

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Parte 1

Preguntas 1 – 5

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas 1 – 5, marque **A**, **B** ó **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

- 0

PLEASE DO NOT
FEED THE ANIMALS
- A** in a station
B in a café
C in a zoo

Respuesta:

0	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C
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- 1

DANGER!
DO NOT SWIM HERE
- A** on a hill
B in a forest
C at a beach
- 2

Those with appointments
to see the nurse should
wait here.
- A** in an office
B in a hospital
C in a bank
- 3

46 SEATS - NO STANDING
- A** on a bus
B in an elevator
C in a park
- 4

PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU HAVE A
TICKET BEFORE YOU TRAVEL
- A** in a train station
B in a parking lot
C in a library
- 5

FREEPOST – No stamp needed
- A** on a book
B on an envelope
C on a newspaper

Parte 2

Preguntas 6 – 10

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (6 – 10) y las palabras de la columna de la derecha (A – H).

¿Cuál palabra (A – H) concuerda con la descripción de cada frase de la izquierda (6 – 10)?

En las preguntas 6 – 10, marque la letra correcta A – H en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0 We usually put food on this before we eat.

Respuesta:

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

6 People often keep things like cups here when they're not using them.

7 You cut food into small pieces with this.

8 It is difficult to keep food cold without this.

9 You need this if you want to make food hot.

10 When you drink juice, you can use this.

A coffee pot

B stove

C cupboard

D fork

E fridge

F glass

G knife

H plate


Parte 3

Preguntas 11 – 15


Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas 11 – 15, marque **A**, **B** ó **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:



Where do you come from?



A New York.
B School.
C Home.

Respuesta:

0	A	B	C
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-
- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|
| 11 | We're from London. | A Not at all.
B Yes, please.
C How interesting. |
| 12 | I hate basketball. | A You are, too.
B I do, too.
C It can, too. |
| 13 | I hope Andrew will get here soon. | A I hope he hasn't.
B He usually gets it.
C I'm sure he will. |
| 14 | John's broken this plate. | A It doesn't matter.
B Here you are.
C That's very good. |
| 15 | When do you study? | A At school.
B In the evenings.
C In the library. |

Parte 4

Preguntas 16 – 23

Lea el texto de la siguiente parte.

Escoja la palabra adecuada (**A**, **B** ó **C**) para cada espacio.

En las preguntas **16 – 23**, marque **A**, **B** ó **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

The History of Farming



Before people started farming, they went to the forest to look

(0) plants or fruit they could eat. This meant that people (16) moving all the time to find food. But about 12,000 years ago, in the Middle East, people (17) to grow food. These people were the first farmers. Farming made (18) possible for people to stay in (19) place and slowly their villages got bigger.

Some people in the villages became free to do other work, like making clothes, (20) the farmers could grow food for everyone. Unfortunately, farming was difficult when the weather was bad and then some people did not get (21) food to eat.

Today, farmers (22) grow more food and it travels thousands of kilometres from where it (23) grown to our homes.

Ejemplo:

0 **A** at **B** on **C** for

Respuesta:

0	A	B	C
---	---	---	---

-
- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|--------|----------|-------|----------|---------|
| 16 | A | was | B | been | C | were |
| 17 | A | began | B | begin | C | begun |
| 18 | A | this | B | it | C | them |
| 19 | A | one | B | the | C | other |
| 20 | A | but | B | or | C | because |
| 21 | A | enough | B | all | C | many |
| 22 | A | need | B | can | C | have |
| 23 | A | be | B | being | C | is |

Parte 5

Preguntas 24 – 30

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 24 – 30, marque **A**, **B** ó **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Great 20th-Century Actors

Roscoe Lee Browne



Roscoe Lee Browne is a large man with a pleasant, friendly face. He has worked in the theater and also in movies and TV. He can play many different people – good, bad, happy or sad. He was born in 1925 in New Jersey. After school, he studied at Lincoln University, where he taught French before becoming an actor. When he was a student, he was excellent at running. In 1951, he won an important 800-meter race in Paris.

Peter Ustinov



Peter Ustinov's father was Russian and his mother was French, but Peter was born in England. He went to an expensive school, but he was not happy there. He quit at 16 and joined the London Theater Studio. Two years later, he got his first acting job. After that, he was in many plays and movies, but he also found time to write stories, to travel and to paint.

Ed Wynn



Ed Wynn was a star in the theater first and then moved to TV and radio shows. Later, he also acted in movies. Many people remember his name because he knew how to make them laugh. He was born in Pennsylvania and went to school there. His father had a hat store and Ed liked to put the hats on and make the customers laugh. Ed's father told him not to become an actor, but Ed always knew it was what he wanted to be.

