

El trabajo y la educación – Test 1



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30

Elige la opción correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Significado y elección de palabras

Elige la palabra o expresión que mejor completa cada frase o responde a la pregunta.

- Someone who learns a trade by working with an experienced person for a fixed time is _____.
A an employer **B** an apprentice **C** an applicant **D** a colleague
- The money you pay to a university or college for your course is called _____.
A a salary **B** wages **C** tuition fees **D** a grant
- Priya works only four hours a day, from 9 to 1. She has a _____ job.
A full-time **B** overtime **C** night **D** part-time
- My manager is very pleased with my work, so she has given me a _____. Now I earn more and I'm in charge of a small team.
A promotion **B** resignation **C** retirement **D** qualification
- Which sentence is correct?
A I'm having lunch with a college from the marketing department.
B I'm having lunch with a collage from the marketing department.
C I'm having lunch with a colleague from the marketing department.
D I'm having lunch with a colleague from the marketing department.
- Tomás studied hard and _____ all his exams with high marks.
A succeeded **B** passed **C** won **D** made
- The _____ is responsible for all the teachers and students in the school.
A pupil **B** lecturer **C** head teacher **D** tutor
- A short period of work in a company, often for students who want to get experience, is called an _____.
A career **B** shift **C** contract **D** internship
- I work the night _____ at the hospital, from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.
A shift **B** hours **C** time **D** turn
- "Our company is going to hire twenty new staff next year." What does 'hire' mean here?
A dismiss **B** employ **C** train **D** pay

Parte 2: Colocaciones y phrasal verbs

Elige la palabra o expresión que combina de forma natural con las palabras que rodean el hueco.

- I can't come to the cinema tonight. I have to _____ my homework.
A make **B** take **C** do **D** write

12. It's difficult to _____ a living as a musician.
A win **B** gain **C** get **D** earn
13. Please _____ the application form and send it to us by Friday.
A fill in **B** fill up **C** write up **D** put in
14. Daniel _____ for a job at the bank last week, and he has an interview on Monday.
A asked **B** applied **C** requested **D** wanted
15. I'm going to _____ a course in photography this summer.
A make **B** pass **C** take **D** give
16. Our boss asked us to _____ the deadline of 5 p.m. on Thursday.
A reach **B** arrive **C** catch **D** meet
17. Sara _____ a degree in engineering from a university in Spain.
A got **B** made **C** won **D** passed
18. After forty years of work, my grandfather _____ last year, and now he spends his time in the garden.
A resigned **B** retired **C** quit **D** fired
19. The company had to _____ fifty workers because it was losing money.
A take off **B** put off **C** lay off **D** get off
20. Which sentence is correct?
A My teacher says I do a lot of mistakes in my essays.
B My teacher says I take a lot of mistakes in my essays.
C My teacher says I give a lot of mistakes in my essays.
D My teacher says I make a lot of mistakes in my essays.

Parte 3: Vocabulario en contexto y familias de palabras

Lee el texto y responde a las preguntas 21–25. Después, elige la forma correcta de la palabra en las preguntas 26–30.

From Classroom to Career

When Mei Lin left secondary school, she wasn't sure what she wanted to do. Her parents hoped she would go to university, but she wanted to start earning money. In the end, she decided to do an apprenticeship with a local engineering company. For three years, she spent four days a week at work and one day at college.

At first, the job was hard. Her supervisor, Mr Okafor, expected a lot from his trainees, and Mei Lin often stayed late to finish her tasks. However, he was always patient and explained things clearly. "He never made me feel stupid when I got something wrong," she says.

After she completed her apprenticeship, the company offered her a permanent contract. Two years later, she was promoted to team leader. Now she is responsible for six employees, and she trains new apprentices herself.

Mei Lin is also studying for a part-time degree in the evenings. Her employer pays half of the fees. "It's tiring," she admits, "but the qualification will open more doors for me. I've learned that education doesn't stop when you leave school."

