

End-of-term 2 test A

Grammar

/ 20 marks

1 Complete the second sentence in reported speech. (4 marks)

- 1 'It's dangerous to stay out later than 11 p.m.,' said Dad.
Dad said that it _____ to stay out later than 11 p.m.
- 2 'Why don't we go for a walk?' suggested Chloë.
Chloë suggested _____ for a walk.
- 3 'They've been together since last year,' said Steve.
Steve said that _____ together since last year.
- 4 'Take your umbrellas with you,' said Kate.
Kate _____ to take our umbrellas with us.

2 Complete the sentences using *must have*, *should have*, *can't have* or *might have* and the correct forms of the verbs in bold. (4 marks)

- 1 You _____ earlier, because now you're late! (**get up**)
- 2 He _____ that film a hundred times – he knows all of it. (**see**)
- 3 You _____ the whole book in one day – that's impossible! (**read**)
- 4 Danny _____ the table in the restaurant already, so you'll need to ask him to be sure. (**book**)

3 Choose the correct options. (4 marks)

- 1 That's the man *whose* / *who's* house was burgled.
- 2 I told you *who* / *who's* I don't want to see any more.
- 3 The party, *which* / *that* went on until 4 a.m., was very noisy.
- 4 Is your birthday a day *when* / *what* you want to celebrate?

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use suitable modal verbs. (8 marks)

- 1 We're thinking of getting married next year, but we're not sure yet.

- 2 It's my recommendation that Paula works as a nurse.

- 3 You're not allowed to use your mobile phone in the classroom.

- 4 He's obviously upset because he hasn't left his room all day.

Vocabulary

/ 20 marks

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. (4 marks)

aggression confidence guilt modesty

- 1 Becky's _____ meant that she was always sure about what to do.
- 2 The winner showed her _____ by saying that she thought the other singers were better than her.
- 3 If someone has a red face and looks uncomfortable, those are usually signs of _____.
- 4 Sometimes people turn to _____ when they are afraid and don't know what to do.

2 Complete the adjectives in the sentences. (4 marks)

- 1 Teenage girls are sometimes more m_____ than boys of the same age.
- 2 You shouldn't have watched the u_____ version of the film.
- 3 Were the children o_____ while we were away?
- 4 That building is falling down. It's u_____ to go inside.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two words you don't need. (4 marks)

for on out over up with

- 1 The problem came _____ of the blue.
- 2 Martin was _____ the moon when he won the lottery.
- 3 Lyn turned her back _____ her husband when she found out he'd been lying to her.
- 4 The relationship wasn't going well, so they decided to break _____ with each other.



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4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the words in bold. (8 marks)

- 1 Norma and Don have looked after each other through good times and bad times. (**thick**)
Norma and Don have looked after each other _____.
- 2 Those small children are very annoying. (**neck**)
Those small children are _____.
- 3 Sandra gets very upset when people criticize her. (**thin**)
Sandra is _____.
- 4 I've been miserable since my best friend moved to a different town. (**down**)
I've been _____.

Reading

/ 20 marks

Is there a secret to happiness?

A Everyone is looking for happiness, but no one seems sure how to find it. For a start, happiness is different for everyone. For some people, it might be having a job, but for others, their job might make them miserable. Most people don't want to be lonely, so being in a relationship should make them happy, but some relationships cause misery. Some people move across the world to find good weather; others can't stand the heat.

B A recent study has found that people in long-term relationships generally *are* happier. Things like laughing together, holding hands and hugging someone definitely bring happy feelings. The study also showed the importance of having friends that you get on well with, and of being confident in your appearance – people who believe they're attractive can be happier than those who actually are attractive but unhappy.

C Childhood is usually the happiest time of our lives, when we play innocently with our toys and friends, and trust our parents to be the responsible ones. Although we're often less happy and satisfied as adults, we usually get happier again after we're 50 or 60 years old. So it's not all bad news.

D We can do some things to improve our satisfaction with life. The study also reported that people who were active – by keeping busy as well as exercising – were happier than those who weren't. And by helping other people, through voluntary work or other kindness, we help ourselves, as the study showed a link between helping others and personal happiness. Going out for dinner and not travelling too far to work seem to help as well.

E Our attitude is important. We must keep busy, believe we are attractive, love our friends and family, and help others. We can't control everything in our lives, but these things will help.



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End-of-term 2 test A

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers. (6 marks)

- The author says that happiness ...
A is impossible to find.
B depends on the person.
C is not possible if you're alone.
- According to a recent study, ...
A friends are more important than relationships.
B attractive people are generally happier.
C long-term relationships usually bring happiness.
- As we go through life from childhood to old age, ...
A we get happier and happier.
B our happiness goes down and then up.
C we have no control over our happiness.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions in your own words. (8 marks)

- What is an example of a big change that some people make in their lives to try to be happier?

- Why are we happiest when we're children?

- Why does the article mention voluntary work?

- How can we change our everyday lives to become happier?

3 Find words and phrases in the text which match the definitions. (6 marks)

- unhappiness (*paragraph A*) _____
- find unbearable (*paragraph A*) _____
- lasting a long time (*paragraph B*) _____
- the way someone looks (*paragraph B*) _____
- connection (*paragraph D*) _____
- way of thinking (*paragraph E*) _____

Writing

/ 20 marks

Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- Write a story that starts with the line: 'It was an unusual way to meet your best friend.'
- Imagine you recently saw some behaviour in your local town that shocked or surprised you. Write an email to a friend describing what happened and how the people behaved.

Listening

/ 20 marks

5.10 You are going to hear two friends talking about the Eurovision Song Contest. Read the questions below, then listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers.

- How long has Tom been watching the music video programme?
A ten minutes
B 30 minutes
C an hour
- Who watched the Eurovision semi-finals?
A Sarah
B Tom
C both Tom and Sarah
- What did Sarah's mum think about Eurovision?
A It was the best TV programme she'd ever seen.
B Some of the songs were too long.
C She hated it.
- According to the documentary that Sarah saw, who watches the Eurovision Song Contest?
A around a million people
B over 100 million people
C only people in Europe
- What does Tom think about the voting?
A It's frustrating that it takes so long.
B It's a problem that some countries vote for their neighbours.
C People should vote for countries they have something in common with.
- What happened in 1999?
A Singers had to sing in their own language.
B Singers started singing live.
C The contest started using recorded music tracks.
- Celine Dion sang at Eurovision for ...
A France.
B Switzerland.
C Canada.



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End-of-term 2 test A

- 8 What does Sarah say about British people's attitude to Eurovision?
- A They don't take it seriously.
 - B They take it more seriously than other countries.
 - C They give their country's song a lot of support.
- 9 The Eurovision Song Contest ...
- A started in the 1960s.
 - B gets more viewers than sport broadcasts.
 - C helps countries to attract tourists.
- 10 Tom says that ...
- A he's not interested in going to the contest.
 - B he wants to go to next year's contest.
 - C he's already got tickets for next year's contest.

Speaking

/ 20 marks

Describe the photo. How would you describe this person? What sorts of things do you think are important in her life?



End-of-year test 1 A

Grammar

/ 20 marks

1 Choose the correct options. (4 marks)

- 1 Queen Elizabeth is *older* / *oldest* than Prince Charles.
- 2 Most people have *never* / *just* won the lottery.
- 3 It's the house *that* / *where* I'm buying next month.
- 4 The boy should *has* / *have* looked more carefully before he crossed the road.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in bold. (4 marks)

- 1 There'll be nobody at home tonight because by six p.m. we _____ for our holiday. (**leave**)
- 2 All of these houses _____ between 1900 and 1910. (**build**)
- 3 James _____ tennis when I called him on his mobile phone. (**play**)
- 4 Jim _____ 80 kilos now, so he's lost five kilos. (**weigh**)

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. (4 marks)

buy not destroy send worry

- 1 If humans _____ their habitats, fewer species would have become extinct in the last century.
- 2 It's no good _____ about your exam results – you've just got to wait and see.
- 3 She told me that she _____ the message yesterday.
- 4 We _____ a new car if we had more money.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use the words in bold. (8 marks)

- 1 You will only be allowed into the theatre if you've got a ticket. (**unless**)
You _____ .
- 2 Someone is cleaning my carpet at the moment. (**having**)
I'm _____ .

- 3 They went to the bakery because they wanted a cake for the party. (**buy**)
They went to the bakery _____ .
- 4 Do you know who this coat belongs to? (**whose**)
Do you know _____ ?

Vocabulary

/ 20 marks

1 Choose the correct options. (4 marks)

- 1 I walked out of the cinema because the film was so *bored* / *boring*.
- 2 Gina can't go to school today because she's feeling a bit *under* / *over* the weather.
- 3 You should be *preparing* / *defending* yourself for a difficult match tomorrow.
- 4 When you step on stage to sing, you need to feel *confidence* / *confident*.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. (4 marks)

delay depress develop donate

- 1 They're asking everyone to _____ £5 to the charity.
- 2 Unfortunately, the bad weather is going to _____ people who are travelling today.
- 3 It must _____ students when they fail their exams.
- 4 Scientists are still working to _____ really good electric cars.

3 Complete the adjectives in the sentences. (4 marks)

- 1 The festival is truly i_____ because there are performers here from all over the world.
- 2 When you live in a busy, noisy city, you often want to go somewhere p_____ on your holidays.
- 3 If you're organizing a big event, you need to have someone r_____ in charge, so you know everything will be done properly.
- 4 The police sometimes arrest i_____ people by mistake.



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End-of-year test 1 A

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (8 marks)

- 1 Students should always show their teachers respect.
Students should always be _____
_____.
- 2 When I have to speak in front of lots of people, I usually get very nervous.
When I have to speak in front of lots of people, I usually get _____
_____.
- 3 I met Rosa at Jim and Ann's wedding.
I met Rosa when Jim and Ann _____
_____.
- 4 The streets were full of people protesting for animal rights.
The streets were full of animal rights _____
_____.

Reading

/ 20 marks

Copying culture

A All over China there are towns that don't look Chinese at all. In fact, they have been built deliberately to be clones of traditional towns and villages from other parts of the world. If you walked through a town called 'Thames Town', you would think you were in England. It contains copies of old-fashioned English houses, streets and churches. This is not because the Chinese don't like their own architecture, or because they are trying to make fake buildings that are better than the real ones. It is because copying is seen as a great skill in China, and a way of being respectful to designers from past times and foreign countries. The idea started in the third century BC, when China's first emperor had copies built of the palaces he had conquered. Times have changed, but the tradition of copying has continued.

B Since these towns are not *actually* old, they look a bit like film sets, but they are elegant and atmospheric, and a lot of people love them. Many Chinese people are interested in European culture, but can't afford to go on a trip to Europe, so these copied towns are the next best thing. Thames Town is green, quiet and relaxing. It's a popular choice for weddings, and people often go there for a day trip.

C Sometimes the 'historic' buildings are not very accurate copies, and styles from different centuries are often mixed together. Some Chinese architects disagree with the fashion for international towns. They prefer China's own traditional styles, including beautiful wooden houses and impressive gardens. Although copied towns are very fashionable in China at the moment, some architects think that this is just a temporary fashion and that, in time, people will prefer to experience traditional Chinese architecture again.



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End-of-year test 1 A

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers. (6 marks)

- Why do the Chinese build copies of towns?
A Copying is seen as showing respect to the original culture.
B They want to show that they can make the originals better.
C Their own buildings are old-fashioned.
- Why are the copied towns so popular among ordinary Chinese people?
A They're a great location for honeymoons.
B It allows them to experience another culture.
C Houses in people's own towns aren't affordable.
- Why don't some Chinese people like the copied towns?
A They don't think the towns are accurate copies.
B They prefer Chinese design.
C They don't think styles should be mixed together.

2 Read the text again and write *true* or *false* for sentences 1–4. Correct any sentences which are false. (8 marks)

- China's first emperor built copies of his own palaces.

