

# Getting ready

## INSTRUCCIONES

En cada uno de los siguientes ejercicios, selecciona la opción correcta

1

- - - want to buy me lunch.

- A) Them
- B) They
- C) Their
- D) Theirs

2

Choose the CORRECT sentence.

- A) The women is hard at work.
- B) The woman is hard at work.
- C) The woman are hard at work.
- D) The womans are hard at work.

3

Which sentence has the CORRECT word order?

- A) Janet's is a fast car and comfortable.
- B) Always Julia goes to sleep early.
- C) The green is the biggest house.
- D) Joel has fancy blue shoes.

4

He - - - watering the flowers when his sister stopped by.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) was
- D) were

5

I rushed - - - the stairs when the fire alarm sounded.

- A) over
- B) among
- C) toward
- D) between

6

Please put the salt - - - the table.

- A) in
- B) at
- C) on
- D) on top

7

After the celebration, nobody knew what could  
- - - better.

- A) been
- B) had been
- C) have be
- D) have been

8

- - - lunch is in the refrigerator?

- A) Who
- B) Whom
- C) Who's
- D) Whose

9

It is a sign of generosity

- A) active neighbor helping.
- B) active neighbor help.
- C) to help neighbors actively.
- D) helping neighbors actively.

10

When the rain started, Juan ran - - - the tent.

- A) over
- B) into
- C) under
- D) around

11

The heavy rain soaked the four - - - shoes.

- A) boy
- B) boys
- C) boy's
- D) boys'

12

Choose the BEST sentence.

- A) Elaine bought June a loaf of fresh bread and helped sandwiches make for lunch.
- B) Elaine for lunch helped June make sandwiches and bought a loaf of fresh bread.
- C) Elaine for lunch bought a loaf of fresh bread and helped June make sandwiches.
- D) Elaine bought a loaf of fresh bread and helped June make sandwiches for lunch.

## NOTA

Las lecturas para esta prueba se tomaron de material impreso que presenta planteamientos para el análisis o evaluación. Las ideas contenidas en las lecturas son responsabilidad exclusiva de sus autores.

## INSTRUCCIONES

Los siguientes ejercicios están basados en el contenido de las lecturas. Después de leerlas, selecciona la mejor respuesta para cada ejercicio. Contesta todos los ejercicios basándote en lo que las lecturas afirman o sugieren

### Los ejercicios del 13 al 17 se basan en la siguiente lectura:

The New Stone Age began about 8000 B.C.E. and lasted until about 4000 B.C.E. It was a time of great changes in how people live.

- It was when people started farming. Instead  
(5) of moving around constantly, hunting animals and gathering fruit, vegetables, berries, and nuts, people started growing crops and raising animals in one place. Farming did not begin in one area and spread. People in different parts of the world discovered how to grow food  
(10) at about the same time. In Asia, people grew wheat and rice; in Mexico, farmers grew corn, squash, and potatoes.

- Farming meant that people could have an idea of how much food they would have. People could plan. This meant more people could be fed. After they started  
(15) farming, people lived closer together than when they hunted and gathered food.

- Still, people had to work harder to farm. They had to prepare the soil to plant seeds. They had to take care of the plants growing in the fields. Then they had  
(20) to gather the food when it was ready. There were no machines to make the work easier. People had to walk through the fields, bent over at the waist, collecting the crops they had grown.

- Even though there were still problems like disease  
(25) and exhaustion, the farming revolution completely changed the lives of most people. Making a home in one place to farm led to a more planned society and soon led to the first towns and cities.

13

The word "revolution," (line 25) as used in the reading, MOST nearly means

- A) a change in a way of life.
- B) the completion of a course.
- C) an orbit around something.
- D) the government's overthrow.

14

According to the reading, early farmers in Asia grew

- A) corn.
- B) wheat.
- C) squash.
- D) potatoes.

15

Based on the reading, the development of farming caused

- A) the creation of cities and towns.
- B) people to work less and have more free time.
- C) Asian people to gather berries and nuts.
- D) people to try many different kinds of food.

16

Based on the reading, we can conclude that the way people live

- A) is very similar in Asia and in Mexico, as are the crops they grow.
- B) keeps most of the same characteristics even as centuries pass.
- C) changes in cycles and can be recognized as they recur.
- D) has changed dramatically over the years.

17

The main purpose of the reading is to

- A) inform.
- B) criticize.
- C) entertain.
- D) persuade.