21. In paragraph 1, 'earning money' means:
- A** saving money in a bank **B** getting money for work
C spending money on things **D** borrowing money from someone
22. In paragraph 2, a 'supervisor' is a person who:
- A** watches and manages other people's work **B** studies at a college one day a week
C works only a few hours a week **D** interviews people for new jobs
23. A 'permanent contract' (paragraph 3) means that Mei Lin's job:
- A** lasts only a few months **B** has no pay
C has no fixed end date **D** is only in the evenings
24. Which word in the text means 'people who are learning to do a job'?
- A** employees **B** supervisors **C** employers **D** trainees
25. "The qualification will open more doors for me" means the qualification will:
- A** make her job easier **B** give her more opportunities
C let her work from home **D** help her pay the fees
26. Mei Lin's _____ to team leader came after two years. (PROMOTE)
- A** promoting **B** promotion **C** promoter **D** promoted
27. The company has over 200 _____ working in its factories. (EMPLOY)
- A** employers **B** employment **C** employees **D** employs
28. Hana always does her homework on time. She is a very _____ student. (RESPONSIBLE)
- A** responsibility **B** responsibly **C** responsible **D** irresponsibility
29. There is high _____ in the town, and many young people can't find work. (EMPLOY)
- A** unemployed **B** employment **C** unemploy **D** unemployment
30. Teaching young children requires a lot of _____. (PATIENT)
- A** patience **B** patient **C** patiently **D** impatient

Soluciones – El trabajo y la educación – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 D	4 A	5 C	6 B	7 C	8 D	9 A	10 B
11 C	12 D	13 A	14 B	15 C	16 D	17 A	18 B	19 C	20 D
21 B	22 A	23 C	24 D	25 B	26 B	27 C	28 C	29 D	30 A

Explicaciones

- B** – Un 'apprentice' (aprendiz) aprende un oficio cualificado trabajando junto a alguien con experiencia.
- C** – Las 'tuition fees' son lo que pagan los estudiantes por la enseñanza (las tasas de matrícula); 'salary', 'wages' y 'grant' son dinero que se recibe.
- D** – Un trabajo con menos horas que una jornada laboral normal es 'part-time' (a tiempo parcial).
- A** – Una 'promotion' (ascenso) es pasar a un puesto superior con más sueldo y responsabilidad.
- C** – Un 'colleague' es una persona con la que trabajas (un compañero de trabajo); 'college' es un centro de estudios y 'colleague' es una falta de ortografía.
- B** – Se dice 'pass an exam' (aprobar un examen); 'succeed' necesita 'in', y los exámenes no se 'win' ni se 'make'.
- C** – El 'head teacher' es la persona que dirige un colegio (el director o la directora).
- D** – Un 'internship' es un periodo breve de prácticas laborales, a menudo para estudiantes.
- A** – Un 'shift' es un turno de trabajo fijo, como un 'night shift' (turno de noche).
- B** – 'Hire' a alguien significa darle un trabajo, es decir, contratarlo ('employ').
- C** – La colocación fija es 'do homework'.
- D** – Se dice 'earn a living', que significa ganar lo suficiente para vivir.
- A** – 'Fill in a form' significa rellenar un formulario con la información necesaria.
- B** – La colocación es 'apply for a job' (solicitar un empleo).
- C** – Se dice 'take a course' cuando te apuntas a un curso y lo estudias.
- D** – La colocación es 'meet a deadline', que significa terminar el trabajo dentro del plazo.
- A** – Se dice 'get a degree' (obtener un título); con 'degree' no se usa 'make', 'win' ni 'pass'.
- B** – 'Retire' significa dejar de trabajar por la edad (jubilarse), normalmente tras una larga carrera profesional.
- C** – 'Lay off' a los trabajadores significa despedirlos porque no hay suficiente trabajo o dinero.
- D** – La colocación correcta es 'make a mistake', no 'do', 'take' ni 'give'.
- B** – 'Earn money' es recibir dinero por el trabajo que haces.
- A** – Un 'supervisor' está a cargo de otros trabajadores y revisa su trabajo.
- C** – Un trabajo 'permanent' (fijo) continúa sin fecha de finalización prevista.
- D** – Los 'trainees' son personas que se están formando para un puesto de trabajo.
- B** – 'Open doors' es una expresión que significa crear nuevas oportunidades.
- B** – Después del posesivo 'Mei Lin's' necesitamos un sustantivo: 'promotion'.
- C** – Los 'employees' son las personas que trabajan para una empresa (empleados); los 'employers' son quienes les dan trabajo (empleadores).
- C** – Delante del sustantivo 'student' necesitamos un adjetivo con sentido positivo: 'responsible'.
- D** – Necesitamos un sustantivo que signifique 'no tener trabajo', así que 'unemployment' encaja en el contexto.
- A** – Después de 'a lot of' necesitamos un sustantivo: 'patience'.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de una unidad sobre el trabajo y la educación, o antes de empezarla como prueba de diagnóstico. Se centra en errores típicos de los alumnos, como la confusión entre do/make/take, 'colleague' y 'college', 'employer' y 'employee', o la elección de una forma incorrecta de la palabra. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que escriban un párrafo breve sobre sus estudios o su trabajo empleando al menos ocho colocaciones de la Parte 2.