

PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (1 - 5) y las palabras de la columna de la derecha (A - H).

¿Cuál palabra (A - H) concuerda con la descripción de cada frase de la izquierda (1 - 5)?

Tenga en cuenta que sobran tres (3) palabras de las ocho (8) opciones (A - H), una de las cuales se usa para el ejemplo (0).

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

Ejemplo:

0. When you want to play football, you go to this place.

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

1. You put them on to move on the ground. A. baseball
2. In this game, two people hit a small ball. B. basketball
3. This is the best place to go for a swim. C. boats
4. You bounce and throw a big ball with your hands. D. cars
5. People drive them in a great sport. E. field
F. pool
G. skates
H. tennis

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 12 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 6 - 12, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

HOW PLANES WERE BORN

The history of planes started before the 1800's. In the 16th century, Mark Clerck was one of the first men who began thinking of how to fly a machine; he had dreams and made drawings of a helicopter, but he did not actually build it.



The Irwins, two French brothers, made a balloon that flew for more than five miles in 1738. In 1848, John Hartman made a small model plane that was able to make short flights. Then in January of 1890, Samuel Secrest, tried to fly a flying machine once; the weather was so bad, so he tried again the next month, but it didn't work. Then he flied another plane, but it didn't go up, so he stopped the project.

By 1901, Orville and Nathan white prepared their new machine to fly, but it did not work the first times. Finally, on December 17, 1903, they built the Kitty Hawk Flyer, which after trying many times, stayed in the air for 12 seconds. The White Brothers did 1,000 short-distance flights in the desert of North Carolina. As a result, in 1907, air transport began.

In 1905, the first airplane company was made by two pilots from Rome, Gabriel and Charles Oliveri, while the American Brett Graham, and the British Mike Major, were starting the first US airplane company in New York.

0. Before the 1800's Mark Clerck

A. dreamt about a helicopter.

B. flew a helicopter.

C. made a helicopter.

Respuesta: 0.

A

B

C

6. When did the first plane fly after Clerck's dream?

A. in 1890

B. in 1738

C. in 1848

7. Who made a machine that never could fly?

A. John Hartman

B. Samuel Secrest

C. The Irwins

8. Why was Secrest's project finished?

A. flights took little time

B. flights were delayed

C. flights failed

9. Orville and Nathan were important because they

A. started the air age.

B. worked together.

C. knew the desert.

10. Passengers were able to travel by air since

A. 1900.

B. 1903.

C. 1907.

11. The Kitty Hawk Flyer flew

A. at once.

B. for a short time.

C. many kilometers.

12. Who was born in The United States?

A. Brett.

B. Gabriel.

C. Mike.

PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 13 A 22 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO: Lea el artículo seleccione la palabra adecuada para cada espacio. En las preguntas 13 - 22, marque la letra correcta **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 (13) _____ to get internet connection has increased to 44%.

70% said they were not (14) _____ to get online. This number has (15) _____ from over 50% in 2005, with most giving lack of computer (16) _____ as a reason for not doing it; others said it was because they couldn't (17) _____ it.

(18) _____ having high speed net with (19) _____ for everybody in the UK, there are still many people that refuse to take the first step.

Now the cost of the Internet is decreasing and its speed is increasing. This would (20) _____ people to get connected before they are left far behind. However, those efforts haven't been enough and (21) _____ the digital gag continues or not, the direct impact will be on people without Internet, who will miss many opportunities, (22) in their careers.

