

Documento

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SECTION II: READING

1. Passage: What's your routine at work?

BEN: I go to work every day and have breakfast at my desk. I'm always on my cell. I check my e-mail a lot.

Sometimes, I have meetings. I go home late every night!

¥ How often does Ben go to work?

- a) Always
- b) Sometimes
- c) Never
- d) Hardly ever

2. Passage: Having fun with English

CARLOS: My English class is really fun. I always get good grades. I try to do my homework on time and

participate when I can.

¥ Does Carlos like his class?

- a) No, he doesn't.
- b) He is good.
- c) Yes, he does.
- d) Doesn't work.

3. Passage: Never Surrender

There was once this guy who would never give up on his dreams. One time he went fishing, but he didn't

catch anything. He kept trying for weeks, until he finally got one.

“Había una vez un chico, el cual nunca se rendiría a sus sueños. Una vez, él fue a pescar, pero no atrapó

nada. Se mantuvo intentando por semanas, hasta que el finalmente atrapó uno.”

¥ This passage tells us about...

- a) Not to quit on our dreams.
- b) Don't follow your ideals.
- c) Catch a fish.
- d) Fishing is good.

4. Passage: University Problems

Douglas had two university courses: Psychology and Logic. Douglas would always be in social networks,

playing videogames and practicing every sport. His classes were about to finish and he never did any

homework. When he found out that there was a high possibility to fail his two courses, then he got

nervous. He finished 20 home works in 7 days. Once he finished he told to himself: “Never again I'll let

this happen”.

“Douglas llevaba dos cursos en la Universidad: Psicología y Lógica. Douglas siempre estaría en redes

sociales, jugando videojuegos o practicando deportes. Sus clases estaban a punto de terminar y el nunca

hizo ninguna tarea. Cuando se dio cuenta de que había una gran posibilidad de desaprobado sus dos cursos,

él se puso nervioso. Terminó 20 tareas en 7 días. Cuando él terminó, se dijo a sí mismo: Nunca más dejaré

que eso pase.”

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¥ The main idea of this reading is to...

- a) Play videogames
- b) Miss classes
- c) Fail classes
- d) Never let your studies go away

¥ If you go to the university you have to...

- a) Be playful
- b) Be responsible
- c) Let go distractions
- d) Quit smoking

5. Passage: Don't be afraid of trying something new

Did you ever get a chance of trying something a little different? I hope you took the chance, but if you

didn't, you missed a lot. In life, new chances come for a reason, and you have to know when to take the

opportunities. It is all about risks, like they say "No pain, no gain". If you are trying to be successful in life,

then you must go for it. I took the risks and now I enjoy of all my success. I had a hard time when I was

young, but I broke through them.

“¿Tuviste la chance de intentar algo un poco diferente? Espero que hayas tenido la chance, pero si no la

tuviste, te perdiste de mucho. En la vida, nuevas oportunidades vienen por una razón, y tú debes saber

cuándo tomar las oportunidades. Es todo acerca de riesgos, como las personas dicen "Si no hay dolor no

hay perdida". Si estas intentando ser exitoso en la vida, entonces deber ir por ello. Yo tomé los riesgos y

ahora disfruto de todo mi éxito. Tuve un tiempo difícil cuando fui joven, pero pude sobrellevarlo."

¥ Risky opportunities are...

a) fun

b) safe

c) dangerous

d) boring

¥ The writer...

a) Tried new things

b) Stayed with nothing

c) Was young

d) Didn't knew anything

6. Passage: Unsinkable Ship

Naval architects never claim that a ship is unsinkable, but the sinking of the passenger and car ferry Estonia

in the Baltic, surely should have never happened. I was well designed and carefully maintained. It carried

the proper number of lifeboats. It had been thoroughly inspected the day of its fatal voyage. Yet hours

later, the Estonia rolled over and sank in a cold stormy night. It went down so quickly, that most of those

on board, caught in their dark, flooding cabins had no chance to save themselves. Of those who managed

to scramble overboard, only 139 survived. The rest died of hypothermia, before the rescuers could pluck

them from the cold sea. The final death toll amounted to 912 souls. However, there were an unpleasant

number of questions about why the Estonia sank and why so many survivors were men in the prime of

life, while most of the death were woman, children and elderly.

“Arquitectos navales nunca claman que un barco es inmundible, pero el hundimiento del ferry de

pasajeros y carros de Estonia en el Báltico, seguramente nunca debió haber pasado. Este estaba muy bien

diseñado y cuidadosamente revisado; llevaba el número apropiado de botes salvavidas; había sido

rigurosamente inspeccionado el día de su hundimiento fatal. Horas después de la tragedia, el Estonia

volcó y se hundió en una fría y tormentosa noche. Se hundió tan rápidamente que aquellos que estaban

a bordo, atrapados en sus oscuras e inundadas cabinas, no tuvieron chance de salvarse a sí mismos. De

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aquellos que pudieron trepar por encima de la borda, solo sobrevivieron 139. El resto murió de hipotermia

antes de que los rescatistas pudieran sacarlos del agua fría. El monto final de muertes fue de 912 almas.

Sin embargo, existió un numero inquietante de preguntas acerca de por qué el Estonia se hundió y por

qué la mayoría de sobrevivientes fueron hombres, mientras la mayoría de muertos estaba conformada

por mujeres, niños y ancianos.”

¥ One can infer from the reading that...

a) The lifesaving equipment did not work well and lifeboats could not be lowered.

b) Design faults and incompetent crew contributed to the sinking of the Estonia ferry.

c) 139 people managed to leave the vessel but died in freezing water.

d) Most victims were trapped inside the boat as they were in their cabins.

¥ It is clear from the passage that the survivors of the accident

- a) Helped one to another to overcome the tragedy that had affected them all.
- b) Were mostly young men, but woman children and the elderly stood little chance.
- c) Helped to save hundreds of lives.
- d) Are still suffering from severe post-traumatic stress disorder.

¥ According to the passage, when the Estonia sank...

- a) There were only 139 passengers on board
- b) Few of the passengers were asleep
- c) There were enough lifeboats for the number of people on board
- d) Faster reaction by the crew could have increased the Estonia's chances of survival.

7. Passage: Dolphins

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors

have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their

society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are

ill, care for the pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists

have suggested that dolphins have a language, but it is much more probable that they communicate with

each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than a man?

