*
- C.** *Cats are very complicated pets.*
- D.** *Cats and dogs are pets with very similar characters.*

### PARTE 3

#### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 9 A 14 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **9 - 14**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

#### Body Language across Cultures

If you are planning a holiday in another country, you should pay attention to body language across cultures. In the world of travel you may have uncomfortable moments if you give wrong messages. For example, in the Middle East, it is very unkind to show the under-side of one's foot in another person's direction - so crossing your legs while sitting is a bad idea. People from Pakistan move their head from side to side to mean "you're welcome", or "hello". Moving your hand from side to side is understood by Indians as "no" or "go away". In Nigeria, you mustn't use your left hand to give or receive things. This hand is considered dirty. The Maori of New Zealand press noses together and shout to say hello.



You can also see body language differences in the personal space people need when having a conversation. In South America, this space is often small. People stand very close to each other to talk, except when they meet for the first time or are at the office. In the United States this space becomes much larger; people are not as comfortable when others stand close to them, especially when they do not know each other very well. Others whose personal space is small are the Arabs, French and Italians, while the Germans and Japanese need more.

#### Ejemplo:

0. If travelers forget body language in a foreign country, they may

- A. make big mistakes.  
B. learn new things.  
C. have lots of fun.

Respuesta:

0.

A  B  C

9. You can have problems in the Middle East if you show

- A. any head movement.  
B. the bottom of your feet.  
C. your legs and nose.

10. People usually move their heads in Pakistan when someone is

- A. arriving.  
B. chatting.  
C. traveling.

11. In India, what should you use to tell someone to leave?

- A. your foot  
B. your head  
C. your hand

12. To get something from another person, Nigerians use the right hand because

- A. it's strong.  
B. it's soft.  
C. it's clean.

13. In New Zealand, when the Maori say hello, they speak

- A. quietly.  
B. loudly.  
C. normally.

14. If they are too close to you, they might come from

- A. France.  
B. Germany.  
C. Japan.

### PARTE 3

#### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 9 A 14 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.

En las preguntas **9 - 14**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

## The hamburger

There is controversy over the origin of the hamburger. The book "The hamburger: A history" by Josh Ozersky says it is German. However, it is not clear where the inventor of hamburgers is from.



It could be Charlie Nagreen, who sold meatballs between two pieces of soft bread in 1885. Or maybe Frank Menches, from Ohio, who sold a sandwich made of meat and soft bread in Hamburg, N.Y. in 1885. Another possible inventor was Louis Lassen, from Connecticut, who served some meat pieces between two slices of toast in 1900. There was also Fletcher David, a Texan who sold a meat sandwich with soft bread at a world exhibition in 1904.

However, meat and bread -like today's hamburger- were more common in Hamburg, Germany, in the nineteenth century. It was called a Hamburg steak and was an everyday dish for the German immigrants who left Hamburg for the United States. Anyone could prepare it, and they could eat it while standing up or walking.

The hamburger already existed in the early twentieth century, but it was only food for working men and served in restaurants near factories at midday. However, after the introduction of the automobile in the market in 1920 and people's new wish for meals to eat on the road, the popularity of the hamburger increased.

#### Ejemplo:

0. Ozersky thinks that the hamburger was first made by a person who
- A. lived in Germany.  
B. was American.  
C. had a strange origin.

Respuesta:

0.

A  B  C

9. A different kind of bread was first used in a hamburger in
- A. Ohio.  
B. Texas.  
C. Connecticut.
10. Who made a hamburger with meat prepared in a particular shape?
- A. Charlie Nagreen  
B. Louis Lassen  
C. Fletcher David
11. A long time ago hamburgers in Germany were different from the American because they
- A. were very popular.  
B. had more meat.  
C. were known later.
12. The kind of hamburger brought from Germany to the US was
- A. hard to find.  
B. easy to make.  
C. interesting to eat.
13. At the beginning of the last century, some people ate hamburgers for
- A. breakfast.  
B. lunch.  
C. dinner.
14. What changed the way people thought of the hamburger in the 1920s?
- A. a new path.  
B. a new job.  
C. a new invention.

## PARTE 4

### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 17 A 22 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.

