

## PRUEBAS SABER ICFES 2011

COMPONENTES		PRUEBAS	Nº PREGUNTAS
NÚCLEO COMÚN		Lenguaje	24 preguntas
		Matemática	
		Biología	
		Química	
		Física	
		Filosofía	
		Ciencias Sociales	30 preguntas
		Inglés	45 preguntas
COMPONENTE FLEXIBLE	PROFUNDIZACIÓN	Lenguaje	15 preguntas
		Matemática	
		Biología	
		Ciencias sociales	
	INTERDISCIPLINAR	Violencia y Sociedad	15 preguntas
		Medio ambiente	

→ PasaralaUnacional.com



# PRUEBA DE INGLÉS

PARTE 1 → Avisos

PARTE 2 → Descripciones

PARTE 3 → Conversaciones

PARTE 4 → Textos incompletos

PARTE 5 → Comprensión de lectura (tres textos)

PARTE 6 → Comprensión de lectura (un texto- Comp. Propositiva)

PARTE 7 → Textos incompletos



# PARTE 1

## Avisos

*alimentos 4 ≠ 4<sup>th</sup>*  
*sell catch*

TICKET OFFICE  
for international trains

- A. in a theater
- B. in an airport
- C. in a station

PLEASE DO NOT FEED  
THE ANIMALS

- A. in a station
- B. in a café
- C. in a zoo

Please work in your math  
groups until the break

- A. in a classroom
- B. in a museum
- C. in an office

FOURTH FLOOR  
toys and clothes

- A. in a school
- B. in a hospital
- C. in a department store

25c per day for late  
returns of books

- A. in a shop
- B. in a library
- C. in a hotel

ALL FISH ON SALE HERE  
CAUGHT FRESH FROM  
SEA TODAY

- A. in a museum
- B. in a hotel
- C. at a market



Vocabulary



## PARTE 2

### Descripciones

You need these if you do not see very well.

Young people usually wear these informal trousers all the time.

People that study in the same place usually wear this.

People have this to tell the time.

Women usually wear this, but men don't.

A. glasses

B. jacket

C. jeans

D. skirt

E. sneakers

F. suit

G. uniform

H. watch

Yes = Si  
If = Si

Young  
Same place  
#

Tell = speak = say

good  
pants



Vocabulary



## PARTE 5

Conversaciones

Are you OK?

- ~~A. Yes, inside.~~
- ~~B. Yes, please.~~
- C. Yes, I am.

Is your mother home?

- A. I don't know.
- ~~B. That's fine.~~
- ~~C. She's a nurse.~~

How would you like your steak?

- ~~A. It's nice.~~
- ~~B. Not really.~~
- C. Well cooked.

*suggestion*  
Why don't we go to the cinema?

- ~~A. We don't.~~
- B. Sure, why not?
- ~~C. It's fine.~~

*have*  
*sorrow*  
I've got a pain.

- A. Where is it?
  - B. Why is it?
  - ~~C. When is it?~~
- meat*  
*have=havegot*



Vocabulary



# PARTE 4

Textos incompletos

## COFFEE

Adjective  
Comp → er (2)  
Sup → est (all)  
days

Many people all over the world like (0) drinking coffee. In Britain, for example, people drink about 60 million cups of coffee (16) \_\_\_\_\_ day. In some countries, like Italy, people like (17) \_\_\_\_\_ small cup of strong coffee, usually without milk. In other countries, like the USA, people have coffee made (18) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of milk and sugar. Coffee first arrived (19) \_\_\_\_\_ Britain in the 17th century. Many coffee houses (20) \_\_\_\_\_ then. But only rich men went to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ places to meet friends, talk and do business. Women did not go to coffee houses (22) \_\_\_\_\_ they were much too dangerous. Today, coffee is (23) \_\_\_\_\_ than before and people drink it everywhere, at home, at work and in cafés.

16. A. every B. all C. most

17. A. some B. the C. a

18. A. up B. with C. by

19. A. on B. in C. at

20. ~~A. open~~ B. opened C. opening

21. ~~A. these~~ B. ~~this~~ C. ~~their~~

22. A. that B. or C. because

23. A. cheapest B. ~~cheap~~ C. ~~cheaper~~

were  
Too = Very



Vocabulary



# PARTE 5

Comprensión de lectura  
(Tres textos)

## Same family - different lives

### Vilma

I was six when I came to England from Jamaica with my parents and Paula. Now I am 29 and a nurse at a London hospital. I have two sons, but I'm not very happy in England. Jamaica still feels like home and I'd like to go and live there. My mother went back to Jamaica five years ago.