Certainly, the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them that we can kill them more

easily than they can kill us, is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these

remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

“Los delfines son reconocidos como las criaturas más amigables en el océano e historias de ellos ayudando

a marineros ahogados ha sido común desde los tiempos romanos. Ellos se cuidan unos a otros cuando

están enfermos, cuidan a las madres embarazadas y protegen al más débil de la comunidad, como

nosotros lo hacemos. Algunos científicos han sugerido que los delfines tienen un lenguaje especial, pero

es mucho más probable que estos se comuniquen unos a otros sin necesidad de palabras. ¿Podría alguno

de estos mamíferos ser más inteligente que un hombre? Ciertamente, el acuerdo más común de que los

humanos pueden matarlos con mayor facilidad que ellos a nosotros, es el menos satisfactorio. Por otro

lado, mientras más descubrimos acerca de estas remarcables criaturas, parecemos menos superiores

cuando los destruimos.”

¥ Is clear from the passage that dolphins...

a) Don't want to be with us as much as we want to be with them. b) Are proven to be less

intelligent than once thought.

c) Have a reputation for being friendly to humans

d) Are the most powerful creatures that live in the oceans

¥ The fact that the writer of the passage thinks that we can kill dolphins more easily than they

can kill us...

a) Means that they are better adapted to their environment

b) Shows that dolphins have a very sophisticated form of communication

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- c) Proves that dolphins are not the most intelligent species in the sea
- d) Does not mean that we are superior to them

¥ The writer mentions that dolphins communicate with no need of words. This means that...

- a) They communicate telepathically
- b) They communicate by signs
- c) Perhaps they send messages through body motions
- d) Dolphins don't communicate

8. Passage: Eating Pizza

Many people like to eat pizza, but everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be

complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make a more basic version at home. When you make

pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself,

you will have to make dough using flour, water and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your

hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the

store.

“A muchas personas les gusta comer pizza, pero no todos saben cómo prepararla. Hacer la pizza perfecta

puede ser complicado, pero hay muchas formas de hacer una versión más básica en casa. Al hacer pizza,

debes empezar por la corteza. La corteza puede ser difícil de hacer. Si quieres hacerla por ti mismo, tú

tendrás que preparar la masa, usando harina, agua y levadura. Tú tendrás que amasar la masa con tus

manos. Si no tienes tiempo suficiente para hacer esto, puedes usar masa preparada que puedes comprar

en la tienda.”

After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can

take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like

too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as

good as the type you make at home.

“Después de haber elegido tu corteza, tienes que adicionar la salsa. Hacer tu propia salsa puede tomar

mucho tiempo. Tú tienes que comprar tomates, pelarlos y cocinarlos con especias. Si esto suena a

mucho trabajo, puedes también comprar salsa en bote de la tienda. Muchas salsas en bote saben casi

tan bien como la que preparas en casa.”

Now that you have chosen your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from

milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow?

Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery

store, instead of making it yourself.

“Ahora que ya has elegido tu corteza, necesitas adicionar queso. El queso viene de la leche, el cual viene

de las vacas. ¿Tienes alguna vaca en tu patio? ¿Sabes cómo ordeñar una vaca? ¿Sabes cómo transformar

la leche en queso? Si no, tu quizá quieras comprar queso de la tienda de abarrotes, en vez de hacerla

por ti mismo.”

When you have the crust, sauce and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put

meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple!

The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite

ingredients.

“Cuando tengas la corteza, salsa y queso listo, tu puedes adicionar otros ingredientes. Algunas personas

gustan de poner carne en su pizza, mientras que otros gustan de adicionar vegetales. Algunas personas

incluso gustan de adicionarle piña. La mejor parte de hacer tu pizza en casa es que la puedes

personalizar, adicionando tus ingredientes favoritos.”

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¥ The author’s main purpose writing this passage is to...

- a) Describe the history of pizza.
- b) Teach a healthier way to make pizza.
- c) Outline steps to make a basic pizza at home.
- d) Provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious.

¥ As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of complicated?

- a) Difficult
- b) Simple
- c) Easy
- d) Manageable

¥ As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for purchase?

- a) Forget
- b) Buy
- c) Ask
- d) Cook

¥ Which of the following words best describes how the author feels about making a pizza from

scratch?

- a) Helpful
- b) Understanding
- c) Enthusiastic
- d) Negative

¥ The benefits of making pizza at home is that you can...

- a) Personalize your pizza
- b) Make other pizzas
- c) Sell pizza at the price you want
- d) Eat pizza alone

9. Passage: What's your weekly routine?

MIKI: I have classes every afternoon. In the mornings I work in the college cafeteria. I usually do my

homework in the evenings. At weekends, I go out with my friends.

¥ At weeknights, Miki usually...

- a) Studies
- b) Works in the cafetería
- c) Sees her friends
- d) Has classes

10. Passage: An e-mail Subject: BackHome!

Hi Mandy,

I just got back from my trip to Spain. It didn't rain at all! We ate at some great Spanish restaurants,

delicious! I learned to do flamenco! It's a kind of dance. We went to the beach one day and we were

snorkeling. I'd like to do it every year!

Max

"Hola Mandy,

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Acabo de llegar de mi viaje a España. No llovió en lo absoluto. Comí en restaurantes geniales, deliciosos!

Aprendí a hacer flamenco, es un tipo de baile. Fuimos a la playa un día y fuimos a hacer buceo. Me gustaría

hacer esto todos los años. Max"

¥ Max...

- a) Didn't like Spanish food
- b) Was bored on his trip
- c) Enjoyed his trip
- d) Never wants to visit Spain again

11. Passage: Do you have "Vacation Deprivation"?

The average amount of time off in the United States is only 11 days a year. But in Europe, workers get 28

to 37 days off. Researchers say vacations are important for good health. They say the kind of vacations

you take, makes the difference, too. When people travel to sunny places, have lots of free time, sleep a

lot, exercise and make friends, they enjoy better health.

"El monto promedio de tiempo libre en los Estados Unidos es de 11 días por año. Pero en Europa,

trabajadores obtienen de 28 a 37 días libre. Investigadores dicen que las vacaciones son importantes para

una vida saludable. Ellos dicen que el tipo de vacaciones que tomes, hace la diferencia también. Cuando

las personas viajan a lugares soleados, tienen mucho tiempo libre, duermen mucho, se ejercitan y hacen

amigos; las personas disfrutan de una mejor salud.”

¥ The article suggests that...

- a) Busy vacations are better for your health
- b) Americans need more vacation time
- c) Europeans don't like to travel
- d) Americans take enough vacations

12. Passage: Minor burns

Leon Caplan was watching television, when his sister burned herself in the kitchen. He immediately ran

to the refrigerator to get some ice and butter for her hand. Did he do right thing? What should you do for

a burn? Many people think you should put ice, oil or butter on a burn. Actually, these can damage the skin

and make the burn worse. Always cool a minor burn as soon as possible with cold water, preferably

running water.

