

Parte cuatro prueba ICFES

1. Completar un texto eligiendo la palabra correcta entre tres opciones A, B, C.

Bears

Bears can (0) A dangerous animals. The adult bear is very strong and it can kill a person. Bears are good at (1) C trees and they can run very fast. But they cannot see well and (2) B most animals, they find food by using (3) C noses. There are seven kinds of bear, the (4) A is the white polar bear, which is almost there meters (5) B. There are two kinds of black bear (6) C lives in the forests of north America, and the other lives in south East Asia. But not (7) A black bears are black. They may be dark brown or reddish brown. Everyone loves the black and write panda bear, which comes from China. Not (8) B pandas live in the forest nowadays because it is difficult to find food.

0. A. be B. being C. is

1. A. climbed

B. climbing

C. climb

2. A. like

B. from

C. for

3. A. them

B. those

C. their

4. A. larger

B. largest

C. larg

5. A. high

B. long

C. tall

6. A. both

B. one

C. he

7. A. every

B. all

C. each

8. A. many

B. more

C. much

COFFEE

many people all over the world like (9) C coffee. In Britain, for example, people drink about 60 million cups of coffee (10) A a day. In some countries, like Italy, people like (11) C small cup of strong coffee, usually without milk. In other countries like the USA, people have coffee made (12) B a lot of milk and sugar. Coffee first arrived (13) A Britain in the 17th century. Many coffee houses (14) B then but only rich men went to (15) D places to meet friends, talk and do business. Women did not go to coffee houses (16) C they were much too dangerous. Today coffee is cheaper than before and people drink it everywhere, at home, at work and in cafes.

No more continents

For centuries, natural barriers (17) A rivers, mountains and seas have made travel difficult. Now with modern technology, we are crossing (18) C barriers all over the world. Britain was an island for 8,000 years. But the channel tunnel opened in 1994 and connected Britain to mainland Europe. The Øresund Bridge and tunnel opened in 2000 and connected Sweden to Denmark and the rest of Europe. Now there are (19) A projects to link different parts of the world. In Europe, the Italian government is going to build a 3.5 kilometer bridge between Sicily and the Italian mainland. In Asia, Indonesia is going to build the Sunda Strait bridge (20) B the islands of Java and Sumatra. It's going to have a road and railway line on (21) B. But there are (22) A projects to join continents. The Bixie Bridge and Mingo are thinking (23) C building a tunnel connecting Europe to Africa and the United States. Russia are discussing a project to connect Alaska to Siberia, joining the continents of North America and Asia. It's a wide world, but is it certainly (24) B smaller.

~ A FAMOUS CIRCUS ~

The circus, cirque du soleil, began in montreal, canada. It was started (25) A the canadian Guy Laliberte in 1984. When he left college, Laliberte travelled around Europe and earned money by (26) E music in the streets. Not long after he returned home, he started cirque with (27) B friend, Daniel Gauthier. During the 1990s, cirque grew quickly. It now does shows (28) C over the world and the number of people working for it has grown from 73 to (29) A than 3500.

The cirque does not have any animals, but (30) B is music and dance, and each show tells a story. (31) C show, which is called Varion, is about a man who could fly. The show starts with him falling from the sky and tells the story of how he (32) A to learn to fly again.

INVENTIONS

Some inventions are (33) B ubiquitous that it's difficult to imagine they started as an idea scribbled on paper and then a patent application submitted to, say, the US patent and trademark office (USPTO). Aluminium foil, adhesive bandages, the ballpoint pen, the computer mouse, the microwave, even these are just a (34) A examples of great ideas that became indispensable products we now take (35) C granted.

(36) C of the 520,277 applications that inventors filled with USPTO in 2010, chances are that not even half will be granted patents, and far fewer will become commercial successes. For every new gadget that large (37) C a household name and changes (38) A lives, there are thousands of others that languish in patent office files, unappreciated except perhaps as curiosities. Some of (39) B are ingenious but plagued with small but fatal flaws. (40) B are to ever gain widespread acceptance. A few are simply a head of their time.