**Los ejercicios del 18 al 21 se basan en la siguiente lectura:**

The platypus is a funny animal that runs quickly across the ground near Australia's rivers. These small mammals combine things that we associate with other animals. In fact, when European scientists first saw one, they thought that somebody had sewn together parts of different animals to trick them.

The first thing to notice is the platypus's unusual nose. Flat and wide, it is shaped like a duck's beak and seems out of place on the head of a small furry animal. As this little animal swims along riverbeds, it moves its head back and forth over the ground, keeping its eyes and ears closed when it's underwater. It looks like it's sniffing the ground. Instead, it is looking for electrical currents that are given off by small creatures. Any muscle movement by the shrimp they hunt generates electricity that the platypus can use to find them. When it does, it eats them up. Platypuses are the only mammals with this electronic location sense.

Platypuses make their nests just above water level along rivers. They have a thick, fat tail that looks like a beaver's tail and their four feet are webbed, to help them swim. Platypuses paddle around the river with only their two front feet, while they use their back feet and tail for steering.

They are also the only mammals who lay eggs, instead of giving birth to live babies. The mother lays two or three eggs in a hole at the end of a deep tunnel and tends to them for about ten days until they hatch. The baby platypus is then fed its mother's milk, like other mammals. These unusual little creatures are also the only mammals who produce venom. The male platypus has a small claw, or spur, above its back feet. This claw contains a strong poison that can kill dogs or cats if they are stung.

When you see a platypus running across the ground or swimming in the river, it seems like just another hard-working small animal, but it is full of surprises.

**18**

According to the reading, platypuses use an electronic location sense to

- A) build nests.
- B) hunt shrimp.
- C) protect their young.
- D) swim through water.

**19**

The platypus is a "funny animal" because of its

- A) mating call.
- B) Australian habitat.
- C) lack of coordination.
- D) unique appearance.

**20**

The reader can infer that platypuses are similar to other mammals because they

- A) lay eggs.
- B) swim in rivers.
- C) produce venom.
- D) use an electronic location sense.

**21**

The author's attitude towards the platypus is one of

- A) fear.
- B) confusion.
- C) admiration.
- D) indifference.

**Los ejercicios del 22 al 25 se basan en la siguiente lectura:**

The pond was a peaceful, sunny place. The water was so transparent we could see the fish swimming, the sand and rocks on the bottom, and the minnows developing gradually into frogs. Suddenly, a flock of geese erupted  
(5) into that hot calm world squawking and honking and flapping their wings. They were big, beautiful birds, with dramatic black and white markings—Canada geese. We were so excited. The geese would work their way around the large pond, floating and paddling along. When they  
(10) reached our stretch of beach, we would run to them with old bread. We'd tear it up into little pieces and throw it to the birds to eat. We would try to make sure that each of them got its share. We watched them swim, eat their bread, fight with each other, and look for pickings in  
(15) the water.

The following summers we waited for their arrival. We did a lot of other things, but in the back of our minds were the geese. Would they come this year? When would they come? And then sometime in late June or early July,  
(20) a flock of clumsy, noisy geese would fly over the western hill of the pond and land somewhere on the water. Some summers one of them arrived with a flock of baby geese following behind her, all in a row.

Several years later, we realized that the geese no  
(25) longer left in the winter. At first, we got suspicious because we saw geese in the park in town well into the fall. Then we started to see them floating on the pond or walking along the shore in other seasons. In fact, there were Canada geese in many towns that never had  
(30) them before. Now they were no longer special visitors, but stable year-round residents. In my mind, though, the geese would always continue to arrive, their wings bursting through the air and making the water wrinkle below them.

**22**

The word "reached," (line 10) as used in the reading, MOST nearly means,

- A) arrived at.
- B) extended to.
- C) stretched out.
- D) handed over.

**23**

According to the reading, what happened FIRST?

- A) The geese ate pieces of old bread.
- B) The geese stayed through the winter.
- C) The baby geese followed their mother.
- D) The narrator observed fish swimming.

**24**

Based on the reading, we can conclude that the geese

- A) were unusual near the pond before they completely disappeared.
- B) rarely visited the pond before they gradually took up residence there.
- C) didn't like eating bread and other treats because they were carnivores.
- D) were solitary animals who only occasionally came together in flocks.

**25**

The MAIN purpose in this reading is to

- A) describe the change of seasons and its effect on the neighborhood.
- B) remember a change in a place from the narrator's childhood.
- C) discuss the arrival of different migratory species with the change of seasons.
- D) present the dynamic between the narrator's family and the natural world.