Ejemplo:

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

Respuesta: 0. A B C D

13. A. approach B. intend C. predict D. develop
14. A. turned B. moved C. promoted D. handled
15. A. increased B. climbed C. lifted D. improved
16. A. qualities B. talents C. methods D. skills
17. A. manage B. support C. afford D. allow
18. A. Despite B. Through C. Besides D. Without
19. A. entry B. contact C. path D. access
20. A. encourage B. advise C. demand D. request
21. A. unless B. whether C. since D. either
22. A. particularly B. daily C. nearly D. frequently

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 23 A 26 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

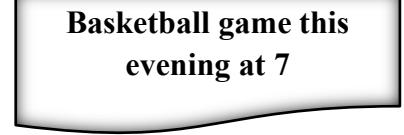
¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

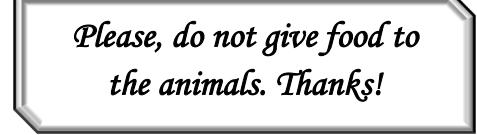
En las preguntas 23 - 26, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

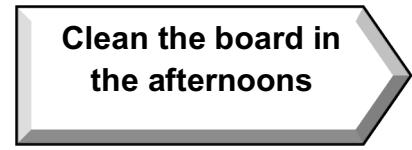
Respuesta: 0. A B C

0. 
A. on a plane
B. on a train
C. on a bus

23. 
A. at a playground
B. on a street
C. in a school

24. 
A. in a garden
B. in a zoo
C. on a beach

25. 
A. on a milk box
B. on a candy box
C. on a cake box

26. 
A. in a classroom
B. in a hall
C. in a bookshop

PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 27 A 31 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas 27 – 31, marque **A**, **B**, o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0.



A. Not bad.

B. Too long.

C. Nothing else.

Respuesta: 0. A B C

27. I loved the book!

A. Did you?

B. What it?

C. Why not?

28. Can I try on that beautiful dress now?

A. What size?

B. Just a small bit.

C. Never mind!

29. Excuse me, you are sitting my seat.

A. Be careful

B. That's easy!

C. Oh, I can move!

30. Can you help me with this?

A. You must practice!

B. Will it take long?

C. It doesn't matter.

31. This is boring!

A. Don't change it!

B. Let's look for it.

C. How about cooking?

PARTE 6

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 32 A 39 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO:

Lea el texto de la parte inferior y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.

En cada pregunta 32 - 39, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Useful Things

Few things are (0) _____ than having anything you love in your garage. I am a single father and I (32) _____ look after two teenagers; both of them are special and friendly. My car has become a very useful thing when it comes to (33) _____ them to the museum or to the department store. (34) _____ their friends in these places is important for them.

However, the (35) _____ important thing on my list is my cell phone. I (36) _____ shopping and bought a modern one two months ago. It is (37) _____ and useful since I use it as an alarm clock to wake up (38) _____ 5 o'clock. I can (39) _____ check information on the web and send text messages to my colleagues.

Ejemplo:

0. A. better B. good C. best

Respuesta: 0. A B C

32.	A. shall	B. must	C. could
33.	A. take	B. taking	C. took
34.	A. Met	B. Meet	C. Meeting
35.	A. more	B. most	C. much
36.	A. go	B. went	C. gone
37.	A. interested	B. interest	C. interesting
38.	A. at	B. into	C. on
39.	A. quite	B. also	C. once

PARTE 7**RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 40 A 44 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO**

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **40 – 44**, marque **A, B, C o D** en su hoja de respuestas.

Effective communication

Experts point to the fact that almost 85% percent of our success in life is due to our communication skills. That means that no matter how brilliant, how responsible, or how highly educated someone is, they still have a low possibility of success unless they develop the right communication skills.

The good news is that anyone can develop good communication skills. And it's encouraging to know that even small improvements in your ability to connect with others will have a deep effect on the quality of your life and business.

Don't concentrate too much on what you're going to say next as your conversation partner is talking. Instead, listen to every word they say and reply as properly and smoothly as possible. This shows people that you are interested in what they have to say and you are fully engaged in the moment with them. Also, make sure to ask questions whenever there's something they say that you don't quite understand. This will help correct any mistake in the communication.

Effective communication requires a set of skills including body language, eye contact, engaged listening, managing stress in the moment, the ability to communicate confidently, and to recognize and understand your own emotions and those of the person you're communicating with. It is the connection that helps you solve problems, improve teamwork, and make decisions. It allows you to transfer even negative or difficult messages without creating disagreement.

