Prueba de Inglés

PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 80 A 84 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas **80 - 84**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0.

Clever cats:
The best food
for your pet

A. in a supermarket
B. in an elevator
C. in a hospital

Respuesta: 0. (A) B C

80.

Enjoy the sea with us
now and watch
the beautiful fish!

A. on a boat
B. on a plane
C. on a bus

81.

Tickets for 9 pm
show today $25

A. in a cinema
B. in a bank
C. on a train

82.

NO FISHING HERE
THERE ARE JELLYFISH.

A. at a beach
B. at a park
C. at a garden

83.

Don't eat or drink.

A. in a truck
B. on a bike
C. in a bus

84.

Read fun stories about
animals with us
Today at 3:00

A. in a street
B. in a bookshop
C. in a playground

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 85 A 89 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda **(85 - 89)**. ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha **(A - G)** concuerda con cada descripción?

La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas **85-89**, marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

Fast food

Ejemplo:

0. It is long, and there is meat in it.

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

85. Some people make a soup with these.

86. It has bread , meat, tomato and onion.

87. You drink a glass of this when you're thirsty.

88. People make this thin, round food with milk and eggs for breakfast.

89. Some people enjoy this hot, black drink with sugar.

A. burger

B. chips

C. coffee

D. lemonade

E. noodles

F. pancake

G. pie

H. sausage

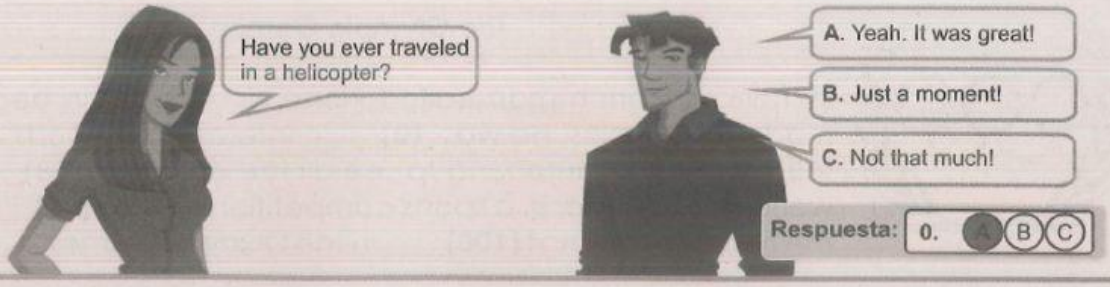
PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 90 A 97 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las diez conversaciones.

En las preguntas **90-97**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:



90. We couldn't swim in the pool yesterday.
- **A.** Be careful!
- **B.** That's exciting!
- **C.** What happened?

91. Can you hold the camera?
- **A.** That's quick!
- **B.** Of course.
- **C.** May I keep this?

92. Have you got a dress I can wear?
- **A.** That's fine.
- **B.** Sure!
- **C.** It's beautiful.

93. How about walking to the town?
- **A.** It's pretty!
- **B.** Take the elevator.
- **C.** I'm tired!

94. My dad would like to play tennis with us.
- **A.** That's great!
- **B.** I have to go.
- **C.** Can I do it?

95. Have you ever gotten in trouble at the university?
- **A.** What a pity!
- **B.** Several times.
- **C.** Is it here?

96. Was it a wonderful journey?
- **A.** You're lucky!
- **B.** Very kind of you!
- **C.** Just amazing!

97. Anything to drink?
- **A.** Can I keep it?.
- **B.** That's all, thanks.
- **C.** It doesn't matter!

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 98 A 105 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

En cada pregunta **98 - 105**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

The Olympic Games

In 1896, a French man called Pierre de Coubertin began the modern Olympics. He was **(0)**____ interested in sports, and he felt it would be amanzing to see all the countries **(98)**____ the world get together in a sports competition. Pierre **(99)**____ drew the five colored rings **(100)**____ in the Olympic Games.

Every time the games begin, carrying the olympic fire from Greece to several countries isn't the **(101)**____ job; actually, it's very hard. Also, **(102)**____ country where the Olympic Games are held **(103)**____ be chosen carefully.

The Olympic Games have **(104)**____ the largest sports event in the world. There are Summer and Winter Games and **(105)**____ than 30 sports are included. Certainly, the men and women who want to compete in the Olympic Games are prepared before the competition begins.

