

EXAMEN B2
TERCER PARCIAL - PRIMER QUIMESTRE

Student:

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DICTATION – Listen and Write

You are going to listen to a recording about being self-employed. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear. Make sure you spell the words correctly.



Click on the listening icon

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Grammar

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 As soon as I (know) my exam results, I'll text you.
- 2 In four years' time, she probably (be) at university.
- 3 The new timetable (be) likely to include computing science.
- 4 This time next week, Tom (leave) school.
- 5 The school bus (leave) at 7.45 a.m.
- 6 I (have) my first Spanish lesson tomorrow. It will be great!
- 7 After finishing school, I (look) for a job in the tourism industry.
- 8 By next year, I (learn) English for eight years.

Task 2

Read the text and correct the mistakes. Choose the correct future form of the underlined verbs on the lines below

Hi, I'm Kate. I'm a history student at the university in my city. By the time I'm twenty-two, in three years' time, I am graduating (9) I will have looked (10) for a job as a teacher after I will have finished (11) my studies. As soon as I will get (12) a job, I am looking (13) for a house to rent near the school. I will be walking (14) to school every day. I will have made (15) sure my history lessons are interesting – they weren't always so when I was at school.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (9) | (12) |
| (10) | (13) |
| (11) | (14) (15) |

Task 1

Complete the sentences with these words.

attendance detention discipline experiment grade handout syllabus timetable

- 16 Jenny has got a new this term. She now has Maths three days a week.
- 17 I was late for school so I got given I had to stay behind after school and help tidy the classroom.
- 18 Lenny got a low by getting a bad mark in the end of year test.

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19 The head teacher has a strict policy when it comes to You have to wear the correct school uniform or you will get sent home.

20 Pat's geography teacher gave the class a about cloud formation.

21 Jack's class did an about energy in his science class yesterday.

22 Lucy thinks the English is very interesting this year.

23 The head teacher would like a high for the school play.

Task 2

Complete the text with phrasal verbs with two particles. Use the letter-number code. Use one phrasal verb more than once.

Our Math teacher was concerned we were falling behind so he (24) the idea of a homework club. He asked the students from the year above to come and help us with our homework. I (25) a lot of students from that year and was paired with a boy I know called John. He helped me (26) some topics I wasn't very good at. I had missed some lessons when it snowed so the homework club also (27) what I had missed. John has helped me (28) the new topics we are doing as well, he is brilliant at explaining the theory as well as helping me with practical Maths. When we have finished the work to (29) the lessons I missed we talk about football. We never (30) things to talk about!

24a. catch up on

25a. got along on

26a. catch up with

27a. make up for

29a. keeping up with

29a. will get on

30a. run out of

24b. catch up with

25b. get along with

26b. catch up on

27b. making up for

28b. keep up with

29b. get on with

30b. ran out of

24c. catch up of

25c. got along with

26c. catching up

27c. made up for

28. kept up with

29c. getting on with

30c. are running out of

Use of English

Task 1

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words, including the word given.

31 You will find that you don't need experience to do this job.

NO

You will find that for this job

32 Generally, not many teenagers have luck in getting a glamorous part-time job.

FEW

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On the whole, enough to get a glamorous part-time job.

33 A lot of time w..... as necessary for her to complete the project.

LARGE

She time to complete the project

34 The advertising campaign was very expensive.

DEAL

They spent on the advertising campaign.

35 There have been a lot of changes since I started teaching here.

LOT

A since I started teaching here.

___/10

Task 2

Read the article and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

The value of part-time jobs

Many young people in the UK have part-time jobs in places like shops, cafes or restaurants. For some, working with the public appeals (36) them. They learn skills like teamwork and are also able to (37) their communication skills. Others specialise (38) administrative jobs where they don't have to deal with people directly. Both kinds of jobs require them to cope (39) pressure. Working well in difficult situations can (40) to people being promoted and having increased responsibility. These people can refer to this when applying (41) jobs later in life. They (42) from increased employment opportunities because of this experience and they are more likely to succeed (43) their chosen career because they have experience of the workplace. They know how to make judgements about situations and can find (44) to problems which results (45) effective decision-making.

36 A at B to C for D with

37 A progress B increase C correct D improve

38 A on B at C in D for

39 A with B on C in D at

40 A make B benefit C result D lead

41 A for B on C of D from

42 A lead B succeed C benefit D believe

43 A on B in C into D of

44 A solutions B effects C developments D replies

45 A with B on C at D in

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Listening

You are going to listen to five students talking about the work experience they did.

Task 1

For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) the professions each speaker talks about.

A fashion designer

B vet

C clothes shop assistant

D train driver

E receptionist

F journalist

G store detective

H lorry driver

Speaker 1 1

Speaker 2 2

Speaker 3 3

Speaker 4 4

Speaker 5 5

Task 2

For questions 6–10, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says about their work experience.

A I discovered new ways of working.

B The job was very boring.

C The work is more complicated than people think.

