INGLÉS

PARTE 1

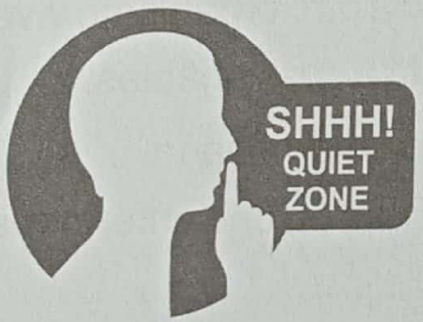
RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 200 A 204 DE ACUERDO CON LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas 200 – 204, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo.

0.



A. At the library.
B. At the school.
C. At the restaurant.

0.	A	B	C

200.



A. In a parking lot.
B. In a car.
C. In a nursery.

Powered by CamScanner

201.



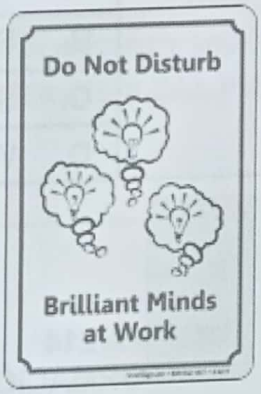
A. In a hospital.
B. In a hotel.
C. At the airport.

202.



A. In a restaurant.
B. In a hospital.
C. In a bathroom.

203.



A. In a school.
B. In an office.
C. In a library.

204.



A. In a shop.
B. In a Factory.
C. At the airport.

Powered by CamScanner

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 205 A 209 DE ACUERDO CON LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda **(205-209)** y las palabras de la columna de la derecha **(A-D).**

¿Cuál palabra **(A–D)** concuerda con la descripción de cada frase de la izquierda **(205-209)**?

En las preguntas 205 a 209, marque la letra correcta **A – D** en su hoja de respuestas.

205. Person who cares the plants and flowers. **206.** Person who follows and writes news. **207.** Person who designs houses and buildings.	**A.** Architec. **B.** Actor. **C.** Gardener. **D.** Journalist.

208. Person who belongs the army. **209.** Person who makes furniture with wood.	**A.** Carpenter. **B.** Seller. **C.** Soldier. **D.** Waiter.

PARTE 3

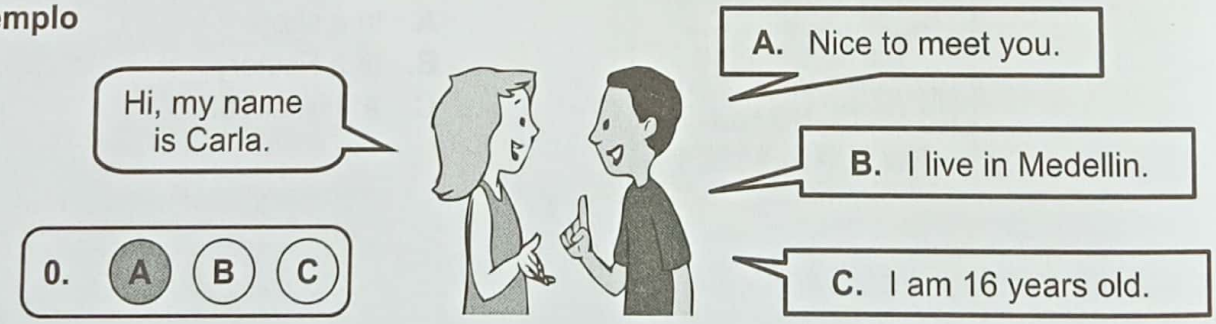
RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 210 A 214 DE ACUERDO CON LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas 210 a 214 marque A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo

0.



0. (A) B C

210. Toy story is my favorite movie.

A. Really? Me too.
B. Of course it is.
C. I prefer Monsters Inc.

211. Let me see your ticket.

A. Of course sir.
B. Excuse me?
C. I don´t have one.

Powered by CamScanner

212. The vegetables are really important for your health.

A. My favorite is the apple.
B. I know, but they are horrible!
C. I drink water.

213. I want a new cellphone for my birthday!!!!

A. No this year.
B. Good idea.
C. When is your birthday?

214. I would like an ice coffee with cream, please.

A. Something else?
B. How many?
C. It is for free.

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 215 A 222 DE ACUERDO CON LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN

Lea el artículo y seleccione la palabra adecuada para cada espacio.
En las preguntas 215 a 222, marque la letra correcta A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas

What Is a Black Hole?



