

Escuela
Politécnica

PROGRAMA DE PRUEBAS DE ADMISIÓN

Guía de Estudio

Prueba de
Aptitud
Académica
Inglés

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL EXAMEN

A. PROPÓSITO

El examen de diagnóstico del Idioma Inglés de la Escuela Politécnica, es una prueba que mide las habilidades básicas, que empoderan al individuo para comunicarse efectivamente en el idioma inglés en un nivel básico, siendo éstas: las habilidades lectora y auditiva.

Es utilizado para medir el nivel del idioma de los (las) aspirantes a cadetes, teniendo como base el nivel elemental.

B. ESPECIFICACIONES Y FORMATO

1. El examen está combinado por dos partes: Habilidad auditiva y comprensión lectora. Al momento de escuchar, deberá, comprender y analizar los enunciados y en el caso de lectura, deberá leer, así como comprender y analizar antes de proceder a responder. Cada parte del examen contiene preguntas con cuatro opciones de respuesta múltiple (a, b, c, d) que examina aspectos gramaticales, vocabulario y lectura. El examen consta de 100 preguntas.
2. Listening: Contiene 66 preguntas que miden su capacidad de comprensión auditiva. El candidato escuchará en idioma inglés en forma de preguntas, oraciones y/o diálogos, luego seleccionará la respuesta.
3. Reading: Contiene 34 preguntas que se encuentran al azar y consiste en preguntas que deberá leer, comprender y analizar, las cuales están diseñadas para comprobar la habilidad lectora, de comunicación y de redacción del aspirante para aplicar vocabulario, funcionalidad del idioma y estructuras gramaticales del idioma inglés.
4. El aspirante seleccionará su respuesta (a, b, c, o d) únicamente una vez.
5. El examen se realizará en los diferentes laboratorios de idiomas de la Escuela Politécnica, los cuáles están equipados debidamente con computadoras y audífonos para completar la parte auditiva.

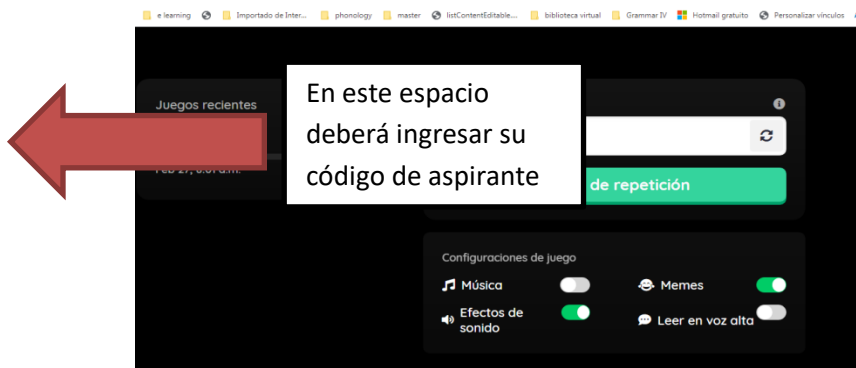
C. INSTRUCCIONES

1. El aspirante deberá presentar el día de la prueba, carné de Escuela Politécnica y documento de identificación personal -DPI.

