

PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A LA 5 DE ACUERDO AL SIGUIENTE EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos? En las preguntas 1 - 5, marque A, B, ó C en su hoja de respuestas

EJEMPLO:

0) FATHERS AND MOTHERS:
PLEASE, WATCH
YOUR BABIES

A. In a playground.
B. In a street.
C. In a garden.

Respuesta:

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 0 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

1. TRY OUR NEW
GUITAR HERE!

A. In a computer shop.
B. In a music shop.
C. In a bookshop.

3. SINGLE TICKETS £1.20
RETURN TICKETS £2.00

A. At a theatre.
B. At a train station.
C. At a cinema.

5. PLEASE BE QUIET
EXAM IN ROOM 3C

A. In a church.
B. In a school.
C. In a cinema.

2. MUSIC SALE
3RD FLOOR

A. In a department store.
B. Outside an apartment.
C. In a bank.

4. YOU MUST WEAR SHOES
IN THE BOATS AT ALL TIMES

A. By a take.
B. In a shoe shop.
C. In a farm.

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A LA 10 DE ACUERDO AL SIGUIENTE EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (6 - 10) y las palabras de la columna de la derecha (A - H). ¿Cuál Palabra (A - H) concuerda con la descripción de cada frase de la izquierda (6 - 10)?

Tenga en cuenta que sobran tres (3) palabras de las (8) opciones (A - H), una de las cuales se usa para el ejemplo (0). En las preguntas (6 - 10), marque la letra correcta A - H en su hoja de respuestas.

EJEMPLO:

0. When you want to play football, you go to this place.

Respuesta: 0

6. You put them on to move on the ground.
7. In this game, two people hit a small ball.
8. This is the best place to go for a swim.
9. You bounce and throw a big ball with your hands.
10. People drive them in a great sport.

A. Baseball.
B. Basketball.
C. Boats.
D. Cars.
E. Field.
F. Pool.
G. Skates.
H. Tennis.

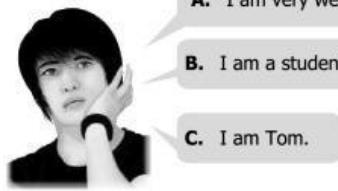
PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA 11 A LA 15 DE ACUERDO AL SIGUIENTE EJEMPLO.

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas 5-9, marque A, B, C ó D en su hoja de respuestas.

EJEMPLO:

Respuesta: 0

11. I loved the book!
A. Did you?
B. Was it?
C. Why not?

13. Excuse me, you are sitting on my seat.
A. Be careful!
B. That's easy!
C. Oh, I can move!

15. This is boring!
A. Don't change it!
B. Let's took for it.
C. How about cooking?

12. Can i try on that beautiful
dress now?
A. Yes, you can.
B. Just a small bit.
C. Never mind!

14. Can you help me with this?
A. You must practice!
B. Will it take long?
C. It doesn't matter.

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA 16 A LA 23 DE ACUERDO AL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.

Lea el texto de la parte inferior y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio. En las preguntas (16 - 23), marque la letra correcta A, B ó C en su hoja de repuestas.

THE MOZART EFFECT



You have probably (0) _____ of the Mozart effect. By 1982 Don Campbell (16) _____ studying the idea that if children or even babies listen to music composed by Mozart, they (17) _____ become more intelligent. He says that (18) _____ kinds of music can affect our learning and our health. We use music to (19) _____ us relax. However, Campbell says that music can (20) _____ reduce the stress of (21) _____. sick Campbell believes that Mozart's music is popular because it's (22) _____ and makes your brain more alert. Music not only makes you more intelligent, but also it can improve your memory, too. In one study, students who listened to music doing a test, got much (23) _____ marks than those students who didn't.

EJEMPLO:

| 0. | A. Heard. | B. Hear. | C. Hears. | Respuesta: |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 16. | A. Begins. B. Began. C. Begun. | 18. A. Every. B. Both. C. All. | 20. A. Also. B. Once. C. Yet. | 22. A. Planned. B. Planning. C. Plans. |
| 17. | A. Shall. B. Will. C. Must. | 19. A. Helping. B. Helped. C. Help. | 21. A. Been. B. Being. C. Be. | 23. A. Highest. B. High. C. Higher. |

PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA 24 A LA 30 DE ACUERDO AL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.

Lea el texto de la parte inferior y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio. En las preguntas (24 - 30), marque la letra correcta A, B ó C en su hoja de repuestas.

HOW PLANES WERE BORN



The history of planes started before the 1800's. In the 16th century, Mark Clerck was one of the first men who began thinking of how to fly machine; he had dreams and made drawings of a helicopter, but he did not actually build it. The Irwins, two French brothers, made a balloon that flew for more than five miles in 1738. In 1848, John Hartman made a small model plane that was able to make short flights. Then in January of 1890, Samuel Secret, tried to fly a flying machine once; the weather was so bad, so he tried again the next month, but it didn't go up, so he stopped the project.

By 1901, Orville and Nathan White prepared their new machine to fly, but it did not work the first times. Finally, on December 17, 1903, they built the Kitty Hawk Flyer, which after trying many times, stayed in the air for 12 seconds. The White Brothers did 1,000 short-distance flights in the desert of North Carolina. As a result, in 1907, air transport began. In 1905, the first airplane company was made by two pilots from Rome, Gabriel and Charles Oliveri, while the American Brett Graham, and the British Mike Major, were starting the first US airplane company in New York.