- Most Chinese people don't want to visit Europe.

- Not all of the copied buildings have been copied very accurately.

- Some of China's traditional buildings are made of wood.

3 Find words and phrases in the text which match the definitions. (6 marks)

- on purpose, with the aim of (*paragraph A*) _____
- building design (*paragraph A*) _____
- defeated, won a battle against (*paragraph A*) _____
- beliefs, traditions and way of life (*paragraph B*) _____
- liked by lots of people (*paragraph B*) _____
- lasting for a short period of time (*paragraph C*) _____

Writing / 20 marks

Choose *one* of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- Write a discussion essay with the title: 'It is always wrong to copy other people's creative ideas, such as in music or art.' Discuss.
- Write a story about a strange or frightening house.

Listening / 20 marks

5.14 You are going to listen to a conversation between two friends about an art trail in the city of Bristol. Read the questions below, then listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers.

- Where does Sylvia live?
A Bristol
B London
C Oxford
- Who is Gromit?
A an animated dog
B a dog owner
C an inventor
- What is the *main* purpose of the Gromit trail?
A To encourage people to enjoy art.
B To raise money for charity.
C To encourage tourism.
- Who designed and painted most of the Gromits?
A famous comedians
B local artists
C famous actors
- Matt has already bought ...
A the mobile phone app.
B a souvenir T-shirt.
C a pocket-sized model of a Gromit.



End-of-year test 1 A

- 6 What *doesn't* the mobile phone app do?
A Show where the Gromits are located.
B Tell you about the artists.
C Tell you which order to find the Gromits.
- 7 How many Gromits has Matt found so far?
A six
B 27
C 53
- 8 Where are the Gromit models located?
A Mostly in the city centre, but a few are outside the city.
B Mostly in tourist attractions outside the city.
C All in the city centre.
- 9 Why does Sylvia want to visit the museum last?
A It's furthest away.
B She wants to do some shopping first.
C She wants to stay there on her own.
- 10 Sylvia is worried that ...
A someone might steal the Gromit.
B people might steal the coins.
C the Gromit might get damaged.

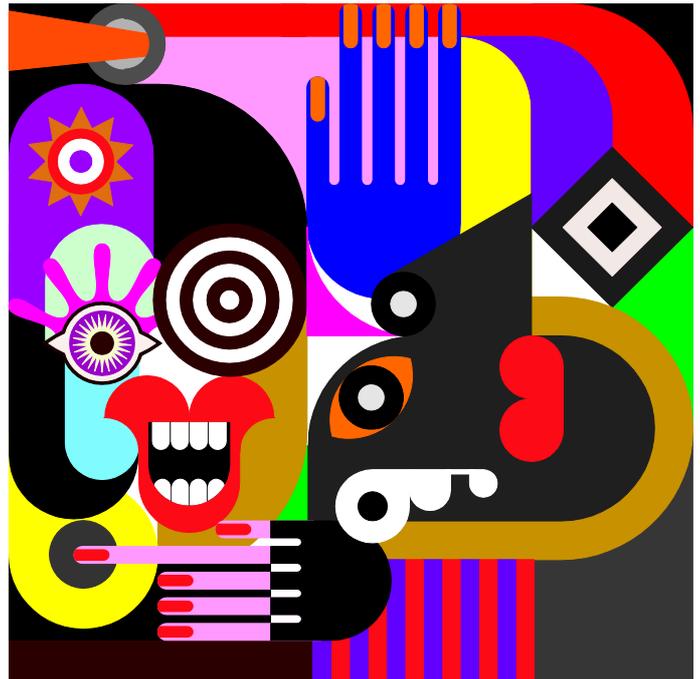
Speaking

/ 20 marks

Compare and contrast photos A and B. Which do you prefer and why?



A



B

End-of-year test 2 A

Grammar

/ 20 marks

1 Choose the correct options. (4 marks)

- 1 We're meeting at Annette's house at eight p.m., and then she's *going to drive / will have driven* us into town.
- 2 I haven't bought *anything / nothing* from the new shop.
- 3 Have you visited the zoo *since / yet*?
- 4 I'm going to have my hair *cut / cutting* next week.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in bold. (4 marks)

- 1 British holiday-makers _____ package holidays since the 1950s. (**book**)
- 2 This time tomorrow, I _____ my exam! (**do**)
- 3 If population growth continues, we _____ two planet Earths to support us by the 2030s. (**need**)
- 4 In the past, lots of children _____ to school. (**walk**)

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. (4 marks)

look lose return see

- 1 The tennis player was angry when the match ended because he _____.
- 2 He went on the internet _____ for a job.
- 3 Many people remember _____ amazing fireworks on New Year's Eve in 1999.
- 4 By the start of autumn, thousands of people _____ from their summer holiday.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use the words in bold. (8 marks)

- 1 'Let's go to the beach,' Linda said to us. (**suggested**)
Linda _____.
- 2 That man painted my picture last week. (**who**)
That's _____.

- 3 You can only go out tonight if you finish your homework first. (**unless**)

You _____.

- 4 Mum took Granny to hospital last night. (**taken**)

Granny _____.

Vocabulary

/ 20 marks

1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box, followed by *out* or *off*. (4 marks)

find go set stop

- 1 Did you _____ what time the train leaves for Manchester?
- 2 We travelled from Venice to London, but we _____ in Paris for two nights on the way.
- 3 Jim and Lucy _____ with each other for two years before they broke up.
- 4 They _____ at six o'clock yesterday morning, but they didn't arrive until ten p.m.!

2 Complete the sentences with nouns formed from the words in the box. (4 marks)

donate found open safe

- 1 For all airlines, the most important thing is the passengers' _____.
- 2 Our neighbour is a successful person; he's the _____ of a computer company.
- 3 She made a large _____ to her favourite charity.
- 4 Relationships can only survive if there is communication and _____ between the couple.

3 Complete the adjectives in the sentences. (4 marks)

- 1 I don't let my children watch u_____ versions of horror films because they're too frightening.
- 2 Jane never tells people's secrets – she's a very I_____ friend.



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End-of-year test 2 A

- 3 Michelle adopted the dog because it was un_____. It didn't look very good, so nobody else wanted it.
- 4 Losing their job can leave people feeling d_____ for months.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (8 marks)

- 1 My job is selling tickets at the theatre.
I work in _____.
- 2 Billy is very shy.
Billy suffers from _____.
- 3 Many people campaign against animal cruelty.
Many people campaign for _____.
- 4 It's nice to live where the town meets the country.
It's nice to live on the _____.

Reading

/ 20 marks

The very British art of queuing

A People say that the British are the best in the world at queuing. They are known for being patient, calm, fair and happy to wait their turn. Some say the British probably started queuing around 1750–1800, when huge numbers of people moved from small villages into cities. Instead of buying food at local markets, they started going to indoor shops, which meant waiting to be served in an organized way. Another big influence was World War II during the years 1939–1945. During the war, there wasn't enough food for everyone, so the government introduced 'rationing': everyone, whether they were rich or poor, was allowed the same small amount of food, and queues to collect the food were long. This created a culture of equality, putting up with frustration, and working together.

B Some types of British queues work better than others. The most successful and famous queues are at big sporting events or concerts. The queue for the Wimbledon tennis championships consists of thousands of people, who often queue all night for tickets. The queue is well organized, with strict rules that must be observed, and it has an atmosphere of excitement and fun. Other queues, such as the ones in supermarkets or banks, also work quite well, but at bus stops at busy times the queuing system can fail completely. This may be because nobody is in control, so perhaps the British aren't as good at queuing as they think.

C Overall, though, the British are respectful of other people and they stand up for each other. Long queues can be annoying, but people realize that if they keep their cool, it will probably help everyone by reducing the time that they are all delayed. The wartime spirit of patience and working together is still very visible in Britain today.



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End-of-year test 2 A

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers. (6 marks)

- Why might queuing have started around 1800?
A Lots of people moved to cities.
B There wasn't enough food for everyone.
C People were shopping at markets.
- The author says that British people today ...
A behave completely differently from people who lived during World War II.
B often behave similarly to people who lived during World War II.
C experience a lot of frustration.
- Where does queuing usually work best?
A At big events.
B In supermarkets.
C At bus stops.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions. Use your own words and complete sentences. (8 marks)

- What was 'rationing'?

- Why is the Wimbledon queue so successful?

- When does queuing *not* work very well?

- How does queuing calmly help everyone?

3 Find words and phrases in the text which match the definitions. (6 marks)

- extremely large (*paragraph A*) _____
- something that affects something else (*paragraph A*) _____
- did something for the first time (*paragraph A*) _____
- go wrong, not work (*paragraph B*) _____
- understand (*paragraph C*) _____
- possible to see (*paragraph C*) _____

Writing

/ 20 marks

Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- Write an opinion essay with the title: 'Television producers should stop making reality shows and make more intelligent programmes instead.' Do you agree?
- Imagine that you are applying for a job as a receptionist in a hospital. Apart from having computer and telephone skills, you will need to be good at dealing with people who are nervous or in pain. Write a formal email, explaining why you think you would be suitable for the post, and requesting an interview. Begin your email 'Dear Sir / Madam'.

Listening

/ 20 marks

5.15 You are going to listen to a radio interview with someone who has just returned from a trip to Indonesia. Read the questions below, then listen to the interview and choose the correct answers.

- Hannah works mainly as a ...
A TV presenter.
B travel writer.
C TV documentary writer.
- How did Hannah get from the airport to the eco-lodge?
A She went by bus.
B She drove there by herself.
C She was picked up.
- How many huts are there at the eco-lodge?
A two
B five
C 20
- The eco-lodge owners prefer guests to ...
A relax completely.
B get some physical exercise.
C mix relaxation with physical exercise.
- What do the eco-lodge owners run every Sunday for the local children?
A Balinese dance lessons
B English lessons
C a football club
- When did the eco-lodge win Certificates of Excellence?
A 2007 and 2010
B 2010 and 2012
C 2012 and 2013



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End-of-year test 2 A

- 7 What is the destination of the *longest* trek that visitors can do from the eco-lodge?
- A the temple
 - B the rainforest
 - C the top of Mount Batukaru
- 8 Staff at the eco-lodge are helping to save an endangered ...
- A bird.
 - B monkey.
 - C tree.
- 9 When does it usually rain in Bali?
- A December to March in the afternoons
 - B December to March in the mornings
 - C March to December in the mornings
- 10 The eco-lodge has ...
- A wi-fi internet, with a reliable connection.
 - B wi-fi internet, but without a reliable connection.
 - C television.

Speaking

/ 20 marks

Compare and contrast photos A and B. Which family is more like your own family? Which type of family would you prefer to have?



A



B

Exam practice 5

Where do you eat?

A As our lives get busier, some parts of our behaviour are changing quite dramatically. We may interrupt a conversation to answer a mobile phone, or spend most of our day looking at a computer screen rather than communicating with the people around us. It seems that food consumption is also changing. Fewer people now eat meals as a family around a table. This shift in behaviour is partly caused by changes in the way we interact, but what are the effects of it?

B A lot of research has been done recently about the effects of eating in front of a TV or computer. Some of these studies have revealed that eating in this way has an effect on our awareness, attention and memory – showing that people who eat while looking at a screen are less aware of how much they have consumed because they are distracted. On average, people who eat snacks while watching TV increase their usual food intake by 10%. And at a meal later in the day, they may increase the amount they eat by more than 25%.

C But TVs and computers are not the only things that affect what and how we eat. Experimental psychologists at Oxford University have been looking at 'multisensory dining' and how it changes our food intake. Some of their findings are very interesting. For example, people who prefer strong coffee will drink more in brightly lit rooms, while people who prefer weaker coffee will drink more in darker rooms. In addition, people have rated wine as sweeter when it is consumed in a room with red lighting.