Ejemplo:

0 Whose father didn't want him to act?

- A** Roscoe Lee Browne
- B** Peter Ustinov
- C** Ed Wynn

Respuesta:

0	A	B	C
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24 Who began acting when he was still a teenager?

- A** Roscoe Lee Browne
- B** Peter Ustinov
- C** Ed Wynn

25 Who had a different job before he began acting?

- A** Roscoe Lee Browne
- B** Peter Ustinov
- C** Ed Wynn

26 Who worked in TV before becoming a movie actor?

- A** Roscoe Lee Browne
- B** Peter Ustinov
- C** Ed Wynn

27 Who did not like his school?

- A** Roscoe Lee Browne
- B** Peter Ustinov
- C** Ed Wynn

28 Who was famous for being funny?

- A** Roscoe Lee Browne
- B** Peter Ustinov
- C** Ed Wynn

29 Who was in a sports competition when he was a young man?

- A** Roscoe Lee Browne
- B** Peter Ustinov
- C** Ed Wynn

30 Who had several hobbies?

- A** Roscoe Lee Browne
- B** Peter Ustinov
- C** Ed Wynn

Parte 6

Preguntas 31 – 35

Lea el texto y las preguntas de la siguiente parte.

En las preguntas **31 – 35**, marque **A, B, C ó D** en su hoja de respuestas.

Breaking the Ice Michael Sharp visits an outdoor pool

It's just before 7 a.m. and I'm at an outdoor swimming pool in London, where the temperature of the water is only 11 degrees above freezing! Amazingly, there are already eight people swimming.

I had intended to discover, by taking a swim myself, why anyone would want to swim in such cold water. However, in the end, I decided to ask people instead. Peter Smith has been a swimmer here for three years, coming every morning before work. 'It's wonderful on a cold winter morning,' he says. 'I thought it would make me healthier and I haven't been ill once since I started.'

All the swimmers here say the same thing. They all feel fitter. However, not everyone agrees with them. Some doctors say it helps fight illness, while others say it could be dangerous, especially for your heart.

I asked Peter what they did on the days when the pool was frozen. 'That's easy,' he said. 'There's a place in the middle where the ice is thin and easy to break. You have to avoid the sides where the ice is thicker. I did try to swim there once just to see what it was like, but I found that it was impossible to break through the ice.'

I would like to be able to say that I too dived happily into the water and swam a couple of hundred metres. But the truth is, fearing the worst, I walked very carefully into the pool, stood there almost in shock and then got out again after 30 seconds before I became a block of ice!

31 What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- A** explain why some people like swimming in the cold
- B** prove an idea he has had about keeping fit
- C** warn people not to go swimming in cold water
- D** advise people on ways to stay healthy

32 What can a reader find out from this text?

- A** where to go swimming in London
- B** what happened to the writer at the pool
- C** how to keep warm in cold water
- D** how often the writer goes swimming

33 What does Peter Smith say about his morning swim?

- A** It has helped him recover from a recent illness.
- B** He enjoys it when the pool is covered in ice.
- C** It is the reason why he keeps well all year.
- D** He thinks it makes him work better.

34 What did the writer feel about swimming at the pool?

- A** It was as cold as he expected.
- B** He did not like the ice.
- C** It made him feel healthier.
- D** He enjoyed swimming up and down.

35 What do you think the writer would say to his friends?

A

My doctor has advised me not to go swimming there.

B

It's amazing how the pool stays clear of ice all winter.

C

I really enjoyed my early morning swim at the outdoor pool.

D

I was surprised at the number of people in the pool - they must be crazy.

Parte 7

Preguntas 36 – 45

Lea el texto de la siguiente parte.

Escoja la palabra adecuada (**A, B, C ó D**) para cada espacio.

En las preguntas **36 – 45**, marque **A, B, C ó D** en su hoja de respuestas.



San Francisco

San Francisco lies (0) the coast of northern California. The earliest Europeans to discover the (36) were led by a Spanish explorer (37) name was Gaspar de Portolà.

He first saw it in 1769. Surprisingly, (38) San Francisco Bay is a wonderful natural harbor, it was discovered by land (39) than by sea.

In 1849, people (40) in San Francisco in their thousands (41) to find gold. However, it was not the men looking for the gold that got rich. The richest people (42) their money from owning banks and law firms and they built themselves large houses on one of the hills. This was (43) as Nob Hill.

Nowadays, tourists are (44) to San Francisco because there they can see famous places like Chinatown and the Golden Gate Bridge. Many even (45) the short boat trip to the island of Alcatraz to see the former prison.

Ejemplo:

0 **A** on

B in

C at

D to

Respuesta:

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

36 **A** area

B part

C space

D position

37 **A** who

B whose

C what

D which

38 **A** if

B unless

C although

D despite

39 **A** except

B instead

C apart

D rather

40 **A** reached

B arrived

C entered

D approached

41 **A** wondering

B hoping

C considering

D depending

42 **A** did

B became

C made

D brought

43 **A** told

B called

C named

D known

44 **A** interested

B attracted

C pleased

D excited

45 **A** take

B spend

C go

D travel

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