



**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO**

**Año Lectivo:** 19-20

**Clave** 1244 **Universidad de Londres-Preparatoria**

**Clave:** 1603 **Asignatura:** Inglés VI **Fecha:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Guía de estudio inglés VI**

**Alumno:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Matrícula:** \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Read the following passage and choose the best option that completes or answers each question**

Economics is the social science that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Business may refer to any gainful economic activity or, more narrowly, to organizations that produce and distribute commodities. Basically, economics is a branch of investigation and study, while business connotes activity. Yet, the two terms increasingly overlap. Once thought of as a knack or skill that could never be taught in school, business has developed claims to scientific status in the twentieth century. Today, there are schools of business administration that, much like departments of economics, engage in study and research. Both economic theory and the growing emphasis on the study of business have spilled over from the universities into the public forum. The budget deficit, foreign trade deficit, and stock market boom of the 1980s and early 1990s have combined with the recent recession and decline of interest rates to pique popular interest in economic issues. Less obvious but no less important, the deregulation of financial institutions by the federal government, the vast growth of pension funds within the last twenty years, and recent changes in the federal tax code have raised the threshold of financial knowledge for Americans. As late as the 1950s, banks rarely advertised, savings and loan associations did not offer checking accounts, and insurance companies concentrated on selling insurance. Now, all of these institutions advertise and compete with one another by offering similar services. For example, all of them offer pension and retirement plans, and individual investors must be able to sort out and assess their rival claims. To do so, ordinary Americans need not become professors of economics; but they must understand the difference between stocks and bonds, and they should understand why the stock market tends to decline when the interest rates rise.

1. What is the topic of the passage?

- A) Business and its relation to economic issues
- B) Business and economics
- C) The teaching of economics in business schools
- D) The American economic system

2. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A) To advise people to study economics
- B) To discredit the services that banks and other financial institutions provide
- C) To stress the differences between economics and business
- D) To discuss the increasing interest in the study of economics and business 3

3. The word "overlap" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- A) completely oppose.
- B) hardly correlate.
- C) coincide partly.
- D) absolutely distinguish.

4. The words "these institutions" in lines 20 and 21 refer to

- A) banks, savings and loans associations and insurance companies.
- B) federal government and financial institutions.
- C) universities and schools of business administration.
- D) advertising companies.

5. According to the author, why is it important for Americans to understand that there is a difference between stock and bonds?
- A) To understand a rise in the interest rates and its effects on stock markets
  - B) To be able to evaluate those services offered by competing institutions
  - C) To compete with each other by offering better investment opportunities
  - D) To participate in political and economic debates throughout the country

**II. Match the types of reading with the purposes:**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Pleasure reading  | a) Scanning a text quickly to find specific information. |
| 2. Detailed reading  | b) Reading a text for fun.                               |
| 3. Global reading    | c) Skimming a text quickly to get the general idea.      |
| 4. Selective reading | d) Reading a text carefully.                             |

**III. Write in the parentheses G for global reading and D for detailed reading.**

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Reading fast ( )                | 5. to get a general idea ( ) |
| 2. to get supporting details ( )   | 6. to take notes ( )         |
| 3. Reading carefully ( )           | 7. to get main idea ( )      |
| 4. to get specific information ( ) | 8. to answer questions ( )   |

**IV. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow**

Have you ever seen a frog eat a fly? Have you ever watched a cat catch a mouse? While it might be hard to watch, all animals have to eat. Nature, and the survival of each different species of animal, rests on the links in the food web. Each plant and animal plays a part in the food web, and it is this web of connection between the different species that allows us all to survive. The food web is made up of many different food chains. A food chain is a way to show how each living thing gets its food. Most food chains start with plants, which make their own food. So, one food chain could be grass, rabbit, cheetah. The rabbit eats the grass to get energy, and the cheetah eats the rabbit to get energy. Another food chain could be grass, cow, human. The cow eats the grass to get energy, and the cow is eaten by the human for energy. Food chains are part of a circle of life. Eventually, the animal at the “top” of the chain dies, and its body is decomposed. Nutrients from the body return to the soil, and other plants use those nutrients. What is cool about the food chain is that the “energy” that is passed from each living thing never completely disappears. The food web is made up of all of the food chains. So, in a given area, there may be plants that could be eaten by many different rodents. These rodents could be eaten by many different predators. We are all dependent on the chains and links in the food web because if there is trouble in one part of the food chain, it affects the rest of the web. For example, if there is a drought and plants die, the rodents cannot get enough to eat, and then there might not be enough food for the larger predators. Or, if something happens to larger predators, there may be too many small rodents. It is all a very delicate balance.

