Inglés — EXANI-II

36 reactivos en 3 bloques de 12. Cada uno trae sus 3 opciones: solo una es correcta.

- Tiempo sugerido: **58 minutos** (96 s por reactivo).
- Responde en la **hoja de respuestas** (penúltima página) rellenando el círculo; no escribas en el cuadernillo si quieres reutilizarlo.
- Si dudas, descarta primero las opciones imposibles y avanza: vuelve al final.
- Al terminar, califica con las **claves** y lee la explicación de cada fallo.

Nombre _____ Fecha _____

Hora de inicio _____ Aciertos: ____ de 36

1 Community Garden Opens in April Neighbors can now rent a small plot of land and grow their own vegetables. The garden also offers free workshops on composting every second Saturday. Looking only at the title and the first sentence, what is the text about?

A) A new supermarket that sells local vegetables
B) A shared space where residents can grow food
C) A school course on cooking healthy meals

2 The bus terminal in Santa Rosa has been empty for ten years. This spring, the city started turning it into an indoor market with forty stalls and a small food court. The market is expected to open next October and to create about sixty jobs. Which sentence is the best summary of the text?

A) Santa Rosa is turning an empty bus terminal into a market that will create jobs.
B) The food court in Santa Rosa has forty stalls and will open in October.
C) Many cities around the country are building indoor markets to create jobs.

3 Learning to swim has benefits beyond safety. It strengthens the arms and legs, improves breathing and, in group lessons, helps children make friends. Many parents also say that their children become more confident after a few months in the pool. What is the main idea of the text?

A) Group lessons help children make new friends.
B) Children should start swimming before the age of five.
C) Swimming lessons offer several benefits for children.

4 The school will close the parking lot on Friday because workers are repairing the pavement. Teachers should therefore use the street entrance. Which part of the text is the premise, that is, the reason that supports the instruction?

A) Teachers should use the street entrance.
B) Workers are repairing the pavement.
C) The parking lot is the largest in the district.

5 Riverside Pool Opening hours: Mon–Fri 6:00–20:00; Sat 8:00–16:00; Sun closed. Entry: adults 80 pesos; children under 12, 40 pesos. Lessons: Tuesdays and Thursdays at 17:00, 300 pesos per month. Lockers: 10 pesos. How much does an eight-year-old child pay to enter the pool?

A) 80 pesos
B) 300 pesos
C) 40 pesos

6 Dear Dr. Navarro, I am writing to ask whether I may submit my report on Monday instead of Friday. I was ill last week and I have a medical note. I would be grateful for your understanding. Yours sincerely, Paula Ruiz What type of text is this, and who is the reader?

A) A formal request addressed to a professor
B) A friendly note sent to a classmate
C) An advertisement aimed at university students

7 Everyone expected the new director to be strict. However, she turned out to be quite amiable: she greeted every employee by name, listened patiently and often brought coffee to the meetings. In the text, the word “amiable” means:

A) friendly and pleasant
B) very strict and serious
C) always late and disorganized

8 Put these sentences in order to tell a clear story. 1) Finally, Tomás received his medal. 2) First, he ran the whole race without stopping. 3) Then he crossed the finish line in front of the crowd.

A) 1 – 2 – 3
B) 3 – 1 – 2
C) 2 – 3 – 1

9 I ____ my keys yesterday, so I had to call a locksmith.

A) have lost
B) lost
C) was losing

10 **Which sentence has the formal tone expected in an essay?**

A) Teenagers don't get enough sleep, which really messes up their focus.

B) Teenagers do not get enough sleep, which affects their concentration.

C) Teens are totally wiped out because they never go to bed.

11 **The teacher gave us a very ____ explanation of the experiment.**

A) clear

B) clearly

C) clarity

12 **Many hospitals now use therapy dogs. Patients who spend time with them report less anxiety, and some even leave the hospital earlier. Which subtitle best fits this paragraph?**

A) Animals Around the World

B) Some Patients Leave Earlier

C) How Therapy Dogs Help Hospital Patients

13 The new science museum is amazing. It opened on 3 June, has 25 interactive rooms and receives about 800 visitors a day. Which statement is a fact that can be checked?

A) The museum has 25 interactive rooms.
B) The museum is amazing.
C) Everybody will love the new museum.

14 Preheat the oven to 180 degrees. Mix two eggs with 200 grams of sugar. Add the flour slowly and stir until the mixture is smooth. Pour it into a pan and bake for forty minutes. What type of text is this, and who is it for?

