

PARTE 1

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

Marque A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas:

1.



- A. In an airport
- B. In a shop
- C. In a bank

2.



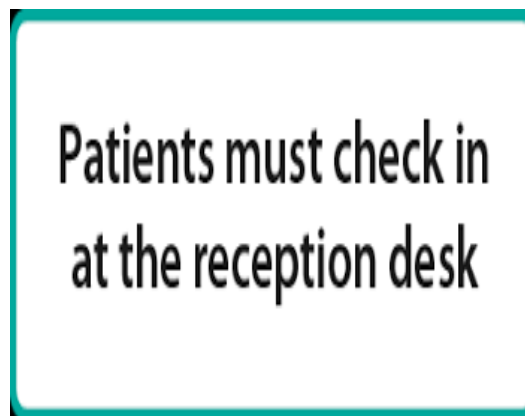
- A. In a park
- B. In a supermarket
- C. In a house

3.



- A. In a classroom
- B. In a hotel
- C. In a cafetería

4.



- A. In a hotel
- B. In an amusement park
- C. In a hospital

5. ¿Cuál es el propósito del siguiente aviso?



- A. To warn
- B. To guide
- C. To protest

PARTE 2

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

6. A room equipped for preparing and cooking food	A. patio
7. A room intended for general social and leisure activities	B. dining room
8. A room containing a bathtub or shower and usually a washbasin and toilet	C. living room
9. A room intended or used for a bed	D. bedroom
10. A room in which meals are eaten	E. kitchen
	F. garage
	G. bathroom
	H. closet

6. An item of clothing worn around the neck and knotted at the throat; usually worn with collared shirts	A. pants
7. you keep food cold with it	B. dishwasher
8. An item of clothing that has sleeves and stops at the waist; usually opens in the front	C. tie
9. you press clothes flat and remove wrinkles with it	D. iron
10. you heat pots and pans on it	E. stove
	F. refrigerator
	G. dress
	H. shirt

6. Rescues people from burning buildings and helps put out fires	A. secretary
7. Defends people's rights in court	B. manager
8. Does the cooking in a restaurant or hotel	C. cook
9. Answers phone calls and does office work for his/her boss	D. firefighter
10. Takes people's orders in a restaurant and serves them food	E. nurse
	F. waiter
	G. lawyer
	H. accountant

PARTE 3

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

En las preguntas 11 - 20, marque A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas

11. Thanks a lot!

- A. You too.
- B. You're welcome.
- C. I'm ok.

12. Look! The sun is shining again.

- A. I don't know.
- B. Let's go out for a swim.
- C. No thanks..

13. Where is the bathroom?

- A. It is too small.
- B. Along the hall round the corner.
- C. Tomorrow morning.

14. What's your best friend like?

- A. Yes, I do.
- B. She likes expensive jewelry.
- C. He is friendly and smart.

15. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

- A. No, I'm not.
- B. One sister and a baby brother.
- C. Yes, they do.

16. What do you think about my glasses?

- A. They are fancy and suit you perfectly!
- B. I don't have them.

C. Mario saw them on the sofa.

17. Could you turn on the fan, please?

- A. I see.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Yes, I like it.

18. Have you ever been abroad?

- A. No, never.
- B. No, I can't .
- C. No, I don't have.

19. Don't forget to call me

- A. At 9:00 o'clock .
- B. I don't remember.
- C. I won't .

20. Congratulations on the great job you did!

- A. We appreciate it!
- B. I knew it.
- C. No idea.

PARTE 4

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

En las preguntas 21 a 27, marque la letra correcta A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas.



Where to learn English?

Today, millions of people want to learn or improve their English but it is difficult to find the best method. Is it better to study in Britain or America or to study in your own country?

The (21) _____ of going to Britain seem obvious. Firstly, you will be able to listen to the language all the time you are in the country. You will be (22) _____ completely by the language wherever you go. Another advantage is that you (23) _____ to speak the language if you are with other people.

On the other hand, there are also advantages to (24) _____ at home to study. You don't have to (25) _____ big changes to your life. As well as this, it is also a lot (26) _____ than going to Britain; you won't spend any money, indeed!! However, it is never possible to achieve the results of living in the UK.