“Leon Caplan estaba mirando televisión, cuando su Hermana se quemó en la cocina. El inmediatamente

corrió al refrigerador a obtener un poco de hielo y mantequilla para su mano. ¿Hizo él lo correcto? ¿Qué

deberías hacer para una quemadura? Muchas personas creen que debes poner aceite, hielo o mantequilla

en una quemadura. En realidad, esto puede dañar la piel y hacer la quemadura peor. Siempre enfría una

quemadura tan pronto como sea posible con agua fría, de preferencia agua de grifo”

¥ The main idea of this reading is to...

- a) Tell a story about Leon

b) Give advice about burns

c) Describe types of burns

d) Stop people from burning themselves

¥ If you have a burn, the reading says you should...

a) Put the burned area into the refrigerator

b) Avoid cold water

c) Put oil on it

d) Never put butter on it

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13. Passage: Live life to the fullest: Fly a plane!

Have you ever flown a plane? Probably not, but if you like excitement and don't get stressed easily, you

might want to try flying a jumbo jet simulator, the same one pilots use in training. I haven't taken many

plane rides, but last Sunday, I decided to try a day at the pilot school. It is open to the public on Sundays.

I got a full lesson on how to fly before I climbed into the simulator. Then, the instructor let me take off,

fly at 314 meters (3000 feet) and land. I was the scariest 30 minutes I've ever had "in the air" and totally

realistic.

"¿Alguna vez ha volado un avión? Probablemente no, pero si te gusta la adrenalina y no te estresas con

facilidad, tú quizá quieras intentar volar un simulador jumbo jet, el mismo que los pilotos usan en

entrenamiento. Yo no he tomado muchos vuelos en avión, pero el domingo pasado, decidí intentar un día

en la escuela de pilotos. Está abierto al público los domingos. Obtuve una lección completa de como volar,

antes de que entrara en el simulador. Luego, el instructor me dejó despegar, volar a 314 metros (3000

pies) y aterrizar. Fueron los 30 minutos más terroríficos en el aire y totalmente realistas.”

¥ Jumbo-Jet simulator...

- a) Are real planes
- b) Aren't open to the public
- c) Are something pilots use to learn how to fly
- d) Aren't like real airplanes

¥ The writer...

- a) Has never been on a plane
- b) Has taken classes at the pilot school before
- c) Has flown a plane
- d) Has flown a simulator

14. Passage: Someone you can look up to: Christina Morin

Christina Morin is an amazing young woman with an inspiring story. When she was 17, Christina went on

a safari to Kenya with her parents. During her trip, she spent four days with the local Samburu

tribespeople, who were suffering from a devastating drought, after several months without rain and with

very little food. Christina wanted to help. She started by teaching art classes to the Samburu children, who

had never painted before. Christina was amazed at their wonderful drawings and began to think. Is she

made their pictures into notecards, would she be able to sell them when she went home and raise money

for food? She bought samples of the children's artwork with her own vacation money, which paid for two

weeks' worth of food for the tribe. Soon after she got home, the Samburu project was born. Christina has

been selling tribal art and crafts for several years now, with all profits going to the tribe's people in Kenya.

So far, she has been able to build a darn, which was her original goal, as well as build several wells, buy

animals, pay medical bills and build a crafts center.

“Christina Morín es una maravillosa joven mujer con una historia inspiradora. Cuando ella tenía 17 años,

fue a un safari en Kenya con sus padres. Durante su viaje, ella pasó 4 días con las personas locales de la

tribu Samburu, quienes estaban sufriendo una devastadora sequía, después de muchos meses sin lluvia y

con muy poca comida. Christina quiso ayudar. Ella empezó enseñando clases de arte a los niños de

samburu, quienes nunca antes habían pintado. Christina estaba sorprendida de sus maravillosos dibujos

y empezó a pensar, si ella hacia tarjetas de las imágenes de los niños, ¿sería luego capaz de poder

venderlas y juntar dinero para comida? Ella compró ejemplares del trabajo de arte de los niños con su

propio dinero de vacaciones, el cual pagó por dos semanas de comida para la tribu. Poco después de que

volviera a casa, el proyecto Samburu empezó. Christina ha estado vendiendo arte tribal y artesanías por

muchos años hasta ahora, con todos los ingresos destinados a las personas de la tribu en Kenya. Hasta el

momento, ella ha sido capaz de construir un albergue, el cual fue su meta principal. Así como construir

muchos bienes, comprar animales, pagar recibos médicos y construir un centro de artesanías.”

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¥ Christina wanted to help the Samburu tribe's people, because...

- a) They didn't have an art teacher
- b) They were suffering from a food shortage
- c) They didn't know how to run a safari trip
- d) Their homes were flooded

¥ Christina got her idea to sell the children's artwork...

- a) After she was able to sell some of the pictures
- b) After she returned back home
- c) Before she started teaching them art classes
- d) After she saw pictures they painted

¥ Christina's Samburu project...

- a) Bought two weeks of food for the tribe
- b) Lasted just three or four years
- c) Hasn't made any profit yet
- d) Is still making money for the tribe

¥ Christina's original goal was to...

- a) Pay for medical bills
- b) Raise money for a darn
- c) Build a crafts center
- d) Go back and see the tribe again

15. Passage: Modern crimes: Image Theft

Personal blogging is the new form of journal writing. Only better because more people can read your

entries online! Nowadays, most travelers are expected to post their photographs, in addition to their

commentary on blogs for friends and family to see. But imagine finding your vacation photos in an

advertisement, copied from the internet without your permission. As an amateur photographer, you

thought they were “just pictures”, but someone else decided they had value and used them to make

money. That person stole your property. One way to protect your pictures from others online is by using

a software to change them.

“Blogs personales son la nueva forma de diario escrito. Solo mejor porque más personas pueden leer tus

entradas online. Durante los últimos días, se espera que la mayoría de viajeros publiquen sus fotos, en

adición a sus comentarios, con la finalidad de que amigos y familia los vean. Pero imagina encontrar tus

fotos de vacaciones en publicidad, copiadas desde internet sin tu permiso. Como fotógrafo principiante,

tú quizá pienses que son solo fotos, pero alguien más decidió que tenían valor y las usó para hacer

dinero. Esa persona robó tu identidad. Una forma de proteger tus imágenes de otros es usando un

software para editarlas.”

✖ The article tells photographers how to...