1. What is the main idea of the entire passage?-----
2. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?-----
3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?-----
4. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?-----
5. Look at what you wrote for the main idea of the entire passage. Write down two details from the text.

**V. Summarize the previous text in 30-40 words max (2 points).**



**VIII. Choose the correct answer in order to complete the following passage.**

**My Family**

My name is Alen. I (1) ---- sixteen years old. I don't (2) ---- a large family. I live with my parents and (3) ---- brother. I also have a puppy dog. (4) ---- name is King. My mom is a teacher. She (5) ---- at a high school. She teaches Spanish. My dad is an engineer. He works for a big company. He can drive or (6) ---- his bike to work. I have a brother. (7) ---- name is Ryan. He is ten years old. He (8) ---- to elementary school. He (9) ---- basketball and tennis. (10) ---- love my family!

1. a) is            b)are            c)am            d) be
2. a) have        b)work        c)has            d)live
3. a) her         b)my            c)your          d)he
4. a) it's         b)it            c)his            d)he
5. a) work        b)works        c)do            d)is
6. a) jump        b)read        c)run            d)ride
7. a) they        b)the            c)their          d)them
8. a) go            b)study        c)goes          d)ride
9. a) goes        b)plays        c)go            d)ride
10. a) she        b) it            c) I            d) you

**IX. Fill in the blank with the right form of the word in parenthesis.**

**EXAMPLE:** She's obsessed (OBSESS) with fashion. She buys all the fashion magazines.

1. He gets a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (ENJOY) from football.
2. Money doesn't always bring \_\_\_\_\_ (HAPPY)
3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (HONEST) to take something that isn't yours.
4. My dad gets very \_\_\_\_\_ (PATIENT) when he has to wait ages for the train.
5. I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (SCIENCE) when I'm older.
6. It's snowing. You need to ride your bike (CAREFUL) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (PERSONAL) speaking, I didn't like the film. \_\_\_\_\_

**X. Choose the correct word cognate to each sentence:**

1. Did you know that Chrissie got \_\_\_\_\_ (embarrassed/pregnant) on holiday in Ibiza?
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (signature/subject) I hate most is Math.
3. Begonia is a very \_\_\_\_\_ (kind /sympathetic) person.
4. Keep \_\_\_\_\_ (removing/stirring) the soup the whole time.
5. I couldn't agree more. That's a very \_\_\_\_\_ (sensible/sensitive) idea.
6. The film *The Quiet American* was a box-office \_\_\_\_\_ (exit/success).
7. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (idioms/languages) can you speak?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (Actually/Nowadays) I'm living with my parents again.
9. The police came to my \_\_\_\_\_ (assistance/attendance).

**XI. Choose the correct connector to complete the sentences:**

1. Mark bought a book \_\_\_\_\_ didn't read it. ( but / or)
2. I opened the window \_\_\_\_\_ it was very hot in the room. ( so / because)
3. In the evening Mary stays at home \_\_\_\_\_ studies. ( and / also)
4. Tim likes skateboarding \_\_\_\_\_ he often does it. ( or / so)
5. Do you prefer playing tennis \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV? ( too / or)
6. Philip makes pizzas and serves them \_\_\_\_\_. ( because / too)
7. Mary didn't go to school; \_\_\_\_\_, she did all her class work. ( however / in spite of)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I already ate, I could still have cake. (Nevertheless / Although)

**XII. Complete the following questions with the appropriate word from the box:**

Why	Where	When	What	Who
1. A: ..... are you talking to on the phone now?				B: Grandma.
2. A: ..... is your best friend's birthday?				B: In February.
3. A: ..... does your cousin live?				B: In Berlin.
4. A: ..... pet have you got?				B: A dog.
5. A: ..... is she leaving?				B: She is just going to the store.

**XIII. Write the synonym for the following words:**

1. secondly	
2. children	
3. born	
4. relatives	
5. actually	

6. because	
7. immigrants	
8. lives	
9. foreigners	
10. before	