Contents

1	Reading comprehension, Part 1: Conflicts in society	5
2	Reading comprehension, Part 2: Commerce and the consumer	13
3	Reading comprehension, Part 3: Lifestyles	21
4	Language elements, Part 1: Wildlife and the environment	29
5	Language elements, Part 2: Computers and technology	35
6	Writing, Part 1: Health and fitness	41
7	Writing, Part 2: Learning and education	47
8	Listening, Part 1: Travel	53
9	Listening, Part 2: Science and the world around us	59
10	Listening, Part 3: Jobs and professions	65
11	Speaking, Part 1: Culture, from film to street festival	71
12	Speaking, Part 2: Technology and the future	77
13	Speaking, Part 3: Entertainment	83
14	Mock exam telc English B2 Hungary	89
	Information on the exam	105
	Keys	111
	Listening texts	122



audio track number



TIPs highlight key points

CONFLICTS IN SOCIETY









Describe the photos. What four conflict situations do they show? Give some real life examples that you know about.

News articles and headlines: matching

In Reading, Part 1 candidates are assessed on their ability to understand the general content of authentic newspaper reports and articles. In this part, candidates read five authentic texts – normally short newspaper or magazine articles – dealing with two or three varying topics that are slightly related. Although vocabulary and grammar structures in these texts may sometimes go beyond B2 level, all the items in the task should correspond to the level.

Ten abstract headlines are given. For each article candidates must select the correct headline. Five headlines will remain unused.

Extent: 150 words in each text; 750 words in total

Timing: about 20 minutes

Scoring: 5 points for each item Total score: 25 points (33 % of the score for Reading)

The subtest Reading counts for 23% of the total score for the B2 exam.

1 Understanding the Reading tasks

a	Look briefly at the summary boxes for the three different parts of the Reading subtest (pages 5,
	13 and 21). What do you have to do in the three different parts of the subtest? Tell your partner.
	Then check if you were right.

In Part 1, I have to	
In Part 2, I have to	
In Part 3, I have to	

b Look back at your answers in 1a. Which part do you think is the easiest for you? Which is the most difficult? Why? Tell your partner.

2 Reviewing topic vocabulary

a Match each word in the box with its best definition.

ban • barrier • bullying • demonstrations • discrimination • disruption • divide • issues • strike • tackle

TIP

In the exam you don't have to do the tasks in the order they appear in the test paper. If you know which part you are good at, you might want to quickly complete that first. This will save you time and give you an extra boost of motivation.

- 1 refusing to go to work in order to achieve better working conditions
- 2 important subjects or topics, problems or concerns
- 3 people marching or standing together to show that they support or oppose something
- 4 to deal with something difficult
- 5 using your power or strength to hurt or frighten someone
- 6 when something is stopped from happening as usual or as expected
- 7 treating a person or group worse than others
- 8 to separate into parts or groups
- 9 something that prevents people coming together or understanding each other _____
- 10 to forbid something



TIP

Learn key words and expressions for the topics that may be covered in the exam and learn different ways of expressing the same ideas. Synonyms (words that have the same or similar meaning) are often used in exam tasks to make them more difficult for you.

Wh	ich words in 2a are the following words	synonyms for? There may be more than one answer.
1	unfairness	
2	protests	
3	breakdown	
4	industrial action	TIP
5	harassment	The text headlines are a maximun of three words and sum up the main message (gist) of each text. When reading the text,
Wo	orking with key words	underline the key words to help
key	ad the headlines. For each headline, the words would you expect to find in a to the theadline. Compare ideas with your parts of the compare ideas with your parts.	different ways of expressing the same ideas because the words
1	Government representative resigns	from the headlines probably won' appear in the articles themselves.
2	New law approved	
3	Locals demand compensation	
4	Generation gap increasing	
5	Week-long protest planned	
Thi	nk of alternative headlines with a diffe	ent way of expressing the same idea.
1		
2		
<i>3</i>		
5		
J		