- a) Make money from pictures
- b) Become a professional
- c) Put their pictures on the internet
- d) Stop people from using your photos illegally

✖ The writer says amateur photographers...

- a) Might not realize their photos are valuable
- b) Travel too much to worry about image theft
- c) Shouldn't find image theft frustrating

d) Can also use other people's pictures illegally

¥ Everyone who uses an image without permission...

a) Knows it's illegal

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b) Will be caught

c) Is doing something illegal

d) Should be protected

¥ One way of protecting your pictures is to...

a) Give them value

b) Use software to change them

c) Join a professional association

d) Hide them on the internet

16. Passage: What are businesses doing about global warming?

The issue of climate change has been endlessly discussed in scientific and business circles for two decades.

However, it's only in recent years that there has been an agreement that something need to be done to

reduce the carbon emissions that cause the global warming, and that businesses, as well as governments

and individual citizens, must act. The main problem is the rising level of carbon dioxide, which has been

shown to warm the earth's atmosphere and which is still being recognized for damaging the environment

by power and motor vehicles.

"El tema del cambio climático ha sido discutido sin fin en círculos científicos y de negocios por dos

décadas. Sin embargo, es solo en años recientes que han existido acuerdos de que algo necesita ser hecho

para reducir las emisiones de carbono que causan el calentamiento global, y que negocios, así como

gobiernos y ciudadanos individuales, deben actuar. El principal problema es el incremento del nivel de

dióxido de carbono, el cual ha sido probado que daña la atmosfera de la tierra y que ha sido reconocido

por dañar al medio ambiente, a través de la energía y el motor de los vehículos.”

A few forward thinking companies are investing in renewable energy, reducing their use of oil and coal,

recycling more, and consuming less in order to reduce the carbon footprint. Although companies like

these are preparing to live in a reduced carbon world, most businesses have been slow in reducing their

negative impact on the environment. What might encourage them to finally start changing their

environmental policies will probably be a combination of legal, political and business pressures.

“Algunas compañías con visión a largo plazo, están invirtiendo en energía renovable, reduciendo el uso

de aceite y carbón, reciclando más y consumiendo menos, con la finalidad de reducir las huellas de

carbono. A pesar de que compañías como estas se están preparando para vivir en un mundo reducido de

carbono, la mayoría de negocios ha sido lenta en reducir su impacto negativo en el medio ambiente. Lo

que quizá los empuje a finalmente cambiar, será probablemente una combinación de presiones legales,

políticas y de negocios.”

Laws on carbon emissions are likely to be affected by changes in government policy. In the United States,

lawyers from eight states have tried to sue some of the biggest power-producing companies to force them

to reduce their carbon emissions. In addition, the effects of new weather patterns such as high winds,

hurricanes, fires and floods are making insurance companies look seriously at climate change, as they pay

out more money for the damage caused by these events. Insurers are now forcing companies to think of

such damage as an important business risk.

“Leyes respecto a la emisión de carbono están propensas a ser cambiadas por políticas gubernamentales.

En los Estados Unidos, abogados de 8 estados han intentado persuadir a algunas de las más grandes

productoras de energía a forzarlas a reducir sus emisiones de carbono. En adición a ello, los efectos de

nuevos patrones del clima como vientos fuertes, huracanes, incendios e inundaciones están haciendo a

las compañías de seguro a tomar seriamente el cambio climático, ya que estas pagan mayores cantidades

de dinero por los daños causados por estos eventos. Aseguradoras están ahora obligando a las empresas

a pensar en tal daño como un importante riesgo de negocio.”

¥ The main idea of the article is that...

a) Businesses will have to be more environment friendly in the future.

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b) It's the government's responsibility to do something about climate change.

c) Nothing has been done about climate change.

d) There are some environment friendly companies.

¥ The article says that scientists and business leaders...

a) Have always agreed about the cause of climate change.

b) Have been talking about climate change for a long time

c) Have never agreed about what causes climate change.

d) Have not discussed climate change enough.

¥ _____ companies are trying to be more environment-friendly.

a) A lot of

b) A small number of

c) All the major

d) None of the big

¥ Companies might change their environment policies...

a) Because it costs less to be environment-friendly

b) Because of the nice weather

c) For political, legal and business reasons

d) To reduce their insurance providers

¥ Insurance companies are interested in climate change because...

a) It's the right thing to do

b) The law says they have to be.

c) It's important to be environment-friendly.

d) It's costing them money.

17. Passage: What is your routine at work?

JEFF: I usually go to work early and have breakfast and my desk. I'm always on the internet. I check my

email a lot. Sometimes I have meetings. I go home every night.

¥ Jeff spends a lot of time...

a) In the cafeteria.

b) On his computer.

c) On the phone.

d) With his boss.

18. Passage: An email subject: Back at work

Dear Carl,

I'm back, but I didn't want to come home! Italy was wonderful! I met nice people and I learned some

Italian. I ate a lot of zabaglione, it's a kind of dessert. I went to museums and I went shopping. It was

expensive! I want to go back to Europe. France next time!

Abby.

"Querido Carl,

Estoy de regreso, pero no quise volver a casa. Italia fue maravillosa. Conocí a personas muy buenas y

aprendí un poco de italiano. Comí mucho Zabaglioni, un tipo de postre. Fui a museos y fui de shopping,

fue muy caro. Quiero volver a Europa. Francia la siguiente vez.

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Abby."

¥ Abby...

a) Can't speak any Italian.

b) Wanted to stay in Italy.

c) Doesn't want to go overseas again.

d) Didn't like the people.

19. Passage: Hobbies are good for you!

We all know vacations are good for your health. But if you can't take a vacation, do a hobby instead.

Researchers show that people with hobbies generally aren't stressed. Hobbies help people to relax. They

give you quiet time and help you to sleep better. One psychologist explains, "When we are doing

something we love, it is a passion" and a passion is important for a healthy life.

"Todos sabemos que las vacaciones son buenas para la salud. Pero si no puedes tomar vacaciones ten un

hobby en vez de ello. Investigadores muestran que las personas con hobbies generalmente no están

estresadas. Los hobbies ayudan a las personas a relajarse. Estos te dan un tiempo de calma y te ayudan a

dormir mejor. Un psicólogo explica: Cuando hacemos algo que amamos, es una pasión y una pasión es

importante para una vida saludable."

¥ The article suggests that...

a) People get stressed when they do a hobby.

b) Hobbies don't help with sleep problems.

c) A hobby can't be a passion.

d) It's good to have a passion in life.

