

ENGLISH LEVEL TEST

Full name	
Group	
Date	

ORAL COMPREHENSION. LISTENING 1

You will hear listening 1 twice. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer. Now look at the questions for this part. You have 2 minutes.

A CONVERSATION WITH TAYLOR SWIFT

1. Taylor decided to be a musician at _____ years old.

- a. 3
- b. 10
- c. 11

2. Taylor was born in...

- a. Reading.
- b. Nashville.
- c. Wyomissing.

3. Nashville is a city where country music singers...

- a. jobs started.
- b. mostly came from.
- c. expanded their jobs.

4. Taylor's family moved to Nashville when she was...

- a. 12.
- b. 13.
- c. 14.

5. Taylor's first job was as a...

- a. guitar player.
- b. songwriter.
- c. singer.



Image: Taylor Swift, by Eva Rinaldi, CC BY-SA 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons.

ORAL COMPREHENSION. LISTENING 1

6. Taylor _____ school.
- a. attended
 - b. used to skip
 - c. had to leave
7. "Our song" was Taylor's first...
- a. composition.
 - b. catchy song.
 - c. number one hit.
8. "Our Song" became number one...
- a. in a school show.
 - b. in the country.
 - c. in the world.

ORAL COMPREHENSION. LISTENING 2

You will hear listening 2 twice. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer. Now look at the questions for this part. You have 2 minutes.

BEST PROM* AND PARADE IN AMERICA**



Image: Prerprom by Ken Stokes

GLOSSARY:

***Prom:** ball de gala a l'institut de secundària per als alumnes que es graduen.

**** Parade:** desfilada.

9. The Prom will be in _____ high school.

- a. Bucks County
- b. Pennsylvania
- c. Pennsbury

10. Reader's Digest is...

- a. a magazine.
- b. a community.
- c. an organization.

ORAL COMPREHENSION. LISTENING 2

11. All guests...
 - a. study at the school.
 - b. walk the red carpet.
 - c. are senior students.
12. The theme of the prom is...
 - a. the 1980s.
 - b. the 1960s.
 - c. the 1930s.
13. The public can see the decorations...
 - a. outdoors.
 - b. on the 1st floor.
 - c. in the entire building.
14. The public walk-through is open for...
 - a. 1 hour.
 - b. 2 hours.
 - c. 3 hours.
15. The prom arrival parade starts at...
 - a. 4:45 p.m.
 - b. 5:15 p.m.
 - c. 5:30 p.m.

READING COMPREHENSION. TASK 1

Read this text carefully and answer the questions according to the text.

FIONN FERREIRA COMES THIRD IN YOUNG INVENTORS PRIZE

Munich, 4 July 2023 — The European Patent* Office (EPO) announced today that Fionn Ferreira, an Irish environmentalist, has won third place in the second edition of the Young Inventors Prize at the European Inventor Award 2023. Ferreira, a 22-year-old chemistry master's degree student and teaching assistant at a Dutch university, created a way to remove microplastics from water.

According to the United Nations (UN), there are more than 51 trillion microplastic particles in the seas. Microplastics are particles of less than 5mm in diameter. Large pieces of plastic sooner or later break down into tiny plastic particles. Unfortunately, because of their small size, it is nearly impossible to filter them out of water. This crisis of plastic waste accumulation is a pressing global problem that has deeply affected and inspired Fionn Ferreira.



Image: Fion Ferreira, by Fmiguei2411, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons

Ferreira started working on his invention when he was just 16. He has said that being so young was the most challenging obstacle in the process, as it sometimes stopped others from realising the value of his invention or the research he put into developing it. The EPO created the prize to support the next generation of inventors, recognizing innovators who are 30 years old or younger and have developed technological solutions to tackle global problems and help reach the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

READING COMPREHENSION. TASK 1

'I'm motivated by the love of two things. One of them is inventing, building things... The other one is being in the wilderness and kayaking, and sailing, but I saw so much plastic washing up on the shore, that I decided that I had to do something about it. So first, I just started collecting plastic like we all do, but then I started realising that plastics are breaking into smaller and smaller pieces.'

