



EVALUACIÓN SEMESTRAL INGLÉS

3ºMEDIO

Name:	Grade: 3 rd grade _____	MARK:
Total score: 34 points. Score obtained:	Date:	

INDICACIONES

- Lee con atención y marca la opción correcta
- **Utiliza estrategias de comprensión lectora, usa de apoyo el glosario en la página final**
- Tienes 60 minutos para responder las 34 preguntas, con escala de 60% de logro (nota aprobación, 20 puntos)

CONFÍA EN TUS CAPACIDADES ¡TÚ PUEDES!

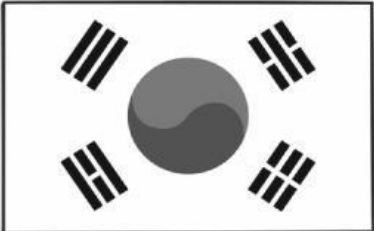


ITEM 1: VOCABULARY UNIT 1: COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

Lee cada oración. Identifica el contexto y responde de acuerdo a los países y nacionalidades) (6 points)

1. Pablo was born in Spain. So, he is a _____ person. (Pablo nació en España. Entonces, Él es _____) A) Spanish B) Spain C) Thai	2. Japanese people speak _____. (Las personas japonesas hablan _____) A) Chinese B) Japanese C) Japan
3. What is the name of the country that represents the following flag? (¿Cuál es el nombre del país que representa la siguiente bandera?)  A) England B) U.K C) U.S.A.	4. Ralph speaks German since he was a child. We can infer he was born in _____. (Ralph habla alemán desde que él era un niño. Podemos inferir que nació en _____) A) Germany B) German C) Polish



5. In the Netherlands people speak_____. (En los países bajos la gente habla _____) A) Dutch B) Dutch person C) Netherlands	6. What are the countries that conform to the U.K? (¿Cuáles son los países que conforman el Reino Unido?) A) England, Wales, Scotland, North Ireland B) England, Wales, Ireland, USA C) England, Wales, North Ireland, Canada D)
7. What is the name of the country that represents the following flag? (¿Cuál es el nombre del país que representa la siguiente bandera?)  A) North Korea B) South Korea C) Japan	8. What is the language spoken in Finland? (¿Cuál es el idioma hablado en Finlandia?) A) Finn B) Finnish C) Finland

ITEM 2 READING COMPREHENSION “ENGLISH LANGUAGE”

Lee el texto y cada pregunta. Selecciona la alternativa correcta (6 points)

Forging the English language into its present form was dependent on the bringing together of several early linguistic traditions over many centuries, dating from pre-Roman times in the British Isles. To this process was added a measure of standardization at a much later date.

The language of the ancient Britons was Celtic, and it survives in Modern Welsh, which is still the language of Wales. When the Romans conquered England, they introduced a number of Latin words. After the Romans withdrew, the conquest lost impact, and Latin had to be reintroduced when the islands were converted to Christianity in the 6th and 7th centuries.

The periods of development of the English language are called Old English (or Anglo-Saxon), Middle English, and Modern English. Old English was spoken from about AD 449 to 1100. The first invasion by the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons from the area of northern Germany and southern Denmark occurred in 449. Old English was very inflected: it had a complicated system of grammatical changes to indicate case, number, person, and tense. Because of the settlement patterns of the invading tribes, four Old English dialects



developed: Northumbrian, Mercian, West Saxon, and Kentish.

The Norman Conquest of 1066 brought in Norman French and eventually placed the four Old English dialects on an even footing. The center of culture gradually shifted to London, and usages there slowly came to dominate. Latin persisted for centuries as the language of the church and of learning.

Middle English lasted from about 1100 to 1450 and was less highly inflected than its predecessor. During this period the Statute of Pleadings (1362) made English instead of French the official language of Parliament and the courts.

After the dawn of the 16th century the movement toward the development of Modern English prose was swift. It was aided by the printing of certain literary works that helped standardize the language. In 1525 William Tyndale published his translation of the New Testament. The next 90 years were the golden age of English literature, culminating in the plays of Shakespeare and in the publication of the King James Version of the Bible in 1611.

Apart from printing literary works, another means of standardization was the dictionary. The first significant dictionary was compiled and published by Samuel Johnson in 1755. Further aids to standardization were Lindley Murray's *English Grammar* (1795) and *English Spelling Book* (1804).