En las preguntas **17 - 22**, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

#### Nobel Prize

Alfred Nobel was a chemist, an engineer and a businessman who left more than 9 million dollars of his money to the well-known Nobel Prize. In 1895 he decided that part of this money should go to excellent scientists who have made the world a better place with their work. The prize is given to physics and chemistry scientists as well as doctors, among other occupations. There is also a Nobel Prize for writers.



Every first of February, a list of possible winners is discussed, but this is not shown on social media. Important members of the Nobel Prize decide who receives the prize. Alfred Nobel wanted to give a prize for every category every year, but for some reasons there have been changes to this instruction, and there are not always winners for all the prizes. The Nobel Prize event takes place on the 10th of December.

The prize, which cannot be returned, consists of a diploma and cash. It was over 40,000 dollars in 1901. Unfortunately, the Nobel Prizes did not take place during 1940 and 1942, but then, in 1991, it reached 1 million dollars. A prize is usually shared by several winners who can be of different nationalities. When someone is not able to receive the prize, they can go pick up the diploma later.

#### Ejemplo:

0. Alfred Nobel

- A. was a rich man.  
B. won a prize.  
C. studied medicine.

Respuesta:

0.



17. People receive the prize because they have

- A. improved the world.  
B. earned much money.  
C. decided to work better.

18. The Nobel Prize is for

- A. only scientists.  
B. all types of hobbies.  
C. various professions.

19. When is the Nobel Prize usually given to the winners?

- A. in February  
B. in December  
C. in any month

20. Something different from Alfred Nobel's wish is the

- A. total of winners.  
B. date of the event.  
C. members of the Nobel Prize.

21. When was the size of the prize larger?

- A. 1901  
B. 1942  
C. 1991

22. A Nobel Prize can be

- A. shared.  
B. only cash.  
C. given back later.

**FIN**

## PARTE 4

### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 15 A 19 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.

En las preguntas **15 - 19**, marca **A, B, C o D** en tu hoja de respuestas.

Nakia Letang is an admissions director at Fairfield University. Nakia is a young hardworking woman. This is an interview with her about her achievements.



#### What is your job about?

Choosing new students is my main function at work. I read students' applications and plan my travel calendar and events. Another part of my job is what I call customer service: educating parents and future students about college and the admissions process. You have to be an active person and really like talking to be good at this job. You have to be very sociable and constantly on the move.

#### Do you work with students from everywhere?

From New York City and eleven other states, I work with two groups: home-schooled students and those from the Community Scholars Program; these are teenagers who live in the city and are the first family members to attend college.

#### What is your role in the admission decision process?

We read applications from our own area because we know the students' schools and can give a complete evaluation of the applications. Each career officer decides on the best candidates from their area. We consider mainly their academic level, but also what those students could bring to the college community. If I'm not sure, I have a second admissions career officer take a look, and if we're still not sure, the entire admissions office group will meet.

#### What do you tell students who send applications?

Like many of the students I invite, I was the first person in my family to go to college. I tell students my story and let them know I understand their situation. I convince them that they can get into college and make it through.

15. What is the writer mainly doing in this article?  
**A.** advertising Fairfield University programs and admission process  
**B.** explaining how people can easily begin their college  
**C.** making students reflect on where they should study  
**D.** describing a woman's professional responsibilities
  
16. What can the reader find out from the article?  
**A.** the social and economical conditions of the students' families  
**B.** the requirements and documents students need to submit to apply  
**C.** the experience of someone whose job might be life-changing for others  
**D.** the qualifications that the admission staff requires to be part of the team
  
17. Who does Nakia assist to enter college?  
**A.** home-schooled and smart students  
**B.** students who are friendly and young  
**C.** the first students to go to college in their families  
**D.** students who are smart and contribute to society
  
18. The last paragraph is about  
**A.** explaining how to study at a young age.  
**B.** encouraging students with her example.  
**C.** working with all kinds of students.  
**D.** helping students join college.
  
19. According to the reading, the most appropriate piece of advice that you might get from Nakia is:  
**A.** "Be what you want to be by using your knowledge and background".  
**B.** "Be the only member of your family to go to your local university".  
**C.** "Be a home-schooled teenager if you want to begin your university studies".  
**D.** "Be good at talking to people if you want to get an excellent job".