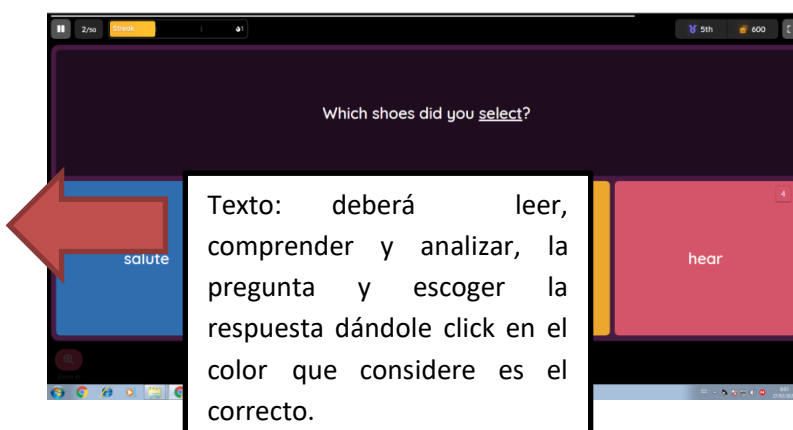
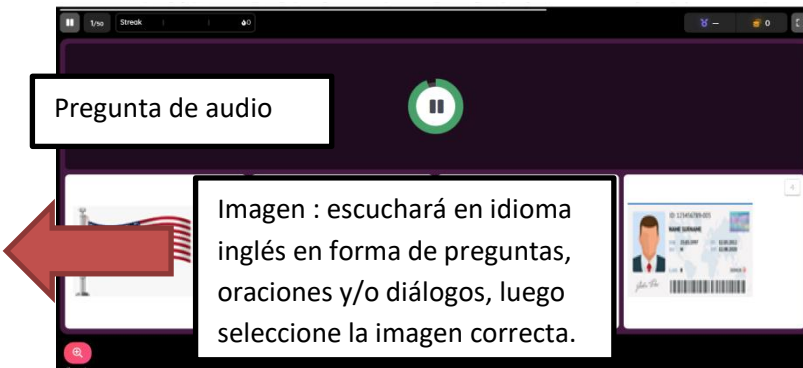
2. El evaluado no podrá ingresar a los laboratorios: diccionarios, cuadernos, libros o aparatos electrónicos. El material no autorizado lo dejará afuera de las instalaciones y la Dirección de la Escuela Politécnica no es responsable por la pérdida o deterioro de ese material. **ES PROHIBIDO INGRESAR ALIMENTOS, BEBIDAS, O GOMAS DE MASCAR AL AREA DE EXAMEN.**
3. Si por alguna razón el aspirante abandona el laboratorio antes de haber completado la prueba, no podrá ingresar de nuevo al área de evaluación.
4. El aspirante deberá poner atención a todas las instrucciones requeridas antes de que el examen inicie y podrá levantar la mano si no comprende las instrucciones o si su equipo no funciona adecuadamente.
5. Durante la parte de evaluación auditiva, podrá escuchar la pregunta solamente una vez; es decir, **NO PUEDE REPETIR PARCIAL O TOTALMENTE LA PREGUNTA.** Tiene 30 segundos entre pregunta y pregunta.
6. Al momento de iniciar el examen únicamente ingresará su código y deberá realizarlo de una vez, no es posible repetir ninguna pregunta.
7. **NO SE PERMITE HABLAR O COMUNICARSE, EN MANERA ALGUNA, DURANTE EL EXAMEN.**
8. El examen tiene un límite de 55 minutos. Este tiempo no incluye el tiempo requerido para dar las instrucciones. El tiempo empieza al momento que el personal administrador del examen indique que puede empezar la prueba.
9. Si finaliza su examen antes del resto de aspirantes, levante la mano y el personal administrador del examen le indicará si puede salir del área de evaluación.
10. Cuando finalice el tiempo permitido para el examen, escuchará lo siguiente:
“ALTO, EL EXAMEN TERMINÓ”.
NO ABANDONE EL LABORATORIO HASTA QUE SE LE INDIQUE.
11. Asegúrese de llevar consigo todas sus pertenencias antes de salir del laboratorio, **YA QUE LA DIRECCIÓN DE LA ESCUELA POLITÉCNICA NO SE RESPONSABILIZA POR OBJETOS PERDIDOS.**

RECUERDE: ASEGURARSE DE QUE COMPRENDE TODAS LAS INSTRUCCIONES DADAS POR EL PERSONAL ADMINISTRADOR DEL EXAMEN, ¡DE LO CONTRARIO PREGUNTE!

EJEMPLO DE INSTRUCCIONES QUE ENCONTRARÁ AL MOMENTO DE INICIAR EL EXAMEN.



Al momento de ingresar al examen deberá escoger la opción que considere es la correcta, haciendo clic sobre la imagen o texto.



D. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES NIVEL 1

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Example</u>
It's a + noun	It's a pen.
Imperative	Please open the door.
This and that Questions with this and that My and Your	This is a book. That's a clock. What is that? That's my classroom.
Her / his	Her name is Mary.
Plural Nouns	Book/books
These/ those Questions with these/those Noun + Pronoun + Be + profession Questions about profession	These are tables. What are those? Peter is a mechanic. What is he?
Subject Pronoun +Be+ noun	He's a pilot.
Subject Pronoun + Be + not	He's not a mechanic.
Yes/No questions with Be Yes/no questions (short answers)	Is he a teacher? Yes, he is.
Yes/no questions (long answers)	Are they pilots? Yes, they are pilots. Is she a teacher? No, she isn't a teacher. She's a doctor.
Prepositions in, on, under	The book is on the table.
Imperative PUT	Put the books on the table.
Adverb Too	Mike's a pilot. Tom's a pilot, too.
Irregular Plurals	Child / children
Imperative Let's	Let's go to the snack bar.

