Inglés Sesión 5

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.

Professions

Ejemplo:

0. This person is the one who gives lessons at school.

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

Descripciones	Palabras
1. You can see this person in the countryside picking	**A.** clown
	B. doctor
2. When children see this person, they often laugh and have	**C.** driver
	D. farmer
3. This person has a boat and hides	**E.** footballer
	F. nurse
4. This person takes you from one place to	**G.** pirate
5. This person plays a sport for	**H.** teacher

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Inglés Sesión 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda **(6 - 10).** ¿Cuál enunciado de la columna izquierda concuerda con la información brindada en la columna derecha?

Matching

Ejemplo:

0. People who saw a car drive into another car should call this number.

Respuest 0. A B C D E F G H

6. You cannot let your dog run free here.

7. Buses will not wait here.

8. Check you have all your bags before you go.

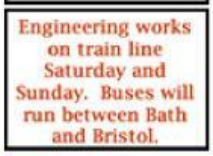
9. There are changes at the beginning of autumn.

10. Trains will not run at the weekend.

A.



B.



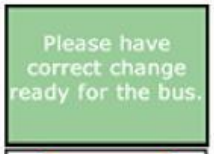
C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



H.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Inglés Sesión 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

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

Ejemplo:

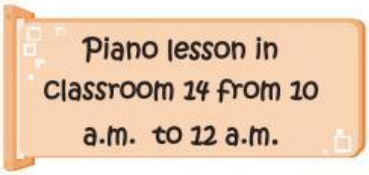
0.



A. on milk
B. on bread
C. on ice cream

Respuesta: 0. (A) B C

11.



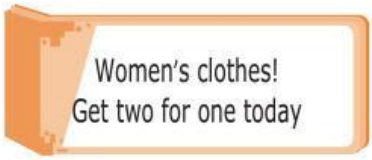
A. in a school
B. in a playground
C. in a bathroom

12.



A. on a boat
B. in a house
C. in the street

13.



A. in a hall
B. in a shop
C. in a park

14.



A. in a hall
B. in a flat
C. on a beach

15.



A. You can get your own membership cards.
B. Only members can visit the Private Rooms.
C. Anyone can visit the private rooms.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Inglés Sesión 5

RESPONDA

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones
En las preguntas **16 - 20**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:



Respuesta: 0. A B C

16. Do you have a stamp?

A. I'm so sorry.
B. Great! I love it.
C. There's one here.

17. Hello, I'm Rose Perry, the new computer engineer.

A. That's ok, thanks.
B. Nice to meet you.
C. See you later.

18. Let's eat something!

A. Not, really.
B. Me too.
C. All right.

19. Where is the closest bank?

A. It's late.
B. It's on the corner.
C. It's eleven thirty.

20. t's a beautiful song!

A. I don't like it.
B. I'd love to.
C. I am here!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 21 A 26 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Body Language across Cultures



If you are planning a holiday in another country, you should pay attention to body language across cultures. In the world of travel, you may have uncomfortable moments if you give wrong messages. For example, in the Middle East, it is very unkind to show the under-side of one´s foot in another person´s direction - so crossing your legs while sitting is a bad idea. People from Pakistan move their head from side to side to mean "you´re welcome", or "hello". Moving your hand from side to side is understood by Indians as "no" or "go away". In Nigeria, you mustn´t use your left hand to give or receive things. This hand is considered dirty. The Maori of New Zealand press noses together and shout to say hello.

You can also see body language differences in the personal space people need when having a conversation. In South America, this space is often small. People stand very close to each other to talk, except when they meet for the first time or are at the office. In the United States this space becomes much larger; people are not as comfortable when others stand close to them, especially when they do not know each other very well. Others whose personal space is small are the Arabs, French and Italians, while the Germans and Japanese need more.

