

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.  **Drink before  
June 2012**

**A.** on milk  
**B.** on bread  
**C.** on ice cream

**Respuesta:**


<b>0</b>	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
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1.  *Piano lessons in  
classroom 14 from  
10 a.m. to 12 a.m.*

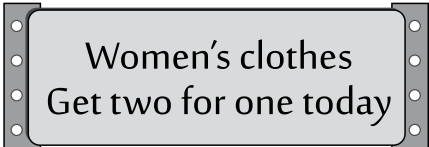
**A.** in a school  
**B.** in a playground  
**C.** in a bathroom

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2.  **Do not open this door.  
Angry Dog**

**A.** on a boat  
**B.** in a house  
**C.** in the street

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3.  **Women's clothes  
Get two for one today**

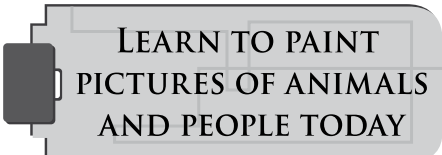
**A.** on a train  
**B.** in a park  
**C.** in a shop

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4.  **Do not run here!**

**A.** in a hall  
**B.** in a flat  
**C.** on a beach

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5.  **LEARN TO PAINT  
PICTURES OF ANIMALS  
AND PEOPLE TODAY**

**A.** in a soccer class  
**B.** in a drawing class  
**C.** in a computer class

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**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.** Many people go to this building to watch games.

**Respuesta:**

<b>0</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
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<b>6.</b> All members of the same team wear this.	<b>A.</b> ball
<b>7.</b> You need this if you want to play tennis.	<b>B.</b> bike
<b>8.</b> At the end of this there is usually one winner.	<b>C.</b> competition
<b>9.</b> This is a place outdoors where you can play sports.	<b>D.</b> field
<b>10.</b> If you travel on it, you will do exercise and save time.	<b>E.</b> player
	<b>F.</b> prize
	<b>G.</b> stadium
	<b>H.</b> uniform

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:

What do you do?

A. I'm a pilot.  
B. I'm single.  
C. I'm George.

Respuesta:  0  A  B  C

11. Be careful!

- A. Yes, I do.
- B. I will.
- C. What a pity!

12. Who's that girl?

- A. Yes, she is.
- B. That's right.
- C. My sister.

13. What do you think of the teacher?

- A. Great school!
- B. I think so.
- C. I love his class.

14. Do you know Martha?

- A. Who?
- B. Which?
- C. How?

15. Can you pass me the salt?

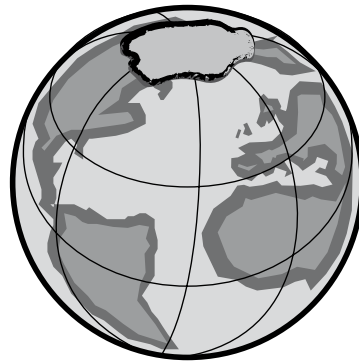
- A. Here you are.
- B. I like it.
- C. It's all right.

PARTE 4

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

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

En las preguntas **16 - 23**, marque la letra correcta **A**, **B**, o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.



## The Ozone Hole

The Ozone Layer is a 'blanket' (0) \_\_\_\_\_ the earth. It protects (16) \_\_\_\_\_ from the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays. The problem is that there is a hole in the Ozone layer over Antarctica. Humans made that hole (17) \_\_\_\_\_ people use some products (18) \_\_\_\_\_ have terrible effects on the ozone.

Scientists say that this year (19) \_\_\_\_\_ hole broke all records: it is the (20) \_\_\_\_\_ in history. It is 27.4 million km<sup>2</sup>. Why is this hole (21) \_\_\_\_\_ big?

One reason is that the clouds over the South Pole carry chlorine (Cl) and that gas slowly eliminates the ozone.

Now people are thinking more about the ozone. They are (22) \_\_\_\_\_ other substances and in some years, (23) \_\_\_\_\_ will remember what the 'ozone hole' was.

