



# Inglés

Cuadernillo 2

2023

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.

N.º de preguntas: **25**

PARTE 1

RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Lee 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**, marca la letra correcta **A - G** en tu hoja de respuestas.

Fruit

Ejemplo:

0. It is red inside with small black things you don't eat.

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

| Descripciones   | Palabras      |
|---|---------------|
| 1. When you open it, you will find something to drink.  | A. banana     |
|   | B. coconut    |
| 2. This fruit is long, and monkeys like it a lot.       | C. grape      |
|   | D. lemon      |
| 3. This big fruit is yellow inside, and orange outside. | E. mango      |
|   | F. pear       |
| 4. It's green or yellow and it isn't sweet.             | G. pineapple  |
|   | H. watermelon |
| 5. It is very small and can be purple or green.         |               |

PARTE 2

RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 8 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

Completa las cinco conversaciones.

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

**Ejemplo:**

Alex, how are things in your job?

A. Not bad.  
B. too long.  
C. Nothing else.

Respuesta: 0. (A) (B) (C)

6. Don't forget to buy the medicine.

- A. It's not kind.
- B. I suppose not.
- C. No problem.

7. Would you like to draw?

- A. Let's do it.
- B. That's nice.
- C. Me too.

8. I don't like doing homework. It's boring!

- A. Don't lose.
- B. Let's look for it.
- C. I can help.

PARTE 3

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

Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.  
En las preguntas 9 - 14, marca **A**, **B** o **C** en tu hoja de respuestas.

## The hamburger

There is controversy over the origin of the hamburger. The book "The hamburger: A history" by Josh Ozersky says it is German. However, it is not clear where the inventor of hamburgers is from.

It could be Charlie Nagreen, who sold meatballs between two pieces of soft bread in 1885. Or maybe Frank Menches, from Ohio, who sold a sandwich made of meat and soft bread in Hamburg, N.Y. in 1885. Another possible inventor was Louis Lassen, from Connecticut, who served some meat pieces between two slices of toast in 1900. There was also Fletcher David, a Texan who sold a meat sandwich with soft bread at a world exhibition in 1904.

However, meat and bread -like today's hamburger- were more common in Hamburg, Germany, in the nineteenth century. It was called a Hamburg steak and was an everyday dish for the German immigrants who left Hamburg for the United States. Anyone could prepare it, and they could eat it while standing up or walking.

The hamburger already existed in the early twentieth century, but it was only food for working men and served in restaurants near factories at midday. However, after the introduction of the automobile in the market in 1920 and people's new wish for meals to eat on the road, the popularity of the hamburger increased.



**Ejemplo:**

0. Ozersky thinks that the hamburger was first made by a person who

- A. lived in Germany.  
B. was American.  
C. had a strange origin.

Respuesta:

0.  A  B  C

9. A different kind of bread was first used in a hamburger in

- A. Ohio.  
B. Texas.  
C. Connecticut.

10. Who made a hamburger with meat prepared in a particular shape?

- A. Charlie Nagreen  
B. Louis Lassen  
C. Fletcher David

11. A long time ago hamburgers in Germany were different from the American because they

- A. were very popular.  
B. had more meat.  
C. were known later.

12. The kind of hamburger brought from Germany to the US was

- A. hard to find.  
B. easy to make.  
C. interesting to eat.

13. At the beginning of the last century, some people ate hamburgers for

- A. breakfast.  
B. lunch.  
C. dinner.

14. What changed the way people thought of the hamburger in the 1920s?

- A. a new path.  
B. a new job.  
C. a new invention.

#### PARTE 4

### RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 15 A 19 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.

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

Nakia Letang is an admissions director at Fairfield University. Nakia is a young hardworking woman. This is an interview with her about her achievements.



#### **What is your job about?**

Choosing new students is my main function at work. I read students' applications and plan my travel calendar and events. Another part of my job is what I call customer service: educating parents and future students about college and the admissions process. You have to be an active person and really like talking to be good at this job. You have to be very sociable and constantly on the move.

