

EJEMPLOS DE PREGUNTA

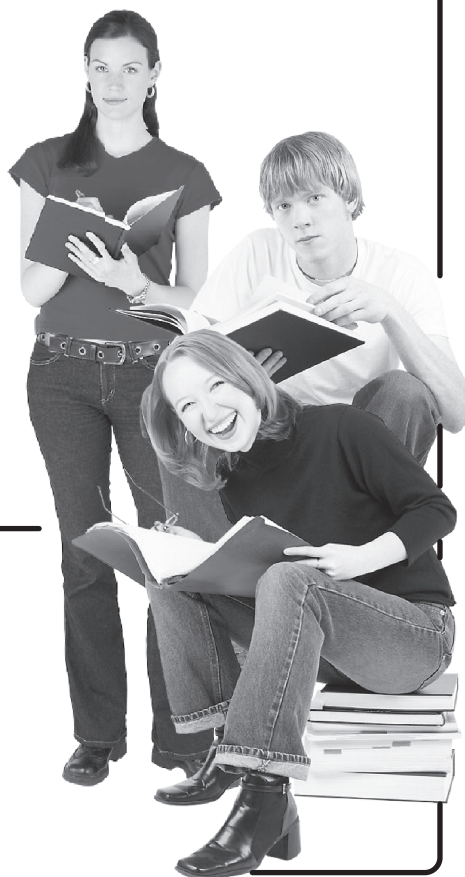
Examen de Estado

Para Ingreso a la Educación Superior

▪ 2010 ▪

Prueba de **INGLÉS**

febrero 2010



PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO.

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas **1 – 5**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0.

**PLEASE DO NOT
FEED THE ANIMALS**

- A.** in a station
- B.** in a café
- C.** in a zoo

Respuesta:

0

A

B

C

1.

**25¢ per day
for late return of books**

- A.** in a shop
- B.** in a library
- C.** in a hotel

2.

**ALL FISH ON SALE HERE CAUGHT
FRESH FROM THE SEA TODAY**

- A.** in a museum
- B.** in a hotel
- C.** at a market

3.

**Please work in
your math groups
until the break**

- A.** in a classroom
- B.** in a museum
- C.** in an office

4.

**Fourth floor
toys and clothes**

- A.** in a school
- B.** in a hospital
- C.** in a department store

5.

**TICKET OFFICE
for international trains**

- A.** in a theater
- B.** in an airport
- C.** in a station

PARTE 2

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

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (**6 – 10**) 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 (**6 – 10**)?

En las preguntas **6 – 10**, marque la letra correcta **A – H** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0. Most business people wear this at work.

Respuesta:

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

-
- | | |
|--|-------------|
| | A. glasses |
| 6. You need these if you do not see very well. | B. jacket |
| 7. Young people usually wear these informal trousers all the time. | C. jeans |
| | D. skirt |
| 8. People that study in the same place usually wear this. | E. sneakers |
| 9. People have this to tell the time. | F. suit |
| | G. uniform |
| 10. Women usually wear this, but men don't. | H. watch |

PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO.

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

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

Ejemplo:



Respuesta:

0	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
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11. Are you OK?

- A.** Yes, inside.
- B.** Yes, please.
- C.** Yes, I am.

12. Is your mother home?

- A.** I don't know.
- B.** That's fine.
- C.** She's a nurse.

13. Why don't we go to the cinema?

- A.** We don't.
- B.** Sure, why not?
- C.** It's fine.

14. I've got a pain.

- A.** Where is it?
- B.** Why is it?
- C.** When is it?

15. How would you like your steak?

- A.** It's nice.
- B.** Not really.
- C.** Well cooked.

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 16 A 23 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.

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

En las preguntas **16 – 23**, marque **A, B o C** en su hoja de respuestas.

COFFEE



Many people all over the world like (O) _____ coffee. In Britain, for example, people drink about 60 million cups of coffee (16) _____ day. In some countries, like Italy, people like (17) _____ small cup of strong coffee, usually without milk. In other countries, like the USA, people have coffee made (18) _____ a lot of milk and sugar.

