



Inglés

Cuadernillo 1

2020

GRADO
11.º



¡Hola!

Queremos agradecer tu participación. Antes de empezar a responder, es importante que tengas en cuenta lo siguiente:

- Lee cada pregunta cuidadosamente y elige UNA opción.
- En este cuadernillo encuentras las preguntas y la Hoja de respuestas.
- Si no entiendes algo o si tienes alguna inquietud sobre cómo llenar la Hoja de respuestas, pídele ayuda a tu docente.
- Por favor, responde TODAS las preguntas.
- Recuerda que tienes una (1) hora para responder este cuadernillo.

Tiempo de aplicación:
1 hora

N.º de preguntas:
25

PARTE 1

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (**1 - 5**). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (**A - G**) concuerda con cada descripción?

La opción **H** se usa para el ejemplo. Sobran dos palabras más.

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

Animals

Ejemplo:

0. It is a very big animal and lives in the sea.

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

1. It can be long and does not have feet.

A. bat

2. It's usually called a man's best friend.

B. cat

C. dog

3. This animal is black and flies at night.

D. hippo

E. horse

4. It enjoys catching mice when it is not sleeping.

F. snake

G. spider

5. This small animal has eight legs and eats insects.

H. whale

PARTE 2

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 8 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Complete las cinco conversaciones

En las preguntas **6 - 8**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

This is her favorite video game.

A. Mine too!
B. What now?
C. Best wishes.

Respuesta: 0. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C

6. Would you like something to drink?

- A. Can I keep it?
- B. That'd be great.
- C. It doesn't work!

7. What do you think of my hat?

- A. Don't come.
- B. Very well.
- C. It's too big.

8. Please don't be late!

- A. Oh, not yet.
- B. Don't worry.
- C. I suppose so.

PARTE 3

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 9 A 14 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 9 - 14, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Tomorrow's cars

CO₂, a gas that is part of the atmosphere, is important for many elements of nature like plants, as it helps them make their own food. We produce CO₂ when we use petrol cars. This is now dangerous for our world because these cars have sent a lot of CO₂ into the air.

Using electric cars instead of petrol cars is an excellent way to stop problems like changes in the weather. In the United Kingdom not many cars are electric; so the government, those in charge of the country, believes there is a lot to do to make electric cars a good option and have a better world to live in, but it will take at least five years to do so. The government also believes that it will help the UK become the first country in the world to make cars that produce much less CO₂. However, during the last three years, some pro-nature groups that work to make the world better have said that this plan will not work and that it is too late to stop petrol cars from producing CO₂.

In the past two years, the British government has spent billions of pounds studying how to make electric cars and produce their parts, and how to make the British use them. Now it is ready to help companies make more electric cars and fewer petrol ones, along with fewer hybrid cars that work with both petrol and electricity.

Ejemplo:

0. What do plants need to make their food?

- A. an important gas
- B. other plants
- C. all parts of nature

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

9. What puts the world in danger?

- A. too much CO₂ gas
- B. a lot of clean air
- C. some plants

10. How many people use electric cars in the UK?

- A. no people
- B. many people
- C. few people

11. Who thinks the plan is useful?

- A. car makers
- B. the government
- C. pro-nature groups

12. To make electric cars, the British government has

- A. spent much money.
- B. brought car parts.
- C. opened new companies.

13. More British people will have electric cars

- A. in two years.
- B. in three years.
- C. in five years.

14. In the future, people will mainly use

- A. electricity cars.
- B. hybrid cars.
- C. petrol cars.

PARTE 4

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 15 A 19 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **15 - 19**, marque **A, B, C** o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

Smiling Often

Smiling often has many benefits. People who smile regularly can experience an increase in their health and state of mind. Unfortunately, many people don't smile enough. It's a good idea to smile more often in order to feel better. Here are some reasons to smile more often.



Smiling brings health benefits. It increases natural substances in the body which improve your state of mind. Besides, smiling helps your facial structure give you a more youthful look; combined with healthy teeth, smiling can make you seem healthier and more attractive. Smiling also has positive effects on the immune and cardiovascular systems.

There are psychological benefits to smiling frequently, too. It makes you happy almost immediately. Sometimes when we can't smile, we find that anyone's smile helps us feel better. Smiling can also reduce stress levels since the body reacts quickly to it. A great way to make someone cheerful is to help them smile.

