INGLÉS

PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea 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,** marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

Food

EJEMPLO:

0. It is long, and there is meat in it.

Respuesta 0. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)

1.	Some people make soup with these.	**A.** burger	**E.** noodles
2.	It has bread, meat, tomato and onion.	**B.** chips	**F.** pancake
3.	You drink a glass of this when you're thirsty.	**C.** coffee	**G.** pie
4.	People make this thin, round food with milk and eggs for breakfast.	**D.** lemonade	**H. sausage**
5.	Some people enjoy this hot, black drink with sugar.		

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 13 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas **6 - 13**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

EJEMPLO:

0. **Don't talk on the phone**

A. on plane
B. on a train
C. on a bus

Respuesta 0. (A) (B) (C)

6. **TODAY**
Piano lessons with
Mrs. Wilson Room
11 - 2:00 p.m.

A. at a school
B. in a garden
C. at a playground

7. **Happy birthday,**
Anna!
We love you.

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

8. **Big bedrooms with**
TVs (Breakfast at
8:30 a.m.)

A. in a hotel
B. in a cafeteria
C. in a sports center

9. **Open from**
8:00 a.m.
to 6:00 p.m.

A. in a basement
B. in a hospital
C. in a shop

10. **Try our new**
meat sandwich!

A. at Pat's Candies
B. at Sam's Burgers
C. at Tom's Cakes

11. **Alice, the doll that**
sings and walks!
Only $20

A. in a music store
B. in a shoe store
C. in a toy store

12. **Animal short stories**
Get them now
-20 %

A. in a bookshop
B. in a playground
C. in a classroom

13. **Do not sit here.**
Thank you.

A. on a new armchair
B. on a new bookcase
C. on a new cupboard

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 14 A 19 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones.
En las preguntas **14 - 19**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

EJEMPLO:

Julia, how are things in your job?

A. Not bad.
B. Too long.
C. Nothing else.

Respuesta 0. (A) B C

14. I'll return your earrings tomorrow

A. It's a special set.
B. Sure, no problem.
C. Wonderful jewerly.

15. Good to have you back in the school again!

A. Yes, that's funny.
B. Oh! How silly.
C. Thanks, I'm happy.

16. Son, stop it! You could hurt someone!

A. Help me, mom!
B. That's sweet!
C. All right!

17. Do you want to make an appointment with the designer?

A. Just before?
B. Of course!
C. Last February!

18. How did you get that dictionary?

A. I borrowed it.
B. Do you have a dollar?
C. A minute ago.

19. Let´s go to the park and play tennis!

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

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 20 A 27 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.
En las preguntas **20 - 27**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Grandma Gatewood

This strange story **(0)** _____ in April 1955. On a foggy morning, Emma Gatewood, an American school teacher, told her family, "I will go for a walk after breakfast." She left her small Ohio town with the clothes she had on and less **(20)** _____ US$200. No one **(21)** _____ guess her plans: not one of her 11 children or her 23 grandchildren.

At the age of 67, Emma became the first woman **(22)** _____ walked the Appalachian Trail, a 2.050-mile way **(23)** _____ forest and mountains. She didn't have **(24)** _____ money or good equipment, but during her long journey, people helped her **(25)** _____ she went.

Today, even sixty years later, "Grandma" Gatewood's story is **(26)** _____ amazing. Her story shows how any person can **(27)** _____ stronger than they were before.

Ejemplo:

0. **A.** began **B.** begin **C.** begun

Respuesta 0. (A) B C

20. **A.** than **B.** as **C.** that

21. **A.** could **B.** must **C.** shall

22. **A.** where **B.** who **C.** which

23. **A.** under **B.** until **C.** through

24. **A.** few **B.** enough **C.** little

25. **A.** everyone **B.** everywhere **C.** everything

26. **A.** ever **B.** still **C.** already

27. **A.** become **B.** became **C.** becoming

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 28 A 31 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **28** - **31**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Machu Picchu

Machu Picchu means "old mountain" in Quechua, one of Peru's original languages. Machu Picchu was just simply a regular part of nature until the Incas arrived in the middle of the 15th century and turned it into a spiritual place for their kings. It was found again in 1911, and one year later, International visitors began traveling to Machu Picchu.

This place is about 75 kilometers to the north of Cuzco City. Nowadays, the journey to Machu Picchu is very attractive for people who often travel, but it was this mountain in the middle of the jungle which allowed the Incas to build places that would not be found by people from other countries.