A) A news report for the readers of a newspaper
B) A formal letter written to a restaurant owner
C) A recipe for people who want to cook at home

15 Cities should plant more trees along their main avenues. Trees give shade, reduce noise and make the air cleaner. In my opinion, the cost is small compared with the benefits. What does the writer believe?

A) Trees are too expensive for most cities.
B) Planting trees is worth the cost.
C) Main avenues should be wider.

16 Exams start on Monday, so Elena has decided to hit the books all weekend. What does "hit the books" mean in this sentence?

A) to study seriously
B) to throw books away
C) to sell her old books

17 Many teenagers feel stressed before exams. A good solution is to make a study schedule and take short breaks. Some schools now teach these habits in a free workshop. How is the text organized?

A) Cause and effect
B) Argument supported by statistics
C) Problem and solution

18 Community kitchens are opening in many neighborhoods. They serve cheap meals made with local ingredients, and volunteers learn cooking skills. Many customers say they also enjoy meeting their neighbors. Which title fits the whole text?

A) A Recipe for Chicken Soup
B) Community Kitchens Feed and Connect Neighborhoods
C) The History of Restaurants

19 When Carlos arrived at the office, he turned off his phone, put on a suit and checked his notes twice. His hands were cold, and he kept looking at the clock outside the meeting room. What can we infer from the text?

A) Carlos is late for lunch with a friend.
B) Carlos is nervous about an important meeting.
C) Carlos is bored with his job.

20 Mónica ____ in this company for six years, and she plans to stay.

A) has worked
B) worked
C) will work

21 Because it was raining heavily, the match was postponed. Which sentence is the best paraphrase?

A) The match was postponed although it was raining.
B) The heavy rain started after the match was postponed.
C) The match was postponed due to the heavy rain.

22 The road was closed. ____, we took the longer route.

A) However
B) For example
C) Therefore

23 The city opened a new bus line. Which detail makes the statement "The new bus line is very useful" concrete?

A) Many people like it a lot.
B) It carries about 4,000 passengers each weekday.
C) It is useful for everyone in the city.

24 In many towns, neighbors lend tools to each other through a shared online list. Drills, ladders and sewing machines are borrowed for free, so families save money and avoid buying things they use only once. Which subtitle best fits this paragraph?

A) How Tool Libraries Save Neighbors Money

B) The Future of Shopping

C) Why Drills Are Expensive

25 Last year, a high school in Querétaro replaced its vending machines with a fruit and sandwich stand. At first, many students complained that the new options were boring. After three months, however, fruit sales had doubled, fewer students skipped breakfast and teachers noticed better concentration in the morning classes. The change suggests that offering healthier food can improve students' daily habits. What is the main idea of the text?

A) Students complained about the new stand at first.
B) Teachers noticed better concentration in morning classes.
C) Healthier food at school can lead to better habits.

26 Greenfield Language Center Beginner English: Mon & Wed, 9:00–11:00, Room 3, 600 pesos per month. Intermediate English: Tue & Thu, 18:00–20:00, Room 5, 750 pesos per month. French (all levels): Saturdays, 10:00–13:00, Room 2, 500 pesos per month. Registration closes on the 25th. Students who register before the 15th get a 10% discount. A student registers for Intermediate English on the 12th. How much does she pay per month?

A) 675 pesos
B) 750 pesos
C) 600 pesos

27 Some officials want to ban street food stalls because they say the stalls cause litter. It is true that some vendors leave trash behind. Nevertheless, the stalls give work to thousands of families and offer cheap meals, so the sensible solution is to require clean-up rules rather than a total ban. Which statement best describes the writer's position?

A) Street stalls should be banned immediately.
B) Street stalls should be regulated, not banned.
C) Street food is always clean and safe.

28 The negotiation was a minefield: one careless comment could have blown up the whole deal, so both teams chose their words with great care. What does the writer mean by “a minefield”?

A) a place where soldiers train
B) an easy task with no problems
C) a situation full of hidden risks

29 The scientist's first explanation was so convoluted that even her colleagues needed a diagram to follow it. Her next presentation, by contrast, was clear and simple. In the text, “convoluted” means:

A) very complicated
B) extremely short
C) dishonest

30 According to the city council, only 3 of the 40 public parks have a drinking fountain. Every park should have one: children would drink less soda and families would save money. What type of text is this?

A) A purely factual report with no opinion
B) A persuasive text that uses data to support a request
C) A story told in chronological order

31 Marta's flight was supposed to land at 6 p.m. At 7:30, her brother was still standing at the arrivals gate, checking the board and answering messages. Every few minutes he called the same number and shook his head. What can be inferred from the text?

