



# **EJERCICIOS RESUELTOS**

## **CUADERNILLO DE PREGUNTAS SABER 11° PRUEBA DE INGLÉS**

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### **VOLUNTARIOS:**

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**2020**

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Si tiene algún problema puedes escribir al correo [vmendozazamora@gmail.com](mailto:vmendozazamora@gmail.com)

PARTE 1

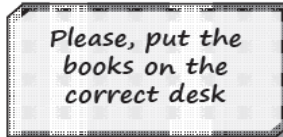
RESPONDA LA PREGUNTA 1 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En la pregunta 1, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0.



- A. in a school
- B. in a clothes shop
- C. in a toy store

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

1.

Draw a line to complete the snake and color it

- A. on a rug
- B. on a test
- C. on a bookcase

El aviso dice: "Dibuje una línea para completar la serpiente y coloréala"

Este tipo de enunciados es típico encontrarlos en un examen o tarea, además no concuerda con las otras respuestas: en un tapete o en un estante de libros.

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 2 A 6 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (2 - 6). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (A - H) concuerda con cada descripción?

Una opción (A - H) se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos opciones más.

En las preguntas 2 - 6, marque la letra correcta A - H en su hoja de respuestas.

Clothes and accesories

Ejemplo:

0. When you wear this, people can't see your hair very well.

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

Se describe algo en lo que las mujeres guardan sus cosas.

12. A woman carries her things in one of these.

3. Many girls wear this when they don't want to wear trousers.

4. With this, your neck won't be cold.

5. When people can't see well, they need them.

6. These are for your feet.

A. pajamas

B. glasses

C. handbags

D. hat

E. scarf

F. skirt

G. socks

H. watch

Es un bolso o cartera de mano, cuyo uso corresponde a la definición.

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## Clothes and accessories

## Ejemplo:

0. When you wear this, people can't see your hair very well.

Respuesta: 0. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)

2. A woman carries her things in one of these.

A. pajamas

B. glasses

C. handbags

D. hat

E. scarf

F. skirt

G. socks

H. watch

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Lo que las mujeres usan cuando no quieren usar pantalones.

Corresponde a una falda, que es una prenda que sustituye al pantalón.

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Algo que sirve para mantener caliente tu cuello.

Corresponde a una bufanda, el elemento más común para este propósito.

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H. watch

Algo que usan las personas que no pueden ver bien, y les ayuda a corregir este problema

Corresponde a unas gafas, las cuales se usan para corregir problemas en la visión de las personas.

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Algo que usas en tus pies.

Corresponde a calcetines, usados para mantener el calor corporal de estos.

PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 7 Y 8 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas 7 - 8, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

Can I use your printer?

A. Just a minute.  
B. Do it this way.  
C. Think about it.

Respuesta: 0. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

La respuesta A, dice 'No estoy asustada', que no es muy coherente con el caso; la respuesta B dice '¿Qué pasa?', que aunque en cierto modo podría tener sentido, no es una frase cordial que alguien diría a un familiar; La respuesta C dice 'Está bien', indicando un consentimiento a la pregunta por lo que es la respuesta más acertada y por lo tanto la correcta.

7. Grandma, shall I hold those bags for you?

- A. I'm not afraid!  
B. What's the matter?  
C. That's fine.

8. How much is that umbrella?

- A. Anything else?  
B. 50 dollars.  
C. Cash only!

La frase dice:  
"Abuela, ¿puedo sostener las bolsas por ti?"

PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 7 Y 8 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas 7 - 8, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

Can I use your printer?

A. Just a minute.  
B. Do it this way.  
C. Think about it.

Respuesta: 0. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

La respuesta A dice "¿Algo más?", que es una pregunta acertada después de realizar una compra, pero que no da respuesta a lo que se preguntó; La respuesta C dice "Solo en efectivo", haciendo referencia al medio de pago que no da respuesta a lo preguntado; La respuesta B dice "50 dólares" indicando el precio de la sombrilla por lo que es la respuesta correcta.

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- A. I'm not afraid!  
B. What's the matter?  
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8. How much is that umbrella?

- A. Anything else?  
B. 50 dollars.  
C. Cash only!

La frase dice:  
"¿Cuánto cuesta esa sombrilla?"

## PARTE 4

## RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 9 A 16 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

En las preguntas 9 - 16, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

## COFFEE

Coffee is popular around the world. (0)\_\_\_\_\_ the past centuries, few subjects have been as carefully studied as coffee. Its (9)\_\_\_\_\_ important component is caffeine and it has lots of benefits.