D Other research has shown that the colour of a plate can affect what we think. When people ate strawberry-flavoured mousse from a white plate, it was perceived as fifteen per cent more intense and ten per cent sweeter than when it was served from a black plate. This may be due to colour contrast, but that does not explain why, in a similar experiment, people judged unsalted popcorn to be salty when eaten from a blue bowl.

E Restaurant owners have taken note of the effect of our environment on what we eat and are changing the way they do business. This can mean changing the lighting and decoration in the restaurant. One restaurant in Chicago has removed artwork from the walls to ensure diners are not distracted from the food. As we become more aware of how *where* we eat affects *what* we eat, and by just how much, our behaviour at mealtimes may begin to change again.

Reading

1 Read the text and mark the sentences *true* or *false*. Provide evidence from the text to justify your answers.

- 1 Eating in front of a TV has little effect on people.
.....
- 2 Researchers discovered that colour affects what we eat.
.....
- 3 Business owners aren't interested in the research.
.....

2 Answer the questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words and full sentences.

- 1 Why do people eat more in front of a TV or computer?
.....
- 2 What is the effect of red on wine drinkers?
.....
- 3 What is one possible explanation for different perceptions of food on differently coloured plates?
.....
- 4 How are restaurant owners reacting to the research?
.....

Use of English

3 Circle the word that is the odd one out in each group.

- 1 change / shift / transition / beginning
- 2 consume / drink / serve / eat
- 3 awareness / understanding / perception / distraction
- 4 effect / conclusion / result / consequence

4 Join the sentences using suitable linkers.

- 1 Most people have busier lives. They don't usually eat together.
.....
- 2 People need to eat away from the TV and computer. It will improve their health.
.....
- 3 People drank wine under a red light. Due to this, they said the wine tasted sweeter.
.....

Writing

5 Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- 1 You have read about a part-time job working in a sports club. Write a formal email to the employers applying for the job, explaining why you are interested and asking for further information.
- 2 Write an opinion essay with the following title: 'People behave differently when they are in large groups because we are all influenced by society.' Discuss.



Exam practice 6

Feeding the future

A In 1948, the botanist Jack Harlan collected a sample of wild wheat seeds in Turkey. The sample, which was given the number P1178383, produced a crop that was not good for baking and did not survive particularly well in winter. Nobody paid any attention to it until fifteen years later, when P1178383 was found to be unaffected by several diseases that were damaging other wheat crops. Agricultural scientists used the sample and mixed it with traditionally used seeds to create new kinds of wheat that were resistant to disease. This has saved farmers huge sums of money and has helped to feed millions of people.

B Today, scientists are interested in finding wild varieties of other crops. In recent years, the crops that we rely on have become so specialized, and have been grown for such specific climates, that any change in the global temperature could seriously affect how much food we have to eat. Around the world, seed collectors are gathering wild varieties – often ancestors of the crops we currently grow – in the hope that they contain strong genes which can be mixed with modern crops. This could be useful for protecting our food supplies in the future.

C Once the seeds have been collected, they are sent to the Millennium Seed Bank at Kew Gardens, London. Here, they are checked to make sure that they will grow properly. This is done in climate-controlled rooms, giving scientists an idea of how well the seeds grow at different temperatures. This data can be used to breed new varieties that grow well in changing conditions. Viable seeds – those that survive and grow successfully – are stored, so that plant breeders and scientists can do further experiments on them in the future.

D Many of these seeds have extremely useful features that are interesting to people involved in food production. Some seeds are able to survive attacks by bacteria and insects, while others can cope with droughts and floods. However, many wild varieties of crops are at risk of extinction due to low numbers. In an attempt to stop this decline, research has been carried out to show the economic value of storing these seeds for future use.

E It is estimated that the current value of commercial crops that have been mixed with wild varieties is over €30 billion. In the future, the value could be as high as €90 billion. Researchers hope that these kinds of figures will encourage more governments to support the collection of wild varieties. It seems that, to protect our future, we need to look at how nature can help us to widen our food supplies.

Reading

1 Answer the questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words and full sentences.

- 1 Why are scientists interested in gathering wild varieties of crops?
.....
- 2 Why do scientists at the Millennium Seed Bank grow seeds in climate-controlled rooms?
.....
- 3 Why do scientists think that wild varieties of crops should be important to governments?
.....

2 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 When Jack Harlan first found P1178383, ...
A farmers were extremely interested.
B crops were being affected by a disease.
C people weren't interested.
- 2 Modern crops are so specialized that ...
A they might be affected by a change in global temperatures.
B they can grow anywhere.
C they are stronger than wild varieties.
- 3 Many wild varieties of crops are useful for modern food production because they can be ...
A grown cheaply.
B grown in difficult conditions.
C used to kill bacteria and insects.

Use of English

3 Find synonyms in the text for the words or phrases.

- 1 not affected by (*paragraph A*)
- 2 depend on (*paragraph B*)
- 3 capable of surviving (*paragraph C*)

4 Write questions for the answers according to the information in the text.

- 1 Jack Harlan.
.....
- 2 Because numbers are declining.
.....
- 3 Over €30 billion.
.....

Writing

5 Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- 1 Write a discussion essay with the following title: 'There is too much focus on technology in today's society, and not enough attention paid to the needs of people.' Discuss.
- 2 Write a description of your favourite modern building, car or gadget. Include reasons for your choice.



Exam practice 7

Changing the world

A There is a charismatic billionaire who wants to change the world for the better with new technology. His plans include making travelling to Mars possible within our lifetime, and slowing climate change on Earth. It sounds like the plot of a Hollywood blockbuster, but these are the dreams of Elon Musk, the co-founder of PayPal who now spends a great deal of his time and money working out solutions to the problems facing the modern world.

B As a young boy, Musk taught himself computer coding and software. He also had talents as an entrepreneur – he designed and sold a video game called *Blastar* by the age of twelve. After studying economics and physics at university, Musk moved to Silicon Valley to focus on three areas – the internet, clean energy, and space travel. Musk's first success was transforming e-commerce with PayPal. After selling PayPal to eBay for \$1.5 billion in 1999, he then turned his attention to space exploration.

C NASA has recently cut back on its programme of space exploration, but it still sends some satellites and rockets into space. Musk's company SpaceX, which focuses on reusable technology and innovation to get astronauts into space, has helped to launch many of these. SpaceX hopes to cut the costs of space travel too, believing that the company could help to reduce fuel costs dramatically. Musk hopes that, one day, reusable technology will make travel to Mars possible.

D Space travel is not the only area that has benefited from Musk's investments. Tesla Motors, Musk's company which develops electric cars, has grown in prominence over the last few years. One of its electric cars – the Model S – was recently found to be more reliable, and performed better, than all the other cars that were tested. The Model S car can travel 426 kilometres on a charged battery, and Musk is now investing in 'charger stations' so drivers can travel greater distances without worrying about losing power.

E While Musk is confident that his inventions can help to reduce climate change, he has also taken steps to ensure that solar energy use is extended across the USA. SolarCity, a company that he supports financially, installs solar energy systems in residential buildings, which helps to cut the use of fossil fuels. Musk has also called for a 'carbon tax' to be placed on large companies and domestic users as a way of funding further research into renewable energy. Changing the world, and our future in it, seems to be Elon Musk's greatest ambition.

Reading

1 Read the text and mark the sentences *true* or *false*. Provide evidence from the text to justify your answers.

- 1 Elon Musk is only interested in making money.
.....
- 2 Musk's company SpaceX uses technology that can be used again and again.
.....
- 3 Musk believes only technology can solve climate change.
.....

2 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Elon Musk's earliest computing achievement was creating ...
A his own video game. B eBay. C PayPal.
- 2 SpaceX sends ... into space.
A astronauts B astronauts and satellites
C astronauts, satellites and rockets
- 3 Musk's 'carbon tax' would be paid by ...
A businesses. B the government.
C everyone.

Use of English

3 Find words or expressions in the text to match the definitions.

- 1 having an attractive personality (*paragraph A*)
.....
- 2 changing (*paragraph B*)
- 3 the state of being important (*paragraph D*)
.....
- 4 to be lived in (*paragraph E*)
.....

4 Complete the conditional sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If people (drive) electric cars, less pollution would be created.
- 2 NASA (save) a lot of money if it listens to Musk's advice about reusable technology.
- 3 Unless people (invest) more money in solar energy, the problem of climate change will become worse.
- 4 If Musk (not buy) Tesla Motors, the Model S might never have been developed.

Writing

5 Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- 1 Write an opinion essay with the following title: 'Over the last 50 years, the world has become a better place to live.'
- 2 Write a biography of a person who you think has done a lot to change the world for the better.



Exam practice 8

Rediscovering the past

A The Angkor temple complex in Cambodia is one of the most important archaeological sites in south-east Asia. The site contains archaeological remains from the ninth to the fifteenth century. As well as the impressive architecture found in the area, Angkor also has evidence of an ancient urban planning system and water reservoirs that could provide drinking water for a large population. However, a recent study has shown that the site is much larger than was first thought.

B In April 2012, the National Academy of Sciences did a high-tech survey of the site and published the results a year later. The survey revealed that temples and buildings which had previously been thought of as separate cities are actually part of a much larger interconnected area.

C Previously, researchers had assumed that Angkor had the same sort of design as medieval European cities. But it seems that Angkor was actually a vast urban area – spread out more like a modern city. Unlike old European cities like Edinburgh or Prague, the most important buildings are found throughout a wide area instead of all being concentrated at one central point. Large stone temples would have stood in the middle of a network of wooden buildings which were used as homes.

D The key to making these discoveries was a laser-scanning instrument called Lidar. This was attached to a helicopter which flew over the Cambodian forest. Although Lidar was developed in the 1990s, the technology it uses has only recently been able to see through the forest. This means that archaeologists can now analyse extremely detailed models of the forest floor.

E Before Lidar was available, archaeologists took several weeks to locate suitable areas in which to dig. Now, archaeologists can see the site much more easily and, as a result, have a far better understanding of how people lived there. The images from Lidar have revealed a network of routes and buildings that connect sites up to 120 kilometres away from each other. The tourist industry is keen for the archaeological sites to be opened up to visitors, but the size of the area means that excavations may take many years. Whatever happens at Angkor, we are only just beginning to learn about this important piece of the past.

Reading

1 Answer the questions according to the information given in the text. Use your own words and full sentences.

- 1 What have researchers recently discovered about Angkor?
.....
- 2 What mistake did earlier researchers make?
.....
- 3 How was Lidar technology different in the 1990s?
.....

2 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 The temple complex at Angkor ...
A was a capital city.
B had some features of a modern city.
C contained large wooden buildings.
- 2 Previous archaeological research has shown that Angkor was ...
A like many cities in Europe.
B built of wood and stone.
C a very small urban area.
- 3 Current archaeological work at the Angkor site may take ... to complete.
A many weeks B several months C many years

Use of English

3 Find synonyms in the text for the words.

- 1 proof (*paragraph A*)
- 2 study, examination (*paragraph B*)
.....
- 3 together in one place (*paragraph C*)
.....
- 4 system (*paragraph E*)

4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in bold.

- 1 Most travellers said they would like to Cambodia by plane. (**travel**)
- 2 Tour companies have become used to their clients to exciting destinations like Angkor. (**send**)
- 3 It is unlikely that UNESCO will allow tourists the Angkor site on their own. (**explore**)

Writing

5 Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- 1 Write a description of a memorable journey that you've been on. Say what made it memorable and whether you would like to do something similar in the future.
- 2 Write an opinion essay with the following title: 'The only way to find out about a culture is to live in a country; going on holiday there is not enough.'



UNIT 5 Grammar practice



Ability & requests

1 Complete the questions with the correct forms of **can**, **can't** and **be able to** and the verbs in bold.

Can you play the piano? (you / play)

- Arabic? (he / speak)
- well when you were a child? (you / swim)
- The music that you're playing is a bit loud – it down, please? (you / turn)
- I'm quite cold – the window, please? (you / shut)
- They're starving – a sandwich, please? (they / have)

Obligation, prohibition & advice

2 Choose the correct options.

Understanding cultural etiquette

How **should** / **may** you behave when you're in China?