D I want to get a qualification so I can do this job in future.

E I needed to work into the evening.

F I enjoyed working as part of a team.

G Parts of the job could be repetitive.

H The part I liked best was creating something.

Speaker 1 6

Speaker 2 7

Speaker 3 8

Speaker 4 9

Speaker 5 10

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Reading

Task 1

Read the article and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

1 Why does the writer mention 'cyber-school days' in paragraph 1?

- A to criticise schools that don't have them
- B to show how important technology is in modern schools
- C to explain the importance of studying at home
- D to highlight the need to teach computer skills in school

2 What is James Bishop's point about technology in paragraph 2?

- A It prevents imagination in young people.
- B It often leads to poor learning outcomes.
- C It can be a waste of money.
- D It is too widely used in other schools.

3 What were the findings of a particular study into the effectiveness of schools?

- A Schools with more computers had improved exam statistics.
- B The use of computers in school led to disruptive behaviour.
- C Too much emphasis on computers caused lack of creativity.
- D Frequent use of computers lowered overall student performance.

4 In paragraph 4, what does 'this edict' refer to?

- A the way children use technology
- B the age at which children can watch films
- C accepting the kind of television programmes children can see
- D controls on when children can use electronic devices

5 What is Ann Springer's attitude towards the school's policy?

- A She is pleased with its effect on her daughter.
- B She finds it difficult to implement.
- C She gets annoyed when friends don't understand it.
- D She dislikes the way it affects her own life.

6 What does Richard Atkins say about introducing technology to young children?

- A It's pointless because it changes so fast.
- B It causes problems throughout school life.
- C It teaches skills that children need for their future.
- D It takes children's attention from other subjects that are important.

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Task 2

Read the article again and answer the questions in your own words.

1 Explain what is meant by 'gradual integration' in paragraph 4.

2 In your own words, summarise the points made for and against the ban made by Ann Springer and Isobel in paragraph 3.

3 Do you agree that not allowing technology can encourage creativity? Give reasons for your answer.

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The no-tech school that is getting results

These days, it is commonplace to hear about schools investing heavily in technology and even having 'cyber-school' days, when pupils work remotely from home using their computers. But one school has bravely rejected the use of technology for its pupils. At a school in the north of England, pupils aren't allowed to use smartphones or computers and they can't watch TV at home even during the holidays. In the school, there are no iPads, no smartphones and no television screens. Parents who choose to send their children to this fee-paying school have to follow the same strict programme at home, with no television, computers or films, both during term-time and during holidays.

The school opened in 2011. It charges high annual fees so it is only for families with money, and it is taking advantage of recent doubts about how much using technology in schools promotes learning. James Bishop, who is chair of the school board of directors, explained the ban on technology as a way to give children the space to grow. He believes children today can rely too much on technology and television feeding them stimulation rather than learning to create their own activities and entertainment. Therefore the aim of the school is to encourage creativity so that the children are active creators not passive consumers. In September 2015, a global study found that schools that had spent a lot of money on computers and technology did not have improved results. In fact, the exact opposite was the case.

Another study revealed children are too busy playing games on their tablets to spend time in the sun during holidays, which could have negative effects on their physical health. Other reports highlighted the potentially negative effect of social media, with one finding that nearly a quarter of students were on it at night, thus reducing the hours spent asleep. There is also a concern that allowing students to use mobile phones and iPads in the classroom leads to disruptive behaviour and poor concentration.

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The school is against the use of all forms of electronics by small children and only gradual integration in adolescence. Many parents accept that following this edict means an agreement on their part to reduce the use of screen time at home. According to school rules, children are not allowed to watch television at all before they are twelve, when they can watch documentaries that have been viewed and approved by their parents. Films are banned until fourteen and the internet is out of bounds for anyone under sixteen. Following these require great commitment on the part of all concerned.

Ann Springer, whose daughter Isobel, eleven, joined the school two years ago, believes the ban asks a lot of both parents and children. But she has no doubts that it is worth the effort. In her view, reduced exposure to screens has resulted in less social pressure on Isobel to be like other children and behave in certain ways. Isobel, herself, says she was 'a bit annoyed' when she found out about the no-technology rules and that she sometimes finds it a bit difficult when she plays with her friends who go to other schools, which stresses her out. She reports that it can be a problem that she can't share viewing experiences with her friends and can't join in conversations based on what they have seen and heard. But she claims the no-technology rule has resulted in her having a better imagination.

Another parent, Richard Atkins, who works in IT, enrolled his two children in the school after seeing a friend's children do really well at a similar school without new technology. He says both he and his wife completely approve of technology on condition it is age-appropriate as it is detrimental if it is introduced too soon. When asked if he, especially as someone employed in the technology industry, is worried he is taking away the opportunity for his children to learn important skills for a digital future, his response is unconcerned. 'Technology is growing and developing at a huge rate, so the future is likely to see this accelerate even further. Anything we teach our children now will be out-of-date very soon indeed.'