Coffee first arrived (19) _____ Britain in the 17th century. Many coffee houses (20) _____ then. But only rich men went to (21) _____ places to meet friends, talk and do business. Women did not go to coffee houses (22) _____ they were much too dangerous. Today, coffee is (23) _____ than before and people drink it everywhere, at home, at work and in cafés.

Ejemplo:

0. A. drink B. drinking C. drinks

Respuesta:

0

A

B

C

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 16. | A. every | B. all | C. most |
| 17. | A. some | B. the | C. a |
| 18. | A. up | B. with | C. by |
| 19. | A. on | B. in | C. at |
| 20. | A. open | B. opened | C. opening |
| 21. | A. these | B. this | C. their |
| 22. | A. that | B. or | C. because |
| 23. | A. cheapest | B. cheap | C. cheaper |

PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 24 A 30 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **24 – 30**, marque **A, B o C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Same family – different lives

Vilma Williams lives in London. Her sister Paula lives in the USA and their cousin Carol lives in Jamaica. Here they talk about their lives.

Vilma

I was six when I came to England from Jamaica with my parents and Paula. Now I am 29 and a nurse at a London hospital. I have two sons, but I'm not very happy in England. Jamaica still feels like home and I'd like to go and live there. My mother went back to Jamaica five years ago.

Paula

I went to England when I was three. After I finished school, I studied medicine and worked as a doctor. Then I married Brad and moved to the USA. Now, I have my own clothes shop. We had our first child six months ago, and I'm very happy in New York.

Carol

I'm 30. I studied business at college and I've had a few jobs, but at the moment I'm without work. I will have my first baby next month. I like the Jamaican people and my parents have a house in the next town, but I would like to live somewhere else and have a change.

Ejemplo:

0.

Who are sisters?

A.

Vilma and Carol

B.

Carol and Paula

C.

Vilma and Paula

Respuesta:

0

A

B

C

24.

Who is living in England now?

A.

Vilma

B.

Paula

C.

Carol
25.

Who is the youngest?

A.

Vilma

B.

Paula

C.

Carol
26.

Who doesn't have a job now?

A.

Vilma

B.

Paula

C.

Carol
27.

Who has the most children?

A.

Vilma

B.

Paula

C.

Carol
28.

Who lives near her mother?

A.

Vilma

B.

Paula

C.

Carol
29.

Who wants to live in Jamaica?

A.

Vilma

B.

Paula

C.

Carol
30.

Who is the happiest?

A.

Vilma

B.

Paula

C.

Carol

PARTE 6

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 31 A 35 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **31-35**, marque la letra correcta **A, B, C o D** en su hoja de respuestas.

My Love of Traveling by Sam Harris

I grew up in Australia and was introduced to traveling at an early age. We moved around a lot because of my father's work. My main hobby was radios - I repaired old sets and listened to various programs from around the world. I had a map of the world on my bedroom wall with pins on it and I wrote postcards to foreign radio stations. I was an only child and I didn't have many friends; instead I tried to contact the outside world. We didn't have a television, so what I learned came from the radio and from encyclopedias. By the age of 13, I could draw maps of countries from memory and name all the capital cities.

I didn't actually leave Australia until I was twenty-five, when I went on a long trip through Asia. I arrived in Thailand thinking I was well prepared, but in fact, I knew little about its rich culture. Then I went to India, where my taste for adventure and different experiences grew. Every city there was different; there were cows on the streets, old cars, interesting food, and people everywhere.

I went from country to country without realizing how dangerous some of them were at that time. There was very little advice available. But now it's different - you can learn so much from the internet and just about everywhere you go, you'll find an internet café. It's really changed the way people travel.

The things I now like most about a trip are eating and shopping. I also love sitting on trains and talking to different people. I'm sure I'll never get bored with traveling, even though I've explored most countries in the world.

31. What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A.** talk about the towns where he used to live
- B.** describe the people he met while traveling abroad
- C.** compare the different countries he has been to
- D.** explain how his interest in travel has developed

32. What can you learn about the writer from this text?

- A.** He had always wanted to work on the radio.
- B.** Very little surprised him on his first visit to Asia.
- C.** His early knowledge of the world came from the radio.
- D.** He liked sharing his interest in geography with other people.

