



PARTE 5: Comprensión de lectura literal

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 29 A 37 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 29 - 37, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Nemati's Journey

Zahra Nemati is one of the most important athletes in the history of Iran. She was born in April 1985 in the city of Kerman. She developed a passion for sports which eventually led her to hold a black belt in taekwondo and to dream of competing in the Olympics.

However, in 2003 she was in a serious car accident and was left paralyzed. She couldn't stand, she couldn't jump, and she couldn't practice taekwondo anymore. This made her feel both sad and disappointed because she couldn't continue to practice the sport she loved. But, like many athletes, Zahra had plenty of motivation and decided that her career was not over.



She decided to try a sport she could do in a wheelchair – she began to practice archery. Her performance was high enough to soon be competing against athletes who were not in the Paralympic category. Now, determined more than ever to compete at the Olympics, Zahra trained every day and was selected to represent Iran at the 2012 London Paralympics. There she became the first Iranian woman to win a Paralympic gold medal. In 2016, Zahra carried her country's flag at the Brazilian Olympics in recognition of her incredible achievements. As she led the Iranian team into the Paralympic stadium everyone could see the excitement and happiness in her face. Being able to represent her country as a Paralympian meant a lot to her. She says that it sent the powerful message that it's not impossible to compete at the highest levels even when life gives you a big test of strength.

Her success resulted in significant media coverage back home and inspired other women to take up sports, particularly archery. "When I came back, I only saw friendly faces" Nemati said. "tears came down my eyes when I entered Kerman city with people welcoming and applauding me for returning home."

Taken and adapted from: Ministerio de Educación Nacional Way to go! 7th Grade. Bogotá D.C.

- Colombia Impresión: Panamericana Formas e Impresos S.A. Available online in:

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Ejemplo:

Q. Zahra Nemati is



- A. an athlete
- B. an actress
- C. a historian

Respuesta:

Q. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C

- | | |
|--|---|
| 29. Where does Zahra come from? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. She's from a small village. B. She's Iranian. C. She was born in April. |
| 30. As a taekwondo athlete, ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. she competed in the Olympics. B. she became a high-level expert. C. she won a national championship. |
| 31. When did life give Zahra a difficult time? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. In 2012 B. In 2016 C. In 2003 |
| 32. Zahra's body | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. was responsible for the accident. B. stayed strong for taekwondo practice. C. stopped moving as she wanted to. |
| 33. After the accident, she... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. stopped loving taekwondo. B. kept practicing the same discipline. C. was inspired to follow her dream. |
| 34. Zahra started to practice archery because... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. she didn't need to stand to practice it. B. she knew how to do it since she was a girl. C. she has always liked the Paralympic games. |
| 35. How long did it take Zahra to get to a high level? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A long time B. A short time C. Not mentioned |
| 36. Her role in the Paralympics led to... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. convince the committee to give her the flag. B. become the first Iranian woman to win a medal. C. demonstrate that there is always hope. |
| 37. How did people in Zahra's hometown find out about her success? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. They knew about it from the TV and the radio. B. They also lived in the city of Kerman. C. They were friends before the Olympics. |



PARTE 6: Comprensión de lectura inferencial
RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 38 A 43 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 38 - 43, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

Many old people are very lonely because they do not have families, or their families do not keep in touch with them. Living abroad, demanding careers or even internal family conflicts are often cited as some of the most common reasons to keep relatives apart from their elders. This can cause them to get depressed. Nowadays, some elderly people live together in special places known as retirement homes or old people's homes. For this reason, a new practice to help elderly people in these places is becoming very popular. For example, sometimes small kids from kindergartens come to play with them for a few hours a day. This increases substantially the levels of satisfaction towards life from the elderly and, at the same time, the little children are excited to be the centre of attention – apparently their parents neglect them too of the quality time they need to have.



