Instituto Universitario de Caldas

ICFES test training

Type 5

Responda las preguntas 1 - 7 de acuerdo con los siguientes textos.

Lea el siguiente texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 1 - 7, seleccione A, B o C.

The Museum of Broken Relationships

Croatian artists Olinka Vištica and Dražen Grubišić, who were once in a romantic relationship, created this unusual and interesting museum. After they broke up, they decided to use sentimental reminders of their love to start the Museum of Broken Relationships, so that the objects could remain together. Initially, the museum was a travelling collection that toured cities around the founders' home country, and later around the world. Along the way, the collection grew as people donated personal objects as their own reminders of heartbreak.

Nowadays, the museum has a permanent home in Zagreb, Croatia, and it contains an incredible collection of contributors' past romantic objects: everything from teddy bears to a small bottle filled with a woman's tears! The museum's concept of using collective creativity to recover from the grief of lost love has proved very appealing: over a thousand people visit the museum every week. The museum has become so successful that a second Museum of Broken Relationships opened in Los Angeles in 2016. If you are brokenhearted and left with reminders of your lover that you find too hard to throw away but too painful to keep, you can donate them to the museum together with a brief story about the objects. In the museum, the objects are put on display with nothing more than the stories provided by the anonymous donors. So, what would you contribute to this unusual museum?

Questions

0. The Museum of Broken Relationships was set up because of

A. an artistic initiative.

B a successful relationship.

C. a relationship that ended.

1. Olinka Vištica and Dražen Grubišić

A. are famous for their broken relationship.

B. are cofounders of the museum.

C. used other people's objects to start the collection.

2. At the start, the museum toured

A. cities around the world.

B. cities in Europe.

C. cities in Croatia.

3. The objects displayed in the museum

A. have been given by anonymous contributors.

B. all used to belong to Olinka and Dražen.

C. were all obtained in Croatia.

4. The concept of the museum

A. tries to help people to heal their hearts.

B. is against showing emotion.

C. has not been popular.

5. Currently, the museum

A. has a second branch in the United States.

B. continues to tour in Croatia.

C. has its main location in Los Angeles.

6. You can donate objects to the museum if you

A. are in a relationship.

B. have painful mementos of a broken relationship.

C. have too many personal objects in your home.

7. Objects donated to the museum are

A. displayed with no information about them.

B. displayed with the donor's description of the object.

C. displayed with the donor's name and description.

The Nazca Lines in Peru

The mysterious desert "drawings" in Peru– huge images of birds, animals, plants and humans carved into the ground – known as the Nazca Lines have fascinated and puzzled people around the world since pilots flying over the desert in the 1920s and 1930s started to report seeing the designs from the air. Before the age of air travel in Peru, it was impossible to get a clear view of the giant patterns and drawings of spiders, monkeys, hummingbirds, sea creatures, plants and human figures. Yet the Nazca people who created these patterns some 2,000 years ago couldn't have seen them from above.

The German archaeologist and mathematician Maria Reiche carried out one of the first formal studies of the Nazca Lines in the 1940s, and spent half a century investigating them and working for their conservation. She believes that the lines were part of an astronomical calendar. Others believe that they were ancient Inca roads or irrigation systems. Some people even believe they were landing strips for alien spacecraft!

This Nazca region of Peru is one of the driest places on Earth, and yet successful societies lived here thousands of years ago. Water must have been very important in these societies, so it's possible the lines are related to water. We know that the Nazca River, which comes down from the nearby mountains, runs underground for about fifteen kilometers before it emerges on the surface again. This phenomenon probably had great significance in ancient societies. Many experts now believe that the Nazca Lines were part of ancient ceremonial traditions connected to water and religious beliefs.

Questions

1. The mystery behind the Nazca Lines makes people feel

A. intrigued.

B. bored.

C. confused.

2. Maria Reiche studied the lines for

A. 100 years.

B. 50 years.

C. 25 years.

3. Maria Reiche thinks the purpose of the Nazca Lines is mainly

A. architectural.

B. artistic.

C. astronomical.

4. The idea that beings from other worlds used the lines to land their spaceships is

A. believed by most people.

B. believed by somepeople.

C. not believed by anyone.

5. The Nazca Lines might be connected with

A. water.

B. wind.

C. earth.

6. The Nazca River originates

A. underground.

B. in the mountains.

C. in the Nazca valley.

7. Experts claim that Nazca people related their beliefs to

A. the lines.

B. the dessert.

C. the water.

The Last Uncontacted Tribe?

In 2008, in order to draw attention to illegal logging on the Brazil–Peru border, FUNAI (the Brazilian government agency responsible for protecting indigenous peoples and culture) published photos of an "uncontacted" Amazonian tribe. FUNAI said that the tribe was in danger because of the destruction of their habitat. At the time, some people questioned whether the tribe really was uncontacted. However, SI (Survival International, an organisation that promotes the rights of indigenous peoples around the world), said they were confident that the photos were genuine.

SI's spokesman, David Hill, explained that his organisation wasn't suggesting that the tribe had never had any contact at all with the outside world, but that they now lived without any contact. The Peruvian government suggested that the publication of the photos was part of a strategy being used by groups opposed to development of the area's natural resources. It has been estimated that as much as 50% of the Peruvian Amazon is now contracted to oil and gas developers.

The photos were republished and then shown in a BBC documentary. This time, the images went viral – SI said that the images spread across the world in minutes, with over a million hits on their website within three days. The images provoked international reactions on social media sites such as Facebook, YouTube and Vimeo. Angry posts asked why nobody had done anything to protect these tribes. A few days later, the Peruvian government announced its intention to work with Brazilian authorities to stop illegal logging in the area. As a FUNAI spokesperson said later, one image had more impact than a thousand words.

Questions

0. The first objective of FUNAI was to make people conscious of

A. cutting down trees legally.

B. cutting down trees illegally.

C. planting trees.

1. The photos published by FUNAI showed

A. evidence of deforestation.

B. an indigenous tribe.

C. the Amazon jungle.

2. The tribe was in danger because of

A. a damage to their environment.

B. lack of contact with the outside world.

C. an evident risk of isolation.

3. Survival International suggested that

A. the tribe had never had contact with the outside world.

B. the pictures taken to the tribe and then published were real.

C. the tribe had had recent contact with the outside world.

4. Half of the Peruvian Amazon is being exploited by

A. the Brazilian government.

B. environmental organizations.

C. oil and gas industries.

5. Where were the photos published again?

A. Vimeo Channel

B. YouTube video

C. a BBC documentary

6. The photos had more than a million hits on

A. the SI website.

B. Facebook.

C. the BBC website.

7. The images provoked reactions

A. around the world.

B. in the United States.

C. in Peru.