

# PRE-SABER 2026

## Ingles



### PARTE 1

En las preguntas **1- 5**, marque la letra correcta **A - G** en su hoja de respuestas.

### Professions

#### Ejemplo

**0.** They are at schools, and you learn many new things with them.

**Respuesta: H (teachers)**

Descripciones	Palabras
1. You visit them when your teeth hurt.	A. chefs
2. They make fantastic food in restaurants.	B. dentists
3. They take people from one place to another on a bus.	C. drivers
4. They help you get better when you're sick or had an accident.	D. farmers
5. Some of these famous artists show their art in museums.	E. guitarists
	F. nurses
	G. painters
	<b><u>H. teachers</u></b>

### PARTE 2

**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO**

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

**Ejemplo**

**0.**  
**Don't talk on the phone**

- A. on a plane
- B. on a train
- C. on a bus

**Respuesta: A**

**6.**

**Find Lucy's stories here.  
2x1 today!**

- A. in a bookstore
- B. in a classroom
- C. in a cinema

**7.**

**NO CAMERAS  
NO PHOTOS  
Do not take pictures of the**

- A. on the beach
- B. in a pet shop
- C. at the zoo

**8**

**TODAY  
Piano lessons with Mrs. Wilson  
Room 11 - 2:00 p.m.**

- A. at a school
- B. in a mall
- C. at a playground

**9.**

**Happy birthday, Anna!  
We love you.**

- A. on a cake
- B. on a candy bag
- C. on a box of cereal

**10.**

**Big bedrooms with TVs  
(Breakfast at 8:30 a.m.)**

- A. in a hotel
- B. in a cafeteria
- C. in a sports center

### PARTE 3

#### RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 81 A 85 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

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

- 11.**  
**The temperature is below zero here.**
- A. Let's go inside.  
B. Take off your coat.  
C. It's downstairs.
- 12.**  
**I couldn't finish my homework, Lily!**
- A. Very often!  
B. That's terrible!  
C. Wait for it!
- 13.**  
**Let's go to the zoo tomorrow!**
- A. It is closed.  
B. How many?  
C. Nice monkey!
- 14.**  
**May I have the bill?**
- A. Not cool.  
B. A hot drink?  
C. Sure!
- 15.**  
**Why is she working in the city center?**
- A. Fine!  
B. Come on!  
C. No idea!

PARTE 4

**PARTE 4.A RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 16 A 23 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO** Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio. En las preguntas 16 - 23, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

**LAURA ROBSON**

In 2008, Laura Robson became **(0)**\_\_\_\_\_ top 14-year-old tennis player in the world. She **(16)**\_\_\_\_\_ the Wimbledon Girl's tennis competition that year, and was the youngest player there.

Born **(17)**\_\_\_\_\_ Melbourne, Australia, Laura and her family moved to Singapore when she was only 18 months old. Four years, **(18)**\_\_\_\_\_ the Robson family came to Britain and decided to live in Wimbledon, just five minutes away **(19)**\_\_\_\_\_ the famous tennis club.

It is no surprise that Laura started to play tennis immediately, at the age of six. **(20)**\_\_\_\_\_ people in British tennis believe that Laura will get **(21)**\_\_\_\_\_ better.

At the moment she plays in **(22)**\_\_\_\_\_ matches, practising with top tennis stars. I **(23)**\_\_\_\_\_ to work hard, she says, but I love every minute.

**Ejemplo:** 0. A. the                      B. one                      C. a | Respuesta: 0. **[A]** [B] [C]

- 
- |     |           |            |           |
|-----|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 16. | A. wins   | B. won     | C. win    |
| 17. | A. in     | B. on      | C. at     |
| 18. | A. before | B. ago     | C. later  |
| 19. | A. with   | B. of      | C. from   |
| 20. | A. much   | B. many    | C. any    |
| 21. | A. quite  | B. so      | C. even   |
| 22. | A. other  | B. another | C. others |
| 23. | A. must   | B. have    | C. should |



**PARTE 5**

**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 32 A 38 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

**Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.**

**En las preguntas 32 - 38, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.**

## **Golf**

Golf is an outdoor sport played with a club and a ball on a field called a course. Players hit the ball with the club, usually very hard, across the course until it goes into a hole. When the player hits the ball, it is called a stroke.

Historians believe that early forms of golf were played in the Netherlands and then in Scotland, where the oldest golf organization was created. The first golf courses were fields of grass; sheep ate the grass to keep it short. In the United States, the first course was on a farm in Illinois, and it's still there today. British players like John Taylor were considered the best in the 1800s, but in the 1920s Americans became well-known. In the 1960s, amazing players like Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus began to appear.

While playing, golfers choose between different clubs depending on how far they want to hit the ball. The balls are small, hard, white, and made of a strong material. They were originally wooden, but they were made of leather in the 1600s. The modern balls made since the 1900s have very advanced technology in their design, which has improved the game a lot.

There are different popular ways of playing, like match play or stroke play. However, in all cases, the golf player with the lowest number of strokes for all the holes wins.

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**Ejemplo:**

0. Where is golf played?

- A. on a course
- B. across a hole
- C. outside a field

**Respuesta:** 0. A

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32. Making a stroke means
- A. giving instructions.
  - B. taking a hole.
  - C. hitting the ball.
33. Where did people play golf for the first time?
- A. the Netherlands
  - B. Scotland
  - C. the United States
34. In the past, how was the grass in courses kept short?
- A. People from Illinois did it.
  - B. A company cut it.
  - C. Animals ate it.
35. Which player was famous in the 1800s in England?
- A. John Taylor
  - B. Jack Nicklaus
  - C. Arnold Palmer
36. If golfers want the balls to go further, they need a special
- A. leather.
  - B. club.
  - C. field.
37. New technology has made
- A. the game better than before.
  - B. players use leather balls.
  - C. balls go much further.
38. The text says that a golf player wins a game by
- A. making more holes.
  - B. hitting the ball fewer times.
  - C. playing in famous matches

En las preguntas **39 - 45**, 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.