A) Marta missed her flight.
B) Marta's flight is probably delayed.
C) Her brother does not want to wait.

32 Not only did the company lower its prices, but it also improved its service. Which sentence is the best paraphrase?

A) The company lowered its prices because it improved its service.
B) The company improved its service but kept its prices.
C) The company lowered its prices and also improved its service.

33 Reading every day improves vocabulary. ____, it helps students concentrate for longer periods. Which connector best continues this part of an essay?

A) In addition
B) However
C) In conclusion

34 Have you ever ____ a marathon?

A) ran
B) running
C) run

35 The mechanic is known for his ____: he always finishes the job on time.

A) reliable

B) reliability

C) reliably

36 The new recycling program has been a success. ____ Which sentence best completes the paragraph with concrete evidence?

A) In the first month, the neighborhood collected 2.4 tons of glass and plastic.

B) Everybody I have spoken to seems very happy with it.

C) It is certainly a great idea for the future of our city.

Hoja de respuestas

Rellena un círculo por reactivo. Inglés — EXANI-II.

1	A	B	C	2	A	B	C	3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C	5	A	B	C	6	A	B	C
7	A	B	C	8	A	B	C	9	A	B	C
10	A	B	C	11	A	B	C	12	A	B	C
13	A	B	C	14	A	B	C	15	A	B	C
16	A	B	C	17	A	B	C	18	A	B	C
19	A	B	C	20	A	B	C	21	A	B	C
22	A	B	C	23	A	B	C	24	A	B	C
25	A	B	C	26	A	B	C	27	A	B	C
28	A	B	C	29	A	B	C	30	A	B	C
31	A	B	C	32	A	B	C	33	A	B	C
34	A	B	C	35	A	B	C	36	A	B	C

Claves y explicaciones

1 **B** Orientarse antes de leer: el título («Community Garden») y la primera oración («rent a small plot… grow their own vegetables») ya dan el tema. Las otras opciones mencionan vegetales, pero no corresponden a un huerto comunitario.

2 **A** Un resumen conserva lo esencial (quién, qué, para qué) y quita detalles. La primera lo logra. La segunda mezcla datos sueltos y se equivoca (los puestos son del mercado, no de la zona de comida); la tercera es demasiado general.

3 **C** La idea principal cubre todo el párrafo; los demás son detalles que la apoyan (fuerza, respiración, amistades, confianza). Hacer amigos es solo uno de esos detalles y la edad de cinco años no aparece en el texto.

4 **B** «Because» introduce la premisa: la razón de cerrar el estacionamiento. «Therefore» introduce la conclusión (usar la entrada de la calle). El tamaño del estacionamiento no se menciona en el texto.

5 **C** Al hacer scanning se busca la palabra clave: «children under 12». Ocho años entra en esa categoría y paga 40 pesos. 80 es la tarifa de adultos y 300 es el precio mensual de las clases.

6 **A** El formato («Dear Dr.», «I am writing to ask», «Yours sincerely») y el tono revelan una carta formal de petición a un profesor. No hay tono amistoso ni intención de vender algo.

7 **A** Se deduce del contexto: «however» marca contraste con «strict», y las acciones que siguen (saludar por nombre, escuchar, llevar café) son amables. «Strict» sería lo contrario y nada indica desorden.

8 **C** Las palabras de orden marcan la secuencia: «first» abre la historia, «then» sigue la acción y «finally» la cierra. El orden correcto es 2 – 3 – 1.

9 **B** «Yesterday» es una pista de tiempo terminado, por eso se usa pasado simple: «lost». El presente perfecto («have lost») no se usa con yesterday, y «was losing» describe una acción en progreso.

10 **B** El tono formal de un ensayo evita jerga («messes up», «wiped out») y contracciones («don't»). La primera opción es precisa y conserva ese registro.

11 **A** Antes de un sustantivo («explanation») va un adjetivo: «clear». «Clearly» es adverbio (describe un verbo) y «clarity» es sustantivo.

12 **C** Un subtítulo resume el párrafo en una línea: ni muy amplio ni muy estrecho. «Animals Around the World» dice más que el texto y «Some Patients Leave Earlier» recoge solo un detalle.

13 **A** Un dato se puede comprobar (names, numbers, dates): contar las 25 salas. «Amazing» y «everybody will love it» son opiniones o predicciones que no se comprueban.