More than one thousand stairs opened the way to a special city made from rocks. Machu Picchu had many beautiful places with bright colors for the Incas to spend their time. Inca kings had guest houses where they kept their gold and jewelry. They also had special cooks and people who cleaned for them. We don't know if Machu Picchu was used as a temporary home or if it was a place where the Inca kings lived permanently.

This amazing place combined several activities the Incas preferred, such as improving their communication and growing food. They even used physics and mathematics to create amazing structures to water their plants. The Incas were glad because their engineers studied to build a strong, safe and useful city.

EJEMPLO:

0. Quechua is part of Peru's

A. history
B. education
C. geography

Respuesta 0. (A) (B) (C)

28. Before the 15th century, Machu Picchu was

A. full of people.
B. a normal area.
C. well known.

29. In 1912, Machu Picchu was visited by

A. tourists.
B. the Incas.
C. rulers.

30. Inca kings were

A. famous.
B. tidy.
C. rich.

31. Some Incas were good at

A. baking cakes.
B. designing buildings.
C. writing literature.

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 32 A 35 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **32** - **35**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Who invented sunglasses?

Sunglasses were made to cover the eyes from the sun for the very first time during the 12th century in China. These dark glasses, used only by the very rich, weren't made to help people see better. It wasn't until the 19th century that they didn't protect against dangerous UV light. Some people used sunglasses during a conversation to cover not only their eyes, but what they're thinking. This was very useful for Chinese police of that time, who used to wear sunglasses while asking people questions. Then, in the 15th century, glasses to improve vision were made using dark glass, and they were taken to Italy by the Chinese.

Modern sunglasses were made in the 20th century. They became very popular when Hollywood movie stars began using them to cover their eyes from the bright studio lights. By 1929, Sam foster, who opened the Foster Grant Company of Atlantic City, put sunglasses into every store in America and became a successful businessman by selling lost of them. He sold the first pair of Foster Grant sunglasses in Atlantic City, New Jersey in 1929. By 1930, sunglasses could be found even in distant Alaska.

In the 1960s, advertisements printed by the Foster Grant Company made sunglasses very famous. During the 1970s, Hollywood stars made the sunglasses industry grow by creating their own styles of sunglasses.

32. What was the farthest place where sunglasses could be bought in 1930?

A. Hollywood
B. Alaska
C. Atlantic City

33. Sunglasses were also useful not to let others

A. get close to you.
B. know your ideas.
C. hurt their eyes.

34. In 1929, by selling sunglasses, Sam Foster

A. made lots of cash.
B. opened departament stores.
C. offered free glasses.

35. Most people who bought sunglasses in the 12th century had

A. bad ideas.
B. poor heaith.
C. lots of money.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 7

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 36 A 45 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.

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

Dogs are like people

Two years ago, my colleagues and I began **(0)**_____ into the brains of dogs. Some dogs had to go into an M.R.I. scanner **(36)**_____ awake. We wanted to **(37)**_____ how dog brains work. An M.R.I scanner can **(38)**_____ information about their thoughts.

The dog owners agreed to this by **(39)**_____ a contract. In the study, we used positive training **(40)**_____; the dogs could leave the scanner **(41)**_____ they wanted.

My dog Lassie, which was **(42)**_____ by a homeless dog charity, was the first. After training Lassie for months, we got the first maps of her brain activity. This was a great **(43)**_____ for our effort.

In later experiments, we **(44)**_____the similarity between dogs and humans in an important brain region: *the caudate nucleus.* In humans, this part plays an important role in the anticipation of things we enjoy, like food. **(45)**_____ these facts about the canine brain are limited, they cannot be ignored.

Ejemplo:

0.	**A.** researching	**B.** developing	**C.** arranging	**D.** performing	Respuesta 0. (A) B C D

36.	**A.** directly	**B.** totally	**C.** exactly	**D.** especially
37.	**A.** discover	**B.** receive	**C.** accept	**D.** require
38.	**A.** feed	**B.** serve	**C.** afford	**D.** provide
39.	**A.** achieving	**B.** signing	**C.** recording	**D.** registering
40.	**A.** tracks	**B.** recipes	**C.** methods	**D.** arrangements
41.	**A.** whenever	**B.** whatever	**C.** wherever	**D.** whoever
42.	**A.** approached	**B.** caught	**C.** rescued	**D.** stolen
43.	**A.** earning	**B.** effect	**C.** reward	**D.** wage
44.	**A.** solved	**B.** discovered	**C.** answered	**D.** designed
45.	**A.** If	**B.** Till	**C.** Unless	**D.** Although

LIVEWORKSHEETS