PRUEBA DIAGNÓSTICA INICIAL SABER 11

Estimado estudiante, esta prueba diagnóstica tiene como objetivo evaluar su nivel de conocimiento del idioma inglés para identificar sus fortalezas y aspectos de mejora. De acuerdo con su resultado usted podrá establecer un plan de mejoramiento en las áreas que lo necesite.

Para tomar la prueba diagnóstica tenga en cuenta las siguientes instrucciones:

- ✔ Lea cuidadosamente cada una de las instrucciones en las partes de la prueba
- ✔ Tenga en cuenta que debe utilizar máximo una hora para este ejercicio
- ✔ Marque solamente una respuesta para cada pregunta
- ✔ Responda todas las preguntas (recuerde que son 45)
- ✔ Evite el uso de dispositivos electrónicos durante la prueba, esto le hace perder concentración y puede causar su anulación
- ✔ Luego de terminar este diagnóstico siga las instrucciones que le dé su docente
- ✔ La hoja de respuestas para la prueba diagnóstica inicial la encuentra en la página 63

PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 - 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas 1 - 5, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo

0.

A. in a clothes shop B. in a library C. in a hospital

Respuesta: 0 (A) (B) (C)

1.

A. in a department store B. in a bank C. in a stadium

2.

A. on a wall B. in a yard C. on a roof

3.

A. on a train B. on a bus C. on a bicycle

4.

A. at a hospital B. at school C. at an army base

5.

A. in a travel brochure B. in a theatre programme C. in a bus timetable

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 - 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 (A-H) concuerda con la descripción de cada frase de la izquierda (6 - 10)?

En las preguntas 6 - 10, marque A - H en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo

Technology

0. People make phone calls with this.

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

6. You listen to music on this.

7. You move the cursor with this.

8. It is an electronic message.

9. It is a secret word.

10. You can save information in it.

A. password

B. mouse mat

C. email

D. mobile phone

E. flash drive

F. MP3 player

G. printer

H. mouse

PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 - 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.

Ejemplo

0. Speaker 1: I couldn't get my driving license, it's very frustrating!

Speaker 2:

A. Don't let it get to you!

B. Congratulations!

C. I'm not sure!

Respuesta: 0 (A) (B) (C)

Complete las conversaciones

11. Speaker 1: How was the traffic?

Speaker 2:

A. Me too!

B. Hang in there!

C. So awful!

12. Speaker 1: I laughed at Joe when she was crying. Now I feel bad.

Speaker 2:

A. Way to go!

B. It's never too late to apologize!

C. That's a good idea!

13. Speaker 1: I have taken up yoga!

Speaker 2:

A. That's OK !

B. That sounds great!

C. I don't agree.

14. Speaker 1: I'm on a seafood diet. Every time I see food, I eat it! You get it? It´s a joke.

Speaker 2:

A. That went over my head!

B. It's really thought-provoking!

C. I am not on a diet.

15. Speaker 1: I got into trouble because I couldn't stop laughing.

Speaker 2:

A. What was so funny?

B. Where did you go?

C. Why did you like it?

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 16 - 23 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

En las preguntas 16 - 23, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Anne Frank

Anne Frank was born into a Jewish family in Frankfurt, Germany **(0)**.....June 12, 1929. After Adolf Hitler took power in 1933, Anne's parents decided to **(16)**.....Nazi persecution of Jews by moving to the Netherlands, **(17)** ..... Anne's father started a business in Amsterdam. After Germany occupied the Netherlands in 1940, the family were again **(18)**.....danger and in 1942 they **(19)**.....into hiding in a secret annex of a warehouse owned by Anne's father. Anne **(20)**.....a diary throughout her time in hiding, until the family was discovered and **(21)**.....to concentration camps in 1944. Only Anne's father, Otto, survived and he decided to publish her diary **(22)** ..... the war was over. Anne's diary is now famous **(23)** ..... the world.

