



PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 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:

Well done!

- A. on a Reading test
- B. on a lunch box
- C. on a handbag

Respuesta: 0.

A

B

C

Not for children

Under 5

- A. on jeans
- B. on a pencil
- C. on a toy

Teachers:

Please clean at the end of
your class

- A. on a bookcase
- B. on a desk
- C. on a board

Do not take the flowers!

- A. in a playground
- B. in a garden
- C. in a street

You can give food to
the monkeys

- A. in a park
- B. in a school
- C. in a zoo

Teachers:

Please clean at the end of
your class

- A. in a computer rooms
- B. in drawing rooms
- C. in TV rooms

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de 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 la letra correcta **A-H** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

1. You can take a lot of pictures with it.

Respuesta: 0.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	<input type="radio"/> E	<input type="radio"/> F	<input type="radio"/> G	<input type="radio"/> H
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6. People can watch and listen to it	A. Camera
7. You can listen to it and enjoy your favorite music	B. Clock
8. People can read with it at night	C. Lamp
9. You put it on your ear to talk with people	D. Phone
10. It can clean your house for you	E. Radio
	F. Robot
	G. Telescope
	H. Television

PARTE 3

Complete las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas 11-15, marque **A, B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:



11. When do you start classes?

- A. Yesterday morning
- B. Next week
- C. Every day.

12. How many students are there in this room?

- A. Twenty
- B. Two o'clock
- C. Thirty dollars.

13. We have time to show this video.

- A. Are we?
- B. Was it?
- C. Are you sure?

14. May I help you?

- A. Yes, she can
- B. Yes, I like it
- C. Yes, thank you.

15. I need two tickets for the opera, please.

- A. There she comes
- B. Here you are
- C. I think so.

PARTE 4

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

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

En cada pregunta **16-23**, marque **A,B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

The History of Chocolate



When the Spanish went to Mexico **(0)**..... the sixteenth century, the Aztecs had a drink called *xocolatl*.

It **(16)**..... made from cocoa and water, but it didn't have **(17)**..... sugar in it. The Spanish took this chocolate drink back to Europe with **(18)**..... there, people put sugar in the drink **(19)**..... they wanted it to taste sweet. In the 17th and 18th centuries, chocolate was very expensive, and **(20)**..... rich people could drink it.

By the beginning **(21)**..... the 20th century, chocolate was cheap and most children could buy chocolate bars. Today chocolate is **(22)**..... all over the world, and we find it in many different foods. Nearly 75% of the **(23)**..... In Britain eat chocolate at least once a week.

Ejemplo:

0. A. at B. in C. an

Respuesta: 0.

A

B

C

16. A. has

B. is

C. was

17. A. a

B. any

C. some

18. A. them

B. it

C. him

19. A. but

B. because

C. that

20. A. almost

B. only

C. other

21. A. with

B. to

C. of

22. A. eat

B. eaten

C. eating

23. A. people

B. everyone

C. person

PARTE 5

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

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas

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

ECOLOGICAL FARMING CHANGED MY LIFE

My name is Gabino Lopez. I was born and grew up in a Guatemalan village and later became a small farmer there. The biggest problem in my life was that we never had enough food or money. But, 21 years ago I started doing things differently, and that changed my life. I began using plants around my field to stop erosion and began using natural fertilizers. This was very good for my farm.

So, I joined some other colleagues and went to agricultural classes in San Martin. I stopped burning my fields every year and changed many other ways of working on my farm. This improved things a lot.

Soon, friends began asking me to help them and I began giving other farmers information and learned to speak in front of groups. In 1979, I became the leader of a team. At first, I was afraid, but my friends helped me, telling me that I could do it. The next year, I became a farm manager, and spent the next five years as one.

