Parte 1

RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 1-5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

LEE 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 PALABRAS MÁS.

EN LAS PREGUNTAS 1-5, MARCA LA LETRA CORRECTA A-G EN TU HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

PROFESSIONS

Ejemplo:

0. You can listen to me at school to learn new things

RESPUESTA (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)

1. I plant the vegetables that you buy in the market.
   - Des.: 2.1 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística
2. You laugh when you see me at the circus.
   - Des.: 2.1 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística
3. I go outside our world to look for new stars and planets.
   - Des.: 2.1 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística
4. You find me in cafeterias or restaurants making fantastic food.
   - Des.: 2.1 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística
5. I help people who are sick and need medicine.
   - Des.: 2.1 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

A. astronaut
B. chef
C. clown
D. driver
E. farmer
F. nurse
G. pilot
H. teacher

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Parte 2

EN LAS PREGUNTAS 6-12, MARCA A, B o C EN TU HOJA DE RESPUESTAS DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO.

¿DÓNDE PUEDES VER ESTOS AVISOS?

Ejemplo:

0.

Clever Cats:
The best food
for your pet

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



6.

Today: The child and the dog
11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.
Tickets: $6

A. on a poster
B. on a painting
C. on a book

■ Des.: 2.10 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa pragmática

7.

Miss Robinson
School director

A. on an armchair
B. on a game board
C. on an office door

■ Des.: 2.10 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa pragmática

8.

Don't give food
to the monkeys!

A. at a playground
B. at a supermarket
C. at a zoo

■ Des.: 2.10 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa pragmática

9.

Enjoy this with milk and
fruit for breakfast

A. on a box of candy
B. on a bag of chips
C. on a box of cereal

■ Des.: 2.10 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa pragmática

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10.

Do not use your phone here, please

A. in a shop
B. in a classroom
C. in a cafeteria

■ Des.: 2.10 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa pragmática

11.

The Sweet Shop is now open from 9 a. m. to 7 p.m.

A. on a watch
B. on a door
C. on a rug

■ Des.: 2.10 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa pragmática

12.

"Write in English" starts today. Pick up your materials at 8:00 a.m.

A. on a board
B. on a cupboard
C. on a TV

■ Des.: 2.10 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa pragmática

13.

Get and play a fantastic new board game: "The Scary Monster at Home"

A. at a toy store
B. at a music store
C. at as clothes store

■ Des.: 2.10 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa pragmática



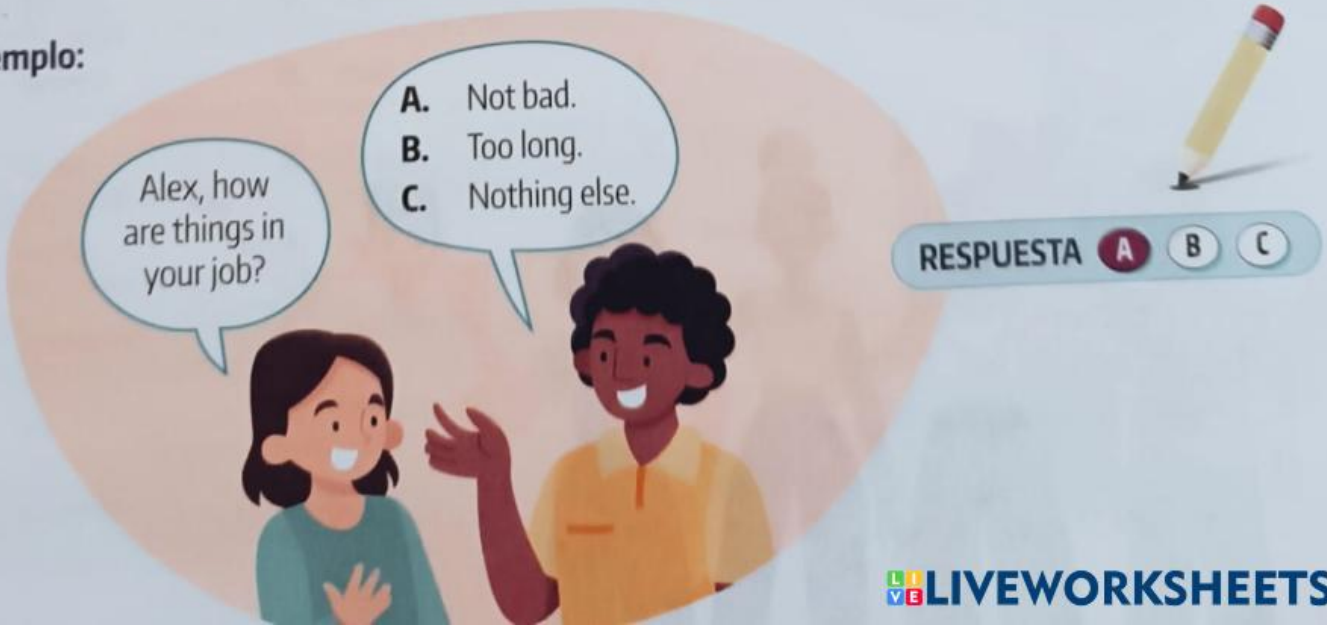
RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 14-18 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO.