- You (1) **should** / **might** greet people formally, starting with the eldest person first.
- You (2) **can** / **mustn't** look people directly in the eyes because this is thought to be disrespectful.
- If you're invited to somebody's house, you (3) **shouldn't** / **couldn't** arrive late and you (4) **should have** / **ought to** take a small present for your host.
- When eating, you (5) **could** / **should** try everything that you're offered, but you (6) **don't have to** / **must be** finish all the food in your bowl.

Possibility & certainty

3 Order the words to form sentences.

working / tomorrow / I / might / night. / be / late

I might be working late tomorrow night.

- nervous / his / must / interview. / be / He / very / about
.....
- offended / Kim / we / take / present. / be / may / don't / if / a
.....
- be / She / happy / can't / looking / job. / if / for / another / she's
.....
- might / if / bored / People / you're / think / you / early. / leave
.....

Modal perfects

4 Choose **A**, **B** or **C** to complete the sentences.

I'll call him because he **B** got our message about tonight.

- A could have B may not have
C shouldn't have

1 Carlo didn't say much – he been feeling shy.

- A shouldn't have B needn't have
C must have

2 You told me you were going to the cinema – you know I love Robert Pattinson.

- A can't have B shouldn't have
C could have

3 I shook hands instead of bowing in Japan – I read about etiquette before I went.

- A should have B shouldn't have
C needn't have

4 They're going to Brazil on holiday – in fact they left already.

- A may have B couldn't have
C shouldn't have

5 He passed his driving test. He looked really sad.

- A might have B can't have C must have

6 He didn't answer me, so he heard what I said.

- A might have B should have
C may not have

5 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

can't have had could have stolen
couldn't have won might have stayed
should have gone shouldn't have eaten
~~shouldn't have stayed~~

I'm very tired – I *shouldn't have stayed* up late last night.

- We on holiday when the weather was nice.
- I that seafood because it didn't taste good.
- They at home today. I'm not sure.
- Katie didn't smile at the party last night. She a good time.
- I can't find my mobile phone. I suppose someone it.
- He didn't practise at all this month, so he the match.



UNIT 6 Grammar practice



The passive: use & tenses

1 Underline *four* more passives in the text.

The iPad was created by Apple, Inc. It was launched in April 2010 and was an instant success. The iPad is built around a touch screen, and it has a camera, video and music player. It can be used to surf the internet and there are over 900,000 apps available to download. There are now many generations of iPad and new versions will be released in the future.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

are performed have been taking was cooked
~~was developed~~ was played wasn't invented

The electric light bulb *was developed* for the first time in the nineteenth century.

- Chess for the first time in India.
- Plays by William Shakespeare all over the world.
- The hamburger for the first time in 1900 by Louis Lassen in Connecticut.
- The first can was made in 1810, but the first can opener until 1870.
- People photos since the nineteenth century.

3 Order the words to form sentences. Then cross out *by + agent* if it is not necessary.

stolen by / yesterday. / My / wallet / somebody / was
My wallet was stolen by somebody yesterday.

- people / the world. / read by / e-Books / being / all / are / over

- designed by / the Wright brothers / The / in / aeroplane / 1903. / was / first

- had / AD 105. / somebody / Paper / invented by / been / by

- painted by / 1931. / *The Persistence of Memory* / Salvador Dali / in / was

- opened by / tomorrow. / The design museum / will / the Prime Minister / be

Active-passive transformations

4 Choose the correct options.

Millions of people have bought iPhones since their release in 2007.

iPhones **are being bought / have been bought** by millions of people since their release in 2007.

- Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928. Penicillin **is discovered / was discovered** by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
- Millions of people are watching the World Cup final at this moment. The World Cup final **is being watched / has been watched** by millions of people at this moment.
- They will be releasing the new iPad next year. The new iPad **will be released / was released** next year.
- When we arrived at the cinema, we discovered that they had cancelled the film. When we arrived at the cinema, we discovered that the film **was being cancelled / had been cancelled**.
- I didn't know that they were listening to our private conversation. I didn't know that our private conversation **is being listened to / was being listened to**.
- Bill Gates and Paul Allen started Microsoft in 1975. Microsoft **was started / was being started** by Bill Gates and Paul Allen in 1975.
- A journalist is writing the story. The story **is being written / was being written** by a journalist.

Causative: *have / get something done*

5 Choose *A* or *B* to complete the sentences.

She *A* her hair done this morning.

A had B have C having

- We're having our living room at the moment.
 A painting B painted C paint
- They're some new flowers planted in the garden next week.
 A got B get C getting
- I'm having my blood pressure tomorrow.
 A checking B have checked C checked
- She her car repaired here since 2009.
 A 's having B 's had C have
- My sister's car broke down, even though she it checked at the garage the day before.
 A 'd had B 's having C will have
- I want to get my computer before my exams start.
 A fixed B fix C fixing



UNIT 7 Grammar practice



Types of conditional

1 Order the words to make first conditional sentences.

Add commas where necessary.

complete / will / raise / a lot of / charity. / If / for / the / they / they / money / marathon

If they complete the marathon, they will raise a lot of money for charity.

1 finish / faster. / I'll / me / much / job / the / If / helps / he

2 difference / work / We / together. / if / will / a / we / make

3 the event / tweets / Ashton Kutcher / lots of / will / turn up. / If / about / people

4 he / university. / doesn't / to / won't / If / study / go / he

5 will / don't / starve. / If / we / send / food / people

2 Write sentences. Use the second conditional.

I / buy / a racing car / if / I / win / lottery.

I would buy a racing car if I won the lottery.

1 I / volunteer / if / you / ask me to.

2 He / come / if / you / invite / him.

3 If / we / raise / some money, / the charity / be able to help / more people.

4 If / he / not play / for Chelsea, / the team / not be / so successful.

5 I / try / bungee jumping / if / I / be braver.

3 Match 1–5 with A–F to make third conditional sentences.

If I hadn't fallen asleep, C

- If we hadn't called the police,
- The charity event wouldn't have been so successful
- If Jessie J hadn't shaved her head on TV,
- More people would have been killed
- He wouldn't have stayed for dinner

- A she wouldn't have raised so much money for charity.
 B if the hurricane had started during the day.
 C I would have heard the doorbell.
 D if we hadn't had so many volunteers.
 E if you hadn't invited him.
 F the burglar would have got away.

if & unless, provided that, as long as

4 Choose the correct options.

You don't have to volunteer **if** / **unless** you don't want to.

- Charlie would never give money to charity **if** / **unless** he knew it was going to help people who need it.
- I would have baked a cake **if** / **unless** I'd known you were coming.
- We'll play the match tomorrow, **provided that** / **unless** it isn't raining.
- We won't reach the disaster area in time **unless** / **as long as** we leave immediately.
- The cat will die **provided that** / **unless** we take it to the animal shelter.
- He'll complete the marathon **as long as** / **unless** he continues his training.
- The school wouldn't have improved **if** / **unless** they hadn't had such an excellent head teacher.
- He'll help out at the shop **provided that** / **unless** you pay him for his time.

Contracted forms of would & had

5 Do the contracted forms mean would or had? Choose A or B.

- A: I'd have helped you to fill the shoe box for Operation Christmas Child if (1) I'd known you were doing it.
 B: Oh, I'm sorry – (2) I'd have told you before but I didn't think (3) you'd be interested.
 A: Well, (4) I'd heard of the charity, but didn't know much about it. What do you do?
 B: Well, we fill shoe boxes with gifts, such as school supplies, toys or clothes. Then the boxes are sent to girls and boys in over 130 countries around the world. My box is for a boy between five and nine years old.
 A: That's great. (5) I'd love to see the boy's face when he opens it.
 B: Me too! If you want to know more, (6) it'd probably be better if you looked at their website.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| A | I had | B | I would |
| 1 | A I had | B | I would |
| 2 | A I had | B | I would |
| 3 | A you had | B | you would |
| 4 | A I had | B | I would |
| 5 | A I had | B | I would |
| 6 | A it had | B | it would |



UNIT 8 Grammar practice



Gerund: a verb as noun

1 Tick (✓) the sentence in each pair where the **-ing** form is being used as a noun.

Travelling by bus across Turkey is cheap, but exhausting. ✓

- 1 a **Flying** is much easier than it used to be.
- b This time last week, I was **flying** to Prague.
- 2 a I'm **staying** in a beautiful hotel.
- b **Staying** on a cruise ship gets boring after a while.
- 3 a **Living** in Provence is amazing.
- b You'll soon be **living** in San Francisco.
- 4 a My favourite thing to do on holiday is **walking** on the beach.
- b You'll be **walking** along the river Seine tomorrow.
- 5 a **Going** on holiday can be expensive.
- b I'm **going** on holiday tomorrow.
- 6 a We're **meeting** our friends at the cinema.
- b **Meeting** friends is always fun.

2 Write sentences. Use a gerund as a noun.

Ski / be / a good form / of exercise.

Skiing is a good form of exercise.

- 1 Work / on a strawberry farm / be / hard.
.....
- 2 Walk / in the mountains / be / relaxing.
.....
- 3 Travel / on the Orient Express / be / exciting.
.....
- 4 See / the Tower of London / be / essential.
.....
- 5 My favourite hobby / be / travel.
.....
- 6 Stay / in hotels / be / expensive.
.....

Infinitive of purpose

3 Match 1–5 with A–F.

I'm going to India ...

- 1 He went to the chemist's ...
 - 2 She's going to the cinema ...
 - 3 They're travelling to the Alps ...
 - 4 He called his voicemail ...
 - 5 They've gone to the restaurant ...
- A to buy some medicine.
 - B to have a pizza.
 - C to go snowboarding.
 - D to listen to his messages.
 - E to see the latest Tom Cruise film.
 - F to visit the Taj Mahal.

Prepositions, adjectives, *too* & *enough*

4 Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the box.

camping ~~going~~ having to pay to stay
to think to travel

- A: Are you interested in *going* on holiday together this year?
- B: Yes, that sounds good. I haven't got enough money (1) for anything expensive though.
- A: No, me neither. What do you think about (2) in the Cantabrian Mountains – they're easy (3) to and it's cheap (4) in a campsite there. There's so much to do as well – we can go hiking and mountain biking.
- B: It sounds great. I'd really like to go, but I'm too stressed (5) about it at the moment – as well as (6) two exams tomorrow, I'm moving house next week!

Verbs + gerund or infinitive

5 Choose the correct options.

You should consider **staying** / **to stay** by the lake.

- 1 Have you been looking forward to **sleeping** / **to sleep** in a tent?
- 2 We might end up **camping** / **to camp** if we run out of money.
- 3 She plans **visiting** / **to visit** the Tower of Pisa while she's in Italy.
- 4 We agreed **splitting** / **to split** the cost of the train tickets between us.
- 5 Did they manage **getting** / **to get** an upgrade?
- 6 I'd prefer **going** / **to go** abroad if we can afford it.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in bold. Use the gerund or infinitive.

- a He carried on *eating* even though he was full. (**eat**)
- b He went on *to become* a vet after leaving university. (**become**)
- 1 a Before she left the house, she remembered her mother that she was working late that night. (**tell**)
- b She told the police that she remembered the front door, so the burglar must have entered the house in another way. (**lock**)
- 2 a He regrets by bus all the way across Europe. (**travel**)
- b We regret you that your ticket is no longer valid. (**tell**)
- 3 a They stopped Florence on the way to Rome. (**visit**)
- b They stopped Moscow after their friends moved away. (**visit**)



Unit 5 test A

Grammar

/ 20 marks

1 Choose the correct options. (4 marks)

- 1 You *shouldn't* / *couldn't* avoid eye contact at a job interview.
- 2 One day the president of America *might* / *can't* be a woman.
- 3 We *must* / *might* stop climate change if we want to save our planet.
- 4 *Could* / *Can't* you help me carry these bags, please?