Coffee has been well-known (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, (11)\_\_\_\_\_ Sufi Yemenis started using coffee to stay alert during special activities. It became a popular medicine (12)\_\_\_\_\_ Europeans in the 1600s.

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## Ejemplo:

0. A. Over B. By C. Across

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

- |     |             |              |              |
|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 9.  | A. much     | B. more      | C. most      |
| 10. | A. during   | B. until     | C. since     |
| 11. | A. when     | B. which     | C. who       |
| 12. | A. among    | B. about     | C. along     |
| 13. | A. describe | B. described | C. describes |
| 14. | A. drink    | B. drinking  | C. drunk     |
| 15. | A. mustn't  | B. couldn't  | C. wouldn't  |
| 16. | A. while    | B. if        | C. because   |

- Much se usa para expresar que hay abundancia de algo.
- More significa "más" y se usa para la comparación entre dos sujetos. Por ejemplo: ella es más bella que tú/she is more beautiful than you.
- Most significa "más" y se usa para una comparación de superioridad entre un grupo, en este caso al referirse a el más importante componente del café "Its most important component is..."

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- During se usa para expresar que una acción ocurre en un periodo específico de tiempo, significa "durante".
  - Until se usa para expresar cuándo finalizó o finaliza un evento, significa "hasta".
  - Since se usa para expresar cuándo comienza un evento, significa "desde".
- Para el caso, se quiere decir desde cuándo ha sido bien conocido el café, como es el inicio de un evento, usamos "since".



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0.

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B

C

- |     |             |              |              |
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- When se usa para dar una afirmación adicional de un evento que ocurre según otro evento, significa "cuando".
- Which se usa para referirse a elecciones dentro de un conjunto específico, en preguntas significa cuál, y como conector significa "el cual".
- Who se usa para referirse a un sujeto ya nombrado o para preguntar por él, por ejemplo: ¿Quién es él? Who is him?

Para el caso se busca significar que el café es bien conocido cuando Sufi Yemenis comienza a usarlo para mantenerse alerta.



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- Usamos among para referirnos a que algo está **entre** más de dos cosas.
- Usamos about para enfatizar características de algo, significa "sobre".
- Usamos along para significar "a lo largo de".

Para el caso, queremos enfatizar en que algo es común entre los europeos.

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En este caso, se habla de un suceso que ya ocurrió (la descripción de la cafeína). Como va con el verbo to be en pasado, el verbo debe ir en participio, y al tratarse de un verbo regular, se forma el participio agregando "ed" al final del verbo.

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Para el caso se pretende formar el infinitivo del verbo drink, que sería to drink, pero ante ciertos verbos como love, hate, say... el infinitivo se forma agregando "ing" al final del verbo.

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- Must significa "deber" en un modo de consejo.
- Could de forma general corresponde al pasado de "can", se usa para eventos que se pudieron hacer, y también se usa de manera formal en un significado de "podría".
- Would se usa para conjugar verbos y transmitir ideas hipotéticas, de forma general es equivalente a agregar en español la terminación "ía", por ejemplo, bebería, comería, vendría.

Para el caso, como se trata de un consejo de los médicos, usamos must.

## PARTE 4

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| 12. | A. among    | B. about     | C. along     |
| 13. | A. describe | B. described | C. describes |
| 14. | A. drink    | B. drinking  | C. drunk     |
| 15. | A. mustn't  | B. couldn't  | C. wouldn't  |
| 16. | A. while    | B. if        | C. because   |

- While se usa para ampliar la información de un evento, con base en otro evento. Significa "mientras".
- If se usa para dar una condición y significa "si".
- Because se usa para dar una razón y significa "porque".

Para el caso, como se contrastan dos hechos que suceden a la par, usamos while.



## PARTE 5

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 17 A 23 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **17 - 23**, marque **A, B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

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#### JAMES SALTER'S DAYS IN FILM

James Salter was a pilot in the United States Air Force. He abandoned the military profession in 1957 after the publication of his first novel, *The Hunters*. He is best known as a novelist, but during the sixties and seventies, he worked in film making. Salter made documentaries, wrote texts for films, and even was the director of a film called *Three*, starring Charlotte Rampling and Sam Waterston.

In *Passionate Falsehoods*, which was adapted from Salter's book *Burning the Days*, published in *The New Yorker* in 1997, Salter tells the story of his life in film.

Salter's time in the film world is both good and bad. In Rome, he met directors and stars. In New York, he explored the city with Robert Redford and enjoyed being famous. Deborah Treisman and Michael Agger have talked about Salter. Nick Paumgarten in *The Last Book*, describes Salter's opinion about his film career:

"Of sixteen texts for movies, only four were popular. There was money, attractive women, and entrance into rooms where there were stories more for the dinner table than for the page." Salter thought he was wasting his time.

Perhaps he wasted his time in a larger artistic way, but it still makes for attractive reading. *The Last Book* is available to everyone in online stores.

17. James Salter played an important part in the making of movies from

- A. 1960 to 1979.
- B. 1960 to 1970.
- C. 1960 to 1985.

En la tercera y cuarta líneas del primer párrafo dice textual que trabajó fuertemente en la producción de películas en los 60's y 70's, es decir, desde 1960 hasta 1979.

18. *Passionate Falsehoods* is

- A. a newspaper.
- B. a play.
- C. a movie.

En el segundo párrafo, se indica que *Passionate Falsehoods* es una adaptación cinematográfica de su libro *Burning the days*, donde se habla de su vida.

19. Salter had nice and difficult times in his

- A. acting years.
- B. big screen work.
- C. visit to one city.

En las primeras líneas del párrafo tres, se cuenta que tuvo altibajos trabajando en el mundo del cine, conocido como la gran pantalla o "big screen"

20. *The Last Book* was written by

- A. James Salter.
- B. Deborah Treisman.
- C. Nick Paumgarten.

En las dos últimas líneas del tercer párrafo, se cuenta que Nick Paumgarten relata en *The Last Book* la opinión que tiene Salter sobre su propia carrera, indicando que Nick es el autor.

21. James Salter thinks that his work in the cinema business was

- A. not useful.
- B. not hard.
- C. not usual.

Al final del cuarto párrafo se dice que Salter piensa que el desperdició su tiempo, por lo que no fue útil.  
*thought -> pensar*  
*waste\_->desperdiciar*

22. Reading about James Salter's years in the cinema could be

- A. clever enough.
- B. just fair.
- C. quite interesting.

En el quinto párrafo se dice que la historia de Salter es "atractiva para leer", lo que se traduce en algo interesante.

23. *The Last Book* can be found

- A. in museums.
- B. at a café.
- C. on the web.

Al final del quinto párrafo se menciona que el libro está disponible en "online stores" es decir, en tiendas en línea, en la web



En las preguntas 24 - 25, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

### Swift Pizza and Sandwich House

Today we have the pleasure of showing you the best letter written by our customer Mark. He wins £25 for writing about us this week. He is so happy with the orders at Swift Pizza and Sandwich House that he wants to declare a holiday to celebrate his experience here: "Happy burgerday and Merry Sandwichmas to everyone!" he wrote.

*Wednesday May 18, 2011.*

*One typical day I was too tired after working all day long to cook for myself, and I was very hungry. I really wanted something to eat, so I decided to find a burger.*

*I ordered a half-pound burger and a lamb and chicken sandwich. I also made some special orders for extra cheese and vegetables.*

*Food arrived very fast (less than twenty minutes) and was hot and fresh. The burger was delicious, and left me wanting more - fortunately I had the sandwich left. It felt as if it had been cut just a minute before I opened it - juicy, fresh, and great.*

*Every single special request I made was completely satisfied, 100%!*

*And the best thing was that all of the above and some drinks cost me ONLY 10 dollars! If that doesn't say value for money, I don't know what does.*

*It certainly feels great to find new excellent food delivery companies for whenever you don't feel like cooking yourself. I recently had a sad experience with my usual take away restaurant, so I decided to change to something else - and on my first try I got what I wanted!  
Order now from Swift Pizza and Sandwich House.*

*Mark*

**24.** According to the text, the customer

- A.** left a £25 tip to the waiters who work there.
- B.** celebrated Christmas and New Year at this restaurant.
- C.** found this great restaurant after many attempts.
- D.** posted an excellent review about this restaurant.

En el primer párrafo se dice que el cliente escribió una carta acerca de su excelente experiencia en el restaurante, además, no se menciona nada acerca de propinas ni de navidad; y al final del texto se dice que encontró el restaurante al primer intento, por lo que se descartan las otras respuestas

**25.** It can be inferred from the text that Mark

- A.** does not like cooking food for himself.
- B.** almost always eats hamburgers.
- C.** enjoys eating fast food sometimes.
- D.** is tired of going to restaurants.

En el ultimo párrafo se dice que el cliente se siente muy bien al haber encontrado un buen restaurante, aun mas cuando no te gusta cocinar para ti mismo.