These abilities will open up new opportunities that would not have been available otherwise. Besides, you will make people feel more confident to express their thoughts. And finally, you will reduce stress, deal with challenging situations, and build better relationships at home and work.

40. What is the author trying to do in this text?

- A. revise how successful people develop effective communication
- B. help people become successful with different communication skills
- C. suggest how to develop better relationships with communication skills
- D. point at emotions that help improve effective communication

41. In this article you learn

- A. to behave when you are listening to someone.
- B. how smart people can communicate effectively.
- C. facts about the kind of people who are better at communicating.
- D. to control the way you reply when you are explaining your point of view.

42. What would be one advantage of taking into account others' opinions?

- A. It's possible to understand people and their mistakes.
- B. You can recommend helpful options to individual benefits.
- C. It's possible to find out information from people's body language.
- D. You can build a broader contact with your colleagues.

43. When people feel they are heard, they are more likely to

- A. be certain of bringing problems to light.
- B. think more about what they have to say.
- C. lead the conversation and listen to the other.
- D. deal with new challenges to avoid disagreement.

44. A conference announcement on effective communication would be:

A. **"Personal development conference"**

Why should you attend? It will provide opportunities to achieve communication skills.

Audience: team leaders
Date: November 5th

B. **"Gain an active role when communicating"**

Why should you attend? You will reach a high performance in your day-to-day communication.

Audience: general public
Date: November 5th

C. **"Manage your body language"**

Why should you attend? You will express your thoughts and complaints positively.

Audience: experts
Date: November 5th

D. **"Tips to succeed in your job"**

Why should you attend? You will receive support in teamwork management.

Audience: professionals
Date: November 5th

PARTE 8

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 45 A 48 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Ley las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (45 - 48) y las palabras de la columna de la derecha (A - H).

¿Cuál palabra (A - H) concuerda con la descripción de cada frase de la izquierda (45 - 48)?

Tenga en cuenta que sobran tres (3) palabras de las ocho (8) opciones (A - H).
En las preguntas 45 - 48, marque la letra correcta A - H en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0. This fruit is long, and monkeys like it a lot.

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

45. When you open it, you find something to drink inside. A. banana
B. coconut
C. grape
D. lime
E. mango
F. pear
G. pineapple
H. Watermelon

46. This big fruit is yellow and brown inside, and orange outside.
47. It is red inside with small black things you don't eat.
48. Some people eat vegetable salads with is juice.

PARTE 9

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 49 A 53 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

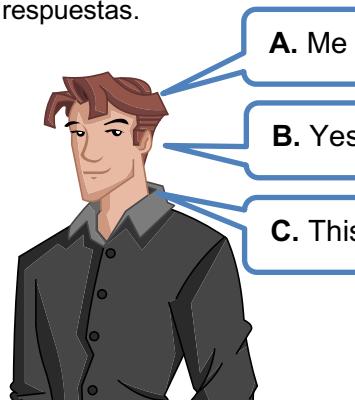
En las preguntas 49 – 53, marque A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0.



I love my grandma,
Sue!



A. Me too!.

B. Yes, please.

C. This is mine.

Respuesta: 0. A B C

49. I think Jane's a very good teacher.

A. Who is it?
B. How far?
C. Do you?

50. Why don't we go shopping after school?

A. Yes, I know.
B. That's good idea.
C. I've got one, thanks.

51. Thanks for helping with my homework.

A. No thanks.
B. No problem.
C. No, it hasn't.

52. Please answer the phone.

A. How are you?
B. Why can't you?
C. When did he call?

53. I'll wash up

A. If you really want it.
B. It's all right now.
C. That's nice of you.

PARTE 10

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 54 A 60 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **54 - 60**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

THE HAMBURGER

There is controversy over the German origin of the hamburger, but it is a U.S. invention, says "The Hamburger: A History" by Josh Ozersky. However, the origin of the inventor of the hamburger is still not clear.