2 Order the words to form sentences. (4 marks)

- 1 have / gone / to / the house / should / Mum

- 2 homework / Barry / finished / have / already / can't / his

- 3 school / don't / children / to / on / have / to / Most / Saturdays / go

- 4 vote / decided / might / but / Susan / yet / she / hasn't

3 Complete the sentences with suitable modal verbs and the correct forms of the verbs in the box. More than one answer may be possible. (4 marks)

ask dance have walk

- 1 People who live in this area _____ home at night on their own. It's too dangerous.
- 2 Sheena _____ very well. She won first prize in the competition!
- 3 If children are struggling at school, they _____ for help.
- 4 We _____ a room available for tonight. I'll check for you.

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use suitable modal verbs. (8 marks)

- 1 It's impossible that John was arrested – he never gets into trouble.

- 2 I wasn't able to talk to my manager today because she was busy.

- 3 It's not essential to book tickets in advance.

- 4 It's certain that the play has finished by now – it started five hours ago!

Vocabulary

/ 20 marks

1 Choose the correct options. (4 marks)

- 1 I don't believe that Pat is *innocent* / *impatient*. I'm sure he did the crime.
- 2 Tom won first prize in the swimming competition, but his *ability* / *modesty* stopped him from telling people about it.
- 3 TV presenters don't usually suffer from *nervousness* / *openness*.
- 4 It's important to be *assertive* / *assertiveness* in a job interview.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. (4 marks)

look play smile understand

- 1 The couple _____ at each other angrily when the woman asked them to stop arguing.
- 2 People from different countries can often _____ each other, even when they speak different languages.
- 3 The small boys always _____ with each other in the garden.
- 4 The girls _____ at one another when they remembered the funny moment last night.



Unit 5 test A

3 Complete the verbs in the sentences. (4 marks)

- 1 When we say goodbye to family and friends, it's normal to h_____ them.
- 2 You should always a_____ if you do something wrong.
- 3 Sometimes people get angry if they have to q_____ for a long time in shops.
- 4 People usually w_____ goodbye to their family when they get on a train.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (8 marks)

- 1 She managed to get the waiter to look at her.
She managed to _____.
- 2 The two girls cheated and wrote the same answers in the test.
The two girls _____.
- 3 He made the mistake because he was impatient.
He made the mistake because of _____.
- 4 Everyone feels frustration from time to time.
Everyone gets _____.

Reading

/ 20 marks

Whatever happened to walking?

A Thirty years ago, four out of five British children walked to school. Today, that figure has fallen to less than half. Many parents drive their children to school, and half of those parents live less than 1.5 km from their child's school! We all know that walking is better for the environment, and helps to improve our fitness and reduce our body fat. So why do so few children walk to school?

B One of the main reasons given is that walking takes too much time. A 1.5 km walk takes about 20 minutes and, if parents walk there and back with younger children, they have to allow an extra 40 minutes in the morning routine. Some parents say that it makes sense to drop their children off at school because they are in a hurry and have to drive to work anyway. However, parents who spend the day at home have more flexibility, so timing should not be such a problem for them.

C The other common reason given is that parents think walking is too dangerous because of the amount of traffic on the roads. What they do not consider is that they are causing most of the traffic! Roads near schools are often dangerously blocked with cars, but in the school holidays they are much quieter.

D Perhaps people simply prefer to travel by car because of laziness. Most families have cars, and they have got into the habit of using them for everything. People even drive to the gym, a place where they go to get fit! We are just not used to walking any more.



Unit 5 test A

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers. (6 marks)

- How many British children walk to school today?
A Just under half of them.
B More children than 30 years ago
C Almost all of them.
- According to the article, which type of parents give a reason for driving their children to school?
A Parents who work outside the home.
B Parents who spend the day at home.
C Parents who don't work.
- Why doesn't the argument that 'it's too dangerous for children to walk to school because of the traffic on the roads' make sense?
A There isn't much traffic on the roads.
B Parents are causing the problem themselves.
C The traffic near schools isn't dangerous.

2 Read the text again and complete the sentences. (8 marks)

- As well as being good for our health, walking instead of driving to school also helps _____.
- Some parents drive their children to school because they are in _____ in the mornings.
- The roads around schools are usually much less busy in the _____.
- The author is surprised that some people even use their cars to go to the _____.

3 Find words and phrases in the text which match the definitions. (6 marks)

- number, amount (*paragraph A*) _____
- make better (*paragraph A*) _____
- to and from somewhere (*paragraph B*) _____
- ability to decide what you want to do (*paragraph B*) _____
- full, so that things can't move (*paragraph C*) _____
- not wanting to move or use any energy (*paragraph D*) _____

Writing

/ 20 marks

Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- Write a biography of someone you admire. Explain what he / she does or has done and why you admire him / her for it. It can be a famous person or someone you know.
- Write an informal email to a friend about an argument that happened recently in your family or among your friends. Describe what the argument was about, how each person behaved, and how / whether the problem was solved.

Listening

/ 20 marks

5.9 You are going to listen to a podcast about a new type of running event. Read the questions below, then listen to the podcast and choose the correct answers.

- Where is the presenter?
A At Victoria Station, London.
B In a London park.
C At a live concert in London.
- How long is tonight's run?
A 5 km
B 10 km
C 1 km
- According to Jake, what is the *main* reason that people enjoy running so much?
A It helps them to keep fit.
B It's a good way to relax.
C It makes them feel great.
- Jake thinks these runs will be popular because ...
A they combine the fun of running with partying.
B people want more opportunities to run.
C people don't like nightclubs.
- How does Alex feel now?
A ready to dance
B exhausted
C concerned about her friends
- What does Alex say is *not* provided tonight?
A a DJ
B light shows
C food stalls
- What did the runners have with them to give out light?
A sticks in their hands
B body suits
C head torches



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Unit 5 test A

- 8 Each runner's time ...
A will be displayed online.
B is not recorded.
C is impossible to calculate.
- 9 Alex thinks that these runs are aiming to ...
A become more popular than nightclubs.
B create an atmosphere similar to a nightclub.
C encourage people to run instead of dance.
- 10 What does Alex think the result of these events will be?
A Runners will become less competitive.
B More people will start running for fun.
C She will become a faster runner.

Speaking

/ 20 marks

Compare and contrast photos A and B. Describe what the people are doing. How do you prefer to spend your spare time?



A



B

Unit 6 test A

Grammar

/ 20 marks

1 Write sentences. Use the passive and suitable tenses. (4 marks)

1 Smart phones / usually buy / young people.

2 Washing machines / invent / in the nineteenth century.

3 The modern Olympic Games / hold / every four years since 1896.

4 Some insects / see / less often in the future.

2 Rewrite the active sentences as passive sentences, beginning as shown. Omit the agent if possible. (4 marks)

1 A woman is cleaning the kitchen at the moment.
The kitchen _____

2 Stella McCartney designed that dress.

That dress _____

3 Someone stole my mum's car at the weekend.

My mum's car _____

4 I will finish the essay tomorrow.

The essay _____

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have** or **get** and the verbs in **bold**. (4 marks)

1 I _____ my hair _____ next week because it's too long! (**cut**)

2 Your dishwasher is still broken! When _____ you _____ it _____? (**fix**)

3 We should _____ the windows _____ next week. (**clean**)

4 They _____ their bathroom _____ the last time I visited them, so we couldn't use the shower. (**decorate**)

4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. **One sentence is correct.** (8 marks)

1 I'm getting my blood tested at the doctor's next week.

2 New mobile phone apps are been invented all the time.

3 Did Lyndsey had her garden designed by a professional designer?

4 The earliest radio technology invented by Nikola Tesla.

Vocabulary

/ 20 marks

1 Choose the correct options. (4 marks)

1 Nigel made an interesting *observation* / *observer* during his science experiment.

2 Before they can sell a new product, manufacturers must *test* / *tester* it to make sure it works properly.

3 If someone wants to *design* / *designer* clothes, it's a good idea to do a fashion course at college.

4 Products often need years of *developer* / *development* before they can be bought in the shops.

2 Complete the words in the sentences. (4 marks)

1 My mum m_____ the recipe, so dinner was ruined.

2 My uncle hates mobile phones and computers. He's very a_____.

3 Don't o_____ the pizza! It only needs ten minutes in the oven.

4 The teacher said that my essay was terrible, so I have to r_____ it this weekend.



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Unit 6 test A

Reading

/ 20 marks

3 Complete the sentences with compound adjectives formed from the words in bold. (4 marks)

- 1 They went to a restaurant that was _____ so the kids would enjoy it too. (**child**)
- 2 She chose an _____ design because she wanted everyone to notice her. (**eye**)
- 3 Mini tablet computers are _____, so they're easy to carry around. (**pocket**)
- 4 _____ holidays offer an opportunity for people to go away without spending much money. (**low**)

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (8 marks)

- 1 Cheap cameras are not meant to last a long time.
Cheap cameras are not meant to be _____.
- 2 Students on design courses often have many talents.
Students on design courses are often _____.
- 3 The electricity in many houses these days is powered by the sun.
The electricity in many houses these days is _____.
- 4 Some radios can be used in the shower because they're protected from water.
Some radios can be used in the shower because they're _____.

The dangers of texting and walking

A If you're texting while you're walking on the street, it's quite likely that you'll bump into someone or something. A recent American study showed that in one particular year twice as many accidents had been caused by people focused on their phones as in the previous year. Although these accidents may seem funny, and are normally fairly minor, serious injuries can happen. Walls and lamp posts are hard and can result in a broken nose or cheekbone, and a hole in the pavement could cause a broken ankle or wrist. If you add the dangers of traffic, serious injury is even more likely.

B A new mobile phone app is being developed that can tell you when there's an object or hole ahead of you. It has a camera that looks forwards while you're looking down. If it spots a danger, a red square will flash on your phone. The app can even tell you whether the danger is to your left or your right, and how high up. At the moment, the device is the size of a small box, but eventually it'll fit into your phone.

C You might think it's strange that we can't look at our phones and be aware of the world around us at the same time. However, studies have shown that our brains can only focus on surprisingly few things at once, and those might not include where we're walking if we're concentrating on our phones. The most sensible thing would be not to text and walk at the same time, but for when that's not possible, the app could save us from injury – and embarrassment!

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers. (6 marks)

- 1 Serious injuries caused while texting are ...
A quite possible.
B very common.
C only likely if a car is involved.
- 2 A new mobile phone app...
A is already available.
B will show what's in front of you on your phone screen.
C will help you to avoid dangerous objects.
- 3 The author says that ideally ...
A we should try to focus on lots of things at once.
B we shouldn't walk and text at the same time.
C we should rely on the new mobile phone app all the time.



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Unit 6 test A

2 Read the text again and answer the questions. Use your own words and complete sentences. (8 marks)

1 Why do people get injured when they are using their phones?

2 What is the new app designed to do?

3 How will the app warn us of danger?

4 Why can't we install the app on our phones yet?

3 Find the words in the text. (6 marks)

1 Write three words from the text that include the same vowel sound as *air*. /eə/

2 Write three words with different base forms from the text that include the same sound as *badge*. /dʒ/

Writing

/ 20 marks

Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

1 Write a review of a piece of technology you own or have recently bought. Describe what it does, and say what you think works well or what could be improved.

2 Write an opinion essay with the title 'New technology is only designed to make us spend more money.' Do you agree?

Listening

/ 20 marks

5.11 You are going to listen to a lecture given by two university professors about plastics. Read the questions below, then listen to the lecture and choose the correct answers.

1 The workshops are for:

- A university students.
- B school students.
- C university professors.

2 The first plastic was invented in:

- A 1682.
- B 1862.
- C 1932.

3 Bakelite was initially ...

- A given an award.
- B invented in the 1930s.
- C limited to only two colours.