### Ejemplo

**0. The event celebrated at the museum in 2009 was**

- A. amazing.
- B. usual.
- C. pleasant.

**Respuesta: A**

**39. Since its earliest days, everything the museum has brought comes from**

- A. a Jamaican explorer.
- B. different cultures.
- C. well-known artists.

**40. Sloane organized an exhibition soon after he**

- A. made a journey.
- B. studied medicine.
- C. became a writer.

**41. What did Sloane spend his money on?**

- A. useful guidebooks.
- B. large building areas.
- C. exciting adventures.

**42. Sloane believed that what he collected for the museum was**

- A. quite modern.
- B. certainly popular.
- C. actually awesome.

**43. 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.

**44. 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.

**45. The text is especially about the British Museum and**

- A. facts about its history.
- B. the visitor's reviews.
- C. exhibitions people prefer.

**PARTE 6**

**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 46 A 50 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

**Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.**

**En las preguntas 46 - 50, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.**

For centuries, human beings have used various languages to communicate. Nowadays, writing and speaking in at least two languages allow us to explore our natural ability to make stronger connections with others, and this separates humans from other animals. However, many people do not realize the importance of communicating with others in a new language, and despite having great skill in using our first language, which is the language that we learned first and speak best, problems in communication are still common.

It is wrong to think that we can travel the world and expect everyone we meet to speak our first language. In order to visit other countries, whether for business or pleasure, it will always be necessary to have conversations in a foreign language to exchange information. It is almost impossible to get along with new people if there is no way to communicate with them.

Learning a foreign language comes with many benefits, including learning from different cultures, improving communication skills, and having a better experience when traveling abroad. Additionally, the ability to communicate in a second language has become very important in the global business community now, which is growing quickly. Communicating directly with new clients in their first language is one of the steps to building a serious and permanent international business relationship.

In conclusion, communication needs to be taken seriously, especially if you speak only one language. Communicating in a foreign language will definitely make a difference when you decide to travel or work abroad. By applying your second language knowledge, you will have better business opportunities and get along better with new people

**46 What is the writer doing in this article?**

- A. describing the role of first language learning
- B. comparing common methods of speaking any language
- C. sharing some ideas
- D. discussing why it's impossible to communicate

**47. What information does paragraph 3 include?**

- A. the connection between business and speaking a new language
- B. ideas on how to separate human language from animal language
- C. the relationship between certain cultural issues and a first language
- D. advice on how to exchange certain information in a second language

**48. One of the ideas presented in the first paragraph is that**

- A. all humans understand the importance of communication.
- B. it is common for most people to speak in a foreign language.
- C. using your first language is not enough to avoid communication problems.
- D. communication with animals and making a connection with them is possible.

**49. Which of the following ideas is NOT presented in paragraph 3?**

- A. Visiting a foreign country is easier if you can speak a second language.
- B. Speaking to customers in their first language is good for your business.
- C. Communicating in a foreign language has always been good for business.
- D. Learning a second language helps if you want to know other cultures better.

**50. Which of the following would make a good title for the text?**

- |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| A. | Communicating in a second language            | B. | Why is learning languages always so hard? |
| C. | How can we communicate in our first language? | D. | The business of language is growing       |

PARTE 7

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 51 A 60 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas 51 - 60, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

## Aquaman

Over the decades, there has been great (0) \_\_\_\_\_ from experts in comics in exploring Aquaman's origin. He has curly blond hair and (51) \_\_\_\_\_ wears tight clothing. Aquaman turned into a hero with superhuman (52) \_\_\_\_\_ such as the ability to breathe underwater and to communicate with sea creatures, amongst others. Regarding his occupation, he (53) \_\_\_\_\_ to be the leader of Atlantis.

In the early (54) \_\_\_\_\_ of Aquaman, he was the son of a human father and an Atlantean lady. (46) \_\_\_\_\_, he became one of the first superheroes to get married. His enemies were Black Manta, who has always (57) \_\_\_\_\_ to kill Aquaman's family, and Orm Curry who would later (58) \_\_\_\_\_ known as the Ocean Master.

By 1973, Aquaman had (59) \_\_\_\_\_ in animated television shows. Afterwards, the Aquaman movie made him (60) \_\_\_\_\_ like a star. If Aquaman (61) \_\_\_\_\_ in more films, he will definitely become a more popular comic character.

**Ejemplo**

0. A. interest                      B. issue                      C. view                      D. look  
**Respuesta: A**

51. A. slightly                      B. shortly                      C. usually                      D. approximately
52. A. influences                      B. attempts                      C. powers                      D. styles
53. A. used                      B. using                      C. use                      D. uses
54. A. choices                      B. versions                      C. notices                      D. takeaways
55. A. Besides                      B. Despite                      C. Within                      D. Amongst
56. A. completed                      B. required                      C. intended                      D. focused

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57. A. is                      B. be                      C. was                      D. were
58. A. shown                      B. appeared                      C. developed                      D. experienced
59. A. shine                      B. shone                      C. shines                      D. shining
60. A. admits                      B. achieves                      C. register                      D. appears