A black hole _____ (**0**) a place in space where gravity _____ (**215**) so much that even light cannot get out. The gravity is so _____ (**216**) because matter has been squeezed into a tiny space. This can happen when a star is dying.

Because no light can get out, people can't see black holes. _____ (**217**) are invisible. Space telescopes with special tools can help find black holes. The special tools can see _____ (**218**) stars that are very close to black holes act differently than other stars.

Black holes can be big or small. Scientists think the _____ (**219**) black holes are as small as just one atom. _____ (**220**) black holes are very tiny but have the mass of a large mountain. Mass is the amount of matter, or "stuff," in an object.

Another kind of black hole is _____ (**221**)"stellar." Its mass can be up to 20 times more than the mass of the sun. There may be many, many stellar mass black holes in Earth's galaxy. Earth's galaxy is called the Milky Way.

Adapted from: https://www.nasa.gov/audience/forstudents/k-4/stories/nasa-knows/what-is-a-black-hole-k4.html

Powered by CamScanner

The largest black holes are called "supermassive." These black holes have masses that are more than 1 million suns together. Scientists _____ (222) found proof that every large galaxy contains a supermassive black hole at its center. The supermassive black hole at the center of the Milky Way galaxy is called Sagittarius A. It has a mass equal to about 4 million suns and would fit inside a very large ball that could hold a few million Earths.

Adapted from: https://www.nasa.gov/audience/forstudents/k-4/stories/nasa-knows/what-is-a-black-hole-k4.html

Ejemplo

0. **A.** is **B.** are **C.** am

0. (A) B C

215.	**A.**	pulls	**B.** pull	**C.**	push
216.	**A.**	stronger	**B.** strongest	**C.**	strong
217.	**A.**	their	**B.** them	**C.**	they
218.	**A.**	when	**B.** how	**C.**	why
219.	**A.**	smallest	**B.** tiniest	**C.**	fewest
220.	**A.**	These	**B.** Those	**C.**	This
221.	**A.**	call	**B.** called	**C.**	calls
222.	**A.**	has	**B.** had	**C.**	have

PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 223 A 229 DE ACUERDO CON LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 223 a 229, marque A, B o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Stephen Hawking

Stephen Hawking, who has died aged 76, was Britain's most famous modern day scientist, a genius who dedicated his life to unlocking the secrets of the Universe. Born on January 8, 1942, he believed science was his destiny. But fate also dealt Hawking a cruel hand. Most of his life was spent in a wheelchair crippled by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), a form of motor neuron disease that attacks the nerves controlling voluntary movement. Remarkably, Hawking defied predictions he would only live for a few years, overcoming its debilitating effects on his mobility and speech that left him paralyzed and able to communicate only via a computer speech synthesizer. 'I am quite often asked: how do you feel about having ALS?' he once wrote. 'The answer is, not a lot.

Continúa en la siguiente página.

Powered by CamScanner

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is the umbrella term used to describe motor neuron diseases, as well as the name for the most common disease in this group, which in the UK we call Motor Neuron Disease. A motor neuron is a nerve cell that makes voluntary muscle movements. MND is a disease in which these cells stop working properly. Motor neuron disease (MND) affects a person's ability to move voluntarily. MND stops people eating, walking and talking, for example, but doesn't stop them from thinking or feeling, effectively leaving sufferers 'locked in' to their bodies. There is no known cure at the moment.

