CUADERNILLO DE PREGUNTAS

Módulo de inglés

Práctica 01

Grado 10

Este material es una práctica pedagógica creada para familiarizar a los estudiantes con el formato de preguntas de selección múltiple del módulo de inglés.

Los textos informativos de este cuadernillo están adaptados de fuentes reales y confiables, indicadas debajo de cada lectura.

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¿Qué contiene este cuadernillo?

Este cuadernillo contiene preguntas diseñadas para practicar diferentes competencias de lectura y uso de la lengua inglesa. Al final del documento encontrarás la tabla de respuestas correctas.

¡Recuerda!

Los exámenes Saber evalúan competencias. En cada pregunta encontrarás una situación en la que tendrás que aplicar tus conocimientos para tomar decisiones y elegir la mejor respuesta.

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MÓDULO DE INGLÉS

PARTE 2

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

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (1 - 5). ¿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 palabras más.

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

Natural phenomena

Ejemplo:

0. This is a bright flash of electricity that appears in the sky during a storm.

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

DEFINITIONS	OPTIONS
1. This is the shaking of the ground caused by movement inside the Earth.	**A.** drought
2. This is a large wave in the sea that can be caused by an underwater earthquake.	**B.** earthquake
3. This is a strong tropical storm that forms over warm ocean water.	**C.** lightning
4. This is hot melted rock that reaches the Earth's surface.	**D.** lava
5. This is a long period with very little or no rain.	**E.** rainbow
	F. tornado
	G. tsunami
	H. hurricane

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PARTE 3

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

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

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

Ejemplo:

0. Could you open the window, please?

A. Sure, no problem.
B. It was yesterday.
C. The blue one.

Respuesta: 0. A B C

6. I think I left my notebook at home.

A. You can use some paper from me.
B. The bus is over there.
C. No, I don't like it.

7. Would you like to join us for lunch?

A. Yes, I'd love to.
B. It's twelve o'clock.
C. I was hungry yesterday.

8. I can't hear the video very well.

A. Let's turn up the volume.
B. It was an interesting film.
C. You should read the title.

9. What did you think of the science exhibition?

A. It was really impressive.
B. At the school gym.
C. At about three o'clock.

10. Could I borrow your calculator for a minute?

A. Of course. Here you are.
B. I bought it last year.
C. It has many buttons.

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PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 18 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

En las preguntas 11 - 18, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

THE COLORS OF THE AURORA

Auroras are colorful lights that appear mainly near Earth's polar regions. They happen when energetic particles from space interact with gases in the upper atmosphere. NASA explains that the Sun constantly sends a flow of charged particles called the solar wind.

When some of these particles reach Earth's magnetic environment, they can travel toward the poles and collide with atoms and molecules in the atmosphere. These collisions (0) _____ energy, which is later released as light.

Auroras can appear in several colors. Green is one of the (11) _____ common colors and is usually produced by oxygen. Red light can also come (12) _____ oxygen, while nitrogen can produce blue, pink and purple colors.

The exact color depends on the type of gas and the altitude (13) _____ the interaction occurs. Because different gases are found at different heights, the same aurora can sometimes show (14) _____ than one color.

Auroras are connected to space weather. During periods of stronger solar activity, the displays may become brighter and can sometimes be seen (15) _____ from the poles than usual. Scientists continue to study auroras because they provide information about how Earth's magnetic field (16) _____ with energy from the Sun.

Although auroras are beautiful, the solar activity connected to them can also affect technology. Strong space-weather events may interfere with communications or navigation systems, (17) _____ scientists monitor the Sun carefully. Understanding auroras can therefore be useful for both science (18) _____ modern technology.

Fuente del texto adaptado: *NASA Science, "Auroras". https://science.nasa.gov/sun/auroras/*

Ejemplo:

0. A. creates B. create C. creating

Respuesta: 0. A B C

11.
- A. more
- B. most
- C. much

12.
- A. from
- B. for
- C. with

13.
- A. where
- B. who
- C. whose

14.
- A. more
- B. many
- C. much

15.
- A. farther
- B. farthest
- C. far

16.
- A. interacts
- B. interact
- C. interacting

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17.

A. so
B. but
C. or

18.

A. and
B. because
C. unless

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PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 19 A 25 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 19 - 25, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

GIANT PANDAS: A CONSERVATION SUCCESS STORY

Giant pandas are native to the mountain forests of central China. They are famous for their black-and-white fur and for eating large amounts of bamboo. For many years, they became an international symbol of endangered wildlife.

The Smithsonian's National Zoo explains that the greatest threat to wild giant pandas has been habitat loss and fragmentation. When forests are divided into small areas, groups of pandas can become isolated. This makes it harder for them to find food and mates and can reduce the genetic health of the population.

Conservation programs have therefore focused on more than protecting individual animals. Scientists and conservationists work to restore bamboo forests and create wildlife corridors that connect separated habitats. These corridors allow pandas and other animals to move between protected areas.

International collaboration has also played an important role. Smithsonian scientists have worked with Chinese colleagues for decades, sharing research on panda behavior, health, reproduction and habitat. They have also trained wildlife professionals and supported long-term research in China.

These efforts have produced encouraging results. In 2016, the giant panda's global conservation status improved from endangered to vulnerable. However, conservationists emphasize that the work is not finished. Habitat remains fragmented, and climate change may affect the bamboo forests pandas depend on.

The panda story shows that conservation can succeed when research, habitat protection and international cooperation work together. It also demonstrates that protecting one famous species can help protect the wider forest ecosystem it lives in.

Fuente del texto adaptado: *Smithsonian's National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute, "About the Giant Panda Conservation Program". https://nationalzoo.si.edu/animals/panda-conservation*

Ejemplo:

0. According to the text, giant pandas naturally live in

A. central China.
B. South America.
C. northern Europe.

Respuesta: 0. A B C

19. What has been the main threat to wild giant pandas?

A. Habitat loss and fragmentation.
B. Too much bamboo.
C. Cold weather in zoos.

20. Why is habitat fragmentation a problem for pandas?

A. It can isolate groups and make it harder to find food and mates.
B. It causes pandas to eat less bamboo immediately.
C. It makes all forests disappear at once.

21. What is the purpose of wildlife corridors?

A. To connect separated habitats so animals can move between them.
B. To keep pandas inside one small forest.
C. To create roads for tourists.

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22. What does the text say about international collaboration?

A. It has supported research, training and conservation work.
B. It began only after 2016.
C. It focuses mainly on building zoos outside China.

23. What happened to the panda's conservation status in 2016?

A. It improved from endangered to vulnerable.
B. It changed from vulnerable to extinct.
C. It remained exactly the same.

24. Why is continued conservation still necessary?

A. Habitat problems and climate change remain concerns.
B. There are now too many pandas in every forest.
C. Scientists no longer understand panda biology.

25. What is the main message of the article?

A. Successful conservation combines science, habitat protection and cooperation.
B. Pandas can survive without protected forests.
C. Famous animals are the only species worth protecting.

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Información de cada pregunta

Posición	Respuesta correcta
1	B
2	G
3	H
4	D
5	A
6	A
7	A
8	A
9	A
10	A
11	B
12	A
13	A
14	A
15	A
16	A
17	A
18	A
19	A
20	A
21	A
22	A
23	A
24	A
25	A

Material creado para fines pedagógicos. No es un documento oficial del ICFES.

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