20. Passage: Back Pain

Miki Akeba was lifting weights at the gym when she hurt her back. She went home and went to bed for

several days, but she didn't call her doctor. When she got up, she sat up straight on a kitchen chair. Was

this right? With any back injury, always talk to a doctor first to check if it is serious. Keep moving, for

example go swimming or walking. It is usually fine to lean back in a comfortable chair.

"Miki Akeba estaba levantando pesos en el gimnasio, cuando se dañó la espalda. Ella fue a casa y fue a

cama por muchos días, pero ella no llamó al doctor. Cuando ella despertó, ella se sentó erguida en una

silla de cocina, ¿Fue esto correcto? Con cualquier daño en la espalda, habla siempre con un doctor primero

para saber si es serio. Mantente en movimiento, por ejemplo, ve a nadar o a caminar. Es bueno

usualmente descansar en una silla comfortable.”

¥ The main idea of this reading is to...

- a) Tell an anecdote about Miki.
- b) Discuss exercise.
- c) Describe back pain.
- d) Give advice about back injuries.

¥ If you have back pain, the reading says you...

- a) Don't need to see a doctor.
- b) Usually can sit up straight.
- c) Shouldn't avoid exercise.
- d) Should stay in bed for a few days.

21. Passage: Live life to the fullest: Play golf with a pro!

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Have you ever played golf with a professional? Probably not, unless you're friend of Tiger Woods. I've

hardly ever played golf. So I'm certainly not a good golfer, but last month I took lessons from the

professionals at one of the most famous and oldest golf clubs in the country. The instructors were

incredibly good and very talented. I learned some great tips. I recommend it! If you are already a good

golfer, you'll definitely improve your technique. You might want to play a full round of golf on the

challenging course after the lessons. Me? I went for dinner in the clubhouse!

“¿Alguna vez has jugado golf con un profesional? Probablemente no, a menos que tú seas amigo de Tiger

Woods. Yo, rara vez, he jugado golf. Entonces, ciertamente, no soy un buen golfista, pero el mes pasado

tome lecciones de los profesionales en uno de los más famosos y viejos clubes de golf en el país. Los

instructores eran increíblemente buenos y muy talentosos. Aprendí geniales recomendaciones. Lo

recomiendo. Si ya eres un buen golfista, tú definitivamente mejorarás tu técnica. Tu quizá quieras

participar en un juego completo en el curso de destrezas después de la lección, ¿yo? Yo fui a la casa club

a cenar.”

¥ The writer...

- a) Didn't learn anything useful.
- b) Played golf like a professional.
- c) Was very good at golf before the lessons.
- d) Was a beginner at golf.

¥ After the lessons, the writer...

- a) Had a meal.
- b) Played a full round of golf.
- c) Gave instructors a good tip.
- d) Decided to go to a club.

Alfred Ciffo has happy memories of talking with his grandmother while he was growing up. They chatted

by phone every week and shared their life. Alfred was 13 when his grandmother passed away and he

missed her badly. He realized that regular contact between the generations was important and decided

to do something about it. One year later, his Teen Connect organization was founded. The project links

teenagers and seniors, who called each other and keep in touch by phone. From the very beginning,

Alfred's seniors in the project were enthusiastic, because they never knew about their own grandparents

when they were young, which they regretted. Alfred started Teen Connect in Florida and four years later,

the program had over 200 groups around the U.S. and an international chapter in Japan. Both, teenagers

and seniors have been positive about the program. The seniors look forward to keep in touch each week,

and the teenagers enjoy getting advice and hearing about the seniors' life experiences. Shortly after Alfred

started his degree at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), he received an award for his

community work. He was surprised, but satisfied that his program is helping to stop loneliness.

"Alfred Ciffo tiene memorias felices de hablar con su abuela mientras él estaba creciendo. Ellos se

escribían por teléfono todas las semanas y compartían sus vidas. Alfred tenía 13 años cuando su abuela

falleció y él la extrañó mucho. Él se dio cuenta que el contacto regular entre las generaciones era

importante y decidió hacer algo al respecto. Un año después, su organización "Teen Connect" había

empezado. El proyecto une adolescentes y ancianos, los cuales se llaman unos a otros para mantenerse

en contacto por teléfono. Desde el inicio, los ancianos del proyecto estuvieron muy emocionados, ya que

ellos nunca supieron acerca de sus abuelos cuando ellos eran jóvenes, algo de lo cual se arrepienten.

Alfred empezó Teen Connect en Florida y alrededor de 4 años después, el proyecto tenía más de 200

grupos alrededor del país y un capítulo internacional en Japón. Ambos, adolescentes y ancianos han sido

positivos acerca del programa. Los ancianos buscan ponerse en contacto con los adolescentes todas las

semanas y ellos disfrutaban de sus recomendaciones y de escuchar acerca de las experiencias de los

ancianos. Poco tiempo después que Alfred empezara su licenciatura en el Instituto tecnológico de

Massachusetts, él recibió un premio por su trabajo comunitario. Él estuvo sorprendido pero satisfecho de

saber que su programa estaba ayudando a eliminar la soledad.”

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¥ Before Alfred's grandmother died, he...

- a) Visited her every week.
- b) Was in regular contact with her.
- c) Talked with her occasionally.
- d) Grew up in her house.

¥ Alfred founded Teen Contact so...

- a) Teenagers wouldn't be lonely.
- b) Older people could contact their grandchildren.
- c) He wouldn't regret knowing his grandmother.
- d) Young and old people could talk together.

¥ Seniors like the program because...

- a) It's so popular all over the world.
- b) They enjoy hearing from the teenagers.
- c) It gives them some life experiences.
- d) It helps them to forget about the past

¥ Alfred got an award for his community project...

- a) Before he started collage.
- b) After graduation from college.
- c) In japan
- d) While he was at college.

23. Passage: Modern Crimes: Telephone fraud

You're at home and the phone rang. A young woman says you've won a fabulous prize, a dream vacation,

a new car or a lot of money. You get excited and start imagining, but first, you must pay a fee for shipping

or taxes. You give the woman your credit card details or write back a check and wait for your prize to

come. It will never be sent; you have been a victim of telephone fraud.

“Estas en casa y el teléfono suena. Una joven mujer dice que has ganado un premio fabuloso, vacaciones

soñadas, un nuevo carro o mucho dinero. Te emocionas y empiezas a imaginarlo, pero primero, debes

hacer un pago por envío o impuestos. Das a la mujer la información de tu tarjeta de crédito o le escribes

un cheque y esperas a que el premio llegue. Este nunca será enviado. Tú has sido víctima de un fraude

telefónico.”

