

 POLITÉCNICO COLOMBIANO JAIME ISAZA CADAVID	POLITÉCNICO COLOMBIANO JAIME ISAZA CADAVID FORMATO PARA REALIZACIÓN DE ACTIVIDADES EVALUATIVAS			Código: FD-GC195	
	FACULTAD DE <u>CIENCIAS Y EDUCACIÓN</u> PROGRAMA: _____			Versión: 03	
ASIGNATURA	CÓDIGO: CDI00029		NOMBRE: INGLÉS 4		
PROFESOR: JOHN FREDY MUÑOZ OSORIO			FECHA: JUNIO 17/2025		
TIPO DE EVALUACIÓN	TALLER	QUIZ	PARCIAL	FINAL	OTRO – CUÁL?
				X	

NOMBRE: _____ **ID** _____ **NOTA:** _____

LISTENING 15% A. Listen to the podcast and answer the questions.

(Audio Track: StartUp4_Units06-10_Test_01)

- _____ 1. What is the main idea?
 - a. taking a break from exercise while on vacation
 - b. the best places for fit people who like fitness to go on vacation
 - c. ways to exercise during a vacation
 - d. why it's hard to exercise while on vacation
- _____ 2. According to the speaker, what is one thing you may be able to do for free?
 - a. a bus tour
 - b. a cycling tour
 - c. a running tour
 - d. a walking tour
- _____ 3. What is the second idea that the speaker talks about?
 - a. booking a vacation
 - b. joining a tour
 - c. signing up for a competition
 - d. taking a fitness vacation

B. Listen to the messages and answer the questions.

(Audio Track: StartUp4_Units06-10_Test_02)

- _____ 4. What are the messages about?
 - a. learning how to take care of plants
 - b. organizing a home improvement project
 - c. planning a presentation for a conference
 - d. taking care of a house while someone is away
- _____ 5. What does Merit want Courtney to do with the box that came in the mail?
 - a. keep it
 - b. open it
 - c. return it
 - d. send it to the hotel



2 GRAMMAR Gerunds as subjects and objects

Gerunds are -ing verb forms used as nouns.

Gerund as subject			Gerund as object		
Subject	Verb		Subject	Verb	Object
Weight training	makes	you strong.	I	enjoy	hiking outdoors.
Kickboxing	is	fun.	She	suggested	working out every day.

Gerund as object of a preposition

	Preposition	Object
You should stretch	before	running.
He asked the coach	about	joining the team.

Preposition	Meaning or use	Examples
after	later than something	I usually run after work.
at	used with specific times	Let's have dinner at 7:30.
before	earlier than something	Sal goes to the gym before breakfast.
between... and...	somewhere in the middle of two times	Kim usually gets to work between 9:00 and 9:30.
by	before a certain time in the future	We'll be done by 8:00 P.M.
during	used to show a period of time	They prefer to work out during the day.
for	used to show a length of time	My legs have been sore for three days.
from...to...	used to show a start and end time	Let's take a break from 12:30 to 1:00.
in	used with months, years, and lengths of time	I usually take a vacation in July.
on	used with days and dates	Are you going to the gym on Saturday?
since	from a point in time in the past	They have been running since early this morning.
until	up to a certain time	Spinning class lasts until 6:00 P.M.

2 GRAMMAR Past form of be + going to for past intentions

Use was / were + going to to talk about something you intended, or planned, to do, but didn't.

Subject	Was / Were	Going to	Base form of verb		But	
I	was		go	to yoga class,		I didn't.
He		going to	take	time off,	but	he was too busy.
They	were		run	after work,		they were too tired.

Preguntas indirectas

2 GRAMMAR Embedded wh- questions

Embedded questions are questions inside other statements or questions.

Embedded questions are more polite than direct questions.

Direct wh-questions				Embedded questions			
Wh-word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Main verb		Wh-word	Subject	Verb
What	is	the password?		Do you know	what	the password	is?
Where	can	I	find it?	Can you tell me	where	I	can find it?
When	are	we	meeting?	I don't know	when	we	are meeting.
How	does	this software	work?	I'm not sure	how	this software	works.

