

EXAMEN	TERCER PARCIAL	ASIGNATURA	English			FECHA	
NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO							
NOMBRE DEL DOCENTE							
SEMESTRE		GRUPO		TOTAL DE PUNTOS		ACIERTOS	
DURACIÓN DEL EXAMEN		FECHA DE REVISIÓN		FIRMA DE REVISIÓN		CALIF. DEL EXAMEN	

1.- Listen to the podcast, Are the sentences true or false?

According to the podcaster ...

- 1 Robert Ballard is known for helping to discover the *Titanic*. ☐
- 2 Ballard feels that too much money is spent on studying the ocean. ☐
- 3 Ballard lists some of the advantages of ocean research in his talk. ☐
- 4 this talk is mainly aimed at scientists and other experts. ☐
- 5 Ballard is angry because he is not supported by oceanographers. ☐

2.- Which conditional tenses are the sentences using. Select Zero, First or Second

- | | zero | first | second |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 If he saves half of the money, his father will give him the other half. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 When they're not very busy, they just close early. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 If it wasn't so heavy, I'd take it home right now. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 If he doesn't use his laptop more often, we're going to sell it. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 If you get there first, please order a sandwich for me. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 If you met my mother, you'd know how much she likes to shop. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7 If you've already opened the box, you won't be able to return it. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 When you collect ten loyalty stamps, they give you a free coffee. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

3.-Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 If she wasn't so careless, | ☐ |
| 2 If they had more money, | ☐ |
| 3 If she wants to retire early, | ☐ |
| 4 When the sales begin, | ☐ |
| 5 If you can't use the gift card, | ☐ |
| 6 If you've spent all your money, | ☐ |
| 7 If she's seen one she likes, | ☐ |
| 8 When you're not sure which model to buy, | ☐ |
-
- a we might buy a new TV.
b you should give it away.
c she might have a better bank balance.
d they could afford a bigger car.
e she'll have to save for it.
f you should ask for advice.
g you could borrow some from me.
h she should check the online reviews.

4.-Read the sentences, chose the phrasal verb that has the same meaning as the word in bold.

- 1 We saw the laptop **explode** into flames because of an electrical problem.
a break down b blow up c cut back
- 2 If you follow the recipe carefully, the dish will **end up being** fine.
a turn out b throw away c break down
- 3 We were in too much of a hurry to have lunch there so we ordered some sandwiches to **eat at home**.
a blow up b take away c throw away
- 4 His diet is pretty unhealthy. He really needs to **reduce** the amount of takeaway food he orders.
a take away b turn out c cut back
- 5 The trains are unreliable – they often **stop working** five minutes into the journey.
a break down b cut back c blow up
- 6 Don't **get rid of** those old magazines. The kids can use them for art and crafts.
a cut back b throw away c turn out

5.-Read the article.

How well do you know your labels?



We all need to eat and nowadays many of us are faced with endless choices when we go food shopping. Food items which used to only be found in certain parts of the world can now be flown to cities everywhere, and most foods that were only available at certain times of the year are now available all year round.

Though this is convenient and improves our quality of life, it has also raised some ethical concerns about where the food has come from and how it was produced.

To deal with these concerns, various food labels have been developed to inform the consumer and assist them in making ethical choices. Let's look at some of them.



Fairtrade

Fairtrade, as the name suggests, is about buying and selling products fairly. Fairtrade goods usually come from small farms in developing countries. They are produced according to a set of rules, or standards, which means decent pay and working conditions for the farmers and workers,

as well as protection of the local environment. Larger farms which produce items like tea and bananas can also be part of this market as long as they meet Fairtrade standards.



Free-range

The official definition of free-range varies from country to country, but it usually means a farming method that considers the welfare of the animals. In many places, in order to be labelled free-

range, meat and dairy products such as chicken and eggs are supposed to come from animals that are provided with shelter but have continuous access to an outdoor area.



Organic

Organic foods are produced on farms where no chemicals or artificial products are used to grow them. The regulations for

labelling foods organic vary in different parts of the world. Farmers in the EU, for example, have to follow strict rules and register with an official organization which checks that these rules are being followed. Food products can be labelled organic if 95% of their agricultural ingredients were produced organically.



Sustainable seafood

The word 'sustainable' means not using up an entire supply of something, or destroying natural resources. Some types of seafood have been

fished so aggressively that their populations have been dramatically reduced. The idea of the sustainable seafood label is to let the consumer know two things: 1) that there is still a healthy supply of this species, and 2) that the fishing method used is a sustainable one.

Are these statements True or False.

- 1 An increase in the availability of different food items has led people to want more information about them. ☐
- 2 Fairtrade goods come from small farms only. ☐
- 3 Not all countries define 'free-range' in exactly the same way. ☐
- 4 To use the organic label, foods do not have to be produced 100% organically. ☐
- 5 Sustainable seafood labels also say how the fish were caught. ☐