Adapted from: http://metro.co.uk/2018/03/14/als-disease-stephen-hawking-suffered-died-7385440/?ito=cbshare

Ejemplo

0. Stephen Hawking was

A. A scientist. **B.** A doctor. **C.** A researcher.

0. (A) B C

223. According to the text, Hawking was famous because

A. he suffered a long disease.

B. his work about the universe and its secrets.

C. he believed in the science.

224. Hawking suffered amyotrophic lateral sclerosis so

A. he had to use a Wheelchair most of his life.

B. he had to retire of his work.

C. he lived a few years later.

225. one of the symptoms of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is

A. People can´t speak.

B. People can´t think.

C. People can´t move.

226. What was the way that Hawking used to communicate with the world?

A. Signs language.

B. Writing.

C. A special computer.

227. What does Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis do?

A. It attacks a motor neuron that affect the ability to move.

B. It makes the voluntary movement.

C. It attacks the ability of thinking.

228. in the text, the expression 'locked in' means:

A. Paralyze.

B. Enclose.

C. Free.

229. the most difficult issue for Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is

A. People don't know the treatment.

B. People don´t know the symptoms.

C. This disease doesn't have cure.

Powered by CamScanner

PARTE 6

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 230 A 234 DE ACUERDO CON LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.
En las preguntas 230 a 234, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

HAPPINESS



Happiness. It seems to such an easy Word to say, but what does it really mean? What does it really take to be happy? And is it the same for all of us?

There are just some of the questions that psychologists and scientists have been investigating recently. The answers are intriguing since it does seem that there are some general underlying principles about what lifts our spirits.

For example, why do money and material comforts and luxuries not give us lasting happiness? Apparently the reason is that we all simply adapt to the good things in life. Eating a box of chocolates or buying yourself a new mobile may make you fell on top of the world for a while. But after this brief burst of happiness, the feeling starts to fade. We get used to it. And worse still, our pleasure are relative. If we see someone with bigger or better box of chocolates, or buying a more expensive mobile phone, suddenly our happiness losses its shine, and we are left down in the dumps.

So, if material things don´t give us a "real" happiness, what does? Above all, family and friends. Good relationships appear to be fundamental for happiness and are far more significant than money or material possessions. The other major influence is having worthwhile, meaningful goals and ambitions in life, and working hard in order to fulfil them.

One of the most important findings made by researchers is that life expectancy can be up nine years longer for happy people than for unhappy people. That alone is enough to brighten us all up!

Ejemplo

0. this passage is about:

A. Real happiness.
B. Real life.
C. Life expectation.
D. Researches about happiness.

0. (A) B C D

230. What is the writer trying to do in this article?

A. Defines the meaning of happiness.
B. Tells readers the true about the real happiness.
C. Invites people to reflex on their lives.
D. Reports some facts about the happiness.

232. What can the Reader find in this article?

A. Facts about happiness took from researches.
B. A description of the customs of the Native Americans.
C. The point of view of the writer about his personal happiness.
D. A clarification about what happiness is in the current world.

Powered by CamScanner

231. According to the writer:

A. The real happiness doesn't exist.

B. Some comforts and luxuries can provide some kind of happiness.

C. Happiness means different things for people.

D. Rich people don't feel happy with small common things.

233. The main idea presented in the article is:

A. People have different ideas about happiness.

B. People are always looking for the happiness.

C. Happiness is hard to find.

D. Some people feel good with few things.

234. The most appropriate summary for this article would be:

A. There are many investigations about happiness.

B. The real happiness can be found in the meaningful things.

C. The small and simple things become valuable.

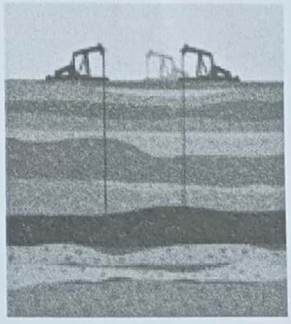
D. A happy person live more than unhappy.

PARTE 7

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 235 A 244 DE ACUERDO CON LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN

Lea el artículo y seleccione la palabra adecuada para cada espacio.
En las preguntas 235 a 244, marque la letra correcta A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

Petroleum



Oil was _____ (**0**) from the remains of animals and plants that lived millions of years _____ (**235**) in a marine (water) environment before the dinosaurs. Over the years, the remains were covered by layers of mud. Heat and pressure from these layers helped the remains turn into what we _____ (**236**) call crude oil. The word "petroleum" means "rock oil" or "oil from the earth."

Crude oil is a smelly, yellow-to-black _____ (**237**) and is usually found in underground areas called reservoirs. Scientists and engineers explore a chosen _____ (**238**) by studying rock samples from the earth. Measurements are taken, and, if the site _____ (**239**) promising, drilling begins. Above the hole, a structure called a 'derrick' is built to house the tools and pipes going into the well. When finished, the drilled well will bring a steady flow of oil to the _____ (**240**).

