



MATERIAL PARA RECUPERACIÓN DE ESTÁNDARES. INGLÉS 3ºESO A

A continuación se detallan una serie de tareas clasificadas según estándares mínimos para que reforcéis aquel/aquellos que necesitéis. El examen de recuperación de dichos estándares que tengáis pendientes irá encaminado a actividades como las que tenéis aquí (como las que hemos ido haciendo en los exámenes en clase).

Aunque no es necesario que me mandéis estas tareas para corregirlas, ya sabéis que estoy a vuestra disposición para todo lo que necesitéis.

BLOQUE 1: COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES (LISTENING)

Te propongo varias actividades para practicar, de diversos temas. Escucha los audios de las siguientes páginas y realiza las actividades que se indican.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/intermediate-b1/a-student-discussion>

Realizar: Task 1 + Task 2

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/intermediate-b1/an-interview-about-listening-skills>

Realizar: Task 1 + Task 2

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/intermediate-b1/meeting-an-old-friend>

Realizar: Task 1 + Task 2

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/intermediate-b1/arriving-late-to-class>

Realizar: Task 1 + Task 2

BLOQUE 2: EXPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES (SPEAKING)

En la recuperación de junio, si tienes que recuperar este estándar, te pediré lo siguiente:

TALKING ABOUT INVENTIONS

- Choose one invention (best to choose something we use daily)
- Deal with this kind of information:
 - Why did you choose it?
 - Who invented it? How? When? Why?
- Describe the gadget using vocabulary (you can look at unit 6, page 74).
- Write and explain examples about the uses of the gadget you have chosen.
- How this gadget has developed throughout the years.
- Include any other interesting aspect you consider.



BLOQUE 3: COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS (READING)

Tendréis un fragmento para leer y a continuación realizar una serie de preguntas de comprensión lectora.

Smoke signals are one of the oldest forms of communication. In Ancient China, soldiers on the Great Wall warned each other about approaching danger by sending smoke signals from the towers along the wall. In this way, they could transmit a message to someone as far away as 750 kilometres in just a few hours. In around 150 BC, a Greek historian called Polybius invented a complex system of alphabetical smoke signals. He converted the Greek alphabet into number signals that people could represent by holding a set of two torches. His idea, known as the 'Polybius Square', has since developed into more complicated modern cryptography, a method of written communication that people use to keep messages secret.

The Native Americans also communicated with smoke signals. Each tribe had its own system. A signaller started a fire on a high place using grass. This caused smoke to rise upwards. If the message came from halfway up a hill, this meant all was well, but from the top of the hill it meant danger. Many years ago, the Aborigines of Australia also sent smoke signals to spread the news that they were arriving in a new place.

In some situations, people still use smoke signals even today to transmit news, signal danger, or invite people to a certain place. In Rome, the College of Cardinals uses smoke signals to indicate the selection of a new Pope. When the American Boy Scouts go on camping trips, they use three quick puffs of smoke to indicate when someone is in danger. And when people have problems at sea, they use a special object called a flare to send smoke into the air other to ask ships for help. Smoke signals have saved many people over the years.

Read the text and complete the sentences.

- 1 Soldiers used smoke signals to _____ each other of enemy attack.
- 2 Polybius created a _____ smoke signal system.
- 3 Cryptography is used to send secret _____.
- 4 Native Americans sent smoke signals from higher places to indicate _____.
- 5 The Aborigines of Australia used smoke signals as a way of informing others of their arrival in a _____.
- 6 Smoke signals are still sometimes used to spread _____, warn of danger or _____ people to an event.
- 7 These ancient signals _____ a lot of people from problems at sea.

Read the text. Match headings A–E to paragraphs 1–3. There are two headings that you do not need.

A Education B Creativity C Personal qualities
D Work E Types of crime

1 _____

Many people believe that rehabilitation of prisoners should be a large part of any country's prison system. Research shows that many prisoners who have had little or no rehabilitation go on to commit more crimes after they leave prison. In some prisons in the UK, it is compulsory for prisoners to participate in education opportunities. Many have left school with no basic qualifications, so the focus is on basic literacy and numeracy skills. Prisoners can then take courses in subjects like sewing, carpentry, IT, plumbing and gardening. Later, if they want, they can go on to study for degrees by distance learning. Education and training gets prisoners ready for jobs on the outside.

2 _____

Basic education is just a part of the rehabilitation process. Prisoners are also encouraged to take up activities which



help express their creativity. Book groups are popular. Every month the group reads and discusses a new book. Prisoners have said: 'It makes me feel like my opinions and ideas matter.' In courses like creative writing and arts and crafts, prisoners sometimes discover hidden talents. Activities like these can help make life in prison more bearable.

3 _____

Prisoners can also work in prison, for example in the kitchen, the laundry, the library, and sometimes even on a farm. There can be some unusual and interesting jobs, such as translating books into Braille for blind children in developing countries, or repairing and making watches and shoes. In some prisons, prisoners work as sales assistants, selling products over the phone to customers. These jobs help them learn new skills and gain work experience.

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 What kind of courses can prisoners do in prison?

2 Why are these courses valuable?

3 How can prisoners learn to express their creativity?

4 What jobs are available to prisoners in prison?

The average UK family throws away about 24 meals a month. This is about 4.2 million tonnes of food and drink a year. Almost half of this food goes straight from fridges or cupboards into the bin. A recent study showed that about 60% of this waste could have been eaten. Wasting this food costs the average family £470 a year. If people stopped wasting this food, it would have the same effect as one in four cars being taken off the road. The top three foods being thrown away in British homes are bread, potatoes and milk.

In order to solve this problem, the UK government has started a campaign to reduce food waste. Food producers, retailers, restaurants and consumers are being encouraged to work together to stop food waste. Some supermarkets and restaurants give any unsold food to charities. Some local councils are using food waste from homes and businesses to produce energy. Food waste companies work with businesses to reduce food wastage and maximize use from any food waste. Dumping food waste increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and therefore global warming. By taking action now and reducing food waste and converting it into energy, we will not only help to protect the planet but also save billions of pounds.

Read the text and complete the sentences with one or more words.

1 About % of the food that is thrown away is unopened.

2 The aim of the UK government's campaign is to food waste.

3 By together, food producers, retailers, restaurants and consumers are helping to solve the problem.

4 Unsold food, like sandwiches, is to charities.

5 Food waste converted into

6 If food waste is, this increases greenhouse gases and global warming.

7 By doing this, we can alsomoney.

BLOQUE 4: PRODUCCIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS (WRITING)



Sería conveniente que repasaseis algunos de los distintos tipos de “writing” que hemos estudiado. Uno de estos tres os preguntaré en el examen de recuperación de junio.

Write an email to a friend who is coming to visit you at the weekend. Use the prompts to help you. Write about 80-100 words.

Paragraph 1

Start by saying hello and talking about what you have done recently.

Paragraph 2

Mention your friend’s visit and give information about interesting places to see and things to do.

Paragraph 3

Finish by asking your friend questions about their visit and what they have already visited in the area. Arrange to meet.

Write a newspaper article about a crime. Use the words and the questions to help you. Write about 80 words.

first firstly at first before after next then after that unexpectedly immediately finally
in the end

Paragraph 1

Set the scene. Where is it? What was happening before the crime took place? Who was there? What were they doing?

Paragraph 2

Describe the main event. What was the crime? Who committed it? What did they do? What did other people do while it was happening?

Paragraph 3

Write about what happened in the end. What did people do after the crime?

Write a report about the positive and negative effects of using different types of transport. Think about the cost, the environment and health issues. Write about 80 words.

Introduction

Say what your report is about and briefly talk about your sources.

Paragraph 1

Talk about the positive effects.

Paragraph 2

Talk about the negative effects.

Conclusion

Say what the situation is and make recommendations.