BE+ adjective in statements and questions	He's happy.
Adverb Very	He's very happy.
Conjunction And	Mary is happy and Mike is happy, too.
Conjunction Or	Is Mike happy or sad?
Where + Be + noun/pronoun?	Where's Bill? He's in the lab.
Big and small as descriptive adjectives	The letter is big. It's big. It's a big letter.
Questions with Whose	Whose book is this?
Possessive nouns and adjectives Subject + Be + inside/outside	Tom is outside.
Present Progressive Tense Articles A / an	I'm studying Spanish. This is a book.
Negative Statements	I'm not watching TV.
Yes / no questions	Are you watching TV?
Long and Short Answers	Yes, I am watching TV. Yes, I am.
Who + Be + noun?	Who is his teacher?
What + Be + -ing?	What is Mary writing?
Affirmative and Negative statements in the present tense	I eat breakfast at 6 a.m. I don't eat a snack.
Adjective Very	I eat breakfast at 6 every day.
Who + Be + -ing?	Who's talking on the phone?
Where + Be + noun /pronoun + -ing?	Where are they going?
Questions with Do/ does	Does he drink coffee?
Eat something for a meal	He eats eggs for breakfast.

Who + simple present tense	Who answers the phone?
Where + simple present tense	Where do they study?
What + simple present tense	What do they study?
When + simple present tense	When do they study?
Always, sometimes, never	How often do you eat beef for dinner?
How often	I never eat beef for dinner.
How many + do/does /Be	How many pencils does Steve have?
	How many pencils are on the table?
Past Tense of BE	I was at home yesterday.
Questions with was/were	Were they sick last night?
Descriptive adjectives + noun	Jane is a young woman.
Want + infinitive + affirmative/negative statements	We want to eat beef today.
Want + infinitive + yes/no questions with answers	Do you want to go to the BX?
	No, I don't want to go to the BX.
Who + past Be	Who was your teacher?
What + past Be	What were their names?
When + past Be	When was the test?
Where + past Be	Where were you last night?
Past Tense affirmative answer	We watched TV last night.
Past Tense negative answer	John didn't study last week.
Questions with Did	Did you play baseball last Sunday?

Irregular verbs

Past Tense negative Statements

Questions with Did using irregular verbs

Can as ability

Must

Must not

May / Can

Questions with what

Questions with How much

This/that/those/these

Irregular Verbs Past Tense

John drove his car to work.

He didn't take a bus.

Did he take a bus to work?

Can you fly an airplane?

Yes, I can.

Where can you fly?

I can fly to Germany.

No, I can't.

She must leave.

You must not smoke in class.

He may leave.

What did you buy?

How much does it cost?

I don't like that color.

John caught the ball.

CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES NIVEL 2

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Example</u>
Questions with Which	Which sailor is sick?
The Pronoun One	Do you want the red one or the blue one?
There + Be	There is a mirror in the bathroom.
Indefinite Adjectives	Do you want some tea?
Can as possibility	Fred can buy soap at the drugstore.
Future Tense with Will	The Smith will go to Disney World.
Information Questions with Will	When will they depart?
Modal have to as an obligation	Does she have to go to the store? No, she doesn't have to.
Think + (that) nouns clause in statements	I think (that) the weather will change tomorrow.
Think + (that) noun clause in question	How much does Mary think the car will cost?
Object Pronouns	Don't listen to him.
Would like to	What would you like to do tonight?
Anything, nothing, and something	I thought I heard something.
The Indirect Object	Tom mailed a package to his brother.
Answering why questions with because	Why are you late? Because I didn't look at the time.

Comparative Adjectives with –er than	Houston is larger than San Antonio.
Superlative Adjectives (the -est)	New York City is the largest city in the United States.
Use + -ing / infinitive	The cook uses a pan for cooking. The cook uses a pan to cook.
Future Tense with Going to	When is George going to leave?
Irregular Comparative Adjectives	A score of 85 is better than 69.
Irregular Superlative Adjectives	John got the best score.
Verbs followed by the infinitive	I need to study for the exam.
Comparative adjectives (more/less)	Local calls are more expensive than local calls.
Superlative Adjective (most/least)	Local calls are the least expensive.
May and Might as possibility	The teacher might be in the library.
Prepositions of Time	She has classes from 7 to 9.
Tell + indirect object + that noun clause as direct object	Tell him that I might see him there.
Questions with WHOM	To whom are you speaking?

CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES NIVEL 3.

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Example</u>
Future indicated by present progressive	Mike is eating lunch at home tomorrow.
Adverbial clause with because	Sam is tired because he stayed up late last night.
Linking Verbs	The coffee smells good.
Past Progressive	Betty was studying in the library last night.
Indirect Imperative	Ask Mr. Winter to come to my office before lunch.
Reported direct / indirect imperative	Ken told Dan to turn off the light.
Comparison Be + similar to	Our jackets are similar to Bob's.
Contrast Be (different + from)	My sweater is different from Jane's.
Expressing advice or obligation using should	You should tell Mr. Simms that you are leaving early.
Expressing manner with adjectives + ly	Don drives very carefully.
Verb + that noun clause	Sara didn't know that the test was today.
Predicate Adjective + that + adverbial clause	Jim is happy that you can stay another week.
Apologize + for + gerund	Bob is apologizing for being late.
How to (manner/ method)	Mr. Brown knows how to fix the car.
Adverb clause of time	Barbara listens to music while she exercises.
Be supposed to	