_____ (**241**) petroleum is found in the Middle East, North America, and Russia. It is the most important world fuel _____ (**242**). It supplies 38% of the world's energy and is also used to make petrochemicals.

Continúa en la siguiente página.

Powered by CamScanner

Crude is, chemically speaking, a _____ (**243**) of many different chemicals, mostly hydrocarbons, most of which burn well. It is separated into simpler, more useful mixtures by fractional distillation in oil refineries to give separate chemicals such as gasoline (or petrol) for cars, kerosene for airplanes and bitumen for _____ (**244**). The bitumen gives crude oil its dark black colour; most of the other chemicals in crude are slightly yellow or colourless.

Adapted from: http://www.kids.esdb.bg/oil.htm

Ejemplo

0. **A.** formed **B.** made **C.** done **D.** build

0. (A) B C D

235.	**A.** since	**B.** ago	**C.** last	**D.** so far
236.	**A.** now	**B.** recently	**C.** really	**D.** today
237.	**A.** liquid	**B.** matter	**C.** resource	**D.** oil
238.	**A.** place	**B.** zone	**C.** area	**D.** earth
239.	**A.** looks like	**B.** seems	**C.** appears	**D.** sound
240.	**A.** region	**B.** top	**C.** outside	**D.** surface
241.	**A.** Many	**B.** Bulk	**C.** Plurality	**D.** Most
242.	**A.** source	**B.** tool	**C.** device	**D.** mineral
243.	**A.** blend	**B.** combination	**C.** mixture	**D.** compound
244.	**A.** streets	**B.** paths	**C.** sidewalks	**D.** roads

Powered by CamScanner

245. In the pub.

Boy: Do you want to dance? Come on, it's my favorite song.

Girl: I'm sorry, _____

A. I have a terrible headache.
B. Of course, I love that song too.
C. I am very tired!

246. in the hospital

Patience: I had not slept since the last week, what could I do doctor?

Doctor: I want to check you first, _____

A. Take a deep breath. B. See you tomorrow. C. Sign this papers please.

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 247 A 254 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el artículo y seleccione la palabra adecuada para cada espacio.
En las preguntas 247 a 254, marque la letra correcta A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas

Crime in big cities
By Carmen Cipolla

By Carmen Cipolla

Crime is a serious problem in _____ (0) cities. And it is _____ (247) worse every year. This is what police departments around the country said in _____(248) reports last week. There were more robberies and murders this year than last year. The subways are more dangerous. The streets are more dangerous. You may not even be safe in your own home.

Why is the problem so serious now? This is not an easy question to answer. There may not _____ (249) a single answer. Many problems together seem to make cities so dangerous.

One of the problems is money. To fight crime a city needs police officers, cars and guns. These cost a lot of money. But right now cities _____ (250) have much extra money. So there are not enough police officers, cars and guns for the cities.

Another problem is drugs. Crime studies show that many criminals use and sell drugs. After they start taking drugs, they want to have more. But drugs are _____ (251) expensive. So these people may sell drugs to other people to make money or they may steal money to get more drugs.

The laws about guns are _____ (252) part of the crime problem. It is very easy to buy a gun in the United States. Anyone can have a gun. That means robbers carry guns. Many people are killed during robberies. Anyone can have a gun at home. So an angry husband may shoot his wife or children. A crazy person is more dangerous with a gun. In general, crimes are more serious because everyon has guns.

But there is an even more important cause of crime. Cities have rich and poor neighborhoods. In the poor neighborhoods, the schools are often very bad. Jobs are hard to find. Many young people don't have much hope for a _____ (253) life. They only know one way to make a better living for themselves. That way is to sell drugs or steal. So, some of these young people become criminals.

It is not going to be easy to change these crim problems. We _____ (254) first change many of the laws about drugs and guns. We much change the way cities spend their money. We must also begin to make changes in the neighborhoods. Until then, the crime problem will not go away. And we will live our lives in fear.

Taken from saintjoehigh.enschool org/.../Module _3_ Understanding _

Escaneado con CamScanner