4 How many tonnes of plastic are made in the UK each year?

- A 3 million
- B 3.5 million
- C 1 million

5 What is the main disadvantage of plastic?

- A It is not very strong.
- B It is often damaged by air and water.
- C It lasts for a very long time.

6 What happens when plastic is burnt in a special way?

- A It can be used to create electricity.
- B It pollutes the air.
- C It can be made into something else.

7 Why is recycling plastic a difficult process?

- A It has to be recycled by hand.
- B Different types of plastic need to be separated.
- C Plastic is heavy to transport.

8 Which kind of wildlife is most in danger because of plastic?

- A Birds in the countryside.
- B Animals in the countryside.
- C Sea birds and animals.

9 What suggestion is made to reduce the amount of plastic in the environment?

- A Stop buying any plastic products.
- B Re-use plastic bags when shopping.
- C Go out and collect rubbish.

10 In the future, we will ...

- A find ways of producing cheaper oil.
- B have to find alternatives to oil.
- C stop using oil because of the pollution it causes.



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Unit 6 test A

Speaking

/ 20 marks

Compare and contrast photos A and B. Do you think technology helps friendships? How much do you use technology to keep in touch with your friends?



A



B

Unit 7 test A

Grammar

/ 20 marks

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. There are *two* verbs that you don't need. (4 marks)

didn't have had have will have won't have
would have

- 1 If we don't protect the environment, our children _____ fresh air to breathe.
- 2 Volunteer projects would be able to help more people if they _____ more money.
- 3 Many children in Africa will go blind unless they _____ an operation on their eyes.
- 4 If we _____ charities, many people in the world would suffer.

2 Write sentences. Use the third conditional. (4 marks)

- 1 If / they / make / an appeal / on TV / they / raise / more money.

- 2 If / you / not go / to the fundraising event / you / not meet / the famous actress.

- 3 They / not donate / any money / if / we / not ask / them.

- 4 The old woman / fall over / if / you / not be / there.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the bold words. (4 marks)

- 1 We will finish this poster in time _____ everyone helps us. (**provided**)
- 2 Mr Jones will speak at the fundraising event _____ ill on that day. (**unless**)
- 3 _____ recycle our glass and plastic bottles, there would be rubbish everywhere. (**if**)
- 4 We'll arrive on time _____ we leave right now. (**long**)

4 Rewrite the sentences. Replace the contractions with full forms, using *would* or *had*. (8 marks)

- 1 If we'd changed the law earlier, many more endangered species would still be alive.

- 2 I'd volunteer at the hospital if I had more free time.

- 3 I'd sponsor you if you decided to do the marathon.

- 4 If you'd talked to the council about the youth centre, perhaps it would still be open now.

Vocabulary

/ 20 marks

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. (4 marks)

awareness campaign donation volunteer

- 1 One local business made a huge _____ to pay for repairs to the local hospital.
- 2 People sometimes have to _____ for more money for schools and hospitals.
- 3 Does your sister work as a _____ in that charity shop?
- 4 The group is trying to raise _____ of environmental problems in the area.

2 Complete the compound nouns in the sentences. (4 marks)

- 1 It is said that people benefit more from c_____ s_____ than from going to prison.
- 2 Have you thought about using s_____ m_____ to get people more interested in your charity?



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Unit 7 test A

- 3 Fortunately, there were just minor injuries caused by the t_____ a_____ last night. Someone had called to warn the people in the building.
- 4 Many organizations are involved in c_____ r_____ to try to find a cure for this common disease.

3 Choose the correct options. (4 marks)

- 1 Teachers, students and parents have all been protesting against *health / education* cuts in local schools.
- 2 50,000 people signed a *march / petition* against GM foods.
- 3 Nelson Mandela fought hard for *racial / gender* equality in South Africa so that black and white people would be treated the same.
- 4 People often write their messages on large *banners / rallies* and carry them through the town.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (8 marks)

- 1 The police arrested some people who were demonstrating.
The police arrested some _____ .
- 2 Sarah Brown is successful and well-known in the field of sport.
Sarah Brown is a famous _____ .
- 3 They want women to be able to do the same things as men.
They are fighting for women's _____ .
- 4 Many children go to schools in big cities.
Many children go to _____ .
_____ .

Reading

/ 20 marks

KEEN London

A KEEN London is a charity that organizes sports and other activities for disabled young people in north London. Following a sports theme, the children are called 'athletes' and their helpers are called 'coaches', but some activities are more about fun and games than sport. KEEN is unique in London because it gives every athlete an individual coach. It also encourages athletes' brothers and sisters to join in too. All coaches are volunteers, but the sessions are run by experienced leaders.

B KEEN offers the chance to take part in football, gymnastics, party games, art and more, and the coaches help the athletes to participate as much as they can. KEEN also organizes trips for activities like swimming, ice skating and pony riding. Athletes are able to develop their physical and social abilities, gain confidence, and take pride in their achievements, as well as having fun. Because their non-disabled siblings can join in too, all activities encourage disabled children and children without disabilities to play together. Meanwhile, their parents can have a rest for an hour or two.

C Most of KEEN's volunteers are students or young professionals. You don't need to be good at sport or to have worked with disabled children before. If you're enthusiastic about helping people and having fun, you'll be welcome. After you've completed the free training that KEEN provides, you can choose when you volunteer. You can attend every week if you want, or come as few as three times per term. All of KEEN's activities are free, and are supported by donations from individuals, local organizations and businesses.



Unit 7 test A

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers. (6 marks)

- KEEN uses the words 'athletes' and 'coaches' because ...
A it trains disabled children to become professional athletes.
B many of the activities are related to sports.
C all the helpers are experienced sports coaches.
- How are families involved with KEEN's activities?
A Family members can participate in the fun.
B Parents help with the activities as well.
C Disabled children and their families are given some time apart.
- What is required of volunteers?
A Previous experience with disabled children.
B A regular commitment.
C Attendance at training sessions.

2 Read the text again and write *true* or *false* for sentences 1–4. Correct any sentences which are false. (8 marks)

- Each disabled child is given one-to-one support.

- All KEEN activities happen in the same place.

- Many of the volunteer coaches with KEEN are under the age of 30.

- KEEN receives money from the government.

3 Find words and phrases in the text which match the definitions. (6 marks)

- periods of time that you spend doing something (*paragraph A*) _____
- things that you've managed to do (*paragraph B*) _____
- at the same time (*paragraph B*) _____
- people who have trained and qualified to do their jobs (*paragraph C*) _____
- gives (*paragraph C*) _____
- go along (*paragraph C*) _____

Writing

/ 20 marks

Choose *one* of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- Write a discussion essay with the title: 'A march is the best way to protest about something you disagree with.' Discuss.
- Write an email to a friend asking if he / she will sponsor you for a fundraising event you are going to take part in. Explain the details of the event and why you are taking part in it.

Listening

/ 20 marks

5.12 You are going to listen to a radio interview with someone who works with animals. Read the questions below, then listen to the interview and choose the correct answers.

- Where is the presenter?
A at a wildlife rescue centre
B by a lake
C at a vet's
- What is James's role?
A vet
B volunteer wildlife assistant
C receptionist
- When did James start working there?
A three years ago
B six months ago
C 1.5 years ago
- James works at the centre for ...
A one four-hour period per week.
B two four-hour periods per week.
C one eight-hour period per week.
- What job does James do every day when he volunteers?
A He cleans the animals' cages.
B He writes down information about new arrivals.
C He releases animals back into the wild.
- The most common animals at the centre in spring and summer are ...
A foxes.
B rabbits.
C birds.
- That morning, a woman had ...
A hit a bird with her car.
B phoned the wildlife centre about a bird.
C brought a bird to the centre.



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Unit 7 test A

- 8 The staff are not allowed to touch the animals more than necessary because ...
- A the animals often bite.
 - B the animals can be smelly and dirty.
 - C the animals will find it hard to go back to the wild.
- 9 James thinks an unpleasant part of his job is ...
- A the smell.
 - B seeing ill and injured animals.
 - C starting work early in the morning.
- 10 What is the presenter going to do next?
- A Go with James.
 - B Interview two more staff members.
 - C Get a taxi.

Speaking

/ 20 marks

Describe the photo. What fundraising activities have you seen taking place in your local area? What things would you prefer to do to raise money for a worthy cause?



Unit 8 test A

Grammar

/ 20 marks

1 Choose the correct options. (4 marks)

- I don't mind *flying* / *to fly*, but I prefer to go by train.
- They phoned the restaurant *to book* / *booking* a table.
- Living* / *To live* in a city is sometimes very expensive.
- She went *to buy* / *buying* some food for the party tonight.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in bold. (4 marks)

- She was ready _____ home after spending a week at the hotel. (**go**)
- That woman isn't tall enough _____ a basketball player. (**be**)
- I'm thinking about _____ swimming later. (**go**)
- It's easy _____ tickets on that website. (**book**)

3 Complete the paragraph with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. (4 marks)

bring choose have think

When you're going on holiday, you might be able to avoid (1) _____ a last minute panic if you start (2) _____ about your packing early. Apart from (3) _____ what clothes to take, don't forget (4) _____ important electrical items like your phone charger.

4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. One sentence is correct. (8 marks)

- I'm used to travel in hot countries, so the heat doesn't affect me.

- We're planning visiting Australia at the end of next year.

- Do you enjoy to lie by the swimming pool all day?

- Mum and Dad are too old to walk up all those steps.

Vocabulary

/ 20 marks

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two words you don't need. (4 marks)

in off on out over to

- When you arrive at your hotel, you must first check _____ and collect the key for your room.
- Take the bus to the city centre and get _____ in the main square.
- We're really looking forward _____ our cruise next week.
- I'll take you on my motorbike. Get _____ behind me.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. (4 marks)

budget hotel return ticket travel blog travel sickness

- If you plan to go somewhere and come back, you need to buy a _____.
- A _____ is suitable for people who are looking for a cheap holiday.
- If you want to tell your friends about your holiday, you should write a _____.
- You look ill. Are you suffering from _____?

3 Complete the adjectives in the sentences. (4 marks)

- The hotel room was too c_____ for Mike. He wanted more space.
- The teenagers didn't like the town because it was quiet and not l_____ at all.
- The man was asked to leave the five-star restaurant because his clothes weren't s_____ enough.
- The couple moved out of the hotel because the streets outside were too b_____ and they couldn't sleep.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (8 marks)

- This cathedral has a wonderful atmosphere. This cathedral is very _____.
- Nobody could afford that jewellery. That jewellery is not _____.



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Unit 8 test A

- 3 Luis travelled around India with very little money.
Luis travelled _____
around India.
- 4 Do you want to look around the tourist attractions today?
Do you want to _____
today?

- 2 The name 'Ayers Rock' ...
A is the only official name of the rock.
B is no longer used.
C is used less than it was in the past.
- 3 Climbing on Uluru is ...
A not permitted at all.
B unacceptable to the local people.
C becoming more popular.

Reading

/ 20 marks

Uluru

A Uluru is a stunning natural monument in central Australia. It is one of the largest monoliths (blocks of stone) in the world. The rock is 300 million years old and is visited by thousands of tourists every year. However, long before Europeans arrived and formed a government in Australia, Uluru was very important to the native population, and it still is today. The Australian government had control of Uluru, and the surrounding land, until 1985, when it was agreed that it should be returned to the local people. Now, it is managed by both the government and the native population.

B The first English person to discover Uluru gave it the name 'Ayers Rock' after an important Australian politician called Henry Ayres. The name was used by most English speakers until 1993. In that year, 'Uluru' (the local people's name for the rock) became the joint official name along with Ayers Rock, but Uluru is now the name that is most often used.

C Climbing Uluru has always been popular among tourists. However, for the native population, the rock is very important in their history, so they believe that climbing it is wrong and should not be allowed. Apart from being disrespectful to local culture, the thousands of people climbing Uluru every year are damaging it. Tourists are still allowed to climb Uluru unless the weather is very bad, but local people have put up a sign asking them not to do this. Fortunately, the number of climbers is decreasing as more tourists are gradually starting to respect the importance of the rock to the native population.

