

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.

IN THE KITCHEN

EJEMPLO:

0. This help you to cut vegetables

Respuestas

0. A B C D E F G H

1. This thing can be on the kitchen wall, with food and plates in it.
2. You take this and drink from it when you are thirsty.
3. It is round and you can put your vegetables inside it.
4. When you are hungry, you cook this and have it lot.
5. It has four legs and you sit on it.

A. bowl

B. chair

C. cupboard

D. glass

E. salad

F. soup

G. table

H. Knife

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos? En las preguntas 6 - 10 marque A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas.

EJEMPLO:

0.

**CLEVER CATS:
THE BEST FOOD
FOR YOUR PET**

- A. In a supermakert.
B. In an elevator.
C. In a hospital.

Respuestas 0. A B C

6.

**PLEASE, DO NOT EAT
OR DRINK IN THIS
PLEACE**

- A. In a cafe.
B. In a flat.
C. In a library.

9.

**ANIMAL AND FLOWER
BOOKS 30% OFF ONLY
ON THURSDAY**

- A. In a classroom.
B. In a bookstore.
C. In a garden.

7.

**TICKETS FOR 9 PM
SHOW TODAY
\$25.000**

- A. In a cinema.
B. In a bank.
C. On a train.

10.

**PLEASE DRIVE
CAREFULLY CHILDEN AT
PLAY**

- A. At a lake.
B. On a beach.
C. On a road.

8.

**ALL YOU NEED FOR
YOUR BRITHDAY PARTY
NICE TOYS AND GREAT
PRESENTS**

- A. In playgrounds.
B. In shops.
C. At schools.

PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.
En las preguntas 11 – 18 marque A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas.

HISTORY OF PAPER

Since the beginning of writing, people tried to (0) _____ of something easy and cheap to write on, (11) _____ it took 3000 years until the Chinese people made paper.
Only one thousand years afterwards, people were (12) _____ paper all over Europe and Asia. In the 8th century, the Arabs and the Chinese were enemies, and the Arabs captured (13) _____ Chinese men. Many of (14) _____ men knew how to make paper, and (15) _____ explained it to the Arabs as the price to be able to go home.
Almost eight centuries (16) _____ Europeans began to make (17) _____ own paper.
At the time, people in the country of the Aztecs (18) _____ the way to make paper too, while the Chinese people were already famous for paper kites and toilet paper!

EJEMPLO:

0. A. think B. thinking C. thinks

Respuestas 0. A B C

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|
| 11. A. or | B. so | C. But |
| 12. A. uses | B. used | C. using |
| 13. A. some | B. any | C. much |
| 14. A. that | B. these | C. this |
| 15. A. he | B. they | C. it |
| 16. A. late | B. latest | C. later |
| 17. A. their | B. our | C. your |
| 18. A. find | B. finding | C. found |

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.
En las preguntas 19 – 28, marque A, B, C, o D en su hoja de respuestas.

A FRIEND OF ANIMALS

Paul O'Grady, famous for his (0) _____ Lily Savage on a TV program, is today an animal charity worker. He has a farm where he (19) _____ sheep, goats, and pigs.
As a child, he liked (20) _____ street animals. His first pet was a hamster. (21) _____ its owner couldn't look after it, feeling (22) _____, she gave it to him in a cute cage, and he went on to keep rabbits, mice, and rats.
His parents didn't (23) _____ him to have pets. His mother was not an animal (24) _____: cats that visited her garden were frightened by having things thrown at them. His father was (25) _____ interested, not like his mother. O'Grady remembers that his first dog (26) _____ to follow him everywhere: his mother could get (27) _____ in the park, because if he lost his way, the dog (28) _____ use movements to push the kid gently in mum's direction.

EJEMPLO:

0. A. Character B. Role C. Star D. Performer

Respuestas 0. A B C D

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 19. A. Rises | B. Produces | C. Raises | D. Increase |
| 20. A. Reserving | B. Rescuing | C. Recovering | D. Retiring |
| 21. A. Since | B. Unless | C. Although | D. Until |
| 22. A. Amazed | B. Depressed | C. Ashamed | D. Surprised |
| 23. A. Promote | B. Trust | C. Convinced | D. Encouraged |
| 24. A. Supporter | B. Leader | C. Fighter | D. Manager |
| 25. A. Beyond | B. Away | C. Rather | D. Close |
| 26. A. Ought | B. used | C. Appeared | D. Accompanied |
| 27. A. Delighted | B. Relaxed | C. Satisfied | D. Pleased |
| 28. A. Should | B. must | C. would | D. Might |

PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 29 – 35 marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

HOW PLANES WERE BORN

The history of planes started before 1800. In the 16th century, Mark Clerck was the first man to think of flying machines: he had dreams and made drawings of helicopters, but he did not actually build them.

