



MODELING SET PART SIX

Comprensión de lectura 2. Los textos presentados en la parte 6 del examen adquieren un grado más alto de complejidad que los primeros los temas incluidos son de carácter cultural, técnico o científico, por lo tanto se requiere de un amplio dominio de estructuras gramaticales, vocabulario en general y óptima comprensión de lectura



A lot of major cities in the world today have large populations of people who have recently arrived; they have emigrated from other countries. Perhaps you, too, have left a familiar place to come to a new city, town or a new country or you may live in a city where there are large numbers of newcomers.

It is said that adapting to a new place most of the times forces people to seek out new friends, face new problems, and often learn a new language.

1. The best meaning for newcomers is

- ☒ A. people originally from a town
- ☐ B. people who have recently arrived to a place to stay longer
- ☐ C. people who have left the country
- ☐ D. new people in the companies

3. The underlined words seek out can be replaced by

- ☒ A. give up
- ☐ B. look for
- ☐ C. take care
- ☐ D. find out

2. The underlined word who is related to

- ☒ A. cities
- ☐ B. people
- ☐ C. major
- ☐ D. countries

4. According to the text.

- A. people are forced to leave their native countries
- B. major cities of the world have received many visitors
- C. people have immigrated to other countries due to overpopulation
- ☒ D. living in a new place implies many changes for immigrants



We owe our nation's state park system to one of the world's most recognizable landmarks - Niagara Falls. By 1880, a ring of industrial sites and man-made attractions had so completely choked off public access to the falls that the only views from American soil were on private land. News of Niagara's plight spread when a group of artists and politicians spearheaded a campaign to buy back the land, creating a preserve. Finally in 1885, after six years of legislative wrangling, New York Governor David B. Hill dedicated the famous landmark "free to mankind", and our state park system was born.

America's parks really took off in the 1930's when the country was booming with public works projects. The Civilian Conservation Corps built camps and trails that gave Americans access to the outdoors. Now, there are more than 5,000 state parks, nearly ninety-five times the number of national parks. That means at least a few per state, or a short drive for most families.

5. The underlined expression choked off can be replaced by

- A. suspended
- ☒ B. increased
- C. promoted
- D. eliminated

The underlined sentence America's parks really took off in the 1930's, when the country was booming with public works projects means that

- 1. America's parks were destroyed in the 1930's because of the increase of public works projects
- 2. America's parks began to emerge in the 1930's due to the decrease of public works projects
- 3. public works projects increased because of the beginning of America's parks in the 1930's
- 4. public works projects encouraged the beginning of America's parks in the 1930's

7. The title of the text could be

- A. the history of America's state parks
- B. how were America's national parks born?
- C. why visit America's state parks?
- D. a guide to America's national parks



MATERIALS

A material is what something is made of. There are 5 basic materials. Most things are made with these materials. Some things are made of metal. Some things are made of glass. Some things are made of wood. Some things are made of cloth. And some things are made of plastic. There are some other materials. But they are not used as much as these 5 materials. Let's talk about metal first. Metal is very heavy. And it is very hard and strong. It usually feels cool if you touch it. We use metal to make lots of things. We use it for forks and knives. We use it for keys. We use it for cars.

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breaks very easily! Then why do we use it? We use it because it is clear! You can see through glass! That's why we use it for windows. That's also why we use it for glasses. Now, let's talk about wood. Wood is lighter than metal and glass. It is not as strong as metal. But it is much stronger than glass. **We use wood to make lots of things.** Things made from wood are usually light and hard and strong. Chairs and tables are made from wood. Pencils are made from wood.

Now let's talk about cloth. Cloth is very light. It is much lighter than wood. And it is very soft. We use cloth to make lots of things. For example, it is used to make clothing. And it is used to make blankets.

Last, let's talk about plastic. Plastic is also very light. But it is different from cloth. Sometimes it is soft. And sometimes it is hard. Plastic can be used to make thin plastic bags. These are light, soft, and strong. But plastic can also be used to make bicycle helmets. These are light, hard, and strong. A helmet and a bag seem different. But they are both made from plastic.

8. Which sentence from the passage best describes the main idea?

- A. "we use cloth to make lots of things"
- B. "metal is very heavy"
- ☒ C. "there are 5 basic materials"
- D. "a helmet and a bag seem different"

11. In the underlined sentence the expression **lots of** means

- ☒ A. many
- B. much
- C. some
- D. few

9. According to the passage, which of these things is a material?

- A. chairs
- B. clothing
- C. windows
- ☒ D. wood

12. A helmet is something use by

- A. cooks and waiters
- B. sportsmen and builders
- C. engineers and sailors
- ☒ D. soccer players and bikers

10. which one is the heaviest material of all

- A. glass
- B. wood
- ☒ C. metal
- D. cloth