33. What do we learn about the writer's life as a child?

- A.** He spent time fixing radios that were broken.
- B.** His father was unemployed for long periods.
- C.** His friends thought he was rather strange.
- D.** He watched programs about people in other countries.

34. What does the writer say about traveling abroad?

- A.** There are many countries he would still like to visit.
- B.** Information about other countries has become easier to find.
- C.** The things he enjoys while traveling have not changed.
- D.** Knowing something about maps is useful when traveling.

35. Which of the following statements would the writer make?

A.

I find it hard to talk to people I meet on my travels because I hardly knew anyone when I was a child.

B.

Areas with only a few people are the best places to visit since they are quiet and relaxing.

C.

Learning about the world from books and the radio was nothing like the real experience.

D.

The world's a smaller place now because of the internet, and so travel has become less exciting.

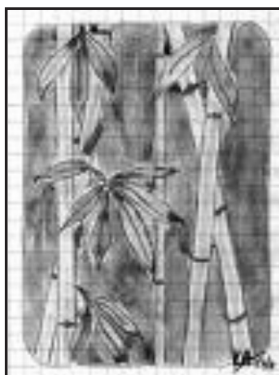
PARTE 7

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 36 A 45 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **36-45**, marque la letra correcta **A, B, C** o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

Colombia's Guadua



Bamboo has (0) _____ most perfect structure that exists in nature. *Guadua*, a very tall strong (36) _____ of bamboo, has been of (37) _____ use. People have used *guadua* to build their homes as *guadua* is not expensive, it (38) _____ easily, and is very solid.

Guadua has been planted (39) _____ Colombians in rural areas for building their homes, but *Guadua* is (40) _____ beautiful that it is being sent to other countries. It can be (41) _____ for windows, roofs, stairs, or creative arts. In a local newspaper article, a journalist writes, "the fibers inside *guadua* are long and strong. (42) _____, it deserves to be (43) _____ the plant of steel."

As part of Colombian culture, (44) _____ songs have been written about this plant, one of (45) _____ says, "The *guadua* cries because it has a heart."

Ejemplo:

0. **A.** the **B.** a **C.** one **D.** some

Respuesta:

0	A	B	C
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36. **A.** amount **B.** type **C.** group **D.** number

37. **A.** huge **B.** big **C.** large **D.** great

38. **A.** increases **B.** raises **C.** grows **D.** climbs

39. **A.** by **B.** with **C.** in **D.** for

40. **A.** just **B.** so **C.** too **D.** very

41. **A.** used **B.** created **C.** made **D.** spent

42. **A.** Instead **B.** Therefore **C.** Furthermore **D.** However

43. **A.** talked **B.** told **C.** said **D.** called

44. **A.** no **B.** all **C.** several **D.** every

45. **A.** whose **B.** which **C.** whom **D.** what

RESPUESTAS EJEMPLOS DE INGLÉS

POSICIÓN	CLAVE	COMPONENTE
1	B	PARTE 1
2	C	PARTE 1
3	A	PARTE 1
4	C	PARTE 1
5	C	PARTE 1
6	A	PARTE 2
7	C	PARTE 2
8	G	PARTE 2
9	H	PARTE 2
10	D	PARTE 2
11	C	PARTE 3
12	A	PARTE 3
13	B	PARTE 3
14	A	PARTE 3
15	C	PARTE 3
16	A	PARTE 4
17	C	PARTE 4
18	B	PARTE 4
19	B	PARTE 4
20	B	PARTE 4
21	A	PARTE 4
22	C	PARTE 4
23	C	PARTE 4
24	A	PARTE 5
25	B	PARTE 5
26	C	PARTE 5
27	A	PARTE 5
28	C	PARTE 5
29	A	PARTE 5
30	B	PARTE 5
31	D	PARTE 6
32	C	PARTE 6
33	A	PARTE 6
34	B	PARTE 6
35	C	PARTE 6

POSICIÓN	CLAVE	COMPONENTE
36	B	PARTE 7
37	D	PARTE 7
38	C	PARTE 7
39	A	PARTE 7
40	B	PARTE 7
41	A	PARTE 7
42	B	PARTE 7
43	D	PARTE 7
44	C	PARTE 7
45	B	PARTE 7