2 GRAMMAR Reflexive pronouns

Subject	Verb	Adjective	Reflexive pronoun
I			myself
You			yourself
He			himself
She	feel	proud of	herself
We	feels		ourselves
You			yourselves
They			themselves

2 GRAMMAR Past continuous with while and when

Use the past continuous with *while* and *when* to show that one action was in progress when a second action occurred.

While / When	Subject 1	Was / Were	Verb + -ing	Subject 2	Simple past verb	
While / When	I	was	waiting for the bus,	it	started	to rain.
	she	was	shopping,	she	saw	David.
	we	were	working,	the power	went out.	

GRAMMAR 15%

Rearrange the words into a sentence.

16. safe | hiking | isn't | alone

_____.

Complete the conversation with a form of *be (not) + going to* + the base form of the verb.

17. A: Would you like some coffee?

B: Yes, please. I _____ (drink) any, but I need to stay awake and finish my work.

Rewrite the question as an embedded question. (Arriba está el grammar de embedded)

18. What documents should I prepare for the meeting?

I'm not sure _____.

Complete the future real conditional sentence using the words in parentheses.

_____ (feel better) if I go to bed early tonight.

2 GRAMMAR Future real conditional

Use the future real conditional to talk about what will likely happen under certain conditions. The *if*-clause gives the condition.

Statements

If-clause				Result clause			
If	Subject	Simple present		Subject	Will / Won't	Base form of verb	
	I	feel	sick,	I	will	stay	home.
If	you	don't take	this medicine,	you	won't	get	better.
	people	get	sick,	they	will	miss	work.

Complete the present unreal conditional sentence with the information in parentheses.

23. If you had your own business, _____ (what / sell)?

2 GRAMMAR Present unreal conditional

Use present unreal conditionals to talk about untrue or imagined situations and their results.

Statements

If-clause				Result clause			
If	Subject	Simple past		Subject	Would / Wouldn't	Base form of verb	
	I	were	rich,	I	would	donate	more money.
If	she	had	more time,	she	would	volunteer	every day.
	people	didn't care,	-	they	wouldn't	help.	

H. Complete the present unreal conditional sentence with the information in parentheses.

23. If you had your own business, _____ (what / sell)?

2 GRAMMAR Future real conditional

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VOCABULARY 20%

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentence.

- _____ 25. I want to try _____, but I don't like mountains.
a. stretching c. rock climbing
b. running a marathon d. weight training
- _____ 26. You worry too much about things at work. You should try exercising, it's a good way to _____.
a. go offline c. set realistic goals
b. reduce your stress d. burn out
- _____ 27. Daniel and Tania _____ because they exercise a lot.
a. are very fit c. don't burn calories
b. are out of shape d. don't do intense activities
- _____ 28. Don't forget to _____ your email so you can use it when you get home.
a. browse the document in c. scroll through the document in
b. delete the document from d. attach the document to
- _____ 29. She is _____ because she's done this so many times before. So, she definitely knows what she's doing.
a. laidback c. confident
b. challenging d. supportive
- _____ 30. We **a** coffee. Can you get some more from the store?
a. ran out of c. figured out
b. put together d. went over
- _____ 31. I know this was a difficult exam, but I'm _____ myself for not getting a better grade.
a. proud of c. surprised at
b. disappointed in d. satisfied with
- _____ 32. She doesn't want to _____, so she has 2 alarms in the morning to make sure she gets out of bed.
a. oversleep c. rush out the door
b. make it on time d. grab a cup of coffee
- _____ 33. I _____ the words to this song by reading them many times. I know the song perfectly now.
a. grasped c. memorized
b. discover d. caught on to

CONVERSATION 20%

A. Choose the best phrases to complete the conversation.

- a. How do you do it? c. I need to move around.
b. My gym has an awesome indoor track. d. You are?

34. A: It sure was a long day. How about coming to the gym with me tonight?

B: That's really nice of you. What kind of exercise do you like to do?

A: Well, I'm really into running these days.

B: _____ I'd love to join you! You know,
I ran a marathon last year.