It could be Charlie Nagreen, who sold meatballs between two pieces of soft bread in 1885. Or maybe Frank Menches, from Ohio, who sold a sandwich made of meat and soft bread in Hamburg, N.Y. in 1885. Another possible inventor was Louis Lassen, from Connecticut, who served some meat pieces between two slices of toast in 1900. There was also Fletcher David, a Texan who sold a meat sandwich with soft bread in a world exhibition in 1904, where it got the name "hamburger."



However, meat and bread -like today's hamburger- was more common in Hamburg, Germany, in the nineteenth century. It was called Hamburg steak and was a usual dish for the German immigrants that left Hamburg for the United States. Anyone could prepare it, and they could have it while standing up or walking.

So, the hamburger already existed in the early twentieth century, but it was only good for workingmen and served in restaurants near factories at midday. However, after the introduction of the automobile in the market and people's new wish for meals to eat on the road, the reputation of the hamburger improved in 1920.

0. Ozersky thinks that the hamburger was
First made by a person who

A. was American.
B. lived in Germany.
C. had a strange origin.

Respuesta: 0. A B C

54. A different type of bread was first used in a hamburger in
A. Ohio.
B. Texas.
C. Connecticut.

55. The hamburger became known by people from all over the world in
A. 1885.
B. 1900.
C. 1904.

56. Who made a hamburger with meat prepared in a special way?
A. Charlie Nagreen
B. Louis Lassen
C. Fletcher David

57. Hamburgers in Germany were different from the American ones in that they
A. were very popular.
B. had more meat.
C. were known later.

58. The hamburgers brought from Germany to the US were
A. hard to find.
B. interesting to make.
C. easy to eat.

59. At the beginning of the last century, some people ate hamburgers for
A. breakfast.
B. lunch.
C. dinner.

60. What changed the way people thought of the hamburger in 1920?
A. a new path.
B. a new job.
C. a new machine.

PARTE 7

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 61 A 70 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el artículo y seleccione la palabra adecuada para cada espacio.

En las preguntas **61 -70**, marque la letra correcta **A, B, C o D** en su hoja de respuestas.

Looking after Elephants in a Zoo

Elephants love (0) _____ a bath and their regular daily care includes a two-hour shower and brush in summer, and a dust bath in winter, to (61) _____ old skin. Their feet must also be looked at every day as stones get stuck (62) _____ their toes. That's the easy (63) _____. Their eating habits, however, demand a lot more attention. Zoo owner Michael Booth (64) _____ describing the elephant as an enormous fire that (65) _____ lots of fuel. This is (66) _____ elephants in the wild (67) _____ most of their time eating. The ones in Booth's zoo eat large (68) _____ of vegetables and fruit but their favorite food is bread. It (69) _____ about £20 a day to feed a fully-grown elephant.

A male elephant is roughly the same size as a bus, so it isn't a good (70) _____ to make an elephant angry!

Ejemplo:

0. A. having B. getting C. going D. coming

Respuesta: 0. A B C D

61. A. pass B. remove C. take D. fall

62. A. off B. along C. up D. between

63. A. scene B. role C. part D. piece

64. A. now B. before C. once D. then

65. A. searches B. needs C. asks D. keeps

66. A. when B. whether C. while D. why

67. A. continue B. spend C. give D. stay

68. A. totals B. weights C. numbers D. quantities

69. A. costs B. buys C. pays D. charges

70. A. purpose B. idea C. opinion D. thought

1	G
2	H
3	F
4	B
5	D
6	C
7	B
8	C
9	A
10	C
11	B
12	A
13	B
14	B
15	A
16	D
17	C
18	A
19	D
20	A
21	B
22	A
23	C
24	B

25	B
26	A
27	A
28	A
29	C
30	B
31	C
32	B
33	A
34	C
35	B
36	B
37	C
38	A
39	B
40	C
41	A
42	D
43	D
44	B
45	B
46	G
47	H
48	D
49	C
50	B
51	B
52	B
53	A
54	C
55	C
56	B
57	A
58	C
59	B
60	C
61	B
62	D

63	C
64	C
65	B
66	D
67	B
68	D
69	A
70	B