Ejemplo

0. A. on B. in C. under

Respuesta: 0 (A) (B) (C)

16. A. escaped B. escaping C. escape

17. A. which B. what C. where

18. A. of B. in C. on

19. A. went B. is going C. gone

20. A. looked B. kept C. watched

21. A. send B. sent C. deport

22. A. after B. while C. during

23. A. under B. around C. through

PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 24 - 30 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el siguiente texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 24 - 30, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

The Museum of Broken Relationships

Croatian artists Olinka Vištica and Dražen Grubišić, who were once in a romantic relationship, created this unusual and interesting museum. After they broke up, they decided to use sentimental reminders of their love to start the Museum of Broken Relationships, so that the objects could remain together. Initially, the museum was a travelling collection that toured cities around the founders' home country, and later around the world. Along the way, the collection grew as people donated personal objects as their own reminders of heartbreak.

Nowadays, the museum has a permanent home in Zagreb, Croatia, and it contains an incredible collection of contributors' past romantic objects: everything from teddy bears to a small bottle filled with a woman's tears! The museum's concept of using collective creativity to recover from the grief of lost love has proved very appealing: over a thousand people visit the museum every week. The museum has become so successful that a second Museum of Broken Relationships opened in Los Angeles in 2016. If you are brokenhearted and left with reminders of your lover that you find too hard to throw away but too painful to keep, you can donate them to the museum together with a brief story about the objects. In the museum, the objects are put on display with nothing more than the stories provided by the anonymous donors. So, what would you contribute to this unusual museum?

Ejemplo

0. The Museum of Broken Relationships was set up because of

A. an artistic initiative.
B. a successful relationship.
C. a relationship that ended.

Respuesta: 0 (A) (B) (C)

24. Olinka Vištica and Dražen Grubišić

A. are famous for their broken relationship.
B. are cofounders of the museum.
C. used other people's objects to start the collection.

25. At the start, the museum toured

A. cities around the world.

B. cities in Europe.

C. cities in Croatia.

26. The objects displayed in the museum

A. have been given by anonymous contributors.

B. all used to belong to Olinka and Dražen.

C. were all obtained in Croatia.

27. The concept of the museum

A. tries to help people to heal their hearts.

B. is against showing emotion.

C. has not been popular.

28. Currently, the museum

A. has a second branch in the United States.

B. continues to tour in Croatia.

C. has its main location in Los Angeles.

29. You can donate objects to the museum if you

A. are in a relationship.

B. have painful mementos of a broken relationship.

C. have too many personal objects in your home.

30. Objects donated to the museum are

A. displayed with no information about them.

B. displayed with the donor's description of the object.

C. displayed with the donor's name and description.

PARTE 6

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 31 - 35 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y las preguntas de la siguiente parte.

En las preguntas 31 - 35, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

E-garbage

Nowadays, every home produces electronic garbage (or e-garbage) – old TVs, computers, or cell phones we don't use anymore. However, when we throw these objects away, we probably don't know where they end up. The US journalist and photographer, Peter Essick, decided to follow e-garbage to several different countries around the world.

In particular, Essick discovered that a lot of e-garbage goes to Ghana. There, he saw mountains of old computers and other devices in the local markets. People resell some of them, but very little equipment works or can be repaired. Some e-garbage is used to recycle the parts inside. These

parts contain small amounts of metals such as copper or sometimes even gold. However, the process of recycling is very dangerous for the workers because it produces many toxic chemicals.

As a result of his travels to investigate what happens to e-garbage, Peter Essick thinks that developed countries should stop exporting their e-garbage because it is not good for the environment and bad for people's health. He believes manufacturers need to produce more eco-friendly devices in the future.