This type of crime is a growing in the U.S. and Canada. People lose billions of dollars every year hoping to

get the prize of their dreams. Victims of telephone fraud are often called a second time by the same

criminals who pretend to be government lawyers. The victims are told they can get their money back if

they pay a legal fee or government tax.

“Este tipo de crimen está creciendo en Estados Unidos y Canadá. Personas pierden billones de dólares

todos los años esperando obtener el premio de sus sueños. Víctimas de este fraude telefónico son

usualmente llamadas por segunda vez por los mismos criminales quienes fingen ser abogados del

gobierno. Se les dice a las víctimas que podrán recibir su dinero de vuelta si hacen un pago legal o un

impuesto del gobierno.”

These criminals usually can't be caught, because they call from outside the country and use telephone

number that can't be traced to real people or companies. If you haven't entered a contest, you probably

haven't won anything. Don't be fooled by telephone fraud: Never send money or give out your credit card

information in order to receive a “prize”.

“Estos criminales usualmente no pueden ser atrapados, debido a que llaman desde las afueras del país y

usan números telefónicos que no pueden ser rastreados por personas reales o compañías. Si no has

entrado a un concurso, tú probablemente no has ganado nada. Que no te tomen por tonto con un fraude

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telefónico. Nunca envíes dinero o des información de tu tarjeta de crédito con la finalidad de recibir un

premio.”

¥ Victims of this crime...

- a) Pay too much for a vacation
- b) Pay money and get nothing back
- c) Don't pay enough in taxes
- d) Enter a lot of contents

¥ Sometimes criminals who commit this crime...

- a) Rob the same people twice
- b) Employ government lawyers
- c) Pay the money back to their victims
- d) Pay legal taxes

¥ The article says that these criminals...

- a) Work for international companies.
- b) Have foreign addresses.
- c) Have real companies.
- d) Live in the U.S. and Canada

¥ The writer's advice about telephone fraud is...

- a) Don't enter contests.
- b) Don't cash the check if you win.
- c) Don't pay money if you haven't entered to a contest.
- d) Only enter international contests.

24. Passage: Consumers and the environment

In recent years, concern about the environment has been endlessly discussed in the media and consumers

have regularly been told how to change their lifestyles in order to reduce their impact on the planet. But

how much has this influenced their behavior? Recent surveys suggest that even though there is a greater

awareness of environmental issues, much more needs to be done to change people's behavior. Concern

for the environment alone is not enough to change habits. Over half of the people in the surveys said that

they had made changes such as buying recycled products or recycling paper and glass. However, only a

fifth said they were taking fewer flights, a major cause of greenhouse gas emissions, and less than 5%

were using more environmental, friendly hybrid cars.

“En años recientes, la preocupación acerca del medio ambiente ha sido discutido sin fin en los medios, y

se le ha dicho regularmente a los consumidores cómo cambiar sus estilos de vida, con la finalidad de

reducir su impacto en el planeta. Pero, cuánto ha influenciado esto en su comportamiento. Encuestas

recientes sugieren que, a pesar de que existe una gran preocupación acerca de los temas medio

ambientales, se necesita hacer mucho más para cambiar el comportamiento de las personas. Más de la

mitad de las personas, respondieron en las encuestas que habían hecho cambios, tales como comprar

productos reciclados o reciclar papel y vidrio. Sin embargo, solo el 5% dijo que tomaban menos vuelos, la

mayor causa del efecto invernadero, y menos del 5% estaba usando carros híbridos.”

“The problem is human nature”, says a leading environmentalist, because changing to more eco-friendly

habits means not having some of the things we're used to. Instead of telling the people what luxuries the

will be giving up to by changing their behavior, we have to give a more positive message about what they

will be gaining.

“El problema es la naturaleza humana, dijo un líder medioambientalista, porque cambiar a hábitos más

eco amigables, significa no tener algunas de las cosas de las que estamos acostumbrados. En vez de

decirles a las personas a que lujos estarían renunciando, debemos dar un mensaje más positivo de lo que

ellos estarían ganando.”

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Changing consumer's behavior is complex, but the most effective pressure that can be applied is financial.

While gas prices reminded affordable, people used their cars without thinking about the environmental

cost. But as world oil prices increase, car owners are looking for ways to reduce car use. In countries where

public transportation is limited, many people have few alternatives. What is clear is that it will take more

than recycling paper and plastic to save the planet.

“Cambiar el comportamiento de los consumidores es difícil, pero la presión más efectiva que puede ser

aplicada es financiera. Mientras los precios de la gasolina parecen accesibles, las personas usaban sus

carros sin pensar en el costo medio ambiental. Pero como el precio del aceite incrementa en el mundo,

conductores están buscando formas de reducir el uso de carros. Es claro que tomará más que reciclar

papel y plástico para salvar el planeta.”

¥ The main idea in the article is that...

a) The environment is a serious issue.

b) It's difficult to make people change their lifestyles.

c) Gas prices are more expensive.

d) People should buy more recycled goods

¥ Recent surveys on consumer behavior show that people...

a) Know little about environment issue.

b) Don't care much about the environment.

c) Have made big changes in their buying habits.

d) Will have to change their behavior more in the future.

¥ The view of a leading environmentalist is that consumers...

a) Are willing to change their habits.

b) Are being given a positive message about the environment.

c) Don't want to give up their lifestyles.

d) Are used to not having luxuries.

¥ The writer says that the best way to change consumer spending habits is to...

a) Make things more expensive

b) Convince people it's the right thing to do

c) Tell people about the environment cost

d) Let people use their cars

¥ The article says that now car owners...

a) Don't think about the cost of gas

b) Buy environment-friendly gas

c) Use public transportation more often

d) Drive less often to save money

25. Passage: What's your weekend routine?

KATE: I work Monday through Saturday, so Sunday is my favorite day. I usually sleep late and watch TV. I

never clean the house or do laundry. We always have lunch in a restaurant.

¥ On Sundays, Katie...

- a) Works at home
- b) Doesn't get up all day
- c) Has a busy day
- d) Eats out

26. Passage: An e-mail Subject: Home again!

Dear Frank,

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I just got back from Mexico. It's beautiful, but I didn't see much. I got sick and had to stay in the hotel. I

felt awful. On the last day, we saw a mariachi band, It's a kind of musical group. That was nice and I bought

some great souvenirs.

Molly.

"Querido Frank,

Acabo de regresar de México. Es hermoso, pero no pude ver mucho. Me enfermé y tuve que quedarme

en el hotel. Me sentí horrible. El último día vimos una banda de mariachi, es un tipo de grupo musical.

