CUADERNILLO DE PREGUNTAS

Módulo de inglés

Práctica 02

Grado 10

Este cuadernillo reproduce la lógica de las secciones de práctica tipo Saber, con ejemplos en cada parte y textos adaptados de fuentes reales y confiables.

Material creado para fines pedagógicos. No corresponde a una publicación oficial del ICFES.

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¿Qué contiene este cuadernillo?

Este cuadernillo contiene actividades de vocabulario, interpretación de avisos, conversaciones, uso de la lengua y comprensión lectora. Al final encontrarás la tabla con las respuestas correctas.

¡Recuerda!

Los exámenes Saber evalúan competencias. Lee cuidadosamente cada situación, identifica qué información necesitas y selecciona la mejor respuesta.

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MÓDULO DE INGLÉS

PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (1 - 5). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (A - H) concuerda con cada descripción?

Una opción (A - H) se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas 1 - 5, marque la letra correcta A - H en su hoja de respuestas.

Photography and media

Ejemplo:

0. This is the person who takes photographs professionally.

Respuesta: 0. A B C D E **F** G H

DEFINITIONS	OPTIONS
1. This controls how much light enters a camera.	**A.** gallery
2. This is the main subject that appears sharp in a photograph.	**B.** tripod
3. This is a device used to support a camera and keep it steady.	**C.** resolution
4. This is the amount of visual detail an image contains.	**D.** editing
5. This is the action of changing a photo to improve or modify it.	**E.** focus
	F. photographer
	G. aperture
	H. zoom

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PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas 6 - 10, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0. Where could you see this sign?

A. at a gas station
B. in a museum
C. in a bakery

Respuesta: 0. A **B** C

6. Where could you see this sign?

A. at a swimming pool
B. at an art gallery
C. at a bus stop

7. Where could you see this sign?

A. in a shoe shop
B. in a pharmacy
C. in a media studio

8. Where could you see this sign?

A. in a photography lab
B. at a restaurant
C. in a bank

9. Where could you see this sign?

A. at a supermarket
B. in a cinema
C. at a train platform

10. Where could you see this sign?

A. on a road sign
B. on a restaurant menu
C. on a photography contest website

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PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas 11 - 15, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0. Could you take a picture of us, please?

- **A.** The battery is expensive.
- **B.** Of course. Stand over there.
- **C.** I saw it last week.

Respuesta: 0. A **B** C

11. This photo is too dark.

- **A.** I printed it yesterday.
- **B.** Try increasing the brightness.
- **C.** The gallery closes at six.

12. Would you like to see my new camera?

- **A.** Sure, I'd love to.
- **B.** It's on the second floor.
- **C.** No, I don't know her.

13. I can't find the file I saved.

- **A.** It was a beautiful picture.
- **B.** Use the smaller tripod.
- **C.** Let's check the folder again.

14. How did your photography project go?

- **A.** At the media room.
- **B.** Better than I expected.
- **C.** It starts tomorrow.

15. Can I use your tripod for a moment?

- **A.** I bought it online.
- **B.** It is very tall.
- **C.** Yes, go ahead.

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PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 16 A 23 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

En las preguntas 16 - 23, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

MASTERS OF DISGUISE

Octopuses, squids and cuttlefish are cephalopods that can change the color of their skin extremely quickly. Smithsonian Ocean explains that thousands of special cells called chromatophores are responsible for many of these changes.

Each chromatophore contains a small elastic sac filled with pigment. Muscles and nerves control the sac. When the muscles contract, the sac expands and the color becomes more visible. When the muscles relax, the sac **(0)** _____ smaller again.

Cephalopods use color change for several reasons. One important purpose is camouflage. An octopus can make its skin look similar **(16)** _____ rocks, coral or sand. Some species can also change the texture of their skin, **(17)** _____ helps them disappear into the background.

Color can also be used as a warning. Blue-ringed octopuses, for example, display bright blue rings when they feel threatened. The message is clear: other animals should stay **(18)** _____.

Cephalopods may also communicate by changing color. Some squid produce different patterns when they interact with other squid. Scientists have observed these displays, but they do not always know exactly **(19)** _____ each pattern means.

The ability is even more impressive because most cephalopods are probably colorblind. Researchers continue **(20)** _____ how they match their surroundings so effectively. Their unusual eyes, nervous systems and skin all seem to work together.

The mimic octopus uses another strategy. It changes both color and movement so that it can resemble other sea animals. It has been observed imitating more **(21)** _____ a dozen different species.

These adaptations help cephalopods avoid predators, surprise prey and communicate. Their skin is therefore not simply a covering, **(22)** _____ a complex system that responds rapidly to the environment. For scientists, these animals remain one of the most fascinating examples of biological **(23)** _____.

Fuente del texto adaptado: *Smithsonian Ocean, "How Octopuses and Squids Change Color". https://ocean.si.edu/ocean-life/invertebrates/how-octopuses-and-squids-change-color*

Ejemplo:

0. A. becoming B. become C. becomes

Respuesta: 0. A B **C**

16.
- **A.** for
- **B.** to
- **C.** at

17.
- **A.** where
- **B.** which
- **C.** who

18.
- **A.** through
- **B.** around
- **C.** away

19.
- **A.** whose

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B. what
C. who

20.

