

Grammar & Vocabulary – Clothes and Fashion

Apreciados estudiantes,

Lee detenidamente los siguientes conceptos, los cuáles son útiles para realizar los ejercicios de la Prueba Saber, que se dan a continuación.

1. Vocabulary – Prendas de vestir y accesorios

En esta prueba vas a usar vocabulario relacionado con **ropa y moda**. Es importante que reconozcas cada prenda y accesorio, su función y cuándo se usa.

Ejemplos clave:

Palabra	Qué es / Uso	Ejemplo
T-shirt	Camiseta, se usa en la parte superior del cuerpo	“I wear a T-shirt in summer.”
Jeans	Pantalón de mezclilla	“She wears jeans to school.”
Dress	Vestido, usado por mujeres en ocasiones formales o casuales	“My mother bought a new dress .”
Jacket	Chaqueta, se usa para abrigarse	“He put on a jacket because it was cold.”
Gloves	Guantes, protegen las manos del frío	“I always wear gloves in winter.”
Hat	Sombrero o gorra, protege la cabeza	“Don’t forget your hat in the sun.”
Scarf	Bufanda, se usa para el cuello	“A scarf keeps you warm.”
Sneakers	Zapatillas deportivas	“I wear sneakers to play basketball.”

Tip: Puedes usar descripciones como “worn on the head” o “worn on the hands” para adivinar la palabra correcta si no la recuerdas.

2. Grammar – Voz pasiva (Passive Voice)

La **voz pasiva** se usa cuando **queremos enfocar la acción en lo que pasa o en el objeto**, más que en quién la hace.

Estructura básica:

- **Present Simple:** am/is/are + past participle → “Clothes **are made** in factories.”
- **Past Simple:** was/were + past participle → “Fashion shows **were organized** last week.”

Ejemplos en moda:

- “Historic costumes **are displayed** in museums.” → Se enfoca en los trajes, no en quién los muestra.
- “New accessories **are sold** in shops before they appear anywhere else.” → La acción (ser vendidos) se aplica a los accesorios.

Tip: Busca siempre el verbo “to be” + el participio pasado para reconocer la voz pasiva.

3. Conectores importantes – Linking words

Al leer textos sobre moda, es útil reconocer **conectores** que unen ideas:

- **Besides** → además, además de...
 - “**Besides clothing**, accessories such as bags and jewelry are important.”
- **Despite** → a pesar de...
 - “**Despite the fast-changing styles**, some clothing items remain popular.”

Tip: Estos conectores te ayudan a entender relaciones de contraste o adición entre ideas.

4. Cómo estudiar para la prueba

1. **Vocabulario:** memoriza las prendas, accesorios y sus funciones. Puedes hacer tarjetas con la palabra por un lado y la definición o imagen por el otro.
2. **Voz pasiva:** identifica en tus textos el verbo “to be + participio” y practica completar frases.
3. **Conectores:** subraya “besides” y “despite” en tus lecturas para ver cómo se usan.
4. **Comprensión:** lee textos sobre moda y ropa, y practica contestar preguntas literales e inferenciales.

Recuerda: La prueba no solo mide si sabes las palabras, sino si puedes **entenderlas en contexto**, usar la **voz pasiva correctamente** y **relacionar ideas** con conectores.

English Evaluation – Clothes and Fashion

Section 1: Matching – Clothes and Fashion

Match the description with the correct item.

<p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Worn on the upper part of the body and can have short or long sleeves. 2. Worn on the legs, usually made of denim or cotton. 3. Worn on the head to protect from sun or cold. 4. Worn by women for formal or casual occasions, often long or short. 5. Worn on the hands, especially in winter to keep warm. 	<p>Items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. T-shirt B. Jeans C. Hat D. Dress E. Scarf F. Sneakers G. Jacket H. Gloves
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Section 2: Instructions / Signs

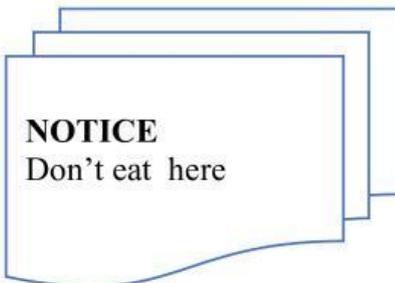
Choose the correct context for each instruction.