Smiling more often can also make you look more attractive and confident. In general, people like to show happiness and be near those who are happy. Smiling in the presence of others shows you are a happy person, and you can transmit the feeling to them. People are naturally attracted to smiling; therefore, smiling frequently can help you get the attention you want from others.

If you don't smile much, find ways to smile more often; try to make others smile more often too. Smiling is a fast way to feel happy. Feeling happy and making others feel happy is very positive and will bring many benefits. Although it seems difficult, it is in fact very easy; all it takes is moving some muscles and you will be happy almost immediately.

15. What is the author doing in the text?
 - A. convincing people that smiling at others is polite
 - B. describing the consequences of not smiling
 - C. discussing the effects of smiling in difficult situations
 - D. encouraging people to smile more frequently
16. What can the reader find out about smiling in paragraph 2?
 - A. how smiling helps people appear better
 - B. how smiling shows people you are interested in them
 - C. how smiling makes people be popular
 - D. how smiling lets people transmit happiness to others
17. According to paragraph 3, what can smiling cause in people?
 - A. It makes them react to funny situations frequently.
 - B. It helps them know when they need to feel good.
 - C. It makes them want to help others to feel happy.
 - D. It helps them feel happy very quickly.
18. What does smiling do in a social situation?
 - A. It tells others you need their attention to feel confident.
 - B. It makes others do what you want and show happiness.
 - C. It shows you are happy and makes others smile, too.
 - D. It makes you look attractive and want people's acceptance.
19. Which is the best advertisement for the author's ideas about smiling?

A.

 - Want to look older and more mature?
 - Smile. It will control your stress levels, your state of mind and your popularity.

B.

 - Want to be happy fast and easily?
 - Smile more frequently. It will make you healthier, happier, and more attractive.

C.

 - Want to be natural?
 - Smile often.
 - It helps you improve your teeth, your mind, and your figure quickly.

D.

 - Want to look professional?
 - Smile more.
 - It is important for your body, your mind, and your personal life.

PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 20 A 25 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.
En las preguntas **20 - 25**, marque **A, B, C** o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

One of the most famous **(0)**_____ in sports is the FIFA World Cup. It takes **(20)**_____ every four years in a different location, much like the Olympics. Indeed, there is some research that demonstrates that the World Cup creates as much international interest as the Olympic games **(21)**_____. Teams from around the world compete for a month. The same country rarely **(22)**_____ two years in a row.



The competition, **(23)**_____ has been interrupted only by World War II, makes soccer players feel proud of their nation because it has created **(24)**_____ feelings of national belonging. Even some wars between countries have been stopped until the teams knew whether or not they had qualified. For fans, soccer **(25)**_____ far more than a simple sport. It is a way to prove their country's importance in this sport. The popularity of soccer hasn't decreased over the decades and it is still the king of sports.

Ejemplo:

- 0.** **A.** events **B.** actions **C.** games **D.** festivals

Respuesta:

0. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

- 20.** **A.** part **B.** position **C.** time **D.** place

- 21.** **A.** may **B.** are **C.** do **D.** will

- 22.** **A.** wins **B.** gains **C.** earns **D.** gets

- 23.** **A.** when **B.** where **C.** which **D.** who

- 24.** **A.** thick **B.** strong **C.** large **D.** active

- 25.** **A.** shows **B.** means **C.** does **D.** announces

DATOS PERSONALES

Tipo de documento _____

Número de documento _____

Nombres y apellidos _____

Curso _____

Sexo

Niño - Hombre

☐

Niña - Mujer

☐

INSTRUCCIONES

Para contestar en la Hoja de respuestas hazlo de la siguiente manera. Por ejemplo, si la respuesta es la B,

MARCA ASÍ

(A)



(C)

(D)

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1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G)

2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G)

3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G)

4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G)

5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G)

6 (A) (B) (C)

7 (A) (B) (C)

8 (A) (B) (C)

9 (A) (B) (C)

10 (A) (B) (C)

11 (A) (B) (C)

12 (A) (B) (C)

13 (A) (B) (C)

14 (A) (B) (C)

15 (A) (B) (C) (D)

16 (A) (B) (C) (D)

17 (A) (B) (C) (D)

18 (A) (B) (C) (D)

19 (A) (B) (C) (D)

20 (A) (B) (C) (D)

21 (A) (B) (C) (D)

22 (A) (B) (C) (D)

23 (A) (B) (C) (D)

24 (A) (B) (C) (D)

25 (A) (B) (C) (D)