Many years later, the Irwins, two French brothers, made a balloon that flew for five miles in 1738. In 1848, John Hartman made a small plane that was able to make short flights. Then, in January 1890, Samuel Secrest tried to fly a flying machine, but he couldn't because the weather was too bad. He tried once more the next month, but again it didn't go up, so he stopped the project.

In 1901, the Americans Orville and Wilbur Wright built a machine to fly, but it didn't work the first time. Finally, on December 17, 1903, they flew the Kitty Hawk Flyer, which was in the air for 12 seconds. The Wright Brothers made 1,000 short-distance flights in the desert in North Carolina. Thanks to the experience learned during these flights, the practice of air transport began in 1907.

Then, in 1910, the first airplane company was created by two pilots from Rome, Gabriel and Charles Oliveri, while the American Brett Graham and the Englishman Mike Major started the first US airline in New York. Air transport is now one of the biggest businesses in the world.

EJEMPLO:

0. Before the 1800's Mark Clerck.

- A. dreamt about a helicopter.
- B. flew a helicopter.
- C. made a helicopter.

Respuestas 0. A B C

29. Who made the first thing that could fly?

- A. John Hartman.
- B. The Irwins.
- C. Samuel Secrest.

30. When did the first plane fly?

- A. in 1890.
- B. in 1738.
- C. in 1848.

31. Why was the Secrest's project finished?

- A. flights took little time.
- B. flights were delayed.
- C. flights failed.

32. Orville and Wilbur were important because they.

- A. started the air age.
- B. worked together.
- C. knew the desert.

33. Passengers have been able to travel by air since.

- A. 1901.
- B. 1903.
- C. 1907.

34. The Kitty Hawk Flyer flew.

- A. at once.
- B. for a short time.
- C. many kilometers.

35. Who was born in the United States?

- A. Brett.
- B. Gabriel.
- C. Mike.

PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.
En las preguntas 1 – 10, marque A, B, C, o D en su hoja de respuestas

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

A recent (0) _____ showed that the number of people in the UK who do not (1) _____ to get internet connection has increased to 44 %. 70 % said they were not (2) _____ to get online. This number has (3) _____ from over 50 % in 2015, with most giving lack of Computer (4) _____ as a reason for not doing it; others said it was because they couldn't (5) _____ it. (6) _____ there being an excellent network with (7) _____ for everybody In the UK, there are still many people that refuse to take the first step to connect to the internet. Now the cost of this Service is decreasing and its speed is increasing. This would (8) _____ people to get connected before they are left far behind. However, those efforts haven't been enough and (9) _____ the digital gap continues or not the direct impact will be on people without Internet who will miss many opportunities, (10) _____ in their careers.

EJEMPLO:

0. A. study B. review C. plan D. search

Respuestas

0. A B C D

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. approach | B. intend | C. predict | D. develop |
| 2. A. turned | B. convinced | C. promoted | D. handled |
| 3. A. increased | B. achieved | C. lifted | D. improved |
| 4. A. qualities | B. talents | C. methods | D. skills |
| 5. A. manage | B. support | C. afford | D. allow |
| 6. A. Despite | B. Through | C. besides | D. without |
| 7. A. entry | B. contact | C. path | D. access |
| 8. A. encourage | B. advice | C. demand | D. request |
| 9. A. unless | B. whether | C. since | D. either |
| 10. A. particularly | B. daily | C. nearly | D. fully |

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.
En las preguntas 11 – 20, marque A, B, C, o D en su hoja de respuestas

A STORY OF TWO TRAINERS

Adidas and Puma are among the most (0) _____ trainer companies in the world, but (11) _____ would exist if not for a (12) _____ competition between two brothers from Germany. (13) _____ the 1920s, Adolf (Adi) Dassler, a sports fan who (14) _____ hours working on shoe designs, and Rudolf Dassler, a salesman, (15) _____ a small shoemaking business in the Bavarian city of Herzogenaurach, working on hand-sewn athletic trainers. But as their business took off, the two brothers (16) _____ increasingly frustrated with each other. They disagreed on everything (17) _____ politics, the future of the company to one another's choice in wives. Finally by 1945 Rudolf left and set (18) _____ a new shop, while Adi (19) _____ in the initial plant. Adi's company was renamed Adidas, and three years later Rudolf (20) _____ his new company, Puma.