Ejemplo

0. The author suggests that people ignore

A. where e-garbage comes from.

B. how to avoid producing e-garbage.

C. what to do with old electronic devices.

D. where e-garbage goes after being thrown away.

Respuesta: **0** (A) (B) (C) (D)

31. According to the text, people in Ghana

A. repair most of the e-garbage and sell it in markets.

B. produce a lot of e-garbage.

C. recycle some of the parts in e-garbage to obtain metals.

D. make a lot of money out of e-garbage.

32. It can be inferred from the text that Peter Essick

A. likes traveling around the world following e-garbage.

B. thinks people in developed countries should stop using electronic devices.

C. believes e-garbage is useful to people in developing countries.

D. thinks manufacturers should develop electronic devices that are less damaging to health and the environment.

33. The author suggests that people throw away

A. garbage that is broken.

B. electronic devices that might still work.

C. mountains of recyclable electronics.

D. equipment that cannot be repaired.

34. Inferred from the text that e-garbage

A. only goes to Africa.

B. is a potential cause of cancer.

C. is particularly useful in developed countries.

D. is sent to different parts of the world.

35. The text implies that recycling electronic parts

A. is a harmful practice.

B. should be done carefully.

C. creates copper and gold.

D. is the responsablity of developed countries.

PARTE 7

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 36 - 45 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

En las preguntas 36 - 45, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

The Space Race

In1957, the Soviet Union **(0)**..... Sputnik 1 into spaceand thus also **(36)** the race between the SovietUnion and the United States to be the **(37)**..... powerin space exploration. The Soviets **(38)**..... to be win- ning the race to begin with: they launched more satellites **(39)**..... the late 1950s and in 1961 put the first maninto space, Yuri Gagarin. In response, the United States in- creased **(40)**..... funding for space exploration andin 1969 **(41)**..... landed the US spaceship Apollo 11on the moon, with astronaut Neil Armstrong **(42)** the first man to walk on the moon. By the 1970s, the Uni-ted States unquestionably **(43)**..... the space race, butthe costs of funding space travel were so huge that the United States and the Soviet Union realised there would be advantages to collaborating. As a result, in 1975 astronauts from both countries travelled into space together. **(44)**.., one astronaut said that the mission showed that the Soviet Union and the United States could work successfully together.

In 2009, a Russian space chief announced that Russia was planning a nuclear spaceship to be sent to Mars. In 2010, US president Barack Obama told an audience that by the mid-2030s the United States would send humans to Mars. The race for Mars has **(45)** ..... begun!

Ejemplo

0. A. traveled B. sent C. moved D. flew

Respuesta: 0 (A) (B) (C) (D)

36. A. begin B. originated C. started D. ran

37. A. leading B. frustrating C. knowing D. losing

38. A. appeared B. looked C. disappeared D. seemed

39. A. on B. by C. around D. in

40. A. his B. its C. your D. yours

41. A. constantly B. actually C. normally D. successfully

42. A. transforming B. carrying C. becoming D. turning

43. A. earned B. got C. tried D. won

44. A. Before B. Instead C. Afterwards D. So

45. A. just B. still C. yet D. even

¡Pare, revise, corrija y siga!

Acaba de terminar su prueba diagnóstica inicial. Revise sus respuestas con su docente, cuente el número de preguntas que respondió de manera acertada e identifique su nivel de acuerdo a la siguiente tabla:

Puntos totales	Nivel
0 - 5	A.1.1 Principiante1
6 - 10	A.1.2 Principiante 2
11 - 24	A.2.1 Básico 1
25 - 36	A.2.2 Básico 2
37 - 40	B.1.1 Pre-intermedio 1
41 - 45	B.1.2 Pre-intermedio 2

Tomado de: http://aprende.colombiaaprende.edu.co/sites/default/files/naspublic/Anexo%2014%20Orientaciones%20y%20principios%20Pedagogicos.pdf

¿En qué nivel quedó? Enciérrelo en un círculo e identifique las partes de la prueba que más se le dificultaron. En esta cartilla encontrará actividades y estrategias que junto con un plan de trabajo le permitirán mejorar su desempeño en la prueba. Recuerde que el objetivo es alcanzar el nivel pre-intermedi

Ahora vaya a la página 60 y registre los resultados obtenidos en las actividades del diagnóstico inicial.