

 UNIVERSIDAD DISTRITAL FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE CALDAS	EXAMEN MITAD DE CURSO Macroproceso: Misional	Código: EPS-PR-019-FR-053 Versión: 02	
	Proceso: Extensión y Proyección Social	Fecha de aprobación: 20/05/2020	

English Pre intermedio - 2
2026-03

Nombre _____ Fecha _____ Nota _____

READING SECTION

READING PART. A. Read the text and for questions 1 to 5 choose the correct answer.



Some tips for travelling alone

Travelling alone seems scary if it's the first time you are going to leave the comfort of home. You will probably think about the potential risks or difficult situations. What happens if I get ill, or have an accident? Isn't it dangerous to go out alone at night? What happens if I get attacked? Isn't it strange to eat at restaurants alone all the time?

Most travelers have these worries and more before their first trip alone, but all these fears disappear when they see all the benefits of this great experience. Here I'm going to give you 3 tips on how to travel alone and have a good time.

Speak the language

Humans are sociable creatures. We all need to talk to other people. If you are travelling alone, it's a good idea to go somewhere you speak the language.

Sleep with the locals

Hotels are comfortable but very lonely, and hostels are perfect for people who travel alone, but you will only speak with other tourists. Try to rent a room in an apartment. This will give you a connection with local residents and they can give you a lot of tips on what you can do.

Don't be shy

Don't be afraid of asking. Ask for directions in the street, or ask about the place, the culture or the customs to the local people that you find in bars, parks, etc. You will be surprised how much people like to talk about their town or their culture. Remember you are alone. Asking can be an effective way to start a conversation and meet new people.

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- The writer thinks that travelling alone is...
 - worse than staying at your comfortable home.
 - dangerous.
 - a good idea.
- The writer wants to...
 - help people who want to travel alone.
 - talk about the possible risks of travelling alone.
 - talk about his or her experiences travelling.
- If you travel alone, it's a good idea...
 - to learn the language of the place before you go there.
 - to go to a place where you can speak their language.
 - to speak to other tourists.
- The writer thinks that if you travel alone, hostels are...
 - a.the best option.
 - b.very good but not the best option.
 - c.worse than hotels.
- The local residents can help you...
 - to find a good hotel or hostel.
 - giving you ideas for your trip.
 - to find a cheap room that you can rent.

READING PART B: Read the text below.



What is wearable technology?

Wearable technology, or “wearables”, is the name for the type of electronic devices we can wear as accessories, implanted in our clothing or even in our body. Wearables are hands-free gadgets with microprocessors and a connection to the internet.

Wearables have existed for hundreds of years. Pocket watches, which later became wristwatches, or glasses were some of the first examples in the history of wearable technology. People wore them to have a more comfortable life, and we still do! Glasses help you see, and watches give you helpful

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information. But modern wearable devices are more complicated. They are electronic, and they use the internet to collect, store and send different kinds of information.

The first popular electronic wearable technology was Fitness trackers, like 'Fitbits', which became popular in the 2010s. They monitor your heart and movement and help you keep fit. Now, wearable technology helps people stay healthy in new ways. For example, the 'iTBra' is a patch. Women wear it inside their bras, and it checks for breast cancer. 'Heartguide' looks like a smartwatch, but it can measure blood pressure. It can also track information about a person's lifestyle, for example, how much they exercise. Then it shares this information with a doctor so that the doctor can give better advice. 'SmartSleep' is a soft headband. It helps people to sleep better. It collects information about people's sleep patterns, gives advice and makes sounds to help people fall asleep.

However, not all wearables are about health. Some are used for protection or to find the place you want to go, and some are just for fun. For example, you can hug someone from miles away with a smart jacket! You can also buy smart jewellery. These rings and necklaces can change colour to match clothes or make-up, or they can send the police an alert if you are in danger. And with a smart hat, you can listen to music and answer calls without using headphones!

Fill in each gap with a word from the box. There are TWO EXTRA words that you will not need

A. Hat B. patch C. glasses D. headband E. bra F. make-up G. fitness tracker

6. Adam doesn't want to use headphones for music. He needs a smart _____.
7. A kind of wearable technology that is not electronic is _____.
8. Alice is worried about cancer. She can wear an electronic _____.
9. He wears a _____ when he goes running. It counts distance and calories.
10. Maria can't get to sleep easily. She wants to buy a _____.

GRAMMAR PART A: Select the most appropriate answer for the following sentence. For questions 11-20 mark A, B, or C

11. What's the name of the man _____ lives next door?
 a. that he b. where c. who
12. This is the computer _____ I bought from my friend.
 a. which b. what c. who

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13. We can eat at the restaurant _____ Joanne works.
a. where b. which c. who
14. Who is the boy _____ is dancing with your sister?
a. that he b. which c. that
15. That's the house _____ I lived when I was a little child.
a. that b. where c. which
16. What music _____ to like when you were a child?
a. Did you used b. did you use c. used you
17. I _____ listen to music when I was a child.
a. Didn't use to b. Didn't used to c. usen't do
18. We _____ to the cinema at weekends.
a. Usually go b. used to go c. didn't use to go
19. They _____ in the country, but now they live in the city
a. Used to live b. use to live c. use to living
20. Robert _____ in a band.
a. Used to playing b. use to play. c. used to play

FUNCTION LANGUAGE PART A: Chose the correct alternative

21. She left her job _____ she didn't like it. a. so b. because c. to
22. Kara is ill _____ Anna will play her role. a. so b. because c. to
23. They need £10 million _____ make the film. a. so b. because c. to
24. They spent four years abroad _____ Chen's company sent him to Tokyo.
a. so b. because c. to

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25. He needed to get fit _____ he started jogging. a. so b. because c. to

FUNCTION LANGUAGE PART B: Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then match 1–6 with answers a)–f).

26. Excuse me. Could you tell me what time the study centre closes? _____
27. Where can I get a cup of coffee? _____
28. Do I have to register to use the library? _____
29. Can you tell me where the cinema is? _____
30. I need to speak to the welfare officer. _____

- a) In the cafeteria near the bookshop.
b) No, you just need your student card.
c) Can you tell me what the problem is?
d) I think it closes at 5.30.
e) Sorry, I don't know where it is.

GRAMMAR PART B: Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences. For questions 31–40 mark A, B, or C

31. Mayan _____ in many regions in Guatemala and southern Mexico.
a. Speaks b. is spoke c. is spoken
32. The match _____ by 4.1 million people.
a. was watched b. was watch c. watched
33. Manchego cheese _____ in La Mancha, Spain.
a. Produced b. is produced c. produces
34. The authorities _____ them about the incident.
a. Informed b. were informed c. were inform
35. Who _____ this novel?
a. was written b. wrote c. did write
36. This tea tastes a bit _____ the other.
a. bitterest than b. more bitter than c. more bitter that

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- b. You can use it at any time of day.
- c. The train is already full.

46. What sort of ticket does the customer buy in the end?

- a. an at-peak
- b. an on-peak
- c. an off-peak

47. When does the customer decide to travel to his destination?

- a. before seven
- b. between seven and ten
- c. after ten

48. When will the customer arrive in Manchester?

- a. at eight
- b. before nine
- c. after ten

49. What does the customer say about the time he will arrive at his destination?

- a. It's a good time to arrive.
- b. He will be late for a meeting
- c. It's too early to arrive.



50. How much does the customer pay in total for his ticket?

- a. £83
- b. £84
- c. £86

"You are braver
 than you believe,
 stronger than you
 seem and
 smarter than you
 think" — A.A Milne