

**RECURSOS
PRÁCTICOS
SABER PRO INGLÉS**



SIMULACRO B

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

Lea el aviso y elija el lugar donde podría encontrarlo. Seleccione la opción correcta entre A, B o C en la hoja de respuestas al final del documento.

Ejemplo:

-Where would you see this sign?



Opciones:

- A) In a restaurant
- B) On a bus
- C) In a library

Answer: B) On a bus

1. Where would you see this sign?



- A) On an electric box
- B) On a school desk
- C) On a bus window

2. Where would you see this sign?



- A) In a shopping mall
- B) In a classroom
- C) In a parking lot

3. Where would you see this sign?



- A) On a door
- B) On a bus seat
- C) On a book cover

4. Where would you see this sign?



- A) In a park
- B) In a kitchen
- C) In a classroom

5. Where would you see this sign?



- A) In a hotel
- B) In a garden
- C) In a playground

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

Lea las descripciones de la columna izquierda (6 - 10) y las palabras de la columna derecha (A - H). Marque la letra de la palabra que concuerda con la descripción en la hoja de respuestas. Sobran dos opciones.

Una opción (A - H) se usa para el ejemplo.

Ejemplo:

0. A room where classes take place.

Respuesta: 0. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ H

6. A person who studies at a university.	A. classroom
7. The place where you live.	B. student
8. An activity you enjoy in your free time.	C. profession
9. The work you do to earn money.	D. nationality
10. The country where you were born.	E. home
	F. hobby
	G. breakfast
	H. teacher

PARTE 3: RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 11 a 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE EJEMPLO

Lea la conversación y seleccione la respuesta más adecuada para completar el diálogo. Elige la opción correcta entre la A, B o C y marque en la hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

Situation: You are at the train station.

Stranger: *"Excuse me, what time does the train leave?"*

You: _____

A) It leaves at 5 o'clock.

B) I go on a bus

C) Yes, it leaves

Answer: A) It leaves at 5 o'clock.

11. Situation: You are at the airport.

Staff: *"Can I see your passport, please?"*

You: _____

A) Here you are.

B) Yes, I have an ID.

C) Yes, I brought my passport.

12. Situation: You are at a party.

Friend: *"Would you like something to drink?"*

You: _____

A) Yes, a soda please.

B) Yes, a sandwich please.

C) Yes, I have a soda.

13. Situation: You are in class.

Teacher: *"Don't forget to bring your homework tomorrow."*

You: _____

- A) Okay, I will.
- B) Yes, I have too much.
- C) Yes, I do homework.

14. Situation: You are at the library.

Librarian: *"Please be quiet."*

You: _____

- A) Sorry, I will.
- B) Yes, I am quiet.
- C) Yes, I am quite good

15.Situation: You are at the supermarket checkout.

Cashier: *"Do you need a bag?"*

You: _____

- A) Yes, please.
- B) Yes, I have a plastic bag
- C) Yes, I will.

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 17 - 24, marque A, B o C en la hoja de respuestas.

English as a Global Language

English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. People learn it because it helps them communicate with people from different **(0)** _____. It is also useful for travelling, studying, and finding better job opportunities.

Many countries use English as an international language, even if it is not their first language. For this reason, learning English helps people understand different **(16)** _____ and respect cultural diversity. Speaking more than one language can also improve international **(17)** _____.

Being **(18)** _____ allows people to communicate with more communities without losing their own identity. In **(19)** _____, English opens many doors, but

preserving local languages is equally **(20)** _____ because every language is part of a country's **(21)** _____. Learning new languages helps people become more **(22)** _____ and prepared for a globalized **(23)** _____.

Ejemplo:

0. A. countries B. bedrooms C. seasons

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 16. | A. cultures | B. hospitals | C. bicycles |
| 17. | A. communication | B. pollution | C. transportation |
| 18. | A. bilingual | B. expensive | C. traditional |
| 19. | A. conclusion | B. vacation | C. surprise |
| 20. | A. important | B. impossible | C. dangerous |
| 21. | A. identity | B. homework | C. weather |
| 22. | A. open-minded | B. tired | C. hungry |
| 23. | A. world | B. classroom | C. newspaper |

PARTE 5: RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 24 a 30 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas. Elija la opción correcta entre A, B o C y marque en la hoja de respuestas.

Indigenous Communities of South America

Indigenous communities in South America have lived on the continent for thousands of years. Groups such as the Quechua in the Andes, the Guaraní in Paraguay and Brazil, and the Yanomami in the Amazon rainforest maintain traditions that connect them to their ancestors. Many of these communities speak their own languages, practice traditional farming, and preserve oral stories that explain their history and beliefs. Despite challenges such as deforestation, loss of land, and cultural changes, indigenous peoples continue to play an important role in protecting biodiversity and maintaining cultural diversity. In recent decades, governments and international organizations have recognized the importance of indigenous rights, supporting education programs and initiatives to preserve native languages. Today, indigenous

communities are not only guardians of ancient traditions but also active participants in modern society, contributing to art, politics, and environmental protection.