A: That's great!

Affirmative				
Subject	Modal	Be	Verb + -ing	
I	may		getting	sick.
He	might	be	catching	a cold.
They	could		meeting	now.
Negative				
Subject	Modal	Be	Verb + -ing	
He	may not		feeling	better.
We	might not	be	going	home.
Questions				
Modal	Subject	Be	Verb + -ing	
Could	he	be	sleeping?	

C. Choose the best phrases to complete the conversation.

- a. I think I might have a fever. c. I can't do that.
b. Do you need anything? d. Just a chicken sandwich.

36. A: Are you alright?

B:

A: You could be getting sick with the flu.

B: No, I've had a flu shot.

A: _____ Here, take one. I take this when I think I might be getting sick.

D. Choose the best phrases to complete the conversation.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| a. You've got to be kidding! | c. I slept too long and was running late. |
| b. How do you work? | d. Couldn't see anything! |

37. A: You'll never believe what happened last week.

B: Oh? What happened?

A: _____ And while I was waiting for the bus, a couple of people gave me strange looks.

B: Oh no 26 What were they looking at?

A: I was wearing two different shoes!

B: _____

E. Choose the best phrases to complete the conversation.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. It's a big change. | d. What kind of business? |
| b. So why are you doing it? | e. I left my phone on my desk. |
| c. When's the move? | f. I hope you enjoy it. |

38. A: That's exciting that you're moving to New York!

B: Thanks! I'll be working at an art gallery.

A: Awesome! _____

B: Me too! _____

A: I'm sure you'll do great. _____

B: Next month.

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

SCHOOL FOOD WASTE

Food waste is a huge problem in many countries. In the United States alone, people throw away enough food to fill a 90,000-seat stadium, each day! And food waste is not limited to homes. School cafeterias are blamed for food waste, too. But more and more, schools are taking responsibility and teaching students outside of the classroom about ways to reduce food waste.

One way in which schools are reducing food waste is by guiding students to put their uneaten food in the correct container after school lunch in the cafeteria has ended. Older students help younger students put their food in the correct container to either give to charities, for composting, or for regular trash.

For example, any uneaten food that is unopened can be donated or given to charities. These types of foods include unopened milk, yogurt, or applesauce containers, unopened crackers, granola bars, or sandwiches, and whole fruits such as apples or bananas.

As children leave the school cafeteria, they are taught to put apple cores or banana peels in a container. This food waste along with waste from the school cafeteria, such as peelings from fruits and vegetables, can be used for school gardens. The food waste can also be given to local farmers, too, who use them because it helps their fields grow.

Another way schools can reduce food waste is by making a few simple changes. According to one study, food waste in schools can be lowered 30% by having lunch after recess, not before it. Why? Kids who have just run around a lot are hungry, and will eat more off of their plates! Another easy way to reduce food waste is by simply changing the names of the vegetables being served. For example, more kids will choose "Cute Carrot Crunchers" to eat than just "Carrots."

Schools may be part of the problem of food waste, but they are making significant changes to how they do things in the cafeteria. Ask a kid what his or her school is doing, and you just might be surprised!

39. What is the article mainly about?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Learning about food in the classroom. | c. School food waste in other countries. |
| b. Plans to change school lunch programs. | d. Ways that schools can reduce food waste. |

- _____ 40. Why would kids choose to eat “Cute Carrot Crunchers” more than “Carrots”?
- a. Kids expect food with an interesting name to taste better.
 - b. Kids usually pick the same food as their friends do.
 - c. The kids probably eat the same vegetables at home.
 - d. The names of some vegetables might be new to some kids.

WRITING 10%

Choose the correct order of the following sentences using the sequence words as your guide.

- _____ 44. A. When I was in my early twenties, I decided I wanted to become a psychologist.
B. During my last year of school, I started working with patients at the university health clinic.
C. First, I needed to take many classes and go to school for many years.
D. Then, when I finished my PhD, I was able to open my own practice.
- a. C, D, A, B
 - b. A, C, D, B
 - c. A, C, B, D
 - d. C, D, B, A