Fue muy bonito y compre algunos suvenires geniales.

Molly."

¥ Molly...

- a) Thought her hotel was awful.
- b) Didn't do out a lot.

c) Had a fabulous time.

d) Hated Mexico.

27. Passage: Take a "Staycation"

High travel costs, flight delays and job worries mean only 39% of Americans planning trips this year. The

idea of "staycation" (time off at home) is becoming popular. One life coach doesn't like the idea. "If you

stay home, it's not a vacation", he says. Other researchers generally agree, if you don't take vacations, it's

bad for your health.

"Altos costos de viaje, vuelos demorados y preocupaciones en el trabajo significan solo el 39% de los

Americanos planeando viajes este año. La idea de una "Staycation" (Tiempo libre en casa) se está

convirtiendo popular. Un coach de vida no gusta de esta idea. El menciona que si te quedas en casa,

entonces no son vacaciones". Otros investigadores generalmente están de acuerdo, si no tomas

vacaciones, puede ser malo para la salud."

¥ The article suggests that...

a) Americans never take enough vacations.

b) Americans are not going to travel much this year.

c) Vacations are not healthy.

d) Long trips are becoming popular.

28. Passage: Chest pains

Celia Burk was driving down Main Street in her neighborhood when she felt pains in her chest and arms.

She stopped the car, went into a drugstore to buy some aspirin and then drove herself home. Did she do

the right thing? Chest pains can mean you have a serious problem, so don't ignore them. Take aspirin if

you are not allergic to it and see a doctor immediately, but don't drive! It can be dangerous.

“Celia Burk estaba manejando a casa a través de la avenida principal en su vecindario, cuando sintió

dolores en su pecho y brazos. Ella detuvo el carro, entró a una farmacia, compró aspirinas y manejó de

regreso a casa. ¿Hizo ella lo correcto? Dolores en el pecho pueden significar que tienes problemas serios,

entonces no los ignores. Toma aspirina si no eres alérgico a él y visita un doctor inmediatamente, pero no

manejas, puede ser peligroso.

¥ The main idea of this reading is to...

a) Tell an anecdote about Celia.

b) Advertise aspirin.

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c) Give advice about chest pains.

d) Describe chest pains.

29. Passage: Live life to the fullest: Cook a gourmet meal!

I've never cooked a real meal in my life (I usually use the microwave). But last week, I went to one of the

best, most expensive restaurants in the country and looked for a one-day class with a celebrity chef. We

learned how to make basic sauces and cook pasta, meat and fish. The best of all, they let us eat everything

afterwards. It was expensive but delicious, and well worth the cost. If you want to learn how to cook

properly, you might want to try it, too. Your friends will certainly be impressed when you cook them a

three-course dinner.

“Yo nunca he cocinado una comida real en mi vida (Yo usualmente uso el microondas). Pero la semana

pasada, fui a uno de los mejores y más caros restaurantes del país para una clase de un día con un chef

celebridad. Nosotros aprendimos a hacer salsas básicas y preparar pasta, carne y pescado. Lo mejor de

todo fue que nos dejaron comer todo después de prepararlo. Fue muy caro pero delicioso, y el costo valió

la pena. Si quieres aprender a cocinar apropiadamente, tú quizá quieras intentarlo también. Tus amigos

estarán muy impresionados cuando les prepares una cena después de un curso de tres días.”

✖ Before the cooking class, the writer...

- a) Was an excellent chef.
- b) Often made dinner for his friends.
- c) Ate out at expensive restaurants.
- d) Ate a lot of frozen meals.

✖ The writer thinks the cooking class...

- a) Was too expensive.
- b) Wasn't very useful.
- c) Was a good expensive.
- d) Was too simple.

30. Passage: Someone you can look up to: Ashley Mulroy

Ashley Mulroy was always curious about science, even as a small child. Since sixth grade, she has been

winning money prizes at science fairs, which she has saved to pay for college. But it's not just her interest

in science that makes Ashley stand out from the crowd. Her interest in the quality of local rivers brought

her a lot of attention. It started when Ashley was reading an article in a science magazine about antibiotics

and other drugs in rivers and tap water in Europe. Ashley wondered about the water in her local area and

decided to test it. If she found drugs in the water, she could do something useful to help people. She

taught herself how to test the water by reading science journals. Her chemistry teacher was amazed,

because Ashley's experiment was the first of its kind in the US. In fact, Ashley did find low levels

of antibiotics in the water and her study won an international junior science prize. Since then, an Ohio

university has continued the tests. Ashley is now studying medicine. And she has been using filter for her

drinking water ever since that project.

“Ashley Mulroy estuvo siempre curiosa acerca de la ciencia, desde que era una niña pequeña. Desde 6to

grado, ella ha estado ganando premios en dinero en ferias de ciencias, el cual ha guardado para pagar la

universidad. Pero no es solo su interés en la ciencia lo que la hace resaltar de entre la multitud. Su interés

en la calidad del agua de los ríos locales trajo a ella mucha atención. Esto empezó cuando Ashley leyó un

artículo en una revista de ciencias a cerca de antibióticos y otras drogas en los ríos y en agua de grifo de

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Europa. Ashley se preguntó acerca del agua en su área local y decidió probarla. Si ella encontrase drogas

en el agua, ella podría hacer algo útil para ayudar a las personas. Ella se enseñó a ella misma como probar

el agua, leyendo diarios de ciencias. Su profesora de química estaba sorprendida, porque el experimento

de Ashley era el primero de su tipo en los Estados Unidos. De hecho, Ashley sí encontró bajos niveles de

antibióticos en el agua y su estudio ganó un premio junior de ciencias. Desde entonces, una universidad

de Ohio ha continuado las pruebas. Ashley está estudiando medicina ahora y ella ha estado usando filtro

de agua para beber agua desde ese proyecto.”

¥ Ashley...

- a) Has always been interested in science.
- b) Didn't like science when she was a child.
- c) Became interested in science after sixth grade.
- d) Thinks science is a strange subject.

¥ Ashley's interest in the water of her local area started...

- a) When she read about problems in other countries.
- b) After people brought attention to the problems in her area.
- c) When she learned about it at a science fair.
- d) When she did a science project in college.

¥ Ashley's teacher was amazed, because Ashley...

- a) Was the first person to do this kind of testing in America.
- b) Didn't know how to use science journals.
- c) Found antibiotics in the water.
- d) Had problems with drugs.

31. Passage: Modern Crimes: Wireless network theft

Almost everybody has a wireless Internet connection these days. If you use your laptop in any city

apartment building, it will automatically find several networks (Internet connections) to choose from.