9. ¿Cuál fue el idioma de los antiguos Británicos? A) Latin B) Celtic C) Norman French	10. ¿Cuándo ocurrió la primera invasión de los Jutos, los Anglos y los Sajones? A) AD 1066 B) AD 449 C) AD 1100
11. ¿Cuáles fueron los cuatro dialectos antiguos ingleses que se desarrollaron? A) Northumbrian, Mercian, West Saxon, Kentish B) Welsh, Irish, Scottish, Cornish C) Latin, Celtic, Norman French, English	12. ¿Cuál evento marcó el cambio del inglés medio al inglés moderno? A) The Norman Conquest of 1066 B) The publication of the King James Bible in 1611 C) The Statute of Pleadings in 1362
13. ¿Quién publicó el primer diccionario significativo y cuándo? A) William Tyndale, 1525 B) Samuel Johnson, 1755 C) Lindley Murray, 1795	14. ¿Qué ayudó a estandarizar el idioma inglés durante el siglo XVI? A) The Norman Conquest B) The translation of the New Testament by William Tyndale C) The Statute of Pleadings in 1362



15 ¿Quién introdujo algunas palabras de origen Latino en algunos territorios ingleses? A) Celts B) Anglo- Saxons. C) Romans	16. De acuerdo al texto, podemos inferir que los romanos introdujeron en Inglaterra: A) Christianity B) Buddhism C) Anglicanism
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ITEM 3 USED TO

Lee cada situación y elige la respuesta correcta aplicando la estructura del “solía” (6 points)

17. When do we use “used to”? (¿Cuándo usamos “used to”?) A) To refer to things in the past which are no longer true. B) To do daily activities. C) With something that started in the past with a present result.	18. When I was 20 years old, I _____ read books. Now, I really enjoy it. (Cuando yo tenía 20 años, yo _____ leer libros. Ahora, realmente lo disfruto) A) Didn’t use to B) Used to C) Use to
19. _____ he _____ watch horror movies with his friends? (¿_____ él _____ películas de terror con sus amigos?) A) Didn’t / use to B) Did / used to C) Did/ use to	20. My grandma _____ to _____ fireworks when we were kids. (Mi abuela _____ fuegos artificiales cuando éramos niños.) A) Used/ play B) Used/ played C) Use/ play
21. Did you use to watch cartoons when you were a kid? (¿Solías ver dibujos animados cuando tú eras un niño? Yes, I _____ (Sí, yo _____) A) Did B) Didn’t C) Use to	22. Carla really enjoyed eating candies. She _____ do it when she was 10 years old. (Carla realmente disfrutaba comer dulces. Ella _____ hacerlo cuando tenía 10 años.) A) Use to B) Didn’t use to C) Used to
23. I used to _____ soft drinks in the past. (Yo solía _____ bebidas en el pasado) A) drinks B) drink C) drank	24. Tomas _____ to _____ with toys when he was a kid. (Tomás _____ con sus juguetes cuando él era un niño) A) Use/play B) Used/played C) Used/play



ITEM 4 "COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS"

Lee cada oración y escoge el conector correcto (6 points.)

25. The student was late, _____ she started to run. (La estudiante estaba atrasada, _____ ella comenzó a correr.) A) for B) and C) so	26. I have two animals: a cat ____ a dog. (Yo tengo dos animales: un gato ____ un perro.) A) for B) and C) so
27. I don't play with my dog ____ he is too lazy. (No juego con mi perro ____ él es demasiado flojo) A) and B) for C) or	28. We can go to the beach ____ to the mountain. I don't really mind. (Podemos ir a la playa ____ a la montaña. Realmente no me importa.) A) and B) because C) or
29. No decision has ____ been made. (Ninguna decisión se ha hecho ____) A) Yet B) or C) so	30. I went to the store, ____ it was closed. ____, I had to find another one. (Fui a la tienda, ____ estaba cerrada. ____, Yo tuve que encontrar otra.) A) but/ so B) so/but C) but/and
31. You can have soup ____ salad. (Puedes pedir sopa ____ ensalada.) A) yet B) so C) or	32. Would you like meat ____ vegetables for lunch? (¿Te gustaría carne ____ vegetales para el almuerzo?) A) and B) so C) for
33. I have a ps5 ____ an Xbox, ____ I don't have a Nintendo Switch yet. (Tengo una PS5 ____ una Xbox, ____ aún no tengo una Nintendo Switch) A) so/ and B) and/but C) and/so	34. Neither my parents, ____ my friends supported me. (Ni mis padres, ____ mis amigos me apoyaron.) A) nor B) yet C) and



**LICEOS★
BICENTENARIO**

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How many words can you find in this puzzle using the word bank below?

The words appear (↓), (↑), (→), (←), (↗), (↘), (↖) & (↙).

Z	I	R	M	E	E	I	K	W	K
P	G	Q	E	O	N	A	N	P	H
A	M	N	L	O	H	L	X	S	P
Z	A	A	O	O	L	W	E	R	P
S	I	G	N	W	L	S	E	Y	D
E	N	E	H	T	I	W	F	N	I
A	A	F	R	P	W	T	D	G	T
M	A	E	D	E	S	H	O	N	O
P	A	T	H	E	H	J	A	E	X
F	V	R	A	S	A	W	E	T	T

TWO	WENT	WHO	YES
WANT	WHAT	WILL	
WAS	WHERE	WITH	