### Paula

I went to England when I was three. After I finished school, I studied medicine and worked as a doctor. Then I married Brad and moved to the USA. Now, I have my own clothes shop. We had our first child six months ago, and I'm very happy in New York.

### Carol

I'm 30. I studied business at college and I've had a few jobs, but at the moment I'm without work. I will have my first baby next month. I like the Jamaican people and my parents have a house in the next town, but I would like to live somewhere else and have a change.

with  
without

x raba jo

Who wants to live in Jamaica?

- A. Vilma
- B. Paula
- C. Carol

Who is living in England now?

- A. Vilma
- B. Paula
- C. Carol

Who is the youngest?

- A. Vilma
- B. Paula
- C. Carol

Who doesn't have a job now?

- A. Vilma
- B. Paula
- C. Carol

Who has the most children?

- A. Vilma
- B. Paula
- C. Carol

Who lives near her mother?

- A. Vilma
- B. Paula
- C. Carol

Who are sisters?

- A. Vilma and Carol
- B. Carol and Paula
- C. Vilma and Paula

Who is the happiest?

- A. Vilma
- B. Paula
- C. Carol



Vocabulary



# PARTE 6

## Comprensión de lectura

### My Love of Traveling by Sam Harris

I grew up in Australia and was introduced to traveling at an early age. We moved around a lot because of my father's work. My main hobby was radios - I repaired old sets and listened to various programs from around the world. I had a map of the world on my bedroom wall with pins on it and I wrote postcards to foreign radio stations. I was an only child and I didn't have many friends; instead I tried to contact the outside world. We didn't have a television, so what I learned came from the radio and from encyclopedias. By the age of 13, I could draw maps of countries from memory and name all the capital cities.

I didn't actually leave Australia until I was twenty-five, when I went on a long trip through Asia. I arrived in Thailand thinking I was well prepared, but in fact, I knew little about its rich culture. Then I went to India, where my taste for adventure and different experiences grew. Every city there was different; there were cows on the streets, old cars, interesting food, and people everywhere.

I went from country to country without realizing how dangerous some of them were at that time. There was very little advice available. But now it's different - you can learn so much from the internet and just about everywhere you go, you'll find an internet café. It's really changed the way people travel.

The things I now like most about a trip are eating and shopping. I also love sitting on trains and talking to different people. I'm sure I'll never get bored with traveling, even though I've explored most countries in the world.

What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. talk about the towns where he used to live
- B. describe the people he met while traveling abroad
- C. compare the different countries he has been to
- D. explain how his interest in travel has developed

What can you learn about the writer from this text?

- A. He had always wanted to work on the radio.
- B. Very little surprised him on his first visit to Asia.
- C. His early knowledge of the world came from the radio.
- D. He liked sharing his interest in geography with other people.

What do we learn about the writer's life as a child?

- A. He spent time fixing radios that were broken.
- B. His father was unemployed for long periods.
- C. His friends thought he was rather strange.
- D. He watched programs about people in other countries.

What does the writer say about traveling abroad?

- A. There are many countries he would still like to visit.
- B. Information about other countries has become easier to find.
- C. The things he enjoys while traveling have not changed.
- D. Knowing something about maps is useful when traveling.



Vocabulary



Which of the following statements would the writer make?

A.

I find it hard to talk to people I meet on my travels because I hardly knew anyone when I was a child.

B.

Areas with only a few people are the best places to visit since they are quiet and relaxing.

C.

The world's a smaller place now because of the internet, and so travel has become less exciting.

D.

Learning about the world from books and the radio was nothing like the real experience.



Vocabulary



# PARTE 7

## Textos incompletos

### Colombia's Guadua

Bamboo has (0) \_\_\_\_\_ most perfect structure that exists in nature. Guadua, a very tall strong (36) \_\_\_\_\_ of bamboo, has been of (37) \_\_\_\_\_ use. People have used guadua to build their homes as guadua is not expensive, it (38) \_\_\_\_\_ easily, and is very solid. Guadua has been planted (39) \_\_\_\_\_ Colombians in rural areas for building their homes, but Guadua is (40) \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful that it is being sent to other countries. It can be (41) \_\_\_\_\_ for windows, roofs, stairs, or creative arts. In a local newspaper article, a journalist writes, "the fibers inside guadua are long and strong. (42) \_\_\_\_\_, it deserves to be (43) \_\_\_\_\_ the plant of steel." As part of Colombian culture, (44) \_\_\_\_\_ songs have been written about this plant, one of (45) \_\_\_\_\_ says, "The guadua cries because it has a heart."