Often there's no need to enter a password, and you can be connected to your favorite web site in seconds.

But is it legal to use your neighbor's connection without permission? Is it right? The laws differs in different

states, but in most places it is illegal to use other people's Internet connections without their knowledge.

It is considered theft of a service they have paid for, and you can be fined for doing it. Of course, it's very

difficult to get caught unless you sit right outside someone's house with your laptop. This happened

recently to a Florida man who was arrested by the police. Opinions differ on whether wireless networks,

theft is right or wrong, and it is frequently discussed on the internet. Some people believe that if network

owners don't protect themselves with a password, they are automatically giving permission to use their

connection. They say it's like walking into an unlocked home and drinking a glass of water – no one and

nothing gets hurt. Others say it is theft, and people who do it should be punished.

“Casi todo el mundo tiene una conexión inalámbrica a Internet en estos días. Si usted utiliza su ordenador

portátil en cualquier edificio de apartamentos de la ciudad, se encontrará automáticamente varias redes

(conexiones de Internet) para elegir. A menudo no hay necesidad de introducir una contraseña, y que se

puede conectar a su sitio web favorito en cuestión de segundos. Pero, ¿es legal utilizar la conexión de su

vecino sin permiso? ¿Es correcto? Las leyes difieren en diferentes estados, pero en la mayoría de los

lugares es ilegal el uso de conexiones de Internet de otras personas sin su conocimiento. Se considera el

robo de un servicio que han pagado, y usted puede recibir una multa por hacerlo. Por supuesto, es muy

difícil de conseguir ser atrapado a menos que se siente justo delante de la casa de alguien con su

ordenador portátil. Esto sucedió recientemente a un hombre de Florida que fue detenido por la policía.

Las opiniones difieren en las redes inalámbricas, el hurto es correcto o incorrecto, y que con frecuencia

se discute en el Internet. Algunas personas opinan que si los dueños no protegen su red con una

contraseña de forma automática, entonces están dando el permiso para utilizar su conexión. Dicen que

es como entrar en una casa abierta y beber un vaso de agua - nada ni nadie consigue daño. Otros dicen

que es un robo, y la gente que lo hace, debería ser castigados.”

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¥ Wireless network theft means...

- a) Accidentally connecting to someone's Internet connection
- b) Not using a password when you connect to the Internet
- c) Using a computer in your neighbor's house
- d) Intentionally using someone's Internet connection without asking

¥ People who commit this type of theft...

- a) Never get caught
- b) Are hard to find
- c) Can't be punished
- d) Often live in Florida

¥ People don't agree on whether or not this activity is...

- a) Legal

- b) Right
- c) Damaging
- d) A serious crime

¥ Some people say that using someone else's network...

- a) Can't be done without a password
- b) Doesn't do any damage
- c) Is like water damage
- d) Is worse than burglary

32. Passage: What is your "food footprint"?

In recent years, people have become increasingly aware of environmental issues, and many have made

personal efforts to become "greener" by reducing their electricity use purchasing "hybrid" vehicles to cut

gas consumption. But more recently, there has been growing interest in the food we eat and what impact

this has on the environment. Calculating "food footprints" is a movement that is rapidly gaining support.

It's based on the idea that food that travels long distances contributes to global warming more than locally

grown food. As a result there is increasing interest in "low-carbon" diets and eating locally grown

products, since theoretically these products won't have used as many resources, or created as much

pollution, in production and transportation. Not all experts agree. Some argue that goods that travel long

distances may have been grown and processed more efficiently than local goods. Nevertheless, low-

carbon menus are being created in restaurants across the country. Imported water is being removed from

supermarkets shelves and being replaced by local products. Attention is also being paid to question of

what the "lowest carbon" diet is. Many experts agree that it is a vegetarian diet, because food from plant

sources creates less damage than meat and dairy products. In the U.S., 80 percent more in greenhouse

gases than transporting food from plant sources. The message to "go vegetarian" is getting louder.

"En los últimos años, la gente se ha vuelto cada vez más consciente de los problemas ambientales, y

muchos han hecho esfuerzos personales para convertirse en "verde" mediante la reducción de la

electricidad utilizando vehículos "híbridos" para reducir el consumo de gas. Sin embargo, aún más

recientemente, ha habido un creciente interés en los alimentos que comemos y el impacto que esto tiene

sobre el medio ambiente. Calculando "huellas" de alimentos es un movimiento que está ganando

rápidamente mucho apoyo. Se basa en la idea de la comida, que viaja largas distancias contribuye al

calentamiento global, más que los alimentos cultivados localmente. Como resultado, existe un interés

creciente en dietas "bajas en carbono" y comer productos cultivados localmente, ya que teóricamente

estos productos no han utilizado muchos recursos, o contaminado en la producción y el transporte. No

todos los expertos están de acuerdo. Algunos sostienen que aquellos que han viajado largas distancias

pueden haber sido cultivados y procesados de manera más eficiente que los bienes locales. Sin embargo,

se están creando menús de bajo contenido de carbono en restaurantes de todo el país. El agua importada

está siendo retirada de los supermercados y siendo reemplazados por los productos locales. Se está

prestando atención a la cuestión de lo que también la dieta "baja en carbono" es. Muchos expertos

coinciden en que es una dieta vegetariana, ya que los alimentos de origen vegetal producen menos daño

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que los productos cárnicos y lácteos. En los EE.UU., el 80 por ciento más gases de efecto invernadero

están conformadas por el transporte de alimentos de fuentes vegetales. El mensaje de "volverse

vegetariano" es cada vez más fuerte.

¥ The article says that in recent years, environmental issues...

- a) Haven't had much personal impact.
- b) Have been of concern to many people.
- c) Have become popular only with owners of hybrids vehicles.
- d) Have been ignored by the general public.

¥ The article says that transporting food long distances...

- a) Makes food go bad
- b) Has absolutely no impact on the environment
- c) Has become an environmental issue
- d) Is supported globally

¥ As a result of the interest in "food footprints"...

- a) Restaurants have been using more food overseas markets
- b) Stores have been changing items they sell
- c) People are buying more processed food
- d) No one has changed their eating habits

¥ Most of the farmland in the U.S. is used...

- a) To transport animals

b) By meat and dairy farmers

c) To grow food from plant sources

d) To collect water

¥ Transporting food from plant sources is ... transporting meat and dairy animals.

a) 18 percent more damaging than

b) More environment-friendly than

c) Just as bad for the environment as

d) Louder than

d) No one has changed their eating habits