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INTERMEDIATE 1 GRUPO 8
INGLÉS
2026/III BIMESTRE

Nombre _____**Fecha**_____ **Nota** _____

PART 1. LISTENING SECTION

I. **Listen to four people taking about their relationships. Select with a X the correct statements based what you hear.**

Note: this is the order of the speakers: 1. OSCAR; 2. MELISSA; 3. ROBERT; 4. ANDREW

CRITERIA	OSCAR	MELISSA	ROBERT	ANDREW
Who's talking about a co-worker?				
Who's talking about his or her ex?				
Who's talking about an acquaintance?				
Who's talking about his or her wife or husband?				
Who was surprised to see someone he or she had been in a relationship with?				
Who facilitated the beginning of a friendship?				
Who lived with his or her friends?				
Who wasn't completely happy about his or her friend?				

PART 2. USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)

I. **Complete the story with the correct narrative tense.**

This story is based on true events that _____(happen) many, many years ago in Scotland. One day, Mr Clark _____(walk) home with a smile on his face. He _____ (carry) something very valuable in his hand: tickets for a long, long journey.
After many years working and saving, Mr Clark _____ (save) all the money he needed to take all his family to the United States. Earlier that afternoon he _____ (buy) all the tickets that now he _____ (hold) in his hand. It was the opportunity of their lives. "The United States of America," he repeated aloud just to see how nice it _____ (sound) in his ears.

A few days before their departure, Mr Clark's son _____(play) in the street when a dog _____ (bite) him. The doctor _____ (go) to their home and _____(treat) the child's wound. Then he _____ (hang) a yellow sheet on their front door. That yellow sheet meant that they _____ (just/be) quarantined.

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They _____ (have) to stay at home for two weeks because of a potential rabies risk.

Five days later, Mr Clark was at the docks. He _____ (leave) the house and now he _____(watch) their ship leave to the United States without him or his family. When the ship _____ (disappear) in the horizon, he _____(stand up) and _____ (go) back home, crying.
A few days later, the tragic news spread throughout Scotland - the mighty Titanic _____ (sink), taking hundreds of lives with it.

II. **Choose the sentence which is closer in meaning to the original.**

1. ***I had already seen the film but I decided to watch it again last night***.
a. I watched the film last night for the first time.
b. Last night wasn't the first time that I had seen the film.

2. ***The boys were playing football while it was raining***.
a. The boys were playing football until it started to rain.
b. The boys played football in the rain.

3. ***I was writing an e-mail when our computer broke down.***
a. Our computer broke down before I wrote an e-mail.
b. I had started writing an e-mail and then our computer broke down.

4. ***My aunt bought me a lovely gift after she had spent the summer holiday with us.***
a. When the summer holiday was over, my aunt bought me a lovely gift.
b. While my aunt was spending the summer holiday with us, she bought us a lovely gift.

5. ***Sorry I* didn't answer *the phone earlier. I* was sleeping *and didn't hear it ring.***
a. While I was sleeping, I answered the pone
b. Because I was sleeping, I couldn't hear the phone.

III. Choose the correct answer, a), b) or c).

1 What ___*b*___ she tell you just now? I hope it wasn't anything bad.
a) has **b)** *did* **c)** were
2 _____ you eaten lunch yet? If you haven't, we could go somewhere together.
a) Did **b)** Have **c)** Do
3 Who _____ stole my bag? I'm sure it was on this chair just a moment ago.
a) - **b)** did **c)** has
4 _____ you play the piano well or have you just started learning?
a) Has **b)** Have **c)** Do
5 _____ did you say you were staying? The Grand Hotel?
a) Where **b)** When **c)** What

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6 When _____ they arriving? Is it today?
a) - **b)** are **c)** do
7 _____ he forgotten his keys? Oh no! This isn't the first time he's left them at home.
a) Did **b)** Does **c)** Has
8 Who _____ you usually depend on for help?
a) do **b)** are **c)** -
9 What _____ happened to your car? Was there an accident?
a) did **b)** - **c)** was
10 _____ they arrive on time last night?
a) Has **b)** Did **c)** Had
11 Claire _____ economics at university when she first met Jackie.
a) studies **b)** studied **c)** was studying

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There is one extra word you do not need.