6. 

- A. On a train
B. On a plane
C. On a bus

7. 

- A. A. In the classroom
B. In the corridors
C. In the cafeteria

8. 

- A. A. In the playground
B. In the library
C. In the gym

9. 
NOTICE
Don't wear hats here

- A. In the classroom
- B. In the gym
- C. In the cafeteria

10. 
NOTICE
Don't forget to wear
your swimming cap

- A. In the pool
- B. In the shower
- C. On the street

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

Reading: The Evolution of Fashion

Fashion has always been a way for people to express themselves. Clothes not only protect us from the weather but also show our personality and social status. Over the years, fashion trends have changed dramatically, influenced by culture, technology, and famous designers.

In the past, most clothes were handmade at home or by local tailors. Today, most garments are produced in factories and sold worldwide. Fashion shows are organized to present the latest collections, and magazines and social media are used to spread new trends quickly.

Despite the fast-changing styles, some clothing items remain popular for decades. For example, the little black dress, jeans, and sneakers are considered timeless pieces that many people continue to wear. Traditional clothing is also important, as it reflects the history and culture of different countries.

Besides clothing, accessories such as bags, shoes, and jewelry are designed to complement outfits. Designers often experiment with colors, materials, and patterns to create unique pieces. People who follow fashion closely enjoy mixing classic and modern styles to develop their own sense of style.

Finally, fashion is not only about appearances. It can influence confidence, creativity, and even the way people are perceived in social and professional settings. Being fashionable

does not always mean following every trend; it means choosing clothes that reflect your personality and lifestyle.

Comprehension Questions

Literal Questions:

11. What is one purpose of fashion mentioned in the text?
 - A. To reduce manufacturing costs
 - B. To express personality and social status
 - C. To make people buy more accessories
 - D. To follow historical events

12. How were most clothes made in the past?
 - A. In factories
 - B. By hand at home or by local tailors
 - C. Imported from other countries
 - D. By online designers
13. Which items are considered timeless pieces according to the text?
 - A. Hoodies, shorts, and sandals
 - B. The little black dress, jeans, and sneakers
 - C. Jackets, hats, and gloves
 - D. Costumes and sports uniforms

Inferential Questions:

14. Why do designers experiment with colors, materials, and patterns?
 - A. To reduce production costs
 - B. To create unique pieces and attract attention
 - C. To follow traditional methods only
 - D. To avoid using accessories

15. What can be inferred about being fashionable from the text?
 - A. It requires following every trend strictly
 - B. It is only important for celebrities
 - C. It involves choosing clothes that reflect personality and lifestyle
 - D. It means buying the most expensive brands
16. According to the text, why is traditional clothing important?
 - A. Because it is cheaper than modern clothing
 - B. Because it shows the history and culture of different countries
 - C. Because everyone must wear it
 - D. Because it is produced in factories

Section 4: Taller – Voz pasiva y vocabulario

Text: London Fashion Tour (Complete the gaps with the correct option)

London is one of the famous cities in the world for its creativity and style. Fashion in London is (17) ___ by designers from all over the world, and its streets are full of (18) ___ shops, markets, and boutiques.

Every year, many fashion shows are (19) ___ in different areas of the city, attracting tourists and students interested in clothing and design. Clothes are (20) ___ carefully to reflect the latest trends, and many new accessories are (21) ___ in famous stores before they appear anywhere else.

Besides shopping, London offers fashion museums where historic costumes are (22) ___ and explained through exhibitions. Many visitors enjoy guided tours where traditional and modern garments (23) ___ used to illustrate the evolution of fashion in the city.

If you want to see something special, consider visiting the local markets on weekends, where handmade clothing are (24) ___ by independent designers.

Options:

- 17. A. created B. made C. designed
- 18. A. cheap B. unique C. old
- 19. A. held B. holding C. hold
- 20. A. chosen B. choose C. chose
- 21. A. sold B. sell C. sells
- 22. A. displayeding B. displayed C. displays
- 23. A. are B. is C. was
- 24. A. made B. make C. making