**Ejemplo:**

**0.**    **A.** around            **B.** through            **C.** between

**Respuesta:**

<b>0</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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**16.**    **A.** ours                    **B.** us                    **C.** our

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**17.**    **A.** while                    **B.** but                    **C.** because

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**18.**    **A.** which                    **B.** who                    **C.** where

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**19.**    **A.** one                    **B.** a                    **C.** the

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**20.**    **A.** large                    **B.** larger                    **C.** largest

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**21.**    **A.** such                    **B.** so                    **C.** too

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**22.**    **A.** use                    **B.** using                    **C.** used

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**23.**    **A.** nobody                    **B.** anybody                    **C.** somebody

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**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.

**THE EUROTUNNEL**



In 1957, an engineering company started studying the possibility to join Britain and France through a tunnel under the sea. It would have two trains for passengers as well as a small service train. In 1973 the ideas went into action and the hard work began. A short time later, they were stopped because there wasn't enough money to complete the project.

In 1984, several companies showed their ideas to re-start the project: two variations of railway, a road and a big bridge over the English Channel. The chosen project was the railway solution that was very similar to the one presented back in 1973. This time with help from both the British and French, a private company began the construction.

On January 20th 1986, the company TransMancheLink (TML) said that a long tunnel would be constructed. They chose a route from Folkestone in England to Calais in France. This wasn't the shortest possible way and the company needed to work harder than 13 years before.

It took seven years to complete the Eurotunnel and about 13,000 people worked on it.

The two ends of the smallest platform met on December 1st 1990 and lots of journalists and photographers went to the opening ceremony. Later, in 1991 the two long trains met. The hard work continued and three years later the project was completed.

**Ejemplo:**

- 0.** The Eurotunnel was built to
- A.** travel between two countries.
  - B.** solve economic problems.
  - C.** receive help from countries.

**Respuesta:**

<b>0</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
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- 24.** They first started to build the Eurotunnel in
- A.** 1957.
  - B.** 1973.
  - C.** 1984.

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- 25.** Some time after starting the construction, the company building Eurotunnel
- A.** finished the tunnels.
  - B.** had problems with time.
  - C.** couldn't continue.

- 
- 26.** What did companies want to do in 1984?
- A.** build more tunnels
  - B.** continue building the project
  - C.** change the project

- 
- 27.** The way in which the company built the tunnel was
- A.** a long one.
  - B.** completed in 13 years.
  - C.** impossible to build.

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- 28.** Compared to what the first company did, TLM's work was
- A.** easier.
  - B.** shorter.
  - C.** more difficult.

- 
- 29.** There was a ceremony when the
- A.** smallest platform was completed.
  - B.** travelers' train met.
  - C.** project was completed.

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- 30.** When was the Eurotunnel project finished?
- A.** in 1990
  - B.** in 1994
  - C.** in 1991

**PARTE 6**

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

Lea el texto y las preguntas de la siguiente parte.

En las preguntas **31 – 35**, marque **A, B, C** o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

## Janet's Experience

When the opportunity to work in Japan for 3 months took place, I decided to register. I did not realize the impact it would have on my life and me. The people who know me well all thought that I would not last the three months away from home and in a very different culture. How wrong they were!

On arriving in Tokyo, I immediately liked the new environment. I surprised myself with how much I enjoyed my new way of life.

Three colleagues from the UK joined me. We lived in the same house in an area of Tokyo called Komagome. We did not speak the Japanese language and this led to many interesting times in restaurants, on train journeys and generally getting around in Japan. Our first glance of a menu found it impossible to read so we just pointed to a few things and sat in hope. Our food arrived...and kept on arriving. Unknown to us, we had ordered enough to feed 20 people; there were only 4 of us!

One morning I decided to go for a run before work. I took a different way from my known route to extend the run and after 2 hours of running and trying to find my way home, I had to stop a taxi to help me get home. I told the driver I wanted to go to Komagome Station, knowing I could direct him to the house from there. I then had to try to explain that I had no money with me and had to go in to the house first to get some money to pay the taxi driver!