EJEMPLO:

0. A. recognized B. reminded C. realized D. remembered

Respuestas

0. A B C D

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11. A. none | B. any | C. anyone | D. neither |
| 12. A. rude | B. bitter | C. noisy | D. brave |
| 13. A. On | B. For | C. In | D. At |
| 14. A. used | B. had | C. wasted | D. spent |
| 15. A. prepared | B. started | C. arranged | D. introduced |
| 16. A. advanced | B. grew | C. developed | D. raised |
| 17. A. of | B. since | C. from | D. until |
| 18. A. off | B. by | C. out | D. up |
| 19. A. remained | B. waited | C. lasted | D. belonged |
| 20. A. recorded | B. reserved | C. registered | D. reported |

PARTE 3

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.
En las preguntas 21 – 25, marque **A**, **B**, **C**, o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

WHAT TO WEAR?

Hello dear readers.

It's February and London Fashion Week has just ended. Fashion shows have been happening around the city. Magazines are full of chats about who the model of the moment is. Superstars and Journalists have announced what the best dressed will be wearing in the coming seasons. Honestly, clothes can make you happy. I have decided that tomorrow I will dress success.

At 7.30 AM, I remember my promise. I decided that dressing for success means more than putting on my clothes the right way. I need to look good and feel good! The right clothing will make me feel confident and all my problems will disappear. Colleagues will be proud of me and I will get a better position.

I open my closet and notice that most of my clothes are black, brown and grey. They hang down sadly on their hangers. Are they depressed? I decide that a bright color is needed for successful dressing, and choose a red sweater. Now, I also want to look cool and casual - I take the blue jean shorts, Finally, It's cold outside; black tights and long boots are a fashion rule. I look in the mirror. I realize that I wore exactly the same clothing two days ago. That was the day I lost my purse and had an argument with my partner. Not what you would call a successful day. I look in my closet. My black, grey and brown clothes seem to fall even further down. I shut the drawer of my closet and think that success is a State of mind and decide not to pay attention to London Fashion Week.

21. What's the writer doing in this text?
- Advertise the best London Fashion Week.
 - Describe the routine she follows while getting dressed.
 - Advise about the right colors to wear.
 - Show that fashion is unnecessary for success.
22. In this letter, the reader can find
- the right clothing for the rain.
 - what will be in fashion each season.
 - who the model of the moment for magazines is.
 - the time when London Fashion Week took place.
23. At the beginning, she thought that if she dressed for success
- she would be able to understand her troubles.
 - she could be a model in fashion shows.
 - her workmates would admire her.
 - her picture could appear on magazines.
24. The writer's opinion changed because
- nothing good happened when she wore the same.
 - she realized that she couldn't feel or look better.
 - she had only dark color clothing to wear.
 - her clothes looked really miserable.
25. Catherine could add to her letter the following:
- You do not have to worry as long as you have shorts and tights to put on because they are basic pieces of clothing.
 - If you want to be satisfied with life you should get dressed differently from the models of the London Fashion Week.
 - It does not matter what you wear; what is important IS how you feel and the thoughts you have about yourself!
 - Do not wear dark colors because you can get depressed. Buy colorful clothing, which makes you feel better.

PARTE 4

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.
En las preguntas 26 – 30, marque **A**, **B**, **C**, o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

MY SCHOOL

My school doesn't exist anymore. The buildings were knocked down after being in service for 50 years. In 2012, Hartridge High School was renamed Llanwern High School, and the history of all us old boys and girls was lost. Llanwern is now much smaller than it used to be. The buildings now occupy a single site. I haven't been back since it was rebuilt, but the pictures look nice.

When I went there in 1968, the Hartridge school was known as one of the largest schools in the country. It had 2,000 pupils, and had three separate schools: lower (ages 11-13), middle (14-16) and upper (16-18) and covered more than 40 blocks. We liked being close to the railway line, and we were proud to have our own swimming pool.

