



# Cuadernillo de preguntas Saber TyT

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Módulo de inglés

## ¿Qué contiene este cuadernillo?

Este es un cuadernillo con preguntas del Módulo de inglés de Saber TyT que fueron utilizadas en exámenes anteriores. Estas serán útiles para familiarizarte y conocer aún más de el módulo. Al final del documento encontrarás la respuesta correcta de cada una de las preguntas.

Ten en cuenta que este módulo se componen de **7 partes**, en este cuadernillo encontrarás ejemplos de las partes **1, 2, 5 y 7**.



### ¡Recuerda!

Los exámenes Saber evalúan competencias, por tanto, en las preguntas encontrarás una situación (que debes tratar de entender) en la que tendrás que aplicar tus conocimientos para tomar decisiones y elegir la mejor respuesta.

## PARTE 1

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

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (**1 - 5**). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (**A - G**) concuerda con cada descripción?

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

En las preguntas **1 - 5**, marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Entertainment

### Ejemplo:

**0.** People can watch the news on this.

Respuesta:

**0.**

**A**

**B**

**C**

**D**

**E**

**F**

**G**

**H**

**1.** You use this to watch videos or movies.

**2.** You can read exciting stories that have many drawings on their pages.

**3.** People go to the cinema to see one of these.

**4.** People use it to find an address.

**5.** People need this to go inside some places.

**A.** CD

**B.** comics

**C.** DVD

**D.** films

**E.** map

**F.** messages

**G.** ticket

**H.** TV

## PARTE 2

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

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?


En las preguntas 6 - 10 marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

#### Ejemplo:

0.  **A.** in a school  
**B.** in a clothes shop  
**C.** in a toy store

Respuesta: 0. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C

6.  **A.** at a zoo  
**B.** at a garden  
**C.** at a beach

7.  **A.** by a soccer field  
**B.** in a cinema  
**C.** at a playground

8.  **A.** at a lake  
**B.** in a pool  
**C.** on a field

9.  **A.** in a classroom  
**B.** in a library  
**C.** in a bookstore

10.  **A.** in a sports center  
**B.** in a bus station  
**C.** in a shopping center



## PARTE 5

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 16 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **11 - 16**, marque **A, B o C** en su hoja de respuestas.

### What a story!

Stephen William Hawking, a well-known scientist from Oxford, studied physics at Oxford University. When he was 21 and was doing studies on the universe at Cambridge University, the doctors found he had a neuro motor problem. Later, his problem got worse but he wanted to finish his studies. He thought he was going to live only a few months because most people like him only live for 18 months after diagnosis. In 1985, he had an operation and lost his ability to speak. At first, he could talk by spelling words moving his eyes when someone showed him a letter. Then, he was able to choose words from a computer screen with a switch.



In 1998, his first book, which was about the universe, was very popular, but many people did not finish it because it was difficult to understand. In 2005, he wrote a simple version called A brief History of Time.

"Before I got ill, my life was boring," he said. But then he had dreams about giving something good to the world, so he began to improve his work and now we can understand the universe better. He said his success came from the help of his wife and children, other people, and government organizations. Hawking worked as a Lucasian Professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge, a job that Newton also had had in 1663.

**Ejemplo:**

0. Stephen Hawking became a sick person when

- A. he was a student.
- B. he was born.
- C. he was popular.

**Respuesta:**

0.

☒ A

☐ B

☐ C

11. After his 21st birthday, he believed he was going to

- A. die soon.
- B. study more.
- C. discover new things.

12. Before he died, he could talk using

- A. his face.
- B. a machine.
- C. some letters.

13. His second book was

- A. easier to read.
- B. for famous people.
- C. very advanced.

14. When did he start needing help to communicate?

- A. in 1985
- B. in 1988
- C. in 2005

15. Being sick, he decided to

- A. help the planet.
- B. be interesting.
- C. get better at numbers.

16. Hawking thought his dreams had come true thanks to his

- A. professors.
- B. family.
- C. company.

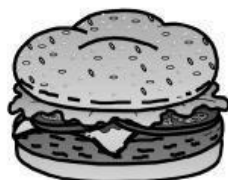
## PARTE 7

### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 17 A 25 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

En las preguntas **17 - 25**, marque la letra correcta **A, B, C** o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Big Mac attack



David Gorske, 57, has eaten **(0)** \_\_\_\_\_ 25,000th Big Mac. It's been 39 years since he first ate a burger. At the age of 19 he had **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_ eaten his first 1,000 burgers and he really liked them. He thought: "How **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_ will I be before I reach 10,000?" During a celebration that some friends **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_ in his name, he said he would **(20)** \_\_\_\_\_ to eat burgers until he died.

Mr. Gorske **(21)** \_\_\_\_\_ he can eat a burger in 16 bites and registers the food he eats on calendars. He appeared in the 2004 documentary film "Super Size Me", **(22)** \_\_\_\_\_ looks at the effects of eating McDonald's food daily.

Every week, he goes to the restaurant and **(23)** \_\_\_\_\_ six burgers on Monday and eight on Thursday and keeps them frozen in his **(24)** \_\_\_\_\_ until he is ready to eat. Doctors noted that they do not recommend Mr. Gorske's **(25)** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ejemplo:**

0.    A. his                      B. her                      C. their                      D. your

**Respuesta:**

0.    A    B    C    D

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17.    A. never                      B. already                      C. yet                      D. again
18.    A. far                      B. old                      C. much                      D. often
19.    A. designed                      B. conducted                      C. composed                      D. organized
20.    A. start                      B. develop                      C. continue                      D. think
21.    A. says                      B. talks                      C. speaks                      D. asks
22.    A. where                      B. when                      C. who                      D. which
23.    A. spends                      B. buys                      C. carries                      D. uses
24.    A. cupboard                      B. oven                      C. cabinet                      D. fridge
25.    A. dinner                      B. snack                      C. diet                      D. supper