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers. (6 marks)

- 1 What is true about Uluru?
A It's the oldest monolith in the world.
B It belongs to the Australian government.
C It has great importance to the local people.

2 Read the text again and complete the sentences. (8 marks)

- 1 Until the 1980s, Uluru was controlled by _____.
- 2 Ayers Rock was named after an Australian _____.
- 3 When tourists climb Uluru, they are being _____ to the local people's beliefs.
- 4 The large number of people climbing Uluru is also _____ it.

3 Find words and phrases in the text which match the definitions. (6 marks)

- 1 a large object of historical or natural importance (*paragraph A*) _____
- 2 set up, created (*paragraph A*) _____
- 3 being originally from a place (*paragraph A*) _____
- 4 shared (*paragraph B*) _____
- 5 getting smaller (*paragraph C*) _____
- 6 slowly, little by little (*paragraph C*) _____

Writing

/ 20 marks

Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- 1 Write a review of a holiday you've been on. Describe what you liked or disliked about the place and your accommodation, what the best moments were, and what could have been improved.
- 2 Write a formal email to a travel agent. Describe the type of holiday and accommodation you'd like (e.g. type of room, hotel facilities, activities available) and ask the travel agent to suggest suitable resorts and hotels.



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Unit 8 test A

Listening

/ 20 marks

◎ 5.13 You are going to listen to a podcast about an unusual train journey. Read the questions below, then listen to the podcast and choose the correct answers.

- Where is the presenter?
 - Vienna
 - Germany
 - Strasbourg
- When were the first Orient Express train carriages built?
 - the 1920s
 - the 1940s
 - the 1950s
- Where are meals served on the train?
 - All meals are served in passengers' cabins.
 - Breakfast is served in passengers' cabins and other meals are served in the restaurant cars.
 - Dinner is served in passengers' cabins and other meals are served in the restaurant cars.
- Where do the couple live?
 - London
 - Vienna
 - Budapest
- Why did the couple book this journey on the Orient Express?
 - They wanted to get married on the train.
 - They're on their honeymoon.
 - They're celebrating an anniversary.
- The couple will cross the English Channel ...
 - on the British Pullman train.
 - on the Orient Express train.
 - on the Eurostar train.
- What languages do the staff on the Orient Express speak?
 - French and English
 - English, French and German
 - French, German and Italian
- The £2,300 the couple paid per person included ...
 - two nights on the train only.
 - two nights on the train and the flight to Budapest.
 - two nights on the train, the flight to Budapest and two nights in Venice.

- While on the train, men ...
 - must wear a suit and tie at all times.
 - must wear a suit and tie for dinner.
 - are allowed to wear jeans during the day.
- This evening, the presenter will be eating ...
 - on the train.
 - on a plane.
 - in London.

Speaking

/ 20 marks

Compare and contrast photos A and B. Why do people choose these types of holiday? Which of the two places would you prefer to visit and why?



A



B

UNIT 5 Vocabulary practice



Attitudes

1 Complete the table.

noun	adjective
<i>innocence</i>	innocent
assertiveness	
	impatient
	shy
frustration	
	sensitive
nervousness	

2 Write the adjectives from exercise 1 next to the correct definition.

not guilty: *innocent*

- unable to wait patiently:
- disappointed at a lack of success:
- not confident:
- confident / self-assured:
- being concerned about other people's feelings:
- worried / scared:

3 Choose A or B to complete the text.

Your body language can reveal a lot about what you're really thinking:

- Standing with your hands on your hips can be seen as a sign of A.
- Sitting with your hands behind your head is sign that you feel (1)
- Showing an open palm is a sign of (2) or (3)
- Having your arms crossed over your chest is a sign that you might be (4)
- Putting your hands together behind your back is a sign of (5)

A aggression B aggressive

- A confidence B confident
- A openness B open
- A innocence B innocent
- A defensiveness B defensive
- A frustration B frustrated

each other / one another

4 Choose the correct options.

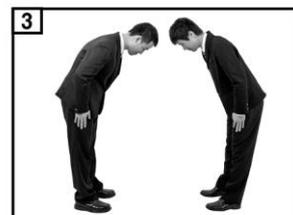
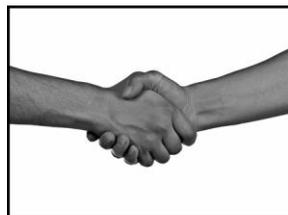
As soon as they **looked** / **trusted** at each other, they fell in love.

- Dimitri and Saul find it hard to **understand** / **play** one another.
- The children have been **copying** / **playing** with each other very nicely.
- Why aren't you **smiling** / **trusting** at one another in the photo?
- Friends must be able to **smile** / **trust** one another.
- The students were **copying** / **laughing** each other in the test.
- They **laughed** / **smiled** with each other during the day.

Gestures & manners

5 Match the words in the box with the pictures.

answer the phone bow hold hands hug
kiss queue shake hands wave



- shake hands* 1
- 2 3
- 4 5
- 6 7



UNIT 6 Vocabulary practice

Invention & discovery

1 Put the words in the box into the correct category.

develop developer development discover
discoverer discovery invent invention
~~inventer~~ observation observe observer
revolution revolutionary revolutionize

Verb: , ,
..... , ,
Noun (person): *inventor*, ,
..... , ,
Noun (idea or object): ,
..... , , ,
.....

2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

designed developing inspired
invention ~~research~~

Use your body heat to charge your phone!
Research has led to the (1) of a new product by Vodafone called the 'Recharge Sleeping Bag'. It was (2) by people at music festivals who haven't got access to electricity. It has been (3) to collect heat energy from your body as you sleep and use it to charge your phone. Vodafone are also (4) the 'Power Shorts', which collect energy that's created by dancing.

Prefixes

3 Choose the correct meanings for the bold prefixes.

- re**-think
A very small B very large C again
- 1 **multi**-talented
A connected with biology B again C many
- 2 **micro**wave
A very small B very large C in favour of
- 3 **over**cook
A too much B too little C enough
- 4 **inter**national
A between / connected B not enough / below C again
- 5 **bio**terrorism
A very large B connected with biology C in favour of
- 6 **anti**-technology
A in favour of B very large C against
- 7 **under**estimate
A between / connected B not enough / below C again

4 Choose the correct options.

- My college has lots of people from different countries – it's very **international** / **bional**al.
- 1 The meat is burnt – you've **overcooked** / **pro-cooked** it.
- 2 He's very talented, so don't **underestimate** / **overestimate** what he might do.
- 3 She's in favour of genetically modifying food. She's definitely **pro-GM** / **anti-GM**.
- 4 You need to **rethink** / **antithink** your decision to move to New York. It sounds like a bad idea.
- 5 Her dress is beautiful – it's so **over-coloured** / **multicoloured**.
- 6 We can't see **microorganisms** / **superorganisms** because they're too small.

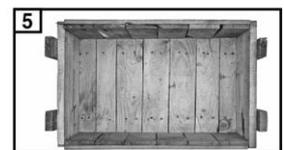
Describing objects

5 Reorder the letters to make adjectives for describing objects.

f / t / a / a / l / b / i / e / n / l : *inflatable*

- 1 d / w / o / e / o / n :
2 c / r / m / c / a / e / i :
3 t / b / y / a / t / e / r :-operated
4 t / e / h / r / a :-shaped
5 r / f / w / o / p / a / e / o / t / r :
6 l / s / a / r / o :-powered

6 Match the adjectives from exercise 5 with the pictures.



- inflatable* 1
2 3
4 5
6



UNIT 7 Vocabulary practice



Charity work

1 Choose A, B or C to complete the sentences.

Would you like to **C** to help raise money for cancer research?

A protest B raise C volunteer

- My sister is doing work in a school in Africa.
A sponsorship B volunteer C aware
- I would make a to charity if I could afford it.
A donate B donor C donation
- It's important to raise of the problem.
A fundraising B awareness C volunteer
- Would you like to me for a ten-kilometre run? I'm doing it for the Red Cross.
A sponsor B sponsorship C charity
- I'm going to to help our local arts foundation.
A campaign B sponsor C donation

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

appeal campaigning donated donations
raise awareness ~~sponsored~~

We *sponsored* James to do a half marathon.

- The students are trying to of environmental problems.
- People have food and clothes to help those affected by the hurricane.
- They launched an for a young boy who's suffering from cancer.
- Marie is for better rights for prisoners.
- The students are asking for to Water Aid.

Compound nouns

3 Complete the compound nouns with the words in the box.

attack ~~project~~ research school service stars

volunteer *project*

- inner-city
- sports
- cancer
- terrorist
- community

4 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from exercise 3.

None of these people are being paid to work – a charity organized this *volunteer project*.

- Pierre goes to a(n) , which is in the middle of Paris. There isn't much outdoor space where children can play.
- The offender was given 150 hours of instead of being sent to prison.
- The police think that the explosion was the result of a(n)
- Usain Bolt is one of the most famous in the world.
- There have been some incredible breakthroughs in in recent years.

Issues & action

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cuts equality (x2) rights (x3)

It's important to protect women's *rights*.

- Racism won't be tolerated in this organization. We support racial
- Some people are fighting for workers' by protesting against unsafe conditions at work.
- The government is trying to save money, so it has announced some health
- Gender is an important part of a fair society.
- Those animal protesters are trying to get people to sign a petition. They want the government to do more to protect endangered species.

6 Choose the correct options.

- A: Can you believe that the government has just announced more **education cuts** / **human rights**? We have to (1) **protester** / **protest** against it.
- B: Yes, let's organize a (2) **march** / **demonstrator** through the streets near our college.
- A: Good idea, and we can all wear T-shirts with (3) **slogans** / **petitions** on them saying 'No to education cuts'. We could carry (4) **banners** / **rallies** saying the same thing.
- B: Brilliant. Let's start a (5) **march** / **petition** at college too – we should be able to get hundreds of signatures.



UNIT 8 Vocabulary practice

Travel: verbs

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

in off (x3) on to (x2)

We'll set *off* as soon as we've put our suitcases in the car.

- We checked when we got to the airport.
- We bought a ticket, then got the bus.
- I'm really looking forward the holiday.
- The coach is going to stop in Vienna on the way to Budapest.
- Where are you heading tomorrow?
- I got the train when it arrived in Manchester.

2 Order the letters to make verbs related to travel.

l / d / a / e / y *delay*

- h / h / h / e / i / k / t / i / c
- s / i / s / m
- c / p / a / k
- e / c / l / c / n / a
- k / b / o / o
- o / g / i / h / g / t / s / e / n / g / s / e / i
.....
- h / e / c / k / c / n / i
.....

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs from exercise 2.

We could *delay* our departure if you have to work.

- If we don't hurry, we'll our flight.
- I've decided to a five-star hotel for this holiday.
- Do you need any help to your bags?
- The students decided to to their next destination because they'd run out of money.
- If he's ill, we'll have to the trip.
- We want to while we're in Rome and see lots of famous old buildings.
- I think we should at the hotel as soon as we arrive.

Travel: collocations

4 Choose A, B or C to complete the sentences.

Should I buy a return *C*?

A blog B hotel C ticket

- She writes a very interesting travel
A blog B hotel C ticket
- Do you suffer from travel ?
A ticket B hotel C sickness
- I can only afford to stay in hotels.
A budget B summer C blog
- I'm going on a beach this year.
A shoestring B holiday C ticket
- It's challenging to travel on a
A hotel B shoestring C ticket
- We're going on a weekend to the mountains.
A hotel B sickness C trip
- She's planning a summer in Spain this year.
A holiday B trip C hotel
- We're all going on a day to the countryside on Saturday.
A trip B ticket C budget

Describing places

5 Choose the correct options.

The **historic** / **history** city of Granada is found at the bottom of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Its most famous building is the Alhambra, which is an (1) **impression** / **impressive** palace. The (2) **elegant** / **elegance** architecture and (3) **peace** / **peaceful** gardens make this one of the most (4) **characterful** / **characterization** places in the whole of Spain. The (5) **district** / **destroy** of Albayzín, which is found on a hill above the (6) **city centre** / **centre city**, is famous for its (7) **atmosphere** / **atmospheric** winding streets and beautiful old buildings. All of these things make Granada a very popular tourist destination.