~~boss~~ classmate fiancé fiancée member mentor partner

1 In our small company the *boss* and employees all work together and share an office. I think this is unusual.
2 How much did you say it costs to become a _____ of your local golf club?
3 My squash _____is very competitive and doesn't like it when we lose a game.
4 Liane went to a school reunion last Saturday because she wanted to meet up with an old _____ . She said it was really great to see her and she looked exactly the same!
5 It was lovely to meet Beth and her _____ , Charles, and to hear about their engagement. Did you know that they've decided to get married in Fiji, where they got engaged?
6 At our university, all first year students have a _____who helps them adapt to student life. I think this is a great idea.

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

1 Do you need to set an alarm to wake you up tomorrow morning? What time *does* your flight *leave*? (leave)
2 It's your own fault that you're so tired today. You _____ so late last night watching that terrible film! (stay up)
3 On holiday last year, I _____ along the beach when I suddenly _____ someone shouting for help. Fortunately, there was a lifeguard nearby. (run, hear)
4 I _____ how to contact my friend because I _____ my phone and had no other way of getting in touch with her. (not know, lost)
5 I know it's hard to believe, but Jo _____ to have lost her car keys again! You _____ them anywhere by any chance, have you?(seem, not see)

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6 Suzanna and Christopher look absolutely terrified! Poor things! They _____ in a helicopter before, have they? (fly)

PART 3. READING SECTION

I. Read the article and complete the gaps with paragraph headings a–f.

1 _b_ These days, identity theft through the internet is a very real danger. While some people are cautious about the websites they use and the information they share, others are not.

2 ____ The criminals who target us know exactly what they are looking for. They also have a very clear idea of how they will use our information. The biggest problem is that we don't understand exactly what information they are trying to find. Perhaps if we did, we'd be more careful when using the internet.

3 ____ So, what can we do to keep our identity safe online? Well, the first piece of advice would be to install anti-virus software on the equipment you are using and to make sure it's kept up to date.

4 ____ Second, it's important to create new passwords for different websites. Never use the same one for two sites or purposes, especially the one which accesses your main email account.

5 ____ Remember also to only use secure online sites when you shop online and to use public wi-fi with extreme caution. People don't realise that when they're using this, it is incredibly easy for hackers to access their data. You should only use wi-fi hotspots* for things you don't mind being public.

6 ____ So, the next time you're about to do some online banking or type in a password for a social networking site, stop and think. Ask yourself if you really want all the information, you're about to share to go public.

* *a physical location giving wireless internet access*

a) Diversify access
b) ~~A modern threat~~
c) Discriminate thieves
d) Remember where you are
e) Public vulnerability
f) Protect your equipment

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II. Read the article again. Choose *True* (T) or *False* (F).

1 People are becoming more careful about how they use the internet.
T F
2 People don't know what these criminals want so they don't consider the dangers.
T F
3 Regular updates are optional if you want to keep anti-virus software effective.
T F
4 Don't worry if you use the same password for a few less important sites.
T F
5 Using wi-fi hotspots will help make your information accessible to everyone.
T F
6 It's a good idea to always consider what information you are sharing with everyone.
T F

III. Read the article and answer the questions below

"The hardest language"

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of a nouns according to whether it is subject, object, genitive, etc). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic

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personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

1. The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.
a. True b. False

2. A Japanese speaker may well find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.
a. True b. False

3. **The Hungarian alphabet causes problems for British speakers.**
a. True b. False

4. **Hungarian is the hardest language in the world.**
a. True b. False

5. **The writer thinks that learning new writing systems is easy.**
a. True b. False

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PART 4. WRITING SECTION

Look at the headlines below. Choose one and write a short news report. Include vocabulary about news and crime if it is convenient. Write your report about (100–150 words)

ACTRESS SURVIVES CRASH

POLITICIANS ATTACKED BY ANGRY CROWD

MAN SHOT OUTSIDE HIS HOUSE

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