	Dinner is at eight. You're supposed to be there at eight.
Predicate adjective + to infinitive	She's not afraid to live alone.
Simple Present as future	The bus arrives tomorrow.
Preposition of Location	The store is in the mall.
Gerunds as objects of verbs	Matt likes driving cars.
Could/ can /would/will as request/ responses	Would you.....? Yes, I will.
Indirect Speech, reporting commands	What did the teacher say? He said to report to the office.
Expressing ability with Be + able+ to	Charles is able to take a vacation this year.
Impersonal It and How far....?	It is cold outside. How far is to Munich?
Present Perfect of Be/ have with since and for	Martha has had a fever since Monday.
How long?	How long was John in the hospital?
Present Perfect Progressive	Have you been studying?
Linking verbs (become/get)	Mary got lost on her way home.
Adjectives + noun + suffix -y)	They drove carefully on the snowy street.
Indefinite Pronoun	Did anyone go to the game?
Adjective Clauses	I'm the one who wrote the letter.
Could (past ability)	We could see Bob, but he couldn't see us.
Indirect Speech	Tom told me that he was too busy to go to the show with us.

Prepositions of time	Mayra's relatives are arriving on Sunday and staying for a week.
If clause (present or future probability)	If we go to the beach, we'll have a good time.
Adverbs of Time	Pam doesn't live here anymore.
Coordinating conjunction so	Frank's car was in the garage, so he took a bus.
Could (possibility) - ing / -ed adjectives	The questions could be too difficult for Simon. Was Tim's soccer game exciting?
Used to (past routine / discontinued Habit)	My dad and I used to hunt here.
Would (past routine)	What would Ken do for his teacher's class?
Review present perfect tense - er comparative	Harry has told us that story before. My friend arrived sooner than I expected.

CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES NIVEL 4

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Example</u>
-est superlative form of adverbs	Roger ran the fastest of all the boys in the class.
So / not as substitutes for that noun clause	Do you think that it's going to rain today? I think so.
Certain, sure, positive + adverbial that clause	Chris is sure that she'll win the tennis match.
Could(permission) response with can/ can't	Could I take some leave next week? Yes, you can.
Noun Adjunct	a gold watch, a coffee cup, the car key
Phrasal Verbs	Jim will hang up his clothes.
Indefinite Pronouns	How many pencils do you have? I have a few.
Conditional Sentences	If you put ice in water, it melts. You gain weight if you eat a lot of candy.
Adverbs of Time (just / soon)	The plane just arrives.
Comparisons with as.....as	A cat isn't as big as a dog.
Future Progressive	We'll be leaving at noon on Friday.
Adverbs of Degree	My father is an extremely strong man.

Conditional Sentences	If Sara has heard from Tom, she'll let us know.
Adjective clauses with when/ where	This is the place where the sun shines all year.
Must as probability	John's lights are off. He must not be at home.
Gerunds as subjects of sentences and objects of prepositions	Walking is good exercise. I'm tired of riding a bus.
Ought to (advice)	Dan's shoes are too tight. He ought to get another pair.
Modals in indirect speech	What did he say? He said he would arrive at six o'clock.
Comparative and Superlative of Irregular adverbs	Carl draws well. Ed draws better than Carl. Al draws the best.
Adverbs of Frequency	He seldom goes. He's never sick.
Modals will /would	Ben would be happy to help. Bob will help me too.
Modal Can	He can cook hamburgers.
Indefinite place of adverbs	Where are you going? Nowhere.
Was/ were going to	What were you going to do? I was going to join the Air Force.
Else	Don't tell anyone else.
Adjectives and adverbs with -ly	I take weekly shots for my allergy. Bill ran slowly up the hill.
Reflexive Pronouns	I hurt myself.

Giving advice/making suggestions using why don't / why not?	You had better be more careful. Why don't you get more sleep?
Anticipatory IT	It's easier to do it yourself.
Past Perfect Tense	She had owned her house for twenty years before she decided to sell it.
Passive Voice	The general's letters are typed by the secretary.
Have got to (necessity)	She's got to finish the exercise now.
Past Perfect Progressive	He had been driving for ten years before he got a ticket.
Prefer + optional + than	Do you prefer jogging to running? They prefer to ride rather than walk.
Would rather + optional than	Would you rather see a ballet than an opera?
Predicate Adjective + to infinitive	Were the roads dangerous to drive on?
Be unable to	They were unable to fix the car.
Adjective / adverb + enough (optional to infinitive)	Barb doesn't play well enough to be on the team.
Too much/ too many	Too many students drink too much coffee.

IV. Reference Books:

- A. **AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE
Non Intensive Books 1 – 4.**
- B. Cualquier otro libro sobre gramática inglesa.
- C. Recursos interactivos que ofrece la web.