6 Match adjectives 1–4 with their antonyms A–E.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|
| lively | _____ | A modern |
| 1 historic | _____ | B poor |
| 2 smart | _____ | C noisy |
| 3 affluent | _____ | D quiet |
| 4 peaceful | _____ | E scruffy |



UNIT 5 Writing practice

Writing skills: step 1

1 Choose the correct options to complete the formal sentences.

- 1 I **look forward to hearing from you** / **really want to hear from you**.
Yours faithfully, Mark Smith.
- 2 I **would be grateful** / **It would be great** if you could contact me at the above address.
- 3 I am sorry to tell you that we are not recruiting any part-time staff **right now** / **currently**.
- 4 Please refer to my letter **about** / **regarding** the job advertisement.
- 5 I **was wondering if it would be possible** / **want to know if it's possible** to visit your office next week.
- 6 I **appreciate your assistance** / **am happy that you helped me** with my problem.

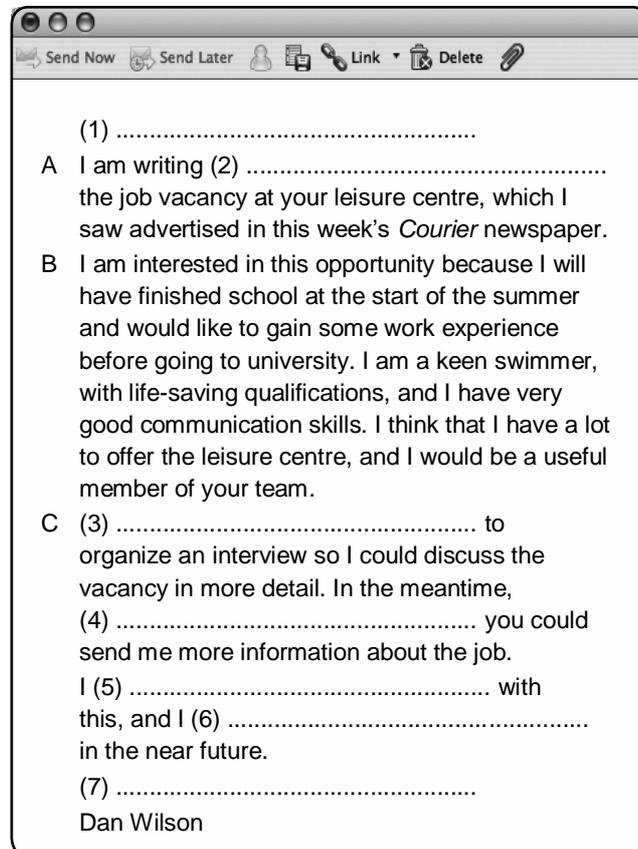
2 Complete the sentences with the formal expressions from exercise 1.

- 1 I to visit the manager tomorrow.
- 2 You have been very helpful. I really
- 3 Please could you contact me by email?
I you.
- 4 I am interested in learning more and if you could send me an information pack.
- 5 I am writing the job that was advertised on your website.
- 6 I am studying at university and will graduate this summer.

Writing skills: step 2

3 Read the email and match paragraphs A–C with 1–3.

- 1 A description of Dan's skills
- 2 The reason why Dan is writing
- 3 Extra information that Dan wants



Send Now Send Later Link Delete

(1)

A I am writing (2) the job vacancy at your leisure centre, which I saw advertised in this week's *Courier* newspaper.

B I am interested in this opportunity because I will have finished school at the start of the summer and would like to gain some work experience before going to university. I am a keen swimmer, with life-saving qualifications, and I have very good communication skills. I think that I have a lot to offer the leisure centre, and I would be a useful member of your team.

C (3) to organize an interview so I could discuss the vacancy in more detail. In the meantime, (4) you could send me more information about the job. I (5) with this, and I (6) in the near future.

(7)

Dan Wilson

4 Complete the email with the correct words and phrases.



UNIT 6 Writing practice

Writing skills: step 1

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

Although despite the fact that however in spite of

(1) the Sony Playstation 4 is one of the most expensive games consoles ever to be released, sales are extremely high. In recent years, Microsoft's Xbox 360 has become more popular than it was, (2) sales of the Playstation are still slightly higher.

(3) the fact that developing and releasing games makes a lot of money for Sony, the company recently announced that it would make its system more accessible to independent companies, so they could 'self-publish' using the Playstation online games platform. That means that smaller games designers have greater freedom and access to larger audiences. (4) , there will still be many restrictions on what they can do.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the linkers in bold.

- I don't agree with his ideas. He's an intelligent politician. (**despite the fact that**)
.....
.....
- Technological developments make life easier. But they cause pollution. (**despite**)
.....
.....
- He wouldn't recommend buying a smartphone. But he owns one. (**although**)
.....
.....
- He's got a degree from Oxford University. But he can be a bit stupid. (**nevertheless**)
.....
.....
- We studied hard for the exam. We failed it. (**even though**)
.....
.....

Writing skills: step 2

3 Read the essay and order the paragraphs A–D.

- B
-
-
-

'Technology is the only thing that can solve environmental problems.' Discuss.

- A So, (1) an increased demand for technology causes problems, I believe that technology can help the situation. (2) , we need to invest more money in technology to help improve our future rather than seeing it as the cause of our problems.
- B Over the last 50 years, the environment has been greatly affected by technology. (3) , there are many ways in which technology can be used to solve environmental problems.
- C On the other hand, it seems that technology can be used to repair the damage that has been done to the environment. Communications equipment, (4) satellites, can be used to find people who are cutting down forests illegally. Developments in nano-technology have made it possible to use special materials to clean up oil spills. (5) , bioengineering also offers some interesting solutions, such as genetically modified trees that remove pollution from the soil.
- D (6) , a lot of pollution is caused by technology. Companies that make computers and mobile phones have increased the demand for some types of metal, (7) coltan. (8) these substances are natural, when mobile phones or computers are thrown away they can still cause pollution. The increase in the use of technology has also meant that more and more electricity is needed. This affects the environment because more pollution is released by power stations.

4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

despite the fact that even though for example
however in conclusion on the one hand
such as what's more



UNIT 7 Writing practice

Writing skills: step 1

1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 The policy will be very unpopular. **In addition,** / **To sum up,** it will be extremely expensive to run.
- 2 He doesn't understand politics. **Secondly,** / **What's more,** his arguments are extremely weak.
- 3 **In the first place,** / **Moreover,** increasing taxes for big businesses can result in job losses. Secondly, it might make these businesses relocate abroad.
- 4 **All in all,** / **After all,** it seems like a very bad idea to build another airport near London.
- 5 Well, you've heard all my arguments, so **to sum up** / **finishing** I'd like to ask you to vote for me.

2 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 As a conclusion, I believe that cigarette advertising should be banned completely.
.....
- 2 Firstly, drilling for oil has polluted the ocean. Second, it is an extremely expensive way of getting fuel.
.....
- 3 Their strategy is very risky. Adding to that, people are not happy about spending a lot of money right now.
.....
- 4 Lots of people believe that it's a waste of time. To sum up, it hasn't been very successful elsewhere.
.....
- 5 From my opinion, we should be investing more money in solar energy.
.....

Writing skills: step 2

3 Match paragraphs A–D with descriptions 1–4.

- 1 Summarizes an opinion
- 2 Gives a general opinion
- 3 Provides reasons
- 4 Provides additional arguments

'Giving money to charities should be compulsory, just like paying taxes.'
Discuss.

- A There are many charities that do extremely important work around the world. (1) **All in all,** / **In my opinion,** the work that they do is vital, but (2) **I believe that** / **in the first place,** everyone has a right to choose which charities they donate to. It is not fair for governments to take more money from us. Giving to charity should be a free choice.
- B (3) **Moreover,** / **Firstly,** the government might choose to give my money to charities that I disagree with. For some people, animal charities have an important role in society. However, I disagree with this. (4) **Personally, I feel that** / **To sum up,** animal welfare issues should be dealt with by the law, not through charity. (5) **In the first place,** / **Secondly,** there are many charities which raise money for research into cures for serious illnesses. This work is very important too, but (6) **I don't think that** / **I'm not sure, but** the government should ask charities to pay for it. (7) **In the first place, but** / **In addition,** I think the government would reduce its own spending on healthcare if charities were given more money.
- C (8) **In conclusion,** / **Moreover,** I believe that if giving money to charity was compulsory, the charities themselves would end up getting less. The government would need to employ people who decide which charities should receive the money, and these people would have to be paid. This would take away money that could be used to help charities instead.
- D (9) **To sum up,** / **Moreover,** I think that donating money to charity is an important part of maintaining a good society, but it is not like paying taxes. It should be something people do because they want to do it, not because they have to do it.

4 Circle the correct options in the text.



UNIT 8 Writing practice

Writing skills: step 1

1 Complete the text with the adjectives in the box.

beautiful colourful compact cosy lively
welcoming

Despite being in the middle of nowhere, with very few people around, the youth hostel at Opoutere can be a very (1) place – full of backpackers from all around the world. Like most places in New Zealand, the people are very (2) and make you feel like part of the family. The youth hostel is a (3) building, which used to be an old school. There are nine warm and (4) bedrooms where you can relax if it gets cold outside. But going outside is one of the best things about this part of the world. Where else could you enjoy such (5) views of the Pacific Ocean, and clear starry skies? In the mornings you may even find a (6) parrot joining you on the picnic table for breakfast.

2 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- The people in the village were so cosy – they came out to greet all the tourists.
.....
.....
- Do you think this is a lively place to stay? It seems very nice and quiet.
.....
.....
- Some of the old streets are really compact – all the buildings have different designs and architectural styles.
.....
.....
- The coastline is absolutely colourful. I've never been anywhere so stunning.
.....
.....
- There was music every night in our hotel. Actually, it was a bit too friendly.
.....
.....

Writing skills: step 2

3 Read the text and match paragraphs A–D with descriptions 1–4.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | When to come | D |
| 2 | Entertainment and activities outside the town | |
| 3 | The town's location | |
| 4 | Eating out in the town | |

- A Fort William is a town in the west of Scotland, about 100 kilometres from the city of Inverness. It is located on the coast and just below some high mountains. Despite its small size, the town is a major tourist centre because it has so much to offer.
.....
.....
- B Fort William is a compact town, with most facilities within easy walking distance of the centre. Since the 1990s, the whole centre has been pedestrianized, and this lack of cars makes it easy to walk around. There are many cafés and restaurants, with some good places to get delicious, affordable seafood.
.....
.....
- C The nightlife of Fort William is quite lively, and many pubs have folk musicians playing to customers. However, if you prefer something quieter, you might want to try walking the Great Glen Way, which runs 117 kilometres from Fort William to Inverness. One of the other highlights of a stay in this area is a visit to the rugged mountains of Glen Coe, which are just a short drive from Fort William.
.....
.....
- D The best time to visit Fort William is in early summer, when the long days bring fantastic sunsets over the surrounding mountains.
.....
.....

4 Complete paragraphs A–D in the text with sentences 1–4.

- But if you don't mind colder weather, there is a festival of mountain culture in February that features films and musicians from all over the world.
- It is well known for its friendly atmosphere, and also for great access to the nearby mountains.
- If you prefer, you could cycle on one of the world-famous mountain biking trails in the area.
- You can enjoy a great meal while looking at views of Loch Linnhe – one of Scotland's longest sea lochs – or the UK's highest mountain, Ben Nevis.