So, in (27) _____, I think that if you have enough time and enough money, the best choice is to spend some time in the UK.

Adapted from: <http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/reading/3r1-learn-english-reading.php>

21.	A. problems	B. advantages	C. ideas
22.	A. surrounded	B. limited	C. organized
23.	A. have	B. may	C. cannot
24.	A. buying	B. staying	C. working
25.	A. say	B. ignore	C. make
26.	A. more expensive	B. cheaper	C. noisier
27.	A. repetition	B. addition	C. conclusion

PARTE 5

Responda las preguntas de acuerdo con el siguiente texto

En las preguntas 28 – 33, marque A, B, o C en su hoja de respuestas.

Do we need to rescue our kids from the digital world?

The lone child sitting in their room using a tablet computer is a situation that is becoming more and more common. Today's youngsters use smartphones, tablets and other mobile devices more than ever before. And the amount of time they spend on these devices is only likely to increase in the future. The lives of children nowadays are completely different to the childhoods of older generations. But are all these changes good? What are the dangers of the digital childhood - and can they be avoided?

Then there is the question of **privacy**. All this online activity creates a **digital footprint**: the collection of data or information by all of the devices and online services that we use. Every time we share a photo or a post on social media, and every time we search for something on the internet, information about our activity is **stored** somewhere. Today's children are creating a very large digital footprint - but will they be able to control who has **access** to this information in the future?

Our inability to control what happens to our children's digital footprint - and their personal privacy - has big **implications**. It might become normal for companies to ask their employees for their social media **credentials**. We are also becoming more aware that companies and governments may be able to 'listen in' on our communications. So it is important to teach our children how their online activities are connected with their daily lives - and make them aware of the possible results of **oversharing**. The future may bring laws to ensure our 'right to be forgotten' but in the meantime, do we know what these companies and governments are likely to do with our children's information?

Another area where the digital world may have a big **impact** is in education. One worry is that kids who spend a lot of time online at home are sometimes unable to socialise properly with other children when they are at school. This may be one reason why, according to some experts, many teachers are still **sceptical** about technology in classrooms, which (some say) haven't changed in centuries, even though children don't learn and study in the same way that they did in the past. Other experts point out that, when it comes to children and technology, the children are the experts, not the teachers. They say that we should stop seeing online as 'bad' and offline as 'good' - and there is evidence of **innovative** work in some schools.

So, do we really need to rescue our children from the dangers of the digital world? Or are there benefits to spending time on different devices and online? Although they might be affected by computer addiction and loss of social skills, our children might also be the smartest generation ever.

(Adapted from an original on [BBC News story](#))

28. With time, kids use of technology tend to:
- A. Solve their loneliness problems.
 - B. Expand.
 - C. Decrease.
29. One of the main risks of the use of technology for children is:
- A. The interest of people to get information from each other.
 - B. The vulnerability of their privacy.
 - C. Their cell phones or tablets get full of information.
30. The implications of the use of technology in youngsters are:
- A. Change in laws.
 - B. Their profiles can be altered by others.
 - C. Possible interference in their future professional lives.
31. The use of technology in Kids brings:
- A. Kids improvement as human beings.
 - B. More risks than benefits.
 - C. Their best investment of time.
32. The biggest challenge for society about the relationship between technology and kids is:
- A. To prepare kids to use technology wisely.
 - B. To supervise them.
 - C. To keep them far away from electronic devices.
33. According to experts, teachers are trying to face the use of technology in children by:
- A. Creating new ways to include technologies in the classroom.
 - B. Forbidding/avoiding the use of technology in the classroom.
 - C. Asking kids to use technology at home only.

PARTE 6

Lea el texto y las preguntas de la siguiente parte.

En las preguntas 34 a 37, marque la letra correcta, A,B, C o D, en su hoja de respuestas.

What is a 'pop-up'?



Pop-up shops first **appeared** in the UK in the early 2000s, with the economy **booming** and the high streets **full of activity**. They were originally a way for small, **niche** companies to rent **space to sell to customers** in great locations. They might be temporary shops in the high street or a shopping centre. They might be simple **market stands**. They could be based in some kind of transport, like a food truck. Or they could be run by people who visit different establishments, like travelling chefs who take over pub and restaurant kitchens temporarily.