## PARTE 4

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 15 A 19 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **15 - 19**, marque **A, B, C o D** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Television

Life is short! Who has time to waste? Not me. If you are really honest with yourself you'll notice that you may be spending too much time watching television and there are better things you could be doing. Whether you watch television or not is your decision. But consider this first.



Some people say TV is educational, but it is an ineffective medium for learning.

Though there is a great variety of programs and sometimes they are interesting, many TV shows offer information that is not accurate. If you really want to learn something, you should read it for yourself.

TV can help you keep informed and it is necessary to know what is happening to people and places around you. However, if you watch the average news program, you have to waste a long time on useless information. If you really want to be up-to-date, read the newspaper; it is more detailed and you can choose which stories you read.

The average adult spends about 2 hours a day watching TV. Let's say you lived to age 60; you would have spent 5 years of your life in front of the television. Not only could you be catching up with your family during that time (since watching TV with them it is not real interaction), but you are also preventing yourself from having new experiences. Do you know what you could do with those extra years? Here's some advice: create some art, talk to people, exercise, learn a foreign language or how to play an instrument.

Using those two hours a day for something you "don't have time for," will make you have time for a lot more.

**15.** What is the author mainly doing with the text?

- A.** describing people who spend hours in front of the screen
- B.** suggesting that there are better leisure activities than TV
- C.** warning about consequences of watching the news all day
- D.** explaining why television is important to keep up-to-date

**16.** What might a person decide to do after reading this article?

- A.** try to talk less with the family
- B.** keep informed by watching TV
- C.** watch fewer television shows
- D.** consider visual learning

**17.** According to the text, information from TV

- A.** gives specific descriptions of events.
- B.** contains many things not worth learning.
- C.** is always useful for learning.
- D.** is limited since it does not have diverse topics.

**18.** In the text, "5 years" refers to the time that

- A.** an average person watches TV in a lifetime.
- B.** you need to become an expert TV viewer.
- C.** someone takes to become addicted to TV.
- D.** TV needs to teach us something interesting.

**19.** Which of the following statements would the writer make?

- A.** One day I realized I needed more contact with real people and situations than with television.
- B.** I believe true artists should take advantage of television as a resource to learn and practice.
- C.** I must admit sometimes I am so busy that I watch TV instead of reading the newspaper.
- D.** I can speak Italian and cook French food thanks to TV shows I used to watch.

**PARTE 3**

**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 9 A 14 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **9 - 14**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

## **Tomorrow's cars**

CO<sub>2</sub>, a gas that is part of the atmosphere, is important for many elements of nature like plants, as it helps them make their own food. We produce CO<sub>2</sub> when we use petrol cars. This is now dangerous for our world because these cars have sent a lot of CO<sub>2</sub> into the air.

Using electric cars instead of petrol cars is an excellent way to stop problems like changes in the weather. In the United Kingdom not many cars are electric; so the government, those in charge of the country, believes there is a lot to do to make electric cars a good option and have a better world to live in, but it will take at least five years to do so. The government also believes that it will help the UK become the first country in the world to make cars that produce much less CO<sub>2</sub>. However, during the last three years, some pro-nature groups that work to make the world better have said that this plan will not work and that it is too late to stop petrol cars from producing CO<sub>2</sub>.

In the past two years, the British government has spent billions of pounds studying how to make electric cars and produce their parts, and how to make the British use them. Now it is ready to help companies make more electric cars and fewer petrol ones, along with fewer hybrid cars that work with both petrol and electricity.

**Ejemplo:**

**0.** What do plants need to make their food?

- A.** an important gas
- B.** other plants
- C.** all parts of nature

**Respuesta:**

**0.**



**9.** What puts the world in danger?

- A.** too much CO<sub>2</sub> gas
- B.** a lot of clean air
- C.** some plants

**10.** How many people use electric cars in the UK?

- A.** no people
- B.** many people
- C.** few people

**11.** Who thinks the plan is useful?

- A.** car makers
- B.** the government
- C.** pro-nature groups

**12.** To make electric cars, the British government has

- A.** spent much money.
- B.** brought car parts.
- C.** opened new companies.

**13.** More British people will have electric cars

- A.** in two years.
- B.** in three years.
- C.** in five years.

**14.** In the future, people will mainly use

- A.** electricity cars.
- B.** hybrid cars.
- C.** petrol cars.