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

¿Dónde puedes ver estos avisos?
En las preguntas **1** – **5**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas. **Ejemplo:**

0.

A. In a classroom.
B. In a mall.
C. In an office.

Respuesta: 0 (A) (B) ●

1.

A. In a shoe store.
B. In a church.
C. In a mall restroom.

2.

A. In a store.
B. In a car.
C. In a school.

3.

A. At the park.
B. In a house.
C. At the school.

4.

A. At the park.
B. In a bank.
C. At the school.

5.

A. In the park.
B. In the bank.
C. In the kitchen.

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

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (**6 – 10**) y las palabras de la columna de la derecha (**A – H**).

¿Cuál palabra/ frase (**A - H**) concuerda con la descripción de cada frase de la izquierda (**6 – 10**)? Marque la letra correcta **A – H** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo: 0. Not allowed because of very strong cultural rules.

Respuesta: 0 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) ●

6. The rules for polite behavior in society or in particular group.	**A**. offensive.
7. Knowing about and respecting the culture of others.	**B**. table manners.
8. Polite behavior when eating with other people.	**C.** impolite.
9. The habit of being on time.	**D**. etiquette.
10. Extremely rude or impolite.	**E.** punctuality.
	F. taboo.
	G. cultural literacy.
	H. customary.

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SECTION 3

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

Complete las cinco conversaciones.
En las preguntas **11 – 15**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

11 .What's the matter?	**A.** I feel dizzy. **B.** I have dizzy. **C.** I've been dizzing.
12. I have a headache.	**A**. No problem. **B**. take an aspirin. **C**. drink some tea.
13. Let's keep in touch.	**A.** What for? **B.** Sure. Here is my business card. **C.** Yes, let's go.
14. What's today's date?	**A.** Monday. **B.** It's on march 7th **C.** It's march 7th
15. I have a pain in…	**A.** Nauseous. **B.** Coughing. **C.** My hip.

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TEXTOS INCOMPLETOS

ESCOGE LA MEJOR OPCION A, B, o C PARA COMPLETAR CADA ESPACIO. EN LAS PREGUNTAS 16 A 23 MARQUE A, B o C EN SU HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.

HOW CASUAL IS TOO CASUAL?

Thirty years ago or so, most people in the United States, Canada, and Europe didn't think about what to wear to work in an office. Men always **16.** _____ suits and ties. Women wore suits or conservative skirt outfits. But in the 1990s, that started to change.

It **17.** _____ with "casual Fridays." During the summer, some companies invited their employees to "dress down," or wear more casual clothes to work on Fridays. The policy quickly became popular with employees. After this, it didn´t take long for employees to start dressing more casually every day of the week.

Many employees welcomed the new dress policy and the more comfortable work environment that came with it. Etiquette **18.** _____ definitely changed, and suits and ties were rarely **19.** _____ in many offices. Some employees went as far as wearing jeans, T-shirts, and sneakers to the office. Many people felt that casual attire made the workplace a friendlier place. Co-workers were more relaxed with each other. People enjoyed **20.** _____ to work knowing it was a comfortable place to be.

Then some people began to change their minds about casual dress at work. Many managers felt that casual dress **21.** _____ to casual attitudes toward work. If "clothes make the man," as the saying goes, then casual clothes make a casual person who less committed to company productivity and quality.

One of the **22.** _____ reasons why there have been such mixed opinions about dressing down is that there is no real standard for appropriate casual dress. Is it shorts, T-shirts, brightly colored tops, and flip-flops? Is it designer jeans, polo shirts, and trendy sneakers? Is it khakis and sport jackets? Or are Hawaiian shirts and torn jeans OK? Without a casual dress code policy, the etiquette for dress in many companies is **23.** _____ to change back to more formal business attire –a style that everyone understands.

16.	**A.** Wear	**B.** wore	**C.** worn
17.	**A.** began	**B.** begin	**C.** begun

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18.	**A.** have	**B.** has	**C.** had
19.	**A.** see	**B.** saw	**C.** seen
20.	**A.** coming	**B.** come	**C.** came
21.	**A.** have led	**B.** had led	**C.** has led
22.	**A.** big	**B.** bigger	**C.** biggest
23.	**A.** begin	**B.** beginning	**C.** began

SECTION 5

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS DESDE EL NIVEL LITERAL

LEA EL TEXTO Y SELECCIONE LA RESPUESTA CORRECTA PARA CADA PREGUNTA. EN LAS PREGUNTAS 24 A 30 MARQUE A, B o C EN SU HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.

ALL ABOUT REFLEXOLOGY

Reflexology is a natural treatment dating back to ancient times. It is based on the idea that there are zones, or areas, in the feet and hands that are related to other parts and systems of the body. For example, the tips of the toes and fingers are related to the head and neck, and the ball of the foot is related to the heart and chest. A reflexologist applies pressure to specific areas in a patient's feet and hands to relieve symptoms or pain in order to related areas.

This type of treatment does not cure or diagnose specific health problems, and it does not involve any medication. Yet many patients find that it successfully relieves symptoms of stress and disease. Reflexology is effective for pain, headaches, and sleeping difficulties, among other ailments. Applying pressure to the feet and hands relieves tension, improves blood circulation, and relaxes muscles. It promotes the natural, healthy functions and well-being of the entire body. Reflexology is often used along with other types of treatments, including conventional medicine.

This gentle therapy is safe and simple. A reflexologist's only tools are his or her hands. Pressure is strong, but not uncomfortable. It's not uncommon for patients to fall asleep during treatments.

A typical treatment session lasts one hour. Treatment is usually focused on the feet for most of the session. A patient is asked to remove his or her shoes and socks, to sit in a comfortable reclining chair, and then to relax as the reflexologist warms the patient's feet with his or her hands and applies pressure to the appropriate parts of the foot. The last ten minutes of the session are dedicated to the hands.

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After relieving specific problems, many patients continue a regular program of treatment to maintain good health. Some of reflexologists suggest building at least a five-minute reflexology session into every day for long-term relief of stress and pain.

24. A reflexologist is a _____.

A. person who provides reflexology treatment

B. patient

C. person who receives reflexology treatment

D. doctor

25. The article doesn´t mention that reflexology can relieve _____.

A. headaches

B. problems with the feet

C. tension

D. symptoms of disease

26. Reflexology _____ with other treatments.

A. can be combined

B. is never combined

C. isn't usually combined

D. might be combined in the future

27. In a typical session of reflexology, about _____ is spent on the feet.

A. one hour

B. half the time

C. ten minutes

D. fifty minutes

28. The ideas behind reflexology are most similar to those of _____.

A. conventional medicine

B. spiritual healing

C. herbal therapy

D. acupunture

29. The tips of the toes and fingers are related to the_____.

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A. shoulder and neck

B. neck and heart

C. head and heart

D. head and neck

30. This gentle therapy is _____.

A. insecure and cheap

B. safe and difficult

C. safe and simple.

D. simple and cheap.

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