We have shown that ecological farming is highly useful for most village farmers. Also, learning about it has been very important for me. I am happy to help many farmers and give them information because that's how we are making a better world. It makes me feel good to know I have helped my people

Ejemplo:

0. Gabino started working as a farmer

- A. in his home town
- B. in a big city
- C. near Guatemala

RESPUESTA:

0	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
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24. When he was younger, Gabino

- A. had no problems
- B. was poor
- C. was a big farmer

25. How did Gabino make his farm better?

- A. he made some new friends
- B. he stopped using fertilizers
- C. he did things in new ways

26. Gabino took agricultural classes with
- A. a number of other farmers
 - B. people working on his farm
 - C. people he didn't know
27. After the classes, Gabino stopped
- A. setting fire to his fields
 - B. improving his fields
 - C. working on his fields
28. How did Gabino learn to speak in public?
- A. by looking for information
 - B. by helping other people
 - C. by asking for help
29. In 1979, Gabino was afraid of
- A. being a manager
 - B. helping his friends
 - C. being a leader
30. What does Gabino think about what he is doing now?
- A. it is necessary for ecological farming
 - B. it improves people's lives
 - C. it is a good way of learning

PARTE 6

Lea el texto y luego responda las preguntas

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

GRANDMOTHER BECOMES WORLD'S OLDEST MASTER

Phyllis Turner, a 94- year-old great-great grandmother from Australia, is said to be the world's oldest person to earn a university degree. She began studying for her postgraduate degree at age 90 and will receive her diploma this week from Adelaide University. She told Australian journalist that she feels very excited and it has been a wonderful experience.

Turner left primary school at the age of 12 after her father left the family. While her mother worked long hours washing, cooking and cleaning for a rich family, she took care of her brothers and sisters. Almost 60 years later, aged 70, she returned to study anthropology at Adelaide University. She was named the best student in 2002 before moving on to her master's degree.

Professor Macie J. Henneberg said he was surprised by Turner's energy and dedication to study. He said, "mentally she was like any other 25-year-old student. She has a very active mind. She used to wake up at five in the morning and think about something and then phone to say she wanted to check on it"

Henneberg said Turner completed some research on the anthropological history of Australia before the Europeans arrived.

Records show she is the oldest person in the world to receive a postgraduate degree. Hennerberg added, "*We are trying to get her into the Guinness book of the World Records*".

31. What is the writer trying to do in this article?

- A. encourage the reader to study at a university
- B. argue that old people need more facilities to study
- C. suggest that age is not a problem when studying
- D. describe a great-great-grandmother's home life

32. What information can the reader find in the article?

- A. Why Phyllis Turner studied at Adelaide University
- B. the topic of the study she completed
- C. what Phyllis Turner's hobbies and interests are
- D. the subjects offered at Adelaide University

33. Phyllis Turner stopped studying at age 12 because

- A. she missed her brothers and sisters
- B. she started working for a rich family
- C. she and her father left the family
- D. she had to help her mother at home

34. Phyllis Turner's professor thinks that

- A. she is too old to study
- B. she likes other students
- C. it is amazing how active she is
- D. the university is fantastic

35. What would Phyllis Turner say when accepting her master's degree?

A.

This is the result of years of hard work. I really enjoyed it!

B.

I'm really happy to get this degree. Now I'm in the Guinness book of world records.

C.

I want to get my degree and go home because I have to get up early in the morning

D.

This is a wonderful experience because I look like I'm 25

PARTE 7

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 36 A 45 DE ACUERDO SON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

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

TIPS AND TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE YOUR MEMORY



Memory isn't like any part of your **(0)** It's a way of organizing information in your brain **(36)**, to reorganize the way you **(37)**..... and this will help you.

Dr Moulin **(38)**..... these tips for your memory. **(39)**..... are entering appointments in a diary, writing **(40)**..... the back of your hand, or asking someone else to remind you. When someone **(41)**..... you a phone number to remember, divide the numbers. If you have to do something every day at a **(42)**..... time, give yourself a **(43)**..... .When I have my tea, I will take my pills.

Create mental images rather than **(44)**..... words. A way of remembering a person's name is to imagine it on the person's face. If you **(45)**..... Jhon Bridge: imagine a bridge on his face. Try this now!

Ejemplo:

0. A. body

B. face

C. skin

D. heart

Respuesta: 0.

A

B

C

- 36. A. or
- 37. A. know
- 38. A. describes
- 39. A. some
- 40. A. under
- 41. A. lends
- 42. A. normal
- 43. A. reminder
- 44. A. creating
- 45. A. teach

- B. so
- B. say
- B. sees
- B. all
- B. in
- B. gives
- B. short
- B. choice
- B. making
- B. meet

- C. nor
- C. look
- C. sends
- C. several
- C. on
- C. makes
- C. specific
- C. reward
- C. telling
- C. help

- D. but
- D. think
- D. does
- D. every
- D. over
- D. borrows
- D. Common
- D. date
- D. using
- D. tell