#### **Do you work with students from everywhere?**

From New York City and eleven other states, I work with two groups: home-schooled students and those from the Community Scholars Program; these are teenagers who live in the city and are the first family members to attend college.

#### **What is your role in the admission decision process?**

We read applications from our own area because we know the students' schools and can give a complete evaluation of the applications. Each career officer decides on the best candidates from their area. We consider mainly their academic level, but also what those students could bring to the college community. If I'm not sure, I have a second admissions career officer take a look, and if we're still not sure, the entire admissions office group will meet.

#### **What do you tell students who send applications?**

Like many of the students I invite, I was the first person in my family to go to college. I tell students my story and let them know I understand their situation. I convince them that they can get into college and make it through.

15. What is the writer mainly doing in this article?
- A. advertising Fairfield University programs and admission process
  - B. explaining how people can easily begin their college
  - C. making students reflect on where they should study
  - D. describing a woman's professional responsibilities
16. What can the reader find out from the article?
- A. the social and economical conditions of the students' families
  - B. the requirements and documents students need to submit to apply
  - C. the experience of someone whose job might be life-changing for others
  - D. the qualifications that the admission staff requires to be part of the team
17. Who does Nakia assist to enter college?
- A. home-schooled and smart students
  - B. students who are friendly and young
  - C. the first students to go to college in their families
  - D. students who are smart and contribute to society
18. The last paragraph is about
- A. explaining how to study at a young age.
  - B. encouraging students with her example.
  - C. working with all kinds of students.
  - D. helping students join college.
19. According to the reading, the most appropriate piece of advice that you might get from Nakia is:
- A. "Be what you want to be by using your knowledge and background".
  - B. "Be the the only member of your family to go to your local university".
  - C. "Be a home-schooled teenager if you want to begin your university studies".
  - D. "Be good at talking to people if you want to get an excellent job".

PARTE 5

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

Lee el texto y selecciona la palabra correcta para cada espacio.  
En las preguntas 20 - 25, marca **A**, **B**, **C** o **D** en tu hoja de respuestas.

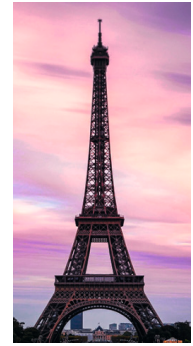
## The Eiffel Tower

The Eiffel Tower is a **(0)**\_\_\_\_\_ Paris icon. Completed in March 1889, it's recognized all over the world. The construction is 300 meters tall, and you can use the elevator or climb the 1,665 **(20)**\_\_\_\_\_ to get to see those spectacular views across Paris' landscape. But **(21)**\_\_\_\_\_ its fame, the tower has some secrets.

Its designer, Gustave Eiffel, built a tiny apartment on the top of the structure. **(22)**\_\_\_\_\_, only a few knew about it until 2015 when it opened to the public.

In 2015, workers helped the Tower become friendly to the environment. They **(23)**\_\_\_\_\_ two turbines in it to convert wind into electricity. A system was also **(24)**\_\_\_\_\_ up to collect and direct rainwater into the toilets.

The tower has had a colorful history. The original structure was dark red, but in 1899, it was painted yellow. At **(25)**\_\_\_\_\_, it's covered in approximately 16,000 gallons of bronze paint.



**Ejemplo:**

0.    **A.** magnificent                      **B.** bold                                      **C.** maximum                              **D.** suitable

Respuesta: **0.**  **A**  **B**  **C**  **D**

20.   **A.** paths                                      **B.** steps                                      **C.** marks                                      **D.** routes
21.   **A.** besides                                      **B.** upon                                      **C.** beneath                                      **D.** despite
22.   **A.** Otherwise                                      **B.** Indeed                                      **C.** Meanwhile                                      **D.** Therefore
23.   **A.** installed                                      **B.** introduced                                      **C.** influenced                                      **D.** involved
24.   **A.** set    **B.** shown                                      **C.** taken                                      **D.** brought
25.   **A.** last    **B.** once                                      **C.** first                                      **D.** present