Fionn Ferreira's device** called MPEC (microplastic environmental cleaning) works with a combination of oil and magnetic mineral powder, or ferrofluid. The oil in it attracts microplastic particles, and then it is taken out of the water using magnets, bringing the microplastics with it. The latest prototype removes over 85% of microplastics in a single pass and can be used safely in drinking water. The process does not require any filters or chemicals, and produces zero waste. He thinks his invention's future may be capturing microplastics from wastewater*** before it arrives to the sea.

Text adapted from: epo.org/en/news

GLOSSARY:

***Patent:** dret concedit a una persona per a l'explotació en exclusiva d'un invent.

****Device:** dispositiu, aparell.

*****Wastewater:** aigües residuals.

16. Fionn Ferreira is from...

- a. Ireland.
- b. Germany.
- c. the Netherlands.

17. There are more than 51 trillion microplastic particles...

- a. in the water.
- b. in the world.
- c. in the oceans.

READING COMPREHENSION. TASK 1

18. Microplastics _____ larger pieces of plastic.
- a. come from
 - b. break
 - c. form
19. In the sentence 'This crisis of plastic waste accumulation is a pressing global problem', what does the underlined word mean?
- a. Public.
 - b. Critical.
 - c. Depressing.
20. The greatest obstacle in the process was...
- a. his young age.
 - b. his little research.
 - c. the low economic value.
21. In the phrase 'technological solutions to tackle global problems', what does the underlined word mean?
- a. Avoid.
 - b. Prevent.
 - c. Deal with.
22. The two things that motivate Fionn Ferreira are...
- a. creating things and being outdoors.
 - b. studying nature and doing water sports.
 - c. going to the beach and cleaning the shore.
23. Ferreira started collecting plastic on the shore but then...
- a. decided to collect only the smaller pieces.
 - b. became frustrated and changed his method.
 - c. understood that the problem was more complex.

READING COMPREHENSION. TASK 2

Read this text carefully and answer the questions according to the text.

THE HISTORY OF TEENAGERS

As a teenager, I find it hard to imagine that humans existed without our adolescent years as we experience them now: free, rebellious, adventurous, and in search of our own identity. I chose the topic for my social sciences project when I found an article that said: "One of the most culturally significant inventions of the past century was *the teenager*." I didn't get it at first, but after finishing the article I understood that, if we could travel back in time, people would find the modern lifestyle of teenagers to be something completely strange.

In the 1500s, most western adolescents were workers, entering the world of adult labour from as early as seven years old. In rural economies, they usually worked on the farm to support the family's income*. As industrialisation spread in the 18th and 19th centuries, many adolescents became factory workers. In the late 1800s, children in the USA were contributing at least a third of family income. There was no universal schooling, and only the most privileged could depend on their parents. In other words, you were a child, started working, and then you were an adult. A separate stage in between was almost non-existent.

In the early 20th century, living conditions and education laws began to change in the developed world, allowing young people to live fully under the wings of their parents for longer. But the invention of the modern *teenager* didn't happen immediately.

Before World War II, the term 'teenager' had occasionally been used, but only became more common in the late 1940s and 1950s, when various socio-economic conditions coincided. In rich countries,

READING COMPREHENSION. TASK 2

it became much more common for a young person to stay in school during their teenage years. In the late 1940s, schooling in the UK became obligatory up to the age of 15. In the USA, high school graduations went from less than 10% at the start of the century to around 60% by the mid-1950s.

After World War II, society changed its attitude towards the rights of young people: the idea that young people had to serve their parents changed, and their wishes began to be listened, especially by commerce. In the 1950s, companies realized that teenagers could be influencers, capable of spreading fashions, and therefore could be exploited for great profit**. The perception of teenagers as cool, trendy and popular was, and still is, an invention of commerce. Teenage music, fashion and language have a strong influence on society. If the *teenager* as we know it was very much a 20th-century creation, my question is: will these cultural perceptions change again in the future?