24. Which indigenous group lives in the Andes?

- A) The Quechua
- B) The Yanomami
- C) The Guaraní

25. Where do the Yanomami live?

- A) In the Amazon rainforest
- B) In the Andes mountains
- C) In the deserts of Chile

26. According to the text, what do indigenous communities preserve?

- A) Oral stories about history and beliefs
- B) Only modern technology
- C) European traditions

27. What challenges do indigenous peoples face?

- A) Deforestation, loss of land, and cultural changes
- B) Too much gold and silver
- C) Lack of mountains

28. The text says indigenous peoples protect biodiversity. This means:

- A) They help preserve plants and animals
- B) They build large cities
- C) They create new deserts

29. What have governments and organizations done in recent decades?

- A) Recognized indigenous rights and supported education
- B) Eliminated native languages
- C) Ignored indigenous communities

30. The text says indigenous communities are “active participants in modern society.” This can be paraphrased as:

- A) They contribute to art, politics, and environmental protection
- B) They live only in isolation
- C) They reject all modern activities

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

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

Are Soft Skills More Important Than Technical Skills?

When students think about preparing for their future careers, they often focus on learning technical knowledge. However, many employers say that technical skills alone are no longer enough.

Modern workplaces require employees to communicate effectively, cooperate with colleagues and solve unexpected problems. These abilities become especially important when people work in multicultural teams or participate in international projects.

For this reason, many universities are including activities that help students develop leadership, teamwork and communication skills. Some students complain that these activities take time away from academic subjects. Nevertheless, employers argue that these experiences prepare graduates for real-life situations that cannot always be learned from textbooks. Technical knowledge may help someone get a job, but soft skills often determine whether that person can succeed and grow professionally over time.

Ejemplo: 0. What can be inferred about the author's opinion?

- A. Soft skills are essential for long-term professional success.
- B. Universities should eliminate academic subjects.
- C. Technical knowledge is no longer necessary.
- D. Employers only value communication.

Respuesta:

0.

A

B

C

D

31. Why do some students dislike activities that develop soft skills?

- A. They believe those activities reduce the time available for academic learning.
- B. They think teamwork is impossible.

- C. They prefer working in international companies.
- D. They already have excellent leadership skills.

32. According to the article, why do employers appreciate soft skills?

- A. Because they replace technical knowledge.
- B. Because they help employees deal with real workplace situations.
- C. Because they reduce university costs.
- D. Because they improve computer skills.

33. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- A. Reading textbooks is enough to prepare for work.
- B. Success at work depends only on experience.
- C. Professional growth requires both technical and interpersonal skills.
- D. Universities should only teach practical subjects.

34. The purpose of the article is to:

- A. criticize students' learning at universities.
- B. explain why soft skills have become increasingly important in today's workplace.
- C. compare technical and soft skills.
- D. describe a specific workplace.

35. From the article, it can be inferred that students who develop soft skills at university are more likely to:

- A. avoid working with other people.
- B. adapt more easily to professional environments.
- C. finish their studies more quickly.
- D. need less technical knowledge.

PARTE 7: RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 37 A 45 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y seleccione entre las opciones A, B o C y marque en la hoja de respuestas.

Balancing Urban Development and Nature

Urban planners increasingly face the challenge of reconciling development with ecological needs. Rapid construction and expanding road networks frequently cause habitat **(37)**, isolating wildlife in small fragments and reducing genetic exchange. To counteract this trend, cities are investing in green corridors, pocket parks, and rooftop gardens to improve habitat **(38)** and provide stepping stones for species movement. Financial tools such as tax **(39)** and grants for sustainable design encourage developers to include green space in new projects.

Public engagement is crucial: when residents understand the benefits of urban nature, they are more likely to support conservation policies and volunteer in local initiatives. Nevertheless, short-term economic pressures and competing priorities can present **(40)** to long-term planning. Effective communication of robust scientific **(41)** helps policymakers justify investments in green infrastructure by showing health, social, and economic returns. Ultimately, success depends on coordinated **(42)** among government agencies, community groups, and private stakeholders, as well as consistent enforcement of environmental regulations to prevent **(43)** development that harms ecosystems. Building resilient cities requires both strategic planning and ongoing **(44)** so that urban growth becomes sustainable rather than **(45)**.

37.

- A) restoration
- B) fragmentation
- C) cultivation
- D) expansion

38.

- A) connectivity
- B) opacity
- C) redundancy

D) fragility

39.

A) penalties

B) incentives

C) tariffs

D) liabilities

40.

A) facilitators

B) obstacles

C) incentives

D) solutions

41.

A) anecdotes

B) evidence

C) rumors

D) myths

42.

A) collaboration

B) isolation

C) competition

D) secrecy

43.

- A) reckless
- B) restorative
- C) regenerative
- D) benign

44.

- A) maintenance
- B) abandonment
- C) neglect
- D) indifference

45.

- A) sustainable
- B) detrimental
- C) beneficial
- D) restorative

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

[illegible]

[illegible]