EJEMPLO:

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 0. | Before the 1800's Mark Clerck. A. Dreamt about a helicopter. B. Flew a helicopter. C. Made a helicopter. | Respuesta: <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C |
| 24. | When did the first plane fly after Clerk's dream? A. In 1890 B. In 1738 C. In 1848 | 27. Orville and Nathan were important because they. A. Started the air age. B. Worked together. C. Knew the desert. |
| 25. | Who made a machine that never could fly? A. John Hartman. B. Samuel Secret. C. The Irwins. | 28. Passengers were able to travel by air since. A. 1900 B. 1903 C. 1907 |
| 26. | Why was Secret's project finished? A. Flights took little time. B. Flights were delayed. C. Flights failed. | 29. The Kitty Hawk Flyer flew. A. At once. B. For a short time. C. Many kilometers. |
| 30. | Who was born in The United States? A. Brett. B. Gabriel. C. Mike. | |

3 CONTINÚE SIGUIENTE PLIEGUE (arriba)

PARTE 6

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA 31 A LA 40 DE ACUERDO AL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.

Lea el texto de la parte inferior y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio. En las preguntas (24 - 30), marque la letra correcta A, B ó C en su hoja de repuestas.

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

A recent (0)_____ showed that the number of people in the UK who do not (31)_____ to get Internet connection has increased to 44%.

70% said they were not (32)_____ to get online. This number has (33)_____ from over 50% in 2005, with most giving lack of computer (34)_____ as a reason for not doing it; others said it was because they couldn't (35)_____ it. (36)_____ having high speed net with (37)_____ for everybody in the UK, there are still many people that refuse to take the first step.

Now the cost of the Internet is decreasing and its speed is increasing. This would (38)_____ people to get connected before they are left far behind. However, those efforts haven't been enough and (39)_____ the digital gap continues or not, the direct impact will be on people without Internet, who will miss many opportunities, (40)_____ in their careers.

EJEMPLO:

| | A. | Study. | B. | Review. | C. | Plan. | D. | Search. | Respuesta: | 0 | A | B | C |
|-----|----|------------|-----|---------|------------|-------|----|------------|------------|----|---------------|---|---|
| 31. | A. | Approach. | 34. | A. | Qualities. | 37. | A. | Entry. | 40. | A. | Particularly. | | |
| | B. | Intend. | | B. | Talents. | | B. | Contact. | | B. | Daily. | | |
| | C. | Predict. | | C. | Methods. | | C. | Path. | | C. | Nearly. | | |
| | D. | Develop. | | D. | Skills. | | D. | Access. | | D. | Frequently. | | |
| 32. | A. | Turned. | 35. | A. | Manage. | 38. | A. | Encourage. | | | | | |
| | B. | Moved. | | B. | Support. | | B. | Advise. | | | | | |
| | C. | Promoted. | | C. | Afford. | | C. | Demand. | | | | | |
| | D. | Handled. | | D. | Allow. | | D. | Request. | | | | | |
| 33. | A. | Increased. | 36. | A. | Despite. | 39. | A. | Unless. | | | | | |
| | B. | Climbed. | | B. | Through. | | B. | Whether. | | | | | |
| | C. | Lifted. | | C. | Besides. | | C. | Since. | | | | | |
| | D. | Improved. | | D. | Without. | | D. | Either. | | | | | |

PARTE 7

Environmental Education

To the editor:

I will mention my position on Environmental Education (EE) in our society.

The ability to work together towards a common goal is absolutely essential and I consider it appears in childhood, when kids get involved in positive experiences. I have personally discovered how nature acts positively in their development. I used to organize expeditions to natural reservations with my son and daughter and we would discover magnificent landscape from which we learned a lot.

Those occasions were marvelous.

Vincent Simmons, author of "The Nature Rule", argues how family environmental organizations are a suitable way to get families outside to learn from nature and to consider the importance of protecting the planet. Families are more likely to go to natural spaces if another family arranges to go with them.

In Simmons' opinion, getting involved in such experiences create suitable conditions for working together, and I agree. Children will feel more comfortable being outside if others their age are involved too. This new approach can also be transferred to schools where children realize the importance of wildlife and its protection. Students will get to actually see the animals and habitats they are learning about in subjects such as biology or science.

Active involvement in EE should be applied in the classrooms because kids will learn better and recognize its real world application so they will be able, for instance, to confirm in what region penguins are normally located. Such involvement may be introduced in academic events aiming at discussing environmental education, so kids could gain more knowledge of how our planet works and what they can do to take care of it.



41. The writer talks about EE in order to

- A. explain in what ways kids can protect our planet.
- B. describe its advantages on social relationships in children.
- C. persuade peoples that this method is good to teach children.
- D. encourage students to learn about animals natural environment.

42. What can a reader find out from this text?

- A. The effects of nature on parents and children's realtionships.
- B. The situations in which the projetc can be carried out.
- C. The role of parent involved in environmental groups.
- D. The activities families can perform together in excursions.

43. According to the text

- A. exploring nature leads kids to promote EE in their families.
- B. EE helps children to get involved in animal life easily.
- C. EE is essential for children to understand school programs.
- D. students are encouraged to admire nature through EE instrution.

44. The text suggests that in our current world, EE needs

- A. more classroom teaching about our planet.
- B. parents to be involved in their children's education.
- C. more engaged studens in our real environment.
- D. teachers with essential biology knowledge.

45. A neat way to recommend this system for teachers would be

- A. Allow your students to develop a sense of responsability with our planet. Provide them with broad and realistic opportunities to face environmental issues.
- B. Enviromental instruction is a recent trend to make your students improve their academic perfomance in science subjects. Give them that opportunity.
- C. An advantage of EE is that kids will employ this knowledge to favor their social demands. Accompany them in this extraordinary action.
- D. Encourage the children in your classes to use EE in order to create environmental organizations. Our planet will thank your effort.