There is another option for students who need a place to live. As they are students, they cannot pay high rent, so instead, they volunteer to help elderly people: they cook for them, get them things from the supermarket, or simply keep them company in exchange for a place to live. In the end, research has consistently shown that one of the biggest regrets people have in the final years of their lives is not to have spent more time closer to those they love the most rather than big job promotions or buying real state. (Question 43)

Taken and adapted from: Ministerio de Educación Nacional Way to go! 8th Grade, Bogotá D.C. - Colombia Impresión: Panamericana Formas e Impresos S.A. Available online in: www.colombiaaprende.edu.co
Image taken from: <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/manos-antigua-vejez-ancianos-2906458/>

38. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Broken Families: a chronicle.
- B. How we are helping the elderly.
- C. Trapped in the prison of families.
- D. Young people can save lives.

39. Sometimes parents and their children don't see each other because

- A. the money they earn is not enough.
- B. the old people cannot work anymore.
- C. their sons or daughters live far away.
- D. retirement houses will not allow it.

40. Small children visit the elderly

- A. since they do not have anywhere else to live.
- B. because their school requires homework.
- C. in the interest of families of the elderly.
- D. as part of a practice to help the elderly.



41. What does the author believe about families these days?

- A. Both young and old members of families don't receive enough attention.
- B. They can't afford dormitories for students in college campuses.
- C. Teenagers and adults suffer the most in the situation.
- D. They should stop sending the elderly to retirement homes.

42. What can a reader infer about the text?

- A. People are not usually motivated by promotions at their work.
- B. Children struggle to be the focus of attention with the elderly.
- C. Elder people are usually more open to talk about their lives.
- D. Scientists have investigated what makes people feel dissatisfied.

43. Which of the following sentences completes correctly the space in Paragraph 2?

- A. After all, what these experiences show us is that we value company above anything else.
- B. In the end, results of research can be contradictory to what people believe as they get old.
- C. Finally, families will be eventually able to spend more time together doing what they like.
- D. As a result of all this, retirement homes have become a major industry around the world.

PARTE 7: Conocimiento gramatical y lexical

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 44 A 55 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

En las preguntas 44 - 55, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

The Emberá People In Colombia

Colombia is (0) rich country in terms of cultural diversity. The Emberá are an (44)..... group from Colombia and Panama. (45)....., the Colombian group lives in north western areas of the country. Most Emberá now live in towns and cities, but some still live in (46)..... or small communities next to a river. Emberá people often build villages near rivers and they eat a lot of fish, maize, plantain and fruits. Traditional activities (47)..... farming, hunting, fishing, canoe making, basket-weaving and pottery are important for their economy. This means that Emberá people (48)..... a lot of the clothes, accessories and tools they use for everyday work.



Many Emberá people continue (49)..... traditional rituals and use *Jagua* fruit to draw black patterns on their bodies for celebrations. Traditional houses made (50)..... wood and leaves are built on stilts. People need education, medicine and energy to connect with the modern world. Many Emberá villages do not have (51)..... money to pay for these things. People in these settlements (52)..... materials from mother nature in order to produce food and crafts as an early form of economy. (53)....., they sell them to local people and tourists to (54)..... money. As the years go by, the Emberá prove to have become a civilization capable of adapting to modern times (55)..... losing their heritage.

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Impresión: Panamericana Formas e Impresos S.A. Available online in: www.colombiacaprende.edu.co
Image taken from: <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/panama%C3%A1-embera-indio-orgullo-padre-3814282/>

Ejemplo:

0. A a B. the C. most D. once

Respuesta:

0. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 44. | A. local | B. native | C. Indian | D. indigenous |
| 45. | Therefore | B. Even though | C. Specifically | D. However |
| 46. | A. villages | B. localities | C. cities | D. districts |
| 47. | A. that | B. since | C. such as | D. how |
| 48. | A. make | B. do | C. play | D. build |
| 49. | A. followed | B. at following | C. to follow | D. follow |
| 50. | A. for | B. in | C. about | D. of |
| 51. | A. few | B. some | C. enough | D. too much |
| 52. | A. were taken | B. has been taking | C. takes | D. have taken |
| 53. | A. Then | B. When | C. Before | D. Already |
| 54. | A. win | B. lend | C. borrow | D. earn |
| 55. | A. by | B. for | C. after | D. without |

Referencias:

- Recursos educativos: <https://contenidos.colombiaaprende.edu.co/be-1-challenge>
- British council: <https://www.britishcouncil.co/>