

CENTRO DE IDIOMAS DE CECONEXPO

B1 TEENS

Clave 160BT0002N

Teacher:

Group:

Testing Period:

Student:

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**A. Choose a, b, c or d.**

1. I've _____ a few photos and a video of me on my vacation to this e-mail.

- a. scrolled b. attached c. deleted d. clicked

2. Nora forgot to _____ what time the play would start.

- a. provide b. mention c. include d. select

3. Fay has been _____ her parents to buy her a new bike for months.

- a. nagging b. bending c. installing d. yelling

4. I couldn't call you because there was a problem with the _____.

- a. signal b. browser c. ringtone d. feature

5. I find SN sites a great way to keep in _____ with old school friends.

- a. line b. reply c. touch d. call

6. This is a new website where you can _____ some interesting programs from.

- a. advertise b. crash c. download d. press

7. This steak is cold and these fries are disgusting. I think I'm going to _____ to the waiter.

- a. gossip b. refuse c. argue d. complain

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. My friends had an _____ about what their project was going to be about. **ARGUE**
2. I've read the _____ of this book three times but I still can't understand what it's about. **INTRODUCE**
3. Use your _____ and try to think what it would be like to live 200 years ago. **IMAGINE**
4. After Mr. Green's excellent _____, everybody understood exactly what to do. **EXPLAIN**
5. You could see by the _____ on Larry's face that he was having a great time. **EXPRESS**
6. Kelly needs to show a big _____ if she wants to continue in the course. **IMPROVE**
7. Oliver had a long _____ with his parents about whether he could go on vacation with his friends or not. **DISCUSS**
8. The light bulb was just one of Thomas Edison's important _____. **INVENT**

C. Circle the correct words.

1. **A:** Is that an e-mail from Gary?

B: Yeah. I (1) **used to receive** / **received** it this morning. Does he send e-mails to you?

A: He (2). **used to** / **got used to**, but not anymore.

B: Wait a minute. You changed your e-mail address two months ago. Did you give him your new one?

A: Oops! I (3) **used to forget** / **forgot** to let Gary know.

B: That explains it.

2.

A: Hey Rick, do you still live in Paris?

B: No, I live in London, now.

A: What's it like?

B: It's OK. I'm learning the language, but I can't get used to (4) **drive** / **driving** on the left.

A: Of course, you (5). **used to** / **'re used to**. driving on the right.

D. Choose a, b c or d.

1. Ian has a cell phone but he _____ it very often.

- a.** isn't using **b.** uses **c.** doesn't use **d.** used to use

5. Don't worry, you'll soon _____ up early in the morning.

- a.** get used to getting **b.** used to getting **c.** used to get **d.** getting used to

6. Tim _____ in a house by the lake this summer.

- a.** lives **b.** lived **c.** is living **d.** is used to living

COMMUNICATION

Choose the correct response a or b.

1. Do you think people will ever travel to Mars?
 - a. I'm enthusiastic about it.
 - b. Only time will tell.
2. Are you coming to see my performance on Saturday?
 - a. I wouldn't miss it for the world.
 - b. I've been meaning to come.
3. It's been really nice talking to you after all this time.
 - a. Give my regards, OK?
 - b. Keep in touch, OK?
4. Roger broke the window for the fourth time.
 - a. That's the final straw!
 - b. That'll take him ages!

5. We're going fishing next weekend.
 - a. Count me in.
 - b. Have a word with me.
6. How will I know if you're OK or not?
 - a. I'll drop you a line.
 - b. I'll lose touch with you.

Reading

Read the text and write T for True or F for False.

SMOKE SIGNALS

The smoke signal is one of the oldest forms of communication which people used to communicate over long distances. It involves covering a fire so that different shapes and sizes of smoke clouds rise into the air.

The North American Indians are probably the most well-known users of smoke signals, often appearing in Hollywood Western movies with cowboys. Each North American Indian tribe had their own system of signals. The fire was started using damp grass but another thing that mattered was where it was lit. If the fire was halfway up a hill, it meant everything was OK, but if the fire was on the top of the hill, this meant danger was near.

Smoke signals have been used throughout history in many different countries. In ancient China, soldiers were able to inform people about an attack by smoke signals. The Great Wall of China is a huge wall which stretches the length of the country, and at certain points along the wall there are towers. By signaling from tower to tower, they could send messages as far away as 470mi. in just a few hours.

Some smoke signals are very simple, like those of the Australian Aborigines. They used smoke signals when they entered land which was not theirs. This was simply to inform others that they were there. A Greek historian called Polybius came up with a more complicated system of alphabetical smoke signals around 150 BC. He invented a system of converting Greek letters into numbers. Messages were signaled by holding sets of torches in pairs.

The Yahgan people who lived on the islands south of South America also used smoke signals. When a whale got stuck on a beach, they needed to tell others that there was a lot of meat there, and it shouldn't go to waste. So, they used smoke signals to inform people.

1. For North American Indians, the location of the fire was important.
2. North American Indians lit a fire at the top of a hill to inform others of good and
bad news.
3. Smoke signals helped people communicate over long distances in ancient China.
4. Australian Aborigines used smoke signals to create words.
5. The Yahgan people were able to tell others where food was by using smoke signals.

MONTHLY ESSAY

Imagine you are a vlogger. Choose 2 of these topics to write about it with your subscribers. Write 2 paragraphs.

- Beauty
- Music
- Animals
- Traveling

VERB QUIZ FORMAT

Teachers Name: _____ Students Name: _____

Group: _____ Date: _____

PRESENT	PAST	PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
1.-			Surgir / levantarse
2.-			Quemar
3.-			Despertarse
4.-			Edificar
5.-			Ser / Estar
6.-			Traer / llevar
7.-			Empezar
8.-			Romper
9.-			Llegar a ser
10.-			Doblar
11.-			Soplar
12.-			Apostar

13.-			Morder
14.-			Sangrar
15.-			Golpear