Ejemplo:

0.	A.	so	B.	yet	C.	almost	Respuesta: 0. (A) B C

98.	A.	around	B.	by	C.	into
99.	A.	herself	B.	itself	C.	himself
100.	A.	using	B.	use	C.	used
101.	A.	easiest	B.	easy	C.	easier
102.	A.	other	B.	each	C.	such
103.	A.	must	B.	shall	C.	could
104.	A.	become	B.	becoming	C.	becomes
105.	A.	soon	B.	more	C.	still

PARTE 5.A

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 106 A 112 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.
En las preguntas **106 - 112**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Anime *and* Manga

Anime is a Japanese video cartoon that began when Japan tried to make movies in the Western way. To make these "Western" movies, the money was not enough, places were difficult to film, and apanese actors looked different from other people in the world. So, directors preferred cartoons and asked artists to draw villages or people not found in other movies; for example, they started making people with big heads, lots of hair and colorful eyes.

Most Anime movies come from Manga or comics, which means written and drawn stories. During the 1970s, many Anime movies were made from Manga written by Osamu Tezuka, an artist well-known for his writings about the future, wonderful machines and amazing adventures.

Here in the West, we believe Anime is about Japanese cartoons, but it's actually the word they use in Japan for any kind of video cartoon. The same happens with Manga, which in Japan refers to all comics everywhere, but in the West it means Japanese comics. Anime movies are made with the help of computer programs and special teams, while Manga can be written and drawn by a single artist.

International companies rewrite Manga stories from Japanese into other languajes and sell them. However, some fans do this before the companies in order to share the stories online for free. More people can read Manga now, but some companies say that's a form of stealing.

Ejemplo:

0. Japan created Anime because, at the beginning, they wanted to make.

A. their own Western films.
B. better Western films.
C. Western cartoon films.

Respuesta: 0. (A) B C

106. Making movies in Japan was difficult because most of the time

A. actors were foreign.
B. places were miles away.
C. money was not available.

107. When making a cartoon, artists drew people who

A. looked very different.
B. acted very well.
C. lived in usual places.

108. What made Osamu Tezuka an important writer?

A. his famous movies.
B. his futuristic stories.
C. his advanced instruments.

109. In Japan, the term Anime incluides

A. just Japanese cartoons.
B. all types of video cartoons.
C. only Western cartoons.

110. Western countries believe all Manga is made

A. with the latest software.
B. by several artists.
C. in Japan.

111. Manga stories found in another languaje are sold

A. on the internet.
B. by special companies.
C. to Japanese people.

112. Companies think free online Manga should be

A. considered as stolen.
B. shared online.
C. downloaded.

PARTE 5.B

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 113 A 119 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.
En las preguntas **113 - 119**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

How planes were born

The history of planes started before 1800. In the 16th century, Mark Clerck was the first man to think of flying machines; he had dreams and made drawings of helicopters, but he did not actually build them.

Many years later, the Irwins, two French brothers, made a balloon that flew for five miles in 1738. In 1848, John Hartman made a small plane that was able to make short flights. Then, in January 1890, Samuel Secrest tried to fly a flying machine, but he couldn't because the weather was too bad. He tried once more the next month, but again it didn't go up, so he stopped the project.

In 1901, the Americans Orville and Wilbur Wright built a machine to fly, but it didn't work the first time. Finally, on December 17, 1903, they flew the Kitty Hawk Flyer, which was in the air for 12 seconds. The Wright Brothers made 1,000 short-distance flights in the desert in North Carolina. Thanks to the experience learned during these flights, the practice of air transport began in 1907.

Then, in 1910, the first airplane company was created by two pilots from Rome, Gabriel and Charles Oliveri, while the American Brett Graham and the Englishman Mike Major started the first Us airline in New York. Air transport is now one of the biggest businesses in the world.