COMPLETA LAS CONVERSACIONES.

EN LAS PREGUNTAS 14-18, MARCA A, B o C EN TU HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.

Ejemplo:

0.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

14.

Let's go to the park and play tennis!

A. Answer!
B. Again?
C. Bye.

Des. 5.1 I.V / Compt.: Conversación / Comp.: Comunicativa sociolinguistica

15.

I'm afraid I have to buy a better laptop.

A. Not often.
B. That's brilliant!
C. What's wrong?

Des. 5.1 I.V / Compt.: Conversación / Comp.: Comunicativa sociolingüística

16.

Have you joined the theater club yet?

A. A month ago.
B. Yes, I agree.
C. At the moment.

Des. 5.1 I.V / Compt.: Conversación / Comp.: Comunicativa sociolingüística

17.

Make sure that you keep the medicine in the cabinet.

A. Its kind.
B. See you soon.
C. Of course!

Des. 5.1 I.V / Compt.: Conversación / Comp.: Comunicativa sociolingüística

18.

So, who is going to repair the engine?

A. I'll do it myself.
B. I'll go straight.
C. I'll look for it.

Des. 5.1 I.V / Compt.: Conversación / Comp.: Comunicativa sociolingüística



Los Tres Editores S.A.S.
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Parte 4

RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 19-26 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO.
LEE EL TEXTO Y SELECCIONA LA PALABRA CORRECTA PARA CADA ESPACIO.
EN LAS PREGUNTAS 19-26, MARCA A, B o C EN TU HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.

TOUR GUIDES

Tour guides take people on sightseeing trips **0** places of interest in different countries or cities. On some tours, they may drive cars, **19** tourists' hotel rooms and carry luggage.

They take people on indoor visits, such as tours **20** museums or famous buildings. Others spend **21** of their time outdoors, taking people on trips to visit cities or towns.

Tour guides **22** do their jobs both on weekdays and weekends. They can also be **23** from home for a few days or a few months. They have very little time for **24** and to spend with families **25** they work long hours with hotels, meals and transportation. Anyway, one of the good things about being a tour guide is **26** people from different cultures.

Ejemplo:

0. A. to **B.** on **C.** up

RESPUESTA (A) B C

19. A. book **B.** booking **C.** booked
3.1.1.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

20. A. against **B.** above **C.** around
3.1.1.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

21. A. several **B.** most **C.** many
3.1.1.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

22. A. often **B.** already **C.** early
3.1.1.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

23. A. inside **B.** over **C.** away
3.1.1.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

24. A. yourselves **B.** themselves **C.** ourselves
3.1.1.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

25. A. So **B.** because **C.** or
3.1.1.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

26. A. meeting **B.** meet **C.** meets
3.1.1.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Parte 5

EJERCICIO A

RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 27-33 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.
EN LAS PREGUNTAS 27-33, MARCA A, B o C EN TU HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.

Ballet

Ballet is a type of dance that began in the 1400s in Italy. After that, it arrived in France and finally, in Russia in the 1700s. It started as a concert dance, which is a dance done in front of many guests. Different from modern dance, which was born around 1890, ballet usually uses classical music. While dancing, the goal of ballet dancers is to make careful and often slow movements to communicate all kinds of emotions, and above all, make something beautiful to watch.



It takes years of practice to learn ballet techniques and to be able to take part in professional ballet shows. Ballet dancing needs a great teacher, a very strong and flexible body, as well as an understanding of a whole new vocabulary to describe very specific movements with strange names. However, the money ballet dancers can earn is enough to give them a comfortable life.

Parents often want their children to take ballet classes as young as possible. However, dance teachers think they shouldn't begin until the age of 8. Before then, children's bodies are too young for ballet exercises and they may have problems remembering instructions in class. It's also possible to start ballet studies as a young adolescent. No matter how old ballet learners are, they'll have fun with other people in their classes, while they're being taught to believe in themselves and achieve their goals.

27. Ballet shows were known as concert dances because they

- **A.** copied modern dances.
- **B.** explored classical music.
- **C.** were done for a public.

■ Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

28. When was the beginning of modern dance?

- **A.** 1400
- **B.** 1700
- **C.** 1890

■ Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

29. An important part of being a ballet dancer is

- **A.** moving quickly.
- **B.** being attractive to look at.
- **C.** thinking about the feelings of others.

■ Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

30. To participate in professional shows, ballet dancers have to

- **A.** become good trainers.
- **B.** have wide experience.
- **C.** speak an unusual language.

■ Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

31. In paragraph two, it says that the work of a ballet dancer is

A. badly paid.
B. easily learned.
C. certainly hard.

Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

32. Teachers think young children should do ballet when

A. their bodies are ready.
B. their parents decide.
C. they think courses are fun.

Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

33. In paragraph 3, the writer says that younger-teen students of ballet will learn how to

A. follow their dreams.
B. improve their memory.
C. play games with their partners.

Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

Parte 5

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Parte 6

RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 41-45 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.
EN LAS PREGUNTAS 41-45, MARCA A, B, C o D EN TU HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.

For centuries, human beings have used various languages to communicate. Nowadays, writing and speaking in at least two languages allow us to explore our natural ability to make stronger connections with others, and this separates humans from other animals. However, many people do not realize the importance of communicating with others in a new language, and despite having great skill in using our first language, which is the language that we learned first and speak best, problems in communication are still common.

It is wrong to think we can travel the world and expect everyone we meet to speak our first language. In order to visit other countries, whether for business or pleasure, it will always be necessary to have conversations in a foreign language to exchange information. It is almost impossible to get along with new people if there is no way to communicate with them.

Learning a foreign language comes with many benefits, including learning from different cultures, improving communication skills, and having a better experience when traveling abroad. Additionally, the ability to communicate in a second language has become very important in the global business community now, which is growing quickly. Communicating directly with new clients in their first language is one of the steps to building a serious and permanent international business relationship.

In conclusion, communication needs to be taken seriously, especially if you speak only one language. Communicating in a foreign language will definitely make a difference when you decide to travel or work Labroad. By applying your second language knowledge, you will have better business opportunities and get along better with new people.

41. What is the writer doing in this article?

A. describing the role of first language learning.
B. comparing common methods of speaking any language.
C. sharing some ideas about how to learn a new language.
D. discussing why it's important to speak more than one language.

Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

LIVEWORKSHEETS

42. What information can the reader find in this article?

A. the connection between business and speaking a new language.
B. ideas on how to separate human language from animal language.
C. the relationship between certain cultural issues and a first language.
D. advice on how to exchange certain information in a second language.

■ Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

43. One of the ideas presented in the first paragraph is that

A. all humans understand the importance of communication.
B. it is common for most people to speak in a foreign language.
C. using your first language is not enough to avoid communication problems.
D. communicating with animals and making a connection with them is possible.

■ Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

44. Which of the following ideas is NOT presented in paragraph 3?

A. Visiting a foreign country is easier if you can speak a second language.
B. Speaking to customers in their first language is good for your business.
C. Communicating in a foreign language has always been good for business.
D. Learning a second language helps if you want to know other cultures better.

■ Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

45. Which of the following would make a good title for the text?

A. Communicating in a second language
B. Why is learning languages always so hard?
C. How can we communicate in our first language?
D. The business of language is growing

■ Des. 2.7 I.V / Compt.: Lectura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Parte 7

RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 46-55 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.
LEE EL TEXTO Y SELECCIONA LA PALABRA CORRECTA PARA CADA ESPACIO.
EN LAS PREGUNTAS 46-55, MARCA A, B, C o D EN TU HOJA DE RESPUESTAS.

ANIMALS SCARED DURING A MOVIE PRODUCTION



A famous movie in the **0** frightened farm animals during its production. The movie, "The Lost City of Z," is **46** in the 1920s. It's about a soldier who disappeared in the jungle while searching for a city called Z. Film makers were required to **47** explosions for the movie. **48** being far away, these special effects caused stress among farmers in the town. They complained that the sound **49** frightened animals.

People said the explosions made the animals **50** somewhere. The noise **51** windows in houses. One farmer mentioned how animals were **52**. He said: "The cows ran like crazy after I heard some explosions..." The producers are animal **53** activists. They might be upset if they heard that the animals suffered. In spite **54** this situation, the shooting of the movie wasn't put **55**, and farmers wished the movie to be a huge success.

Ejemplo

0. A. headlines **B. topics** **C. labels** **D. titles**

RESPUESTA (A) B C D

46. A. stuck **B.** installed **C.** set **D.** fixed
Des. 3.1 I.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

47. A. happen **B.** perform **C.** attempt **D.** create
Des. 3.1 I.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

48. A. Besides **B.** Despite **C.** Through **D.** Regarding
Des. 3.1 I.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

49. A. really **B.** early **C.** urgently **D.** nearly
Des. 3.1 I.V / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

LIVEWORKSHEETS

50. **A.** hides **B.** hid **C.** hiding **D.** hide
Des. 3.1.LV / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

51. **A.** broke **B.** disappeared **C.** disturbed **D.** tore
Des. 3.1.LV / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

52. **A.** unpleasant **B.** stressful **C.** terrified **D.** nasty
Des. 3.1.LV / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

53. **A.** benefits **B.** rights **C.** advantages **D.** improvements
Des. 3.1.LV / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

54. **A.** with **B.** to **C.** from **D.** of
Des. 3.1.LV / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

55. **A.** away **B.** through **C.** off **D.** up
Des. 3.1.LV / Compt.: Escritura / Comp.: Comunicativa lingüística

LIVEWORKSHEETS

