

RECURSOS PRÁCTICOS SABER PRO INGLÉS



SIMULACRO A

PARTE 1: RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE EJEMPLO

Lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (1 - 5). ¿Cuál palabra de la columna de la derecha (A - H) concuerda con cada descripción?

En las preguntas 1 - 5, marque la letra correcta A - H en la hoja de respuestas al final del documento.

FAMILIES DESCRIPTIONS

Ejemplo:

0. This person is very smart and learns quickly.

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

1. Your mother's or father's sister.

2. A person who is not tall.

3. The son of your brother or sister.

4. A person who makes people laugh and tells jokes is...

5. This is the person you are married to (if you are a woman).

A. Funny

B. Husband

C. Shy

D. Aunt

E. Nephew

F. Short

G. Slim

H. intelligent

PARTE 2: RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

En las preguntas 6 - 10 marque A, B o C en la hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0.



- A. at a movie casting
- B. in a police station
- C. in a library

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

6.



- A. in a car park
- B. at a classroom
- C. in a restaurant

7.



- A. in a kitchen
- B. at a book shop
- C. at a clothes shop

8.



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

9.



- A. in a playground
- B. at a hospital
- C. at a zoo

10.



- A. in a parking lot
- B. on a plane
- C. on a train

PART 3: RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 A 15

Complete las cinco conversaciones. En las preguntas 11 - 15, marque A, B o C en la hoja de respuestas.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. I'm really tired today. | a) Good luck.
b) You should get some rest.
c) Don't mention it. |
| 12. Which color do you prefer, blue or green? | a) I like both.
b) It doesn't matter.
c) No, thank you. |
| 13. I'm sorry for being late. | a) That's alright.
b) Same to you.
c) You're right. |
| 14. Could you pass me the salt, please? | a) Not at all.
b) Yes, I can.
c) Here you are. |
| 15. What do you think of this dress? | a) I think so too.
b) It looks great on you.
c) Welcome to our shop. |

PARTE 4: RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 16 A 23 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto de la parte inferior y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio. En las preguntas 16 - 23, marque A, B o C en la hoja de respuestas.

Reclaiming the Lens in San Andrés

The Raizal people of San Andrés and Providencia (16) _____ a unique history. For centuries, colonial powers forced them to speak standard English or Spanish. However, their mother tongue is San Andrés Creole—an English-based language that reflects their African ancestry.

Today, local leaders (17) _____ using Creole to protect their culture. Instead of viewing Creole as "bad English," young Raizales have (18) _____ that their language is a symbol of resistance. By learning standard English alongside Creole, they can speak to the global world (19) _____ losing their native identity. This linguistic justice is transforming (20) _____ education is managed on the islands, (21) _____ it proves that marginalized communities (22) _____ rewrite their own history (23) _____ foreign interference.

16	A. has	B. had	C. having	D. have
17	A. are	B. was	C. been	D. is
18	A. discovers	B. discovering	C. discovered	D. discover
19	A. with	B. through	C. during	D. without
20	A. what	B. how	C. who	D. when
21	A. because	B. although	C. but	D. and
22	A. should	B. can	C. must	D. do
23	A. under	B. next to	C. against	D. without

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 la hoja de respuestas.

Threads of Identity

Clothing has always been more than just protection from the weather. Around the world, garments carry meanings that go far beyond fabric and design. In the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and Europe, clothes often symbolize identity, belonging, and cultural pride. A simple shirt or a traditional dress can communicate values, beliefs,

and even political positions. Clothing becomes a language that people use to express who they are and where they come from.

In many societies, traditional clothing is linked to history and heritage. For example, the Caribbean region preserves African influences in colorful fabrics and headwraps, while also reflecting European colonial styles. These garments are not only beautiful but also serve as reminders of the struggles and resilience of communities. Wearing traditional clothes during festivals or ceremonies is a way of honoring ancestors and keeping cultural memory alive.

Modern fashion also plays a role in cultural symbolism. Young people often use clothing to show resistance, creativity, or social belonging. A reggae fan wearing Rastafarian colors in Jamaica, or a student choosing eco-friendly fabrics in Europe, both express values through their clothes. Fashion becomes a tool to connect with global movements while keeping local traditions visible.

Clothing can also highlight social issues. Uniforms may represent discipline and unity, but they can also reflect inequality when only certain groups can afford specific styles. In the Caribbean, imported brands sometimes dominate markets, raising questions about cultural independence and economic dependence. Clothes, therefore, are not neutral; they reveal tensions between tradition and globalization.

Finally, clothing continues to evolve as cultures interact. Migration, tourism, and digital media spread styles across borders, creating hybrid identities. A carnival costume in Trinidad may mix African, European, and modern pop influences, showing how culture is dynamic. Clothing remains a powerful symbol of identity, history, and social change, reminding us that what we wear is never just fashion — it is a statement.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 24. Clothing is described as more than: | a) Protection from weather
b) A political system
c) A historical book |
| 25. Traditional Caribbean clothing often reflects: | a) Asian and Middle Eastern styles
b) African and European influences
c) Only modern fashion trends |
| 26. Wearing traditional clothes during festivals is mainly to: | a) Honor ancestors and heritage
b) Compete with global brands
c) Show economic independence |
| 27. Young people use clothing to: | a) Avoid social movements
b) Hide their cultural identity
c) Express values and belonging |
| 28. Imported brands in the Caribbean raise questions about: | a) Cultural independence
b) Climate change
c) Political elections |
| 29. Carnival costumes in Trinidad are examples of: | a) Only modern pop culture
b) Pure European traditions |

c) Hybrid cultural identities

30. The text suggests clothing is:

- a) Only a matter of fashion
- b) A symbol of identity and change
- c) Completely neutral in society

PARTE 6: RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 31 A 35 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas. En las preguntas 31 – 35, marque A, B o C en la hoja de respuestas.

The Guardians of the Páramo

For many years, international groups created nature plans in Colombia without asking the local people. They believed that modern science was the only solution to save the planet. However, in the Colombian mountains, campesinos and Indigenous guards are proving that they are wrong.

These local communities protect the páramo ecosystem because it gives water to millions of Colombians. They use traditional knowledge from their grandparents to care for the land. For example, they know which plants store water, and they can predict the weather by looking at animals.

Recently, local leaders demanded money to manage their own projects instead of using foreign groups. They say that protecting nature is impossible without respecting rural communities. Finally, global environmental projects need local help, or they will fail.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

- a) To describe the mountains.
- b) To criticize city water.
- c) To show that local knowledge is important.

32. What was the mistake of international groups in the past?

- a) They did not give money to Colombia.
- b) They only trusted modern science.
- c) They stopped all local farming.

33. In the text, the word "respecting" means:

- a) Changing the local culture.
- b) Valuing local people and their history.
- c) Ignoring the community.

34. What happens if global projects do not include rural help?

- a) They will fail.
- b) They will win prizes.
- c) They will save money.

35. Why do local leaders want to manage the money?

- a) Because foreign groups do not know the land.
- b) To buy big trucks and tractors.
- c) To close the national parks.

PARTE 7. RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 36 A 45 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto de la parte inferior y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio. En las preguntas 36 – 45, marque A, B o C en la hoja de respuestas.

Voices of the Caribbean

The English-speaking Caribbean includes countries such as Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana. Its (36) _____ is tropical, with fertile lands but also frequent hurricanes. Historically, the region was shaped by European colonization and the (37) _____ slave trade, which brought millions of Africans to work on plantations.

During the 20th century, many islands gained (38) _____ from Britain, creating new nations with unique identities. Today, the Caribbean faces social challenges such as (39) _____ migration to North America and Europe, unemployment, and economic dependence on tourism.

Culturally, the Caribbean is famous for its music and festivals. Reggae from Jamaica, calypso from Trinidad, and soca are examples of musical (40) _____ that have influenced the world. Carnival is celebrated with colorful costumes, dance, and (41) _____.

The Caribbean identity is a blend of African, European, and indigenous traditions. Oral storytelling, food, and religious practices all reflect this (42) _____. However, the region also struggles with environmental issues: hurricanes, rising sea levels, and (43) _____ pollution threaten its fragile ecosystems.

Despite these challenges, the Caribbean continues to be a place of resilience and creativity. Its people show strong (44) _____ in preserving culture, and its geography makes it a popular destination for (45) _____ from around the globe.

36	A. climate	B. desert	C. mountain	D. forest
37	A. industrial	B. transatlantic	C. technological	D. cultural
38	A. independence	B. slavery	C. colonization	D. revolution
39	A. limited	B. massive	C. occasional	D. rare
40	A. lessons	B. speeches	C. genres	D. rules
41	A. silence	B. music	C. weapons	D. politics
42	A. mixture	B. separation	C. isolation	D. destruction
43	A. political	B. cultural	C. social	D. air
44	A. weakness	B. resilience	C. ignorance	D. fragility
45	A. teachers	B. farmers	C. soldiers	D. tourists

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

[illegible]

40								
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								