

## GUIA DE ESTUDIO PREPARATORIA PARA PRUEBA CERTIFICADORA DE INGLES

La prueba consiste en 50 preguntas con un valor de 2 puntos cada una, para un total de 100 puntos. Todas las preguntas son del tipo selección múltiple, en donde usted enfrenta una pregunta, comentario, o expresión que requiere respuesta de parte suya. Usted tiene tres opciones marcadas con las letras A, B, C. Para cada pregunta, usted debe pulsar la tecla de la letra que identifica la respuesta correcta.

**Las áreas de la prueba incluyen específicamente, vocabulario, conocimientos gramaticales, lecturas comprensivas.**

Le estamos proporcionando el contenido juntamente con un ejemplo de cada contenido. Usted se puede preparar utilizando algún texto de inglés, accediendo a páginas de internet que presenten explicaciones y ejemplos de cada uno de nuestros contenidos o con alguna persona idónea para brindarle a usted explicaciones aclaratorias.

**La prueba solamente incluye los contenidos presentados en esta Guía.**

CONTENIDOS	EJEMPLOS	
TO BE Yes/no/information questions short/complete answers  Opposites in descriptions	Where is classroom 415? It's on the fourth floor. It is on floor number 4. On the fourth floor.  The bank is not open; it is closed	Are you a new student? Yes, I am. Yes, I am a new student  No, I am not a new student She's not sick; she is fine.
Action verbs in present tense. Yes/No/Information questions, short/complete answers  Comparisons Occupations	When do you watch TV? I watch TV every day. Every day. I don't watch TV every day Does Pete go to the beach Frequently. Yes, sometimes. Yes, he does/No, he doesn't. Pete goes to the beach in summer.  This tree is taller than that one A clerk works in an office	Who likes carrots? Helen likes carrots. I do. / I don't I prefer mangoes.  English is more important than French. Waiters and waitresses serve tables in restaurants.
There is/are Was/were to show presence	What is there on the table? There is a cup and a piece of cake. Isn't there any ice cream? No there isn't Yes, there is chocolate ice cream	Why was there a police car in your street? Because there was a car accident We were not in the city yesterday. My family was in Coronado.

CONTENIDOS	EJEMPLOS	
<p>Expressing past events. Yes no/information Question, short/complete answers</p>	<p>When did you begin classes? I began classes last week. I did not have classes last Friday. Did mother enjoy her new car? Yes, she did Yes, she enjoyed her new car. No, she didn't enjoy it.</p>	<p>How did you get here under the rain? I took a taxi. I had an umbrella with me. I waited at the bust stop. A friend drove me here.</p>
<p>Expressing Possibility or impossibility: Yes, I can/No I can't</p>	<p>Where can I have breakfast? You can go to this restaurant here. Who can take me to the airport? You can take a taxi, or a bus to get there.</p>	<p>Can I swim in this beach by the city? No, you can't No, you can't swim here. It is polluted. What can Helen buy in this store? She can buy souvenirs and molas.</p>
<p>Expressing continuous actions Yes/No Information questions and complete, short answers</p>	<p>I am looking for a special CD. David is driving to Colon now. You are taking a strong medication.</p>	<p>Am I interrupting? No, you are not. No, you are not interrupting. Are banks working today? No, they are not No, they are not working today. Where is everybody going? They are going to a new mall.</p>
<p>Expressing future events: will in yes/no/information questions, short/complete answers</p>	<p>We will need a new refrigerator. I will not sleep on this floor. He will not show his license.</p>	<p>Who will wash this dog? I will not wash the dog I will. I will not</p>
<p>Indefinite quantities: a lot of, some, any, many, much</p>	<p>I will buy some rice. We will need a lot of milk. They don't sell much flour.</p>	<p>How much coffee do you have? How many cans of Pepsi did you bring? Did you get some ice? No, I didn't get any ice Yes, I got some ice.</p>

CONTENIDOS	EJEMPLOS	
Expressing uncertainty using could, might, may	What is that noise? I don't know, it might/could/may be a motorcycle. What are they serving for lunch? I don't know, It could/may/might be Chinese food. Who left this book here? I don't know. It could/may/might be the new student from Chitre.	Where is everybody today I don't know. They could/may/might be home. Is it still raining? I don't know, but these streets could/may/might be flooded.
EXPRESSING PAST INTO PRESENT ACTIVITIES: Present perfect	I have been here since yesterday. I got here at 4 pm and I'm still here. I haven't had any food or water in 24 hours.	How long has she gone to that beauty saloon? She has gone there since 2016 (for 5 years)
Expressing advice/suggestion with SHOULD	We should call the police to stop that noise. They should not deliver the food cold. Parents should talk to their children. Children should listen to parents.	Everybody should stay home. I should stop smoking cigarettes. Boys should not disrespect girls. You should take a bus instead of a train.

**SAMPLE -Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary**

Dogs are very useful animals in our society. They serve several important functions. Some dogs require special attention, but others seem to lead a happy life without much interference from the owners or attention from vets. A special kind of dog helps the blind to have a full life as they become their eyes to guide them at home and in the city. Other dogs are helpful for police officers as they watch and do police work, including drug detection. In farms, dogs perform work in the fields defending the owners from other dangerous wild animals. But the most important dog is the one that welcomes me when I get home from work wagging the tail and running in circles around me. This is my pet dog which in some rainy days might even sleep in my bed.

1. The passage discusses
  - a. House pets
  - b. dog care
  - c. dog's functions
2. Police dogs
  - a. Detect illegal drugs
  - b. are a special breed
  - c. direct traffic
3. Guide dogs
  - a. Help the blind people
  - b. take a special diet
  - c. sleep most of the time.
4. Dogs wag their tail
  - a. As a sign of pain
  - b. as a sign of happiness
  - c. when they're sleeping

**SAMPLE QUESTION:**

How can they get to Baru Volcano?

- a. Walking
- b. by riding a bicycle
- c. jogging

**LAS PREGUNTAS PRESENTADAS EN ESTA GUÍA SON EJEMPLOS DEL TIPO DE LAS QUE SE ENCUENTRAN EN LA PRUEBA Y LAS MISMAS NO SON PARTE DE LA PRUEBA.**

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