Text adapted from: bbc.com and saturdayeveningpost.com

GLOSSARY:

***Income:** ingressos.

****Profit:** benefici.

26. The author _____ a project.

- a. voted on
- b. proposed doing
- c. selected the topic for

27. People from past centuries would be _____ the modern teenager.

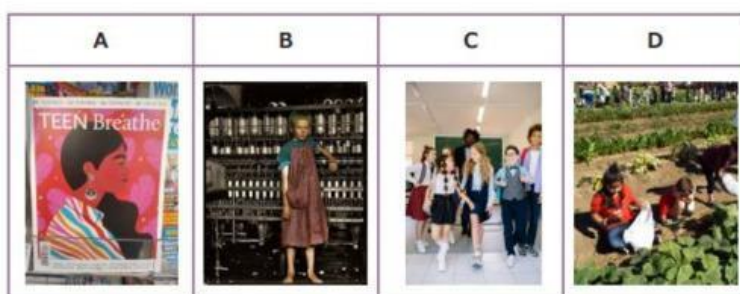
- a. afraid of
- b. surprised by
- c. insecure about

READING COMPREHENSION. TASK 2

28. In the first paragraph, the author compares...
- a. personal and academic ideas.
 - b. teenagers and adolescents.
 - c. the past and the present.
30. In the sentence 'There was no universal schooling', what does universal schooling mean?
- a. Free registration in all schools.
 - b. Access to education for everybody.
 - c. Creation of schools around the world.
31. In the early 20th century...
- a. education changed in developed countries.
 - b. young people were financially independent.
 - c. families' living conditions improved worldwide.
32. The modern *teenager* appeared _____ the 20th century.
- a. before
 - b. in the middle of
 - c. at the beginning of
33. In the late 1940s...
- a. young people stayed in school for their teenage years.
 - b. 60% of high school students graduated.
 - c. school was obligatory in the UK.
34. After World War II...
- a. young people had fewer wishes.
 - b. young people's rights were more recognized.
 - c. young people had the obligation to serve their parents.
35. The author thinks that businesses...
- a. design teenage fashion and language.
 - b. profit from the teenage market.
 - c. create the reality of teenagers.

READING COMPREHENSION. TASK 2

36. The author concludes that the modern *teenager* is...
- a myth of the past.
 - a personal interpretation of history.
 - the result of 20th century cultural changes.
37. What is the right order of the following pictures according to the evolution of the concept of teenager?



- D → B → C → A
- A → B → C → D
- B → D → A → C

READING COMPREHENSION. TASK 2

38. Match the information on the left column with the information on the right column, according to what you read in the text.

	Time in history	Teenagers... (tick a, b, c or d accordingly on your answer sheet)	Options
38.1	In the 1500s		a. had obligatory schooling. b. were factory workers. c. were farm workers. d. became a market.
38.2	In the 1800s		
38.3	In the 1940s		
38.4	In the 1950s		

39. What is the author's objective?
- To show the pros and cons of an idea.
 - To defend an original opinion.
 - To explore a topic of interest.
40. What would be the best title for the project?
- Teenagers aren't what they used to be.
 - Teenagers have changed the world.
 - Teenagers and the market.

WRITING LEVEL TEST



If you could have **the job of your dreams**, what would it be? Write a personal diary entry about it. You can use some or all of these questions to help you:

- What would you have to do? What do you like about it?
- What abilities do you need to have to do it well?
- What difficulties would you face? Does it have any disadvantages?

Write about **80-95 words**.

Plan your writing:

Write a list of ideas or points or draw a picture such as a mind map. It will help you organise your writing. You can write a first draft if you want, using the space provided to write your draft at the back of this sheet of paper.

Remember to review your text before handing it out: check for possible grammar mistakes, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation.

Write the final version on the '**FINAL VERSION**' space on the second sheet of paper.

DRAFT:

FINAL VERSION

Number of words

WRITING



Your school is participating in an online magazine with students from all around the world and you need to introduce yourself. You need to include information about your personal life including information about your studies. Write about your habits, your hobbies and whatever you think could be interesting.

Write about

80-95 words.

Plan your

writing:

Write a list of ideas or points or draw a picture such as a mind map. It will help you organise your writing. You can write a draft if you want, using the space provided to write your draft at the back of this sheet of paper.

Remember to review your text before handing it out: check for possible grammar mistakes, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation.

Write the final version on the '**FINAL VERSION**' space on the second sheet of paper.

DRAFT: