PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 80 A 84 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (80 - 84). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (AG) concuerda con cada descripción?

La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

En las preguntas 80-84, marque la letra correcta **A** - **G** en su hoja de respuestas.

House

Ejemplo:

0. People dry their hands with this.

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

Descripciones	Palabras
80. You wash your body in this place.	**A.** armchair
81. You usually sleep on it at night.	**B.** bed
82. You can sit on one of these in the living room.	**C.** blanket
83. People like to use this when they are cold.	**D.** bookcase
84. People put their books in this	**E.** cupboard
	F. picture
	G. shower
	H. towel

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 85 A 89 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas 85 - 89, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

85.

Please, wear pants
and tennis shoes.
No shorts
No boots

A. In a sports room.
B. In a clothes store.
C. In a skateboarding park.

86.

my friend the teddy bear
A beautiful story!

A. in a toy store.
B. At a zoo.
C. in a bookstore.

87.

Pick up food here.
Enjoy!

A. At a playground.
B. In a cafeteria.
C. On a bus.

88.

Play with me
Children 2+

A. On a doll box.
B. On a milk box.
C. On a shoe box.

89.

GET ONE FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY
Chocolate and banana for $ 20
Chocolate and coconut for $ 25

A. in a cake store.
B. in a flower store.
C. in a drug store.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 90 A 94 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas 90 - 94, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

A. Of course!

B. It's great!

C. You look happy!

Respuesta: 0. (A) (B) (C)

---

90. You have to eat breakfast every morning!

A. You´re right.
B. Let´s have lunch.
C. Fruit is good.

---

91. How often do you dance?.

A. I need a break.
B. Not everyone practices.
C. Most weekends.

---

92. Was the oven finally repaired?

A. I ordered pizza.
B. It´s still not working.
C. The waiter was late.

---

93. You should call the waiter to pay the bill

A. Are you sure?
B. Congratulations.
C. Thank me!

---

94. Why didn't you put your new coat on yesterday?

A. I liked jeans.
B. Let´s dress up.
C. It was too warm.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 95 A 103 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.
En las preguntas 95 - 103, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Picasso Painting

A work of art by Picasso was sold after __95__ 50 years in a closet. The painting shows a dancing group that was famous __96__ the 1910s. Picasso painted it in 1919, when he traveled to London with the ballet group. The ballet was __97__ for the first time on July 22nd of that same year.
The price of the picture was $150,000, __98__ 24% for the person that cleaned the painting. This was not the __99__ price paid for a Picasso.
The painting was found __100__ a family bought a house that belonged to an old woman __101__ collected art. They found __102__ beautiful paintings with this one. People couldn't believe the old woman put these paintings in that closet 50 years __103__.

95. A. spending	**B.** spend	**C.** spent
96. A. across	**B.** at	**C.** during
97. A. see	**B.** seen	**C.** seeing
98. A. by	**B.** per	**C.** plus
99. A. highest	**B.** higher	**C.** high
100. A. than	**B.** because	**C.** but
101. A. who	**B.** when	**C.** which
102. A. every	**B.** other	**C.** any
103. A. ever	**B.** ago	**C.** yet

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 5.A

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 104 A 111 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 104 - 111, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

The British Museum

A wonderful event happened in 2009; The British Museum celebrated its 250th birthday. Since 1759, when it opened, the museum has brought, things from all over the world, which are carefully kept and shown to the public. These objects are from people around the world who have made them over the centuries. The first exhibition was organized by Sir Hans Sloane, a doctor whose love for nature and art began when he spent some lovely time in the West Indies, as he explains in his book about the history of Jamaica.

Sloane used most of his money on fantastic trips far from home where he got unusual objects for the museum. He clearly wanted to make sure that, for a low price, everybody could see what he thought were the most wonderful things he collected from other countries. Today's exhibition includes some of the most famous objects from around the world. They're organized in several huge rooms where visitors always look for explanations with the latest information about those cultural groups and future events; sometimes visitors must pay for special exhibitions.

The museum's goals today are to be the center of international cultural studies and to teach people about world cultures. To do this, there are interesting exhibitions and excellent courses on culture. University students are also invited to become full members, which allows them to enter to the museum's library.

104. The event celebrated at the museum in 2009 was
- **A.** Amazing
- **B.** Usual
- **C.** Pleasant

105. Since its earliest days, everything the museum has brought comes from
- **A.** an explorer's work
- **B.** different cultures.
- **C.** well-known artists

106. Sloane organized an exhibition soon after he:
- **A.** made a journey.
- **B.** studied medicine.
- **C.** became a writer

107. What did Sloane spend his money on?
- **A.** useful guidebooks
- **B.** large building areas
- **C.** exciting adventures

108. Sloane believed that what he collected for the museum was
- **A.** quite modern
- **B.** certainly popular
- **C.** actually awesome

109. Visitors to the museum today are interested in the
- **A.** new spaces for exhibitions
- **B.** details in cultural descriptions
- **C.** free tickets for all activities

110. A clear objective for the museum today is to:
- **A.** start a library's Project
- **B.** have better college textbooks
- **C.** offer attractive education programs

111. The text is especially about the British Museum and
- **A.** facts about its history
- **B.** the visitor's experience
- **C.** exhibitions people prefer

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 5.B

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 112 A 119 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 112 - 119, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Rugby is a sport that started in England. Rugby, as we know it, was adapted in Australia, and today it's more popular than ever, thanks to the New Zealand national team. It all began at a school in the town of Rugby, when William Webb picked up the ball during a football match and ran with it, as a revolutionary act.
Rugby is played by two teams, usually of 15 players each, with an oval ball. One type of rugby, however, can be played by teams of seven.
There are three other main types of rugby. Tag rugby is the most popular among children, rugby sevens has the most global views online, but beach rugby is now on television everywhere.
Tag rugby is a wonderful, fast game for boys and girls to play together. It's safe and the instructions are clear: players can't touch each other, which makes it perfect for those who are just learning the game.
Rugby sevens is played on a full-sized gross area with half the number of players, so there's a lot of space and players run a lot, which makes the game hard.
Beach rugby is a fun and exciting game played with little equipment, different from the usual red and green uniforms. Since it is played on the beach, there are some differences: it can only be 10 minutes long and the ball is smaller.

112. Where was rugby first played?
- **A.** In England
- **B.** in Australia
- **C.** In New Zelanda

113. The sport is called rugby because it was
- **A.** change from football.
- **B.** its creator's last name.
- **C.** first played in that town

114. In most rugby games, how many players are there on each team?
- **A.** Two
- **B.** Seven
- **C.** Fifteen

115. What's the best type of Rugby for a new player?
- **A.** tag rugby
- **B.** rugby sevens
- **C.** beach rugby

116. Players of tag rugby must move
- **A.** carefully.
- **B.** nearly.
- **C.** easily

117. Rugby sevens is difficult because
- **A.** It's played on grass.
- **B.** players do more exercise.
- **C.** there are many players

118. In beach rugby, the balls are different from those in tag rugby and rugby sevens in
- **A.** size.
- **B.** number.
- **C.** color

119. From the text, we can infer that Rugby is
- **A.** amazing.
- **B.** new.
- **C.** indoors

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 6

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 120 A 124 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 120 - 124, marque **A**, **B**, **C** o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

I do not like when someone makes a mistake about my age. When someone says I look younger than I am, I don't think that person is accurate, because I'm a different person from who I was at 24, 25, even 26. I don't consider I actually look physically younger than 30. However, that doesn't explain why we don't always look like being 30 or why I can't get champagne in my local supermarket.

There are loads of videos on TikTok about why millennials (people born after the 80s) don't appear to be getting old "normally". Some have the hypothesis that it's because cosmetic operations are cheaper and more available now. Others have said that it's because millennials "have depression, so we're indoors all day, and we don't let our skin feel the sun." Still others have wondered whether it's due to camera phones, and the fact that we use them regularly, meaning we pay more attention to our looks. Or maybe we are getting old normally but we just don't consider we are, so we don't act like it. Before I continue, I must add: I'm sure that age is not a main issue, and that putting labels to a person as a result of an arbitrary age opinion is not fair to their identities.

I know that most people don't actually "feel" their age, because they just feel like themselves (same here). But that doesn't mean I am not interested and curious about how I appear to others now that I'm in my 30s.

120. What is the writer mainly doing in the text?

A. arguing about what social networks say regarding youths
B. presenting facts about how to appear to be younger tha you are
C. discussing her thoughts about looking younger than you actually are
D. mentioning how different she is nowadays that when she was in her youth

121. What can a reader find out in the text?

A. that the writer does not care about her real age
B. how people behave in front of a camera to display their age
C. that the writer knows her age according to the people around her
D. how some people are not accurate when telling other people's age

122. In paragraph 1, with the underlined sentence the writer means she

A. considers people usually are right about her real age.
B. considers she is younger than some people say she actually is.
C. doesn't agree with what people say regarding how young she appears to be.
D. doesn't understand what some people say regarding how young she really is

123. What does the writer mean with the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

A. She feels younger than 30 and agrees with people's opinion on this.
B. She doesn't feel comfortable based on what people say about her age.
C. She wishes to know how people identify her being a 30-year-old person.
D. She isn't anxious about what people say regarding how young she actually is

124. What piece of advice would the writer give people according to the text?

A. "Take photos of yourself frequently to present to people that you ore younger than they say you are

B. "Do not worry about looking younger than you actually are, people often realize your real age"

C. Go to the nearest supermarket and ask for a bottle of wine, they will let you get it as you look like an old person"

D. "Do not pay attention to what people say about your age and how younger you look. The important thing is how you feel".

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTE 7

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 125 A 134 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.
En las preguntas 125-134, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas

A biography is simply the story of a real person's life. It could be about a person who is still __(0)__, someone who lived centuries ago, someone who is famous across the whole world, an __(125)__ hero forgotten by history, or even a __(126)__ group of people. The facts of their lives are included with __(127)__ moments. The author usually describes the events as a child as well as an adult in __(128)__ to provide the reader with different details of the person.
Biographies require a lot of __(129)__. The information __(130)__ could be as direct as an interview with the person. Other ways to have __(131)__ to the information are to find people who had a close relationship with the person and, if possible, interviews with __(132)__ friends or family.
In the __(133)__, the most important goal of a biography is to describe how people lived their __(134)__.

125. A. absent **B.** individual **C.** accurate **D.** unknown

126. A. central **B.** fashionable **C.** direct **D.** particular

127. A. antique **B.** possible **C.** shameful **D.** essential

128. A. order **B.** rule **C.** choice **D.** position

129. A. equipment **B.** research **C.** fiction **D.** exchange

130. A. created **B.** collected **C.** captured **D.** communicated

131. A. comment **B.** conclusion **C.** access **D.** idea

132. A. whatever **B.** either **C.** little **D.** together

133. A. point **B.** limit **C.** top **D.** end

134. A. achievements **B.** backgrounds **C.** celebrations **D.** developments

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Marie Curie

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