Ejemplo:

0. Before the 1800´s Mark Clerck

A. dreamt about a helicopter.
B. flew a helipcoter.
C. made a helicopter.

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

113. When did the first plane fly?

A. in 1890
B. in 1738
C. in 1848

114. Who made the first thing that could fly?

A. John Hartman
B. The Irwins
C. Samuel Secrest

115. Orville and Wilbur were important because they

A. started the air age.
B. worked together.
C. knew the desert.

116. Passengers have been able to travel by air since

A. 1901.
B. 1903.
C. 1907.

117. Why was Secrest´s project finished?

A. Flights took little time.
B. Flights were delayed.
C. Flights failed.

118. The Kitty Hawk Flyer flew

A. at once.
B. for a short time.
C. many kilometers.

119. Who was born in The United States?

A. Brett.
B. Gabriel.
C. Mike.

PARTE 6

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 120 A 124 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **120 - 124**, marque **A, B, C** o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

Why I quit social media

In recent years, there has been plenty of research about social media. Some studies prove it could be mentally unhealthy and suggest taking a break from it. I decided to quit Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram and see for myself what benefits it could bring.

Now that I no longer have access to those networks, I get more work done and have time to do extra chores like answering more e-mails and talking to people who I can do business with. I might not get as many invitations nowadays, but the ones I get now are completely genuine. So, it's been positive.

As for my "friends" , I have no idea what they all are doing, but those who really care about me are still there. I get involved with them on a real level, face to face. I listen to them without checking Facebook on my cell phone at the same time.

I do things and enjoy them without wondering how they will look on Instagram. When i went out to eat with friends or relatives, I'd always pause to upload pictures of the food. I'd also publish online our location every time we went to whatever club or department store we visited. Now, I'm living my life for my own pleasure, not for social media.

I depended too much on social networks. My media was constantly full of videos and photos showing my day-to-day life. It was an awful habit—some kind of disease. Today, I feel free. I am enjoying something unexpected, which I had no idea I had lost.

120. What is the writer doing in this article?

A. convincing people to stop using all Internet apps.
B. teaching readers how to use different Internet apps.
C. encouraging people to use some social media in a different way.
D. showing readers how important it was to leave social media.

121. What can a reader find out from this text?

A. what benefits leaving social media provides.
B. how to avoid using your e-mail account all the time.
C. when people depend too much on the Internet.
D. which types of people are more likely to use social media.

122. After quitting social media, the writer

A. has been working more.
B. still receives many invitations.
C. has more friends in his social networks.
D. is learning more about his business.

123. What was different when the writer used Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram?

A. the number of close friends that he had.
B. the way he cared about his health issues.
C. the types of relationships he used to have.
D. the time of the day he went out with friends.

124. Which of these sentences would the writer most likely say?

A. Used social networks more, daily

B. You must learn how to have more friends online

C. I won't go back to Facebook

D. I won't get health issues anymore

PARTE 7

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 125 A 134 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texo y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.

En las preguntas **125 - 134**, marque la letra correcta **A, B, C** o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

The unknown woman

There is a mystery in US history which is worth **(0)**_____. In 1963, while the police was checking the film of the crime of John F. Kennedy that **(125)**_____ in Texas, a woman with a scarf around her face was noticed.

In **(126)**_____, she appears in plenty of photos of the scene and seems to carry a camera. **(127)**_____the shots that killed Kennedy, she kept recording while most people were **(128)**_____. Later, the FBI publicly **(129)**_____the film from the woman, but she never gave it to them.

At **(130)**_____, in 1970 the police received an **(131)**_____ call; a woman named Beverly Oliver **(132)**_____ that she was the 'Scarf Woman' but her description had many gaps, and she didn´t **(133)**_____ further details. Nowadays, this story remains a mystery, and **(134)** _____the ´Scarf Woman´ was Beverly Oliver or not, her purposes are still unknown.

Ejemplo:

0.	**A.** mentionin	**B.** naming	**C.** communicating	**D.** announcing

Respuesta: 0. (A) B C D

125.	**A.** took off	**B.** took part	**C.** took away	**D.** took place
126.	**A.** fact	**B.** order	**C.** time	**D.** case
127.	**A.** Within	**B.** Despite	**C.** Beneath	**D.** Towards
128.	**A.** retiring	**B.** touring	**C.** escaping	**D.** transferring
129.	**A.** achieved	**B.** argued	**C.** resquested	**D.** warned
130.	**A.** all	**B.** last	**C.** first	**D.** least
131.	**A.** unlucky	**B.** unfamiliar	**C.** uncertain	**D.** unexpected
132.	**A.** defended	**B.** insisted	**C.** demanded	**D.** required
133.	**A.** suppose	**B.** reply	**C.** provide	**D.** arrange
134.	**A.** whenever	**B.** wherever	**C.** whether	**D.** whilst