14 **C** Los verbos de instrucción en imperativo (preheat, mix, add, pour) y las cantidades revelan una receta. No hay titular de noticia ni saludo formal de carta.

15 **B** Las señales del argumento («should», «in my opinion») anuncian la postura, y las razones (sombra, ruido, aire) la apoyan. El autor dice que el costo es pequeño frente a los beneficios.

16 **A** Es una expresión idiomática: al pie de la letra no tiene sentido. El contexto (exámenes el lunes, todo el fin de semana) indica que significa estudiar con dedicación.

17 **C** El texto plantea un problema (stress before exams) y propone una salida («a good solution»). No explica una cadena de causas y resultados ni usa cifras para argumentar.

18 **B** Un buen título cubre todo el texto: comida barata, aprendizaje y convivencia vecinal. Las otras opciones hablan de una receta concreta o de un tema mucho más amplio.

19 **B** La inferencia une pistas escritas (apagar el teléfono, revisar notas, manos frías, mirar el reloj) con lo que sabemos: son señales de nervios antes de una reunión importante. Nada apoya el aburrimiento ni un almuerzo.

20 **A** «For six years» más «plans to stay» indica una situación que empezó antes y llega hasta hoy: presente perfecto («has worked»). El pasado simple supondría que ya terminó.

21 **C** Una paráfrasis cambia las palabras y el orden, pero mantiene el sentido y la causa: «because it was raining heavily» = «due to the heavy rain». «Although» cambia la relación a contraste y la tercera invierte el orden de los hechos.

22 **C** Hay causa y efecto: el camino cerrado provoca tomar otra ruta, y el conector de consecuencia es «therefore». «However» marca contraste y «for example» introduce un ejemplo.

23 **B** El lenguaje concreto usa cifras, nombres y hechos que se pueden comprobar: «4,000 passengers each weekday». Las otras opciones repiten la idea general con palabras abstractas.

24 **A** El subtítulo debe resumir el párrafo sin pasarse ni quedarse corto. «The Future of Shopping» es demasiado amplio y «Why Drills Are Expensive» ni siquiera lo dice el texto; la primera recoge el préstamo de herramientas y el ahorro.

25 **C** La idea principal es la que cubre todo el texto y que las demás apoyan; aquí aparece en la última oración. Las quejas iniciales y la concentración de los alumnos son detalles que la sustentan.

26 **A** Scanning: palabra clave «Intermediate» (750 pesos) y condición «before the 15th»: el 12 cumple, así que se aplica 10 % de descuento: 750 − 75 = 675 pesos.

27 **B** La postura aparece tras la concesión («it is true that…») y el «nevertheless»: el autor reconoce el problema, pero defiende reglas de limpieza en lugar de prohibir. No dice que sea siempre limpia ni pide prohibirla.

28 **C** Es lenguaje figurado (metáfora): una negociación no es literalmente un campo de minas. El contexto («one careless comment could blow up the deal», «chose their words with care») señala una situación llena de riesgos ocultos.

29 **A** El contexto da las pistas: hacía falta un diagrama para seguirla y «by contrast» la opone a «clear and simple». Por lo tanto, convoluted es muy complicada. Nada sugiere brevedad ni deshonestidad.

30 **B** Hay una cifra (3 de 40), pero también «should» y razones que buscan convencer: cifras más «should» indican un texto persuasivo. Un texto solo factual no pediría una acción y tampoco hay una secuencia de hechos.

31 **B** La inferencia suma pistas del texto (debía aterrizar a las 6, su hermano sigue esperando a las 7:30 y revisa el tablero) con lo que sabemos: el vuelo se retrasó. «Missed her flight» o «no quiere esperar» no se apoyan en el texto.

32 **C** «Not only… but also» suma dos hechos; la paráfrasis conserva ambos y el sentido con otro orden. La segunda inventa una relación de causa y la tercera dice que los precios no cambiaron.

33 **A** La segunda oración agrega otro beneficio, y para añadir se usa «in addition». «However» marcaría contraste y «in conclusion» cierra el ensayo, no continúa el desarrollo.

34 **C** Con «ever» se usa el presente perfecto («have… run»), que pide el participio pasado. «Ran» es pasado simple y «running» es gerundio.

35 **B** Después de un posesivo («his») va un sustantivo: «reliability». «Reliable» es adjetivo y «reliably» es adverbio, por lo que no completarían la frase.

36 **A** El lenguaje concreto aporta cifras y hechos comprobables (2.4 toneladas en el primer mes). Las otras dos opciones son abstractas y no prueban que el programa haya funcionado.