## INSTRUCCIONES

A continuación, encontrarás el borrador de dos textos que requieren corrección desde el punto de vista de la redacción. Léelos detenidamente y contesta los ejercicios que les siguen.

**Los ejercicios del 26 al 30 se basan en el siguiente texto:**

(1) Lobsters have long bodies with muscular tails. (2) They are invertebrates, meaning they have no bones, but a hard shell which serves as their skeleton. (3) Lobsters walk on eight legs and have two claws. (4) Eagles also have very sharp claws. (5) The American lobster lives in cold, rocky waters on the bottom of the ocean, off the Atlantic coast of North America. (6) They have poor eyesight but strong senses of taste and smell. (7) They feed mostly on fish and mollusks, but also eat algae and other plant life. (8) But lobsters can be found in all of the world's oceans and even freshwater. (9) Lobsters: like snails and spiders, have blue blood containing copper. (10) Female lobsters carry their eggs under their bodies for up to a year before releasing them into the water. (11) The baby lobsters go through different stages in the water before settling on the bottom, where they spend the rest of their lives. (12) Lobsters prefer to live in self-dug homes, rocky cracks, or among sea grasses. (13) They must shed their shells in order to grow, and some live to be fifty years old or more, growing their whole lives. (14) Research suggests that lobsters may not slow down, get weaker, or lose fertility with age. (15) Some think that a lobster's life span is limited only by its size.

**26**

Which sentence is MOST appropriate to begin the text?

- A) They are strong, and one lobster claw can exert 100 pounds of pressure per square inch.
- B) The major difference is that lobsters live in saltwater, and crayfish in rivers.
- C) Lobsters are like large insects, so it's interesting that they are a favorite food.
- D) Lobsters are interesting creatures and may teach us about aging.

**27**

Which sentence would be MOST appropriate to follow sentence 5?

- A) 6
- B) 7
- C) 8
- D) 9

**28**

Which sentence does NOT belong in the text?

- A) 4
- B) 6
- C) 10
- D) 13

**29**

Which sentence has an error in punctuation?

- A) sentence 3 (claws.)
- B) sentence 8 (world's)
- C) sentence 9 (Lobsters:)
- D) sentence 14 (down,)

**30**

Select the BEST title for the text.

- A) The Ocean's Blue Bloods
- B) The North American Lobster
- C) Exciting Facts About Lobsters
- D) About Bottom Dwelling Creatures

**Los ejercicios del 31 al 35 se basan en el siguiente texto:**

(1) Duke didn't even get up from the sofa when he told the young man to play something on the piano. (2) Duke Ellington was already a famous band leader when he met his greatest partner, Billy Strayhorn, in 1938. (3) He was resting after a show in Pittsburgh, when a young musician came to meet him. (4) Strayhorn sat down and said, "Mr. Ellington, this is the way you played this song in the show," and began to perform "Sophisticated Lady." (5) The amazing thing was that Billy played it exactly like Duke had played it on stage. (6) Then Strayhorn played it the way he thought was best. (7) Changing keys and speeding the song up slightly, he played a livelier, more playful version. (8) At the end of the song, Ellington was standing behind Strayhorn. (9) He sent someone to get a few members of the band. (10) Jazz bands are often made up of four or five members. (11) Then he asked Strayhorn if he could do it again. (12) "Yes," Strayhorn replied, and began Ellington's "Solitude," once more copying the composer's piano style. (13) As soon as he finished, he played his own arrangement of the song. (14) Duke Ellington was so irritated that he asked Strayhorn to move to New York and start working with him. (15) Over almost three decades they created some of the best jazz songs. (16) Ellington said, "Billy Strayhorn was my right arm, my left arm, all the eyes in the back of my head, my brain waves in his head, and his in mine."

**31**

Sentence 1 should be placed after sentence

- A) 2.
- B) 3.
- C) 6.
- D) 7.

**32**

Which sentence does NOT belong in the text?

- A) 5
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) 10

**33**

Which sentence does NOT use correct punctuation?

- A) 2
- B) 7
- C) 13
- D) 16

**34**

Which option BEST connects sentences 6 and 7?

- A) but
- B) and by
- C) because
- D) instead of

**35**

The word "irritated," in sentence 14 would be BEST replaced with

- A) impressed.
- B) embarrassed.
- C) interested.
- D) happy.