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

- A. encourage tourists to visit Japan
  - B. invite colleagues to learn Japanese
  - C. describe her job in Japan
  - D. share her curious experiences in Japan
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32. What can the reader find in this article?

- A. facts about Japanese culture
  - B. ways to take a taxi in Tokyo
  - C. an amusing story about a foreigner
  - D. how to order food in restaurants
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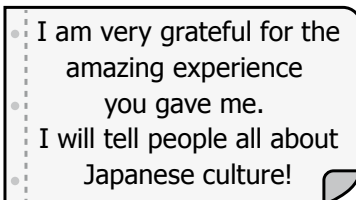
33. One of the ideas presented in the text is that

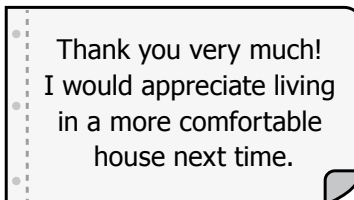
- A. it is difficult to share a house with colleagues.
  - B. she quickly felt comfortable with the culture.
  - C. Japanese taxi drivers can speak English.
  - D. she got to work on foot because she likes running.
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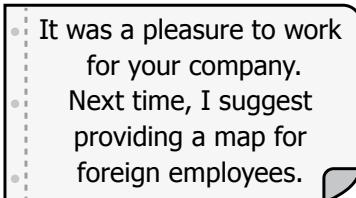
34. The writer's family and close friends thought that she

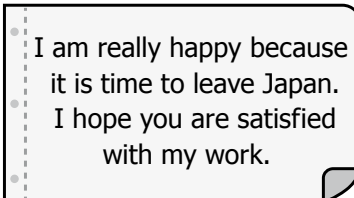
- A. would be treated badly by colleagues.
  - B. would enjoy the Japanese culture and way of life.
  - C. would not be able to make friends.
  - D. would miss them and would return before time.
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35. The most suitable note for the writer's employers would be:

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

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**PARTE 7**

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

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

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

## Elephant riding in Phuket

In (0) \_\_\_\_\_ times wild elephants walked around Phuket Island, but as digging for minerals and rubber plantations (36) \_\_\_\_\_ the natural environment, elephants slowly disappeared. As recently as three years (37) \_\_\_\_\_ the only elephants to be (38) \_\_\_\_\_ on Phuket were at tourist (39) \_\_\_\_\_. In late 1994, 'Safari Nature Tours' began to offer visitors the opportunity to ride on an elephant on (40) \_\_\_\_\_ property in the hills. Regulated and controlled properly 'elephant riding' can (41) \_\_\_\_\_ the tourism industry, and make the money to keep thousands of elephants in (42) \_\_\_\_\_ condition.



The natural habitat of the Asian Elephant (43) \_\_\_\_\_ been reduced to the point that an estimated 2,000 stay (44) \_\_\_\_\_ in the wild. This number is not large (45) \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent these animals from disappearing. It is more important than ever for visitors to understand they can make a difference by selecting a camp where elephants are safe.

**Ejemplo:**

**0.**    **A.** former    **B.** last    **C.** recent    **D.** past

**Respuesta:**

<b>0</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
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**36.**    **A.** brought    **B.** caused    **C.** built    **D.** changed

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**37.**    **A.** afterwards    **B.** ago    **C.** already    **D.** along

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**38.**    **A.** found    **B.** caught    **C.** contained    **D.** taken

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**39.**    **A.** agencies    **B.** plans    **C.** attractions    **D.** reservations

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**40.**    **A.** his    **B.** our    **C.** your    **D.** their

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**41.**    **A.** provide    **B.** support    **C.** afford    **D.** compete

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**42.**    **A.** extreme    **B.** good    **C.** strict    **D.** changing

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**43.**    **A.** was    **B.** are    **C.** have    **D.** has

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**44.**    **A.** alive    **B.** busy    **C.** cool    **D.** close

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**45.**    **A.** quite    **B.** much    **C.** enough    **D.** rather

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