Ejemplo:

0. If travelers forget body language in a foreign country, they may

A. make big mistakes.
B. learn new things.
C. have lots of fun

Respuesta: 0. (A) B C

21. You can have problems in the Middle East if you show

A. any head movement.
B. the bottom of your feet.
C. your legs and nose.

22. People usually move their heads in Pakistan when someone is

A. arriving.
B. chatting.
C. traveling.

23. In India, what should you use to tell someone to leave?

A. your foot
B. your head
C. your hand

24. To get something from another person, Nigerians use the right hand because

A. it's strong.
B. it's soft.
C. it's clean.

25. In New Zealand, when the Maori say hello, they speak

A. quietly.
B. loudly.
C. normally.

26. If they are too close to you, they might come from

A. France.
B. Germany.
C. Japan.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Inglés Sesión 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 27 A 36 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Madagascar – When to go



Madagascar has two seasons, a warm, wet season from November to April, and a cooler dry season between May and October. However, different parts of the country have very different weather.

The east coast is hotter and wetter, with up to 4000mm of rainfall per year. In the rainy season, there are strong winds, and these can cause a lot of damage. Avoid visiting eastern Madagascar between January and March because the weather can make road travel very difficult. The dry season is cooler and more pleasant.

The high, central part of the country is much drier and cooler. About 1,400 mm of rain falls in the rainy season, with some thunderstorms, but the summer is usually sunny and dry, but it can be cold, especially in the mornings, with freezing showers, and it may snow in mountain areas above 2,400m, and even stay there for several days.

The west coast is the driest part of the island. Here, the winter months are pleasant with little rain, cooler temperatures and blue skies. The summers can be extremely hot, especially in the southwest. This part of the country is semi-desert, and only gets around 300mm of rain per year.

27. Madagascar has four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

a) True
b) False

28. There is more rain in January than in June.

a) True
b) False

29. The wet season is colder than the dry season.

a) True
b) False

30. It hardly ever rains in central Madagascar.

a) True
b) False

31. The wettest part of the island is the east.

a) True
b) False

32. January-March is a good time to visit eastern Madagascar.

a) True
b) False

33. The centre of Madagascar is the coldest part.

a) True
b) False

34. Snow sometimes falls in Madagascar.

a) True
b) False

35. The west coast has the best weather in December.

a) True
b) False

36. The north-east is hotter than the south-east.

a) True

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 21 A 28 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

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

En cada pregunta **37 - 44** marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Is Britain really different?



Well, it certainly is! Britain is obviously ***(0)***_____ *from its neighbors; and this is the reason why the British consider* ***(37)*** _____*countries so "different".*

It's ***(38)*** _____*a strange situation; so let me* ***(39)*** _____ *you about it. Britain's borders were created* ***(40)*** _____*nature; when you walk in a straight line in any direction, you'll reach the seal if you want to go abroad, you can't do it* ***(41)*** _____*you do it by ship, plane or train. Even more, you can't just drive or walk* ***(42)*** _____*the border.*

Of course, Great Britain has ***(43)*** _____*some more differences for years. They have sports like cricket and use pounds.* ***(44)*** _____ *out with friends in 'pubs' or places where drinks, food and entertainment are available also makes them really special.*

Ejemplo:

0.	**A.**	separated	**B.**	separating	**C.**	separates

Respuesta: 0. (A) B C

37.	**A.**	enough	**B.**	few	**C.**	other
38.	**A.**	else	**B.**	quite	**C.**	much
39.	**A.**	told	**B.**	tell	**C.**	telling
40.	**A.**	up	**B.**	at	**C.**	by
41.	**A.**	unless	**B.**	though	**C.**	since
42.	**A.**	beside	**B.**	across	**C.**	inside
43.	**A.**	creating	**B.**	created	**C.**	create
44.	**A.**	Hang	**B.**	Hangs	**C.**	Hanging

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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¡Hola!

Queremos agradecer tu participación. Antes de empezar a responder, es importante que tengas en cuenta lo siguiente:

- Lee cada pregunta cuidadosamente y elige UNA opción.
- En este cuadernillo encuentras las preguntas y la Hoja de respuestas.
- Si no entiendes algo o si tienes alguna inquietud sobre cómo llenar la Hoja de respuestas, pídele ayuda a tu docente.
- Por favor, responde TODAS las preguntas.
- Recuerda que tienes una (1) hora para responder este cuadernillo.

Tiempo de aplicación:	N.° de preguntas:
2 horas	**44**

LIVEWORKSHEETS