0. A. the B. a C. one D. some
36. A. amount B. type C. group D. number
37. A. huge B. big C. large D. great
38. A. increases B. raises C. grows D. climbs
39. A. by B. with C. in D. for
40. A. just B. so C. too D. very
41. A. used B. created C. made D. spent
42. A. Instead B. Therefore C. Furthermore D. However
43. A. talked B. told C. said D. called
44. A. no B. all C. several D. every
45. A. whose B. which C. whom D. what



Vocabulary



# VOCABULARY

Steak = bistec, carne

Pain = dolor

Feed = alimentar

Can/Could Poder ,saber

May/might Poder

Must Deber

Shall/should Deber

Will/would Querer

Ought to Deber

Need Tener que

Dare Atreverse

Use to Soler ,acostumbrar



Present and past:

	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
<i>present simple</i>	We <b>make</b> butter from milk. Somebody <b>cleans</b> these rooms every day. People never <b>invite</b> me to parties. How <b>do</b> they <b>make</b> butter?	Butter <b>is made</b> from milk. These rooms <b>are cleaned</b> every day. I <b>am</b> never <b>invited</b> to parties. How <b>is</b> butter <b>made</b> ?
<i>past simple</i>	Somebody <b>stole</b> my car last week. Somebody <b>stole</b> my keys yesterday. They <b>didn't invite</b> me to the party. When <b>did</b> they <b>build</b> these houses?	My car <b>was stolen</b> last week. My keys <b>were stolen</b> yesterday. I <b>wasn't invited</b> to the party. When <b>were</b> these houses <b>built</b> ?
<i>present continuous</i>	They <b>are building</b> a new airport at the moment. (= it isn't finished) They <b>are building</b> some new houses near the river.	A new airport <b>is being built</b> at the moment. Some new houses <b>are being built</b> near the river.
<i>past continuous</i>	When I was here a few years ago, they <b>were building</b> a new airport. (= it wasn't finished at that time)	When I was here a few years ago, a new airport <b>was being built</b> .
<i>present perfect</i>	Look! They <b>have painted</b> the door. These shirts are clean. Somebody <b>has washed</b> them. Somebody <b>has stolen</b> my car.	Look! The door <b>has been painted</b> . These shirts are clean. They <b>have been washed</b> . My car <b>has been stolen</b> .
<i>past perfect</i>	Ann said that somebody <b>had stolen</b> her car.	Ann said that her car <b>had been stolen</b> .





## GRAMÁTICA

### Short forms

am	→	'm	I'm						
is	→	's		he's	she's	it's			
are	→	're					we're	you're	they're
have	→	've	I've				we've	you've	they've
has	→	's		he's	she's	it's			
had	→	'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd
will	→	'll	I'll	he'll	she'll		we'll	you'll	they'll
would	→	'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd

### Negative short forms

<b>isn't</b>	(= is not)
<b>aren't</b>	(= are not)
<b>wasn't</b>	(= was not)
<b>weren't</b>	(= were not)
<b>hasn't</b>	(= has not)
<b>haven't</b>	(= have not)
<b>hadn't</b>	(= had not)
<b>don't</b>	(= do not)
<b>doesn't</b>	(= does not)
<b>didn't</b>	(= did not)
<b>can't</b>	(= cannot)
<b>couldn't</b>	(= could not)
<b>won't</b>	(= will not)
<b>wouldn't</b>	(= would not)
<b>shouldn't</b>	(= should not)
<b>mustn't</b>	(= must not)
<b>needn't</b>	(= need not)



# GRAMÁTICA



## ENLACES WEB

[http://www.icfes.gov.co/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=192&Itemid=991](http://www.icfes.gov.co/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=192&Itemid=991)

<http://www.aulafacil.com/CursoIngles/IndexClases.htm>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRwHXqfTli8>



## Adjuntos

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Estructura Icfes.PNG

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Icfes Saber 11.PNG