Why are pop-ups becoming so popular?

For a person who starts a business and is willing to take risks, the appeal of this temporary shopping concept is clear. They can start a business with much lower risk. There are fewer **business expenses**, such as paying wages or heating and lighting. The temporary nature of a pop-up gives the opportunity to test a product and develop a **customer base**, without being tied in to a long-term renting contract. Being small, with **minimal** staff, makes it much easier for pop-ups to **expand** if they are successful.

When you look at the business sector, pop-ups make a lot of sense. According to a 2014 report by the Centre of Economic and Business Research, the pop-up industry is expected to grow by 8.4% in 2015. Charles Davis of the CEBR also said that the pop-up sector "is growing faster than the overall retail or selling sector."

What is the future like for pop-up shops?

With banks remaining **reluctant** to lend money to new businesses and landlords still with lots of empty **buildings** to fill, there seems to be a future for pop-up shops in towns and city centres. There is also the threat of online shopping, which means that anyone can buy anything they want without leaving their home. If high streets all feature the same selection of shops, there is no variety. Pop-up shops add **vibrancy** to the high street and make it different and distinctive.

34. In the text, the concept of pop-ups appeared :
- A. To respond to economy excellence
 - B. As a way to help small businesses to have a place / to grow
 - C. To compete in the street market
 - D. To sell food
35. The main reason why pop up industry is so attractive to business people is:
- A. They are so popular
 - B. They are friendly with the environment
 - C. They require creative ideas
 - D. They don't require big investment
36. According to research results in the text, the pop-up businesses are expected to:
- A. Increase
 - B. Disappear
 - C. Remain as they are
 - D. Evolve
37. Based on the author, on line shopping and traditional structure of shops are:
- A. Advantages for pop-ups
 - B. Threats for po- ups
 - C. Characteristics of pop-ups.
 - D. Origins of pop-ups

PARTE 7

Responda las preguntas 38 a 50, de acuerdo con el siguiente texto.

Marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

Wonders of the World, at risk!



A combination of sewage, salt, air pollution, sun, sand and wind may (38) _____ the huge statue on the outskirts of Cairo. The prominent Sphinx has the (39) _____ of a lion and the (40) _____ of a human being. It is five thousand years old, but it is too (41) _____ damaged to be completely saved.

The (42) _____ had already been dug out of the sand three times; however, the latest problems are much more (43) _____. First, there are no proper drains and water (44) _____ in the neighbourhood and the underground passage round the statue have become blocked. Too much water has been (45) _____ into the stone statue for several years. As a result, tiny pieces of salt have been left on the stone and have (46) _____ it.

Secondly, air pollution from the increasing amount of (47) _____ in Cairo is also destroying the ancient statue. The air is so full of poisonous gases that it is making the stone crumble and decay even faster.

Thirdly, the statue is being damaged by extremes of (48) _____, too. Although the air is very cold at night, during the day the stone of the statue becomes very (49) _____ under the strong sun. Other natural forces such as severe sandstorms also (50) _____ the statue.

Finally, the tourists who visit the statue every day also cause a lot of damage, which has compelled local authorities to restrain access to the monument.

Adapted from: http://englishteststore.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3024:english-pre-intermediate-reading-comprehension-test-007&catid=201&Itemid=143

38.	A. abandon	B. destroy	C. defend	D. turn
39.	A. mane	B. house	C. body	D. behavior
40.	A. face	B. job	C. emotion	D. voice
41.	A. beautifully	B. badly	C. sadly	D. greatly
42.	A. statue	B. people	C. pyramids	D. station
43.	A. precise	B. intelligible	C. relevant	D. serious
44.	A. fountains	B. plants	C. pipes	D. streets
45.	A. raining	B. running	C. standing	D. discovering
46.	A. damaged	B. stolen	C. frozen	D. tormented
47.	A. camels	B. parties	C. traffic	D. tourism
48.	A. weather	B. heavy rain	C. snow	D. temperature
49.	A. cold	B. hot	C. strong	D. tough
50.	A. embarrass	B. trance	C. degenerate	D. exploit