

Instituto Universitario de Caldas

ICFES test training

Type 4

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

En las preguntas 1 - 23, marque A, B o C.



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 (1) Nazi persecution of Jews by moving to the Netherlands, (2) Anne's father started a business in Amsterdam. After Germany occupied the Netherlands in 1940, the family were again (3) danger and in 1942 they (4) into hiding in a secret annex of a warehouse owned by Anne's father. Anne (5) a diary throughout her time in hiding, until the family was discovered and (6) to concentration camps in 1944. Only Anne's father, Otto, survived and he decided to publish her diary (7) the war was over. Anne's diary is now famous (8) the world.

0. A. on	B. in	C. under
1. A. escaped	B. escaping	C. escape
2. A. which	B. what	C. where
3. A. of	B. in	C. on
4. A. went	B. is going	C. gone
5. A. looked	B. kept	C. watched
6. A. send	B. sent	C. deport
7. A. after	B. while	C. during
8. A. under	B. around	C. through



Ramesses II

Egypt is one of the most ancient civilizations in world history.

One of the main characteristics of this culture was the Pharaonic movement that ruled the empire. It is argued

(0) some historians that Ramesses II was the greatest and most powerful of the Egyptian pharaohs.

He was born (1) 1303 BC and became pharaoh when he was still a teenager. Ramesses ruled Egypt for the rest of his long life – he lived over 90 years of age.

Ramesses, (2) deliberately cultivated a reputation as a great warrior, led several successful military campaigns against Egypt's rivals, but he also signed an important peace treaty with Egypt's long-standing enemies, the Hittites. Ramesses is particularly (3) for his architectural achievements, (4) the construction of his magnificent new capital city of Pi-Ramesses and numerous monuments and temples, including the rock temples of Abu Simbel and his temple complex at Ramesseum.

Ramesses had over 200 wives and concubines, (5) some estimates, but his most famous and important queen was Nefertari. She was renowned for her beauty and ability to read and write hieroglyphics, (6) most unusual skill among women at that time. She ruled alongside Ramesses, becoming a powerful influence in her own right, and is commemorated in her beautifully decorated tomb in the Valley of the Queens. Ramesses II died in 1213 BC and was buried in the Valley of the Kings, (7) his body was later moved to protect it from thieves. (8) , his mummy is in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

0. A. by	B. for	C. to
1. A. in	B. at	C. on
2. A. which	B. who	C. what
3. A. recorded	B. reminded	C. remembered
4. A. included	B. including	C. includes
5. A. according to	B. because of	C. instead of
6. A. an	B. a	C. the
7. A. because	B. though	C. therefore
8. A. Today	B. Tomorrow	C. Yesterday

Genghis Khan



China, India, Afghanistan, Iran and a vast variety of countries that we know in today's geographical organization formed a single territory conquered by Genghis Khan. He was the founder and single ruler of (0) Mongol Empire. It is well known (1) Genghis Khan was a brilliant military commander. Perhaps one of the most powerful conquerors of all time, Genghis Khan rose from simple beginnings in 12th century Mongolia to become the founder of the Mongol Empire and the ruler of the (2) area of land ever controlled by one empire. Genghis Khan was an exceptional military general and strategist, (3) attacks were usually as brutal as they were well-organised and unexpected. He organised his millions of soldiers into units of 1,000 soldiers called "gurans." Often (4) from a very young age, his skilled horsemen (5) fire waves of long-distance arrows (6) riding their horses at full speed, using their legs to control their horses. The popular conception of Genghis Khan is as a brilliant but cruel and aggressive military commander, but it is less well-known that he also (7) laws giving religious freedom to his subjects, encouraged trade (8) Asia and Europe via the Silk Road, and established one of the first ever international postal systems.

0. A. the	B. a	C. an
1. A. that	B. what	C. why
2. A. largest	B. larger	C. large
3. A. who's	B. whose	C. which
4. A. trains	B. training	C. trained
5. A. could	B. can	C. should
6. A. during	B. before	C. while
7. A. past	B. passed	C. is passing
8. A. against	B. between	C. above