Although it was good to have so much space, the physical environment was of little consequence; what really mattered was what we learned. We were taught everything from how to enter college to how to look after large areas of trees. We also took sport very seriously. At school, we learned to believe in ourselves and we were taught that anything was possible. My school was exactly that – teachers believed they could teach everything and everyone. I hope they continue with the same educational system. Schools succeed when they have good teachers and ideals. Don't think attractive new purple buildings automatically promote learning. The gray, old school served us well because the people in it believed in the power of education.

26. What's the author's purpose in this article?
- to compare old and new schools.
 - to describe the history of two schools.
 - to show how valuable his school was.
 - to explain the importance of space in schools.
27. What can a reader find out from this text?
- The writer had a wide variety of classes.
 - His education was influenced by school colors.
 - The school was in the countryside.
 - Students were good swimmers.
28. What was the school's main objective?
- to have the best building possible.
 - to go far beyond classroom learning.
 - to promote many sports.
 - to teach as many students as possible.
29. How has his school changed?
- The color of its building is similar to other schools.
 - It is good but it was better.
 - The new building encourages knowledge better.
 - It has less space now.
30. A note from the writer to a classmate would be
- -
 -
 -

PARTE 5

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.
En las preguntas 31 – 35, marque **A**, **B**, **C**, o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

BENEFITS OF EXERCISING

If you want to be healthy and live longer, you must learn about exercising. Recently I have read a lot about this topic and I have put into practice a program, which has improved not only my energy levels but also my feelings.

I strongly recommend that everybody do at least one hour of physical activity everyday because through it, people will have the same benefits.

Exercising helps both body and mind. It makes people feel happy and more peaceful. Since starting my exercise program, I can say that I have been sleeping well, and feeling better about myself. It also helps one look fit because it burns calories and reduces your weight. Thanks to my exercise plan, I have lost five kilos in a few months and look fantastic.

Another important benefit is the lower probability of developing certain conditions such as diabetes and heart problems.

If you decide to start an exercise program, I advise you to make it interesting and fun. When you set up your own timetable, make sure you can afford it. Once you have organized your schedule, I suggest talking to an expert and asking for recommendations regarding your target level of fitness.

Don't forget to show your doctor your exercise plan to make sure it's not too much.

I'll definitely keep up my exercise program and the great thing about it is that it's never too late to start. Why don't you give it a try? It's a great way to change your life!

31. What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. Force people to feel happy.
- B. Help people lose weight.
- C. Explain a strict exercise program.
- D. Encourage people to exercise.

32. By exercising the writer has realized that he

- A. will live for many more years.
- B. has more self-respect now.
- C. can sleep longer every night.
- D. needs to exercise for hours.

33. What other relevant benefit does the exercise program offer?

- A. It reduces the possibility of illness.
- B. It tells people how to have fun.
- C. It helps people deal with diabetes problems.
- D. It makes you know about some diseases.

34. According to the author, what is the right age to start exercising?

- A. When it changes people lives.
- B. When someone thinks it's a challenge.
- C. When anyone decides to start.
- D. When it is too sick.

35. Which of the following would the writer say about exercising?

A.



B.



C.



D.



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.

Travel

EJEMPLO:

0. You need this on cold days.

Respuesta 0. A B C D E F G H

1. You put your clothes in it.
2. You take nice photos of new places with it.
3. In this place, you can buy tickets and take the bus.
4. You drink water from this if you are thirsty.
5. You use it when you want to look for towns and rivers.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Bag | E. Helmet |
| B. Bottle | F. Map |
| C. Camera | G. Station |
| D. Countryside | H. Sweater |

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas **6 - 10**, 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.

**Piano lessons in the afternoons
Room 23**

- A. At a cinema
- B. At a hotel
- C. At a school

7.

Enjoy this with milk and fruit for breakfast

- A. On a box of candy
- B. On a bag of chips
- C. On a box of cereal

8.

Get and play a fantastic new board game: "The scary monster at home"

- A. At a toy store
- B. At a music store
- C. At a clothes store

9.

"Write in english" starts today. Pick up your materials at 8:00 a.m.

- A. On a board
- B. On a cupboard
- C. On a TV

10.

Do not use your phone here, please

- A. In a shop
- B. In a classroom
- C. In a cafeteria