A. studied
B. study
C. studying

21.

A. that
B. than
C. then

22.

A. because
B. but
C. so

23.

A. adaptive
B. adapt
C. adaptation

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PARTE 5

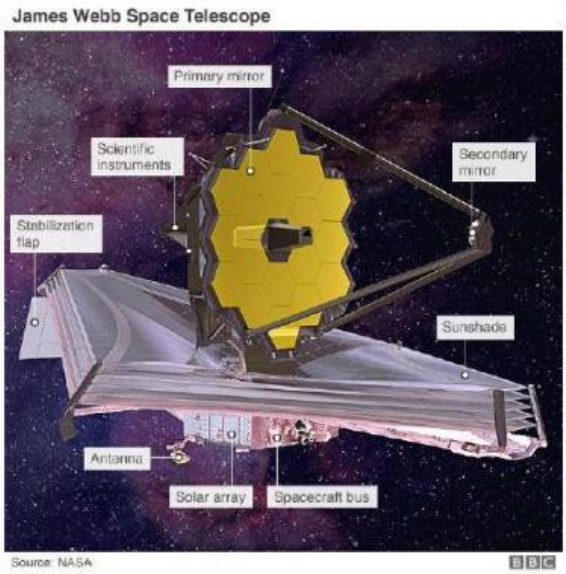
RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 24 A 30 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 24 - 30, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

THE TELESCOPE THAT LOOKS BACK IN TIME

The James Webb Space Telescope was designed to study some of the earliest stars and galaxies in the universe. NASA explains that one of Webb's greatest strengths is its ability to detect infrared light, which has longer wavelengths than visible light.



This matters because light from extremely distant galaxies takes billions of years to reach us. When astronomers observe a galaxy whose light has traveled for 13 billion years, they are seeing the galaxy as it looked 13 billion years ago. In this sense, powerful telescopes allow scientists to look into the past.

The expansion of the universe makes the challenge more difficult. As light travels across expanding space, its wavelengths are stretched. Light that originally left a galaxy as visible or ultraviolet light may arrive at Earth shifted into the infrared part of the spectrum. Webb's infrared instruments are therefore essential for studying very distant objects.

Webb is already changing what astronomers know about early galaxies. NASA reports that scientists are finding more bright galaxies in the early universe than some models had predicted. Webb is also revealing dust, star formation and galaxy shapes in levels of detail that were previously impossible to observe.

These discoveries do not mean that scientists have thrown away everything they previously believed about the universe. Instead, Webb is providing new evidence that researchers can use to test, improve and refine existing models. Some observations have been surprising, which has created new questions rather than simple final answers.

The telescope is also studying how galaxies changed over billions of years. By comparing early galaxies with more recent ones, astronomers hope to understand how simple collections of gas and young stars eventually developed into the enormous variety of galaxies we see today.

Webb's value is therefore not only that it takes spectacular images. Its real importance is that it gives scientists access to information that was previously hidden, allowing them to reconstruct parts of cosmic history that could not be studied directly before.

Fuente del texto adaptado: *NASA Science, "Webb Science: Galaxies Through Time".*
https://science.nasa.gov/mission/webb/science-overview/science-explainers/webb-science-galaxies-through-time/

Ejemplo:

0. What kind of light is Webb especially designed to detect?

- **A.** Only visible light
- **B.** Only radio waves
- **C.** Infrared light
- **D.** X-rays only

Respuesta: 0. A B **C** D

24. Why can astronomers say that Webb 'looks back in time'?

- **A.** Because Webb travels physically into the past.
- **B.** Because light from distant objects takes a very long time to reach Earth.
- **C.** Because early galaxies move backward through space.
- **D.** Because Webb stores images from ancient telescopes.

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25. Why is infrared detection important for studying distant galaxies?

A. Infrared light travels faster than all other light.
B. Distant galaxies produce no visible or ultraviolet light.
C. The expansion of the universe stretches some ancient light into infrared wavelengths.
D. Earth's atmosphere changes all visible light into infrared.

26. What has surprised astronomers about some early galaxies observed by Webb?

A. No early galaxies contain any stars.
B. All early galaxies look exactly like the Milky Way.
C. The galaxies are much closer to Earth than expected.
D. There appear to be more bright galaxies than some models predicted.

27. What does the text suggest scientists do when Webb finds something unexpected?

A. They immediately reject all previous scientific knowledge.
B. They ignore observations that do not match older models.
C. They use the new evidence to test and improve existing explanations.
D. They stop using computer models completely.

28. Why do astronomers compare early galaxies with more recent galaxies?

A. To decide which galaxies are most beautiful.
B. To understand how galaxies changed and developed over time.
C. To calculate how many telescopes are needed.
D. To prove that all galaxies have identical structures.

29. Which statement best describes the writer's view of Webb?

A. Its main purpose is to produce attractive pictures for the public.
B. It has already answered every major question about the universe.
C. It is useful only for studying the Milky Way.
D. Its scientific value comes from revealing information that was previously difficult or impossible to observe.

30. What is the main purpose of the article?

A. To compare the prices of several space telescopes.
B. To describe how astronauts repair Webb in space.
C. To explain how Webb helps scientists study the early universe and galaxy evolution.
D. To argue that infrared light is dangerous to humans.

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