

EL TIEMPO











INGLÉS

PRÓXIMAS SALIDAS

SALIDA

(C)

SOCIALES Y CIUDADANAS RESOLUCIÓN DE CONFLICTOS EN LA SOCIEDAD

LECTURA CRÍTICA SALIDA

TEXTO CONTINUO DISCONTINUC INFORMATIVO

CIENCIAS NATURALES SALIDA



P BIOLOGÍA-GENÉTICA MOLECULAR

INGLES

• Ten presente que en las Pruebas Saber 11 de inglés encontrarás algunas preguntas con tres y otras con cuatro opciones de respuesta.

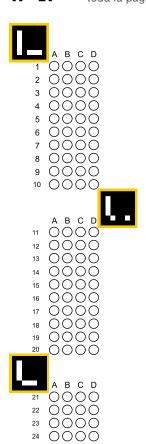


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Escanea este código y toma una foto de tus respuestas de modo que la imagen abarque

toda la página.



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28 **OOO OO 29 OOO OO**

COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA Y USO DEL LENGUAJE

- What is she wearing?
 - A She's wearing leans.
 - B She is 20.
 - C She has a blouse.
- Are they autonomous?
- - A No, they don't. B Yes, they are.
 - Yes, they can.
- Who is the person next to Maria?
 - A His uncle.
 - B Her auntie.
 - Your nephew.
- What does he look like?
 - A He is handsome.
 - B He is generous. O It has freckles.
- Is it raining?
 - A Like cats and dogs. B No. It isn`t.
 - C Not!

LEE Y RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA 6 A LA 13

MOUNT EVEREST

Asa Sherpa has climbed Mount Everest more times than anyone else in the world. Last year, he broke the world record by climbing the world's highest mountain for the twenty-first time. However, he says he won't be able to do it again, because the mountain is becoming too dangerous to climb.

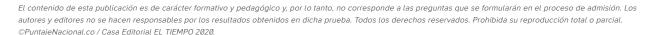
Asa first climbed the mountain on 1989 at the age of 12. He worked as a porter, carrying supplies for trekkers. When he first climbed the mountain, there was plenty of snow and ice up there. Now there is much less snow, and more bare rock.

Asa is worried about the lack of snow. Without snow to hold the rocks in place, there are more rock falls. Melting ice makes big holes, and these make trips up the mountain very dangerous. Also, climbers slip more easily on rock than on snow.

Retrieved from: http://www.examenglish.com/PET/pet_reading_part5_test2.htm May 24h 2017.

- Asa Sherpa was mostly excited because
 - A He had broken a record.
 - B He climbed the mountain for the second time.
 - He has become a great hiker.
- The alpinist is not going to climb the mountain again due to

 - B The weather conditions in the Mountain.
 - The effects of weather in the Mountain.
- When he climbed the mountain for the first time, he
 - A Was an amateur who transported provisions to trekkers.
 - B Was working in a trekkers company
 - C Was 21.
- Based on the reading, whether conditions in the mountain has
 - A Made temperature conditions get worse.
 - B Made the snow get melted.
 - © Given more chances for people to climb.
- Nowadays, One big risk for the trekkers in Everest is:
 - A The melted ice which makes snow slippery.
 - B The big rock, which can fall down.
 - C The ice, which can fall down from the mountain.
- Asa's feelings towards the mountain is:
 - A Of uncertainty.
 - B Of worried.
 - Of happiness.
- The fact that snow is disappearing is:
 - A Helping the trekker to climb the mountain easily.
 - Producing a feeling of sorrow to the alpinists.
 - Provoking the trekkers much more slippery.
- This story is:
 - A real example of braveness.
 - B A fictional and emotional story.
 - The real example of the effects in global warming.



LEE Y RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA 14 A

Agent: Thank you for calling the best company ever, how can I help you?

Customer: Well I hope you can finally help me.

I'm so frustrated because I have been charged with a ridiculous amount in my bill and I'm not going to pay that.

Agent: I understand ma'am, could you please tell me your social security number please?

Customer: No way, I can't trust in you and I don't give that information

Agent: It is just for verification please

Customer: I think you are not doing a good job, can I talk to your supervisor?

Agent: It is not necessary ma'am, I can help you to verify your account, but first I need to ask you some questions to verify your identification.

Customer: Well I won't do it.

- What is a customer?
 - A The customer is an annoying person.
 - B The customer is the same than a client.
 - C The customer is something that you eat with sauce.
- Is the customer a difficult client?
 - A. Yes, the customer doesn't let the agent do his job.
 - B. Customers are always rude people.
 - The customer probably was right probably not.
- What was the conversation about?
 - A It was about a phone device
 - B It was about a bill.
 - It was about a discount
- How are they having the conversation?
 - A They are arguing in the store.
 - B They are having a phone conversation.
 - It is a mail request.
- Was the agent able to help the customer?
 - A It was not possible because the client did not
 - B Yes, the agent did a proper job with that customer.
 - Yes, the customer helped the agent.

LEE Y RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA 19 A LA 25

IT'S A DOG'S LIFE

For over 12.000 years, dogs have lived with people and helped us in our daily lives. In ancient Egypt, the Pharaohs built statues of dogs and thought they were like gods. Today there are about 400 types of dog of different sizes and shapes.

Dogs have the same five senses as people, but their sense of smell is very helpful to the police, bombs and dangerous gases.

When a dog starts barking, it's often because they've heard something. A dog's sense of hearing is very good and they can hear things that humans can't.

Dogs can also help blind people and become their 'eyes'. They can lead a blind person to the shops, onto buses, or just help them to live a normal life.

For many people, dogs are just good company and make perfect family pets. They can be friendly animals, but are usually expensive to keep and you must have the time to take them for walks. If you look after your dog, it can be a really good friend!

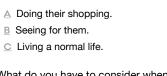
Tomado de Taller de mejoramiento del rendimiento académico en inglès Colegio

- 19 For how long have dogs lived with people?
 - A For more than 12.000 years.
 - B Since ancient Egyptian times
 - For 400 years.
- How was seen the dogs in ancient Egypt?
 - A Like Pharaohs.
 - B Like statues.
 - C Like gods.
- What is the most important quality of a dog's sense of smell?
 - A Is the same as ours.
 - B Is very good.
 - Solution !! Is better than their sense of hearing.
- 22 What is the function of a dog when they help the police?
 - A Find a thief.
 - B Train other policemen
 - Make a bomb.
- When do dogs bark?
 - A Before they hear a noise.
 - B When they hear a noise.
 - When they have smelt dangerous gases.
- A Describing.

RECUERDA

- siempre identifica el tipo de pregunta que se está realizando. Esto puede avudarte a encontrar más fácil la respuesta.
- "comprensión de lectura" se preguntan sobre hechos descritos en el mismo texto, por ello ten presente las fechas y los lugares que se describen.





How do dogs help blind people?

What do you have to consider when you have a pet?

- A That it costs a lot of money.
- B That gives you lost of free time.
- That can make you feel friendly.
- Can I help you with your suitcases?
 - A They are really heavy.
 - B No, you must.
 - who are you?
- Briana lost her pencil, so she asks her classmate for one, she says:
 - A I want that pencil, now!
 - B That's my pencil!
 - I would be nice if you lend me that pencil.
- How many sodas bottles do you drink every week?
 - A 5 or 6.
 - B As much as possible!
 - C I do not want them.
- Have you heard his new song?

 - A No, I didn't.
 - B Yes, I could. C It's awesome!
- Don't forget to charge the batteries, this person is:
 - B Advising.

Verifying.

- Para la sección de "uso del lenguaje"
- En la sección de

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COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA Y USO DEL LENGUAJE

El Programa de Bilingüismo del Ministerio de Educación Nacional (MEN) se ha enfocado en formar ciudadanos y ciudadanas capaces de comunicarse en inglés y puedan participar en los procesos de comunicación universal, en la economía global y en la apertura cultural (MEN, 2006). A partir de los lineamientos descritos por el MEN, el Instituto Colombiano para la Evaluación de la Educación (ICFES) ha dispuesto 7 partes diferentes donde evalúa las competencias comunicativas en la lengua extranjera.

USO DEL LENGUAJE

La competencia comunicativa se describe como el conocimiento mismo de la lengua y sus componentes teóricos se relacionan con el desarrollo de las habilidades comunicativas diarias: el discernimiento del vocabulario y la habilidad de usar las convenciones sociolingüísticas (Sagrario, 2007).



Tomada de: Esquema 1. Parte 3 de la prueba de Ingles (pregunta liberada de las pruebas Saber 11 de 2017).

COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA

La lectura es una comunicación entre un escritor y un lector, en la que ambos interactúan compartiendo un mismo sistema de signos de la lengua (Gonzales et. al, 2008). El autor utiliza determinadas estrategias para organizar y expresar sus ideas; luego, el lector extrae la información del texto y reconstruye opiniones (Rodríguez, 2011).

Este proceso de intercambio es considerado como comprensión lectora que integra los elementos lingüísticos y sociolingüísticos a través de diferentes tareas. En la interpretación del mensaje escrito en inglés, se suman las destrezas vinculadas a la adquisición y decodificación del inglés (Gonzales et. al, 2008).

COMPRENSIÓN LITERAL

El nivel de comprensión de lectura literal está relacionado con la información explícita del texto; por ejemplo, identificar, relacionar o discriminar aspectos relacionados con el espacio, el tiempo y los personajes (Van Dijk & Kintsch, 1983). Relaciona el escrito con el código de superficie, se analiza el texto sintácticamente y se extrae el contenido textual evidente (Guarin.2017).

En este sentido, la lectura cobra valor en la construcción de una representación del significado de dicho texto.

What a Story

Stephen William Hawking, a well-known scientist from Oxford, studied physics at Oxford University. When he was 21 and was doing studies on the universe at Cambridge University, the doctors found he had a neuro motor problem. Later, his problem got worse but he wanted to finish his studies. He thought he was going to live only a few months because most people like him only live for 18 months after diagnosis. In 1985, he had an operation and lost his ability to speak. At



first, he could talk by spelling words moving his eyes when someone showed him a letter. Now he can choose words from a computer screen with a switch

In 1988, his first book, which was about the universe, was very popular, but many people did not finish it because it was difficult to understand. In 2005, he wrote a simple version called A brief History of Time.

"Before I got ill, my life was boring," he says. But then he had dreams about giving something good to the world, so he began to improve his work and now we can understand the universe better. He says his success comes from the help of his wife and children, other people, and organizations. Now, Hawking works as a Lucasian Professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge, a job that Newton also had in 1663.

0. Stephen Hawking became a sick person

A. He was a student.

B. He was born.

C. He was popular.

Respuesta: A

Tomado de: Esquema 2. Parte 5 de la Prueba de Ingles (pregunta liberada de las pruebas Saber 11 de 2014).

ENCUENTRA EL REPASO COMPLETO EN WWW.ELTIEMPO.COM/REPILOS

