

5 Extra Practice 1

Name:

Vocabulary

1 Cross out the **WRONG** examples for each adjective. Then write these examples in the correct place.

These foods are usually ...

1. **cooked:** noodles ♦ cola ♦ fish
2. **sour:** lemons ♦ yoghurt ♦ salami
3. **salty:** cucumbers ♦ crisps ♦ anchovy
4. **raw:** strawberries ♦ rice ♦ cherries
5. **sweet:** vinegar ♦ cake ♦ ice cream

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives below.

plain ♦ fresh ♦ frozen ♦ appetising ♦ spicy ♦ ripe ♦ tasty ♦ savoury

1. You can find bags of vegetables in the foods section of the supermarket.
2. This Mexican food is so ! Please bring me a glass of water.
3. Those bananas are green. They won't be for a while.
4. Perhaps it tastes good but it doesn't look very
5. You can order either sweet or crêpes.
6. It's a little for a birthday cake. Let's add some decorations.
7. The bread is It's just come out of the oven.
8. Lara is an excellent cook. Everything she makes is

3 Complete the chart with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

Reason	Result
1. You didn't put enough sugar in the lemonade.	It is too
2. The peaches are not	They are as hard as a rock.
3. You haven't cooked the steak enough.	It's still
4. There is less fruit in winter.	We sometimes eat peaches from a tin.
5. His doctor told him to stop eating sweets.	Today he only eats food.

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with relative pronouns.

1. The girl sits next to me always has salad for lunch.
2. Can you recommend a restaurant they serve vegetarian food?
3. Yesterday, I met someone father is a famous chef.
4. Evening is the time our family eats its main meal.
5. I liked the pizza we had in that restaurant.
6. The cake you baked was delicious.
7. My father is the person prepares most of our meals.
8. We live in a neighbourhood there are many restaurants.

5 Complete the text with relative pronouns.

Unless you are one of those lucky people ¹..... family still lives on a farm, you have probably never eaten fruit and vegetables straight from the tree or the ground ²..... they grow. Most of us can only buy products ³..... farmers grow on farms hundreds of kilometres away. Metro Supermarket in Berlin is trying to change this. Metro has installed a greenhouse ⁴..... grows vegetables inside the supermarket. The greenhouse, called Infarm, uses vertical farming techniques ⁵..... allow people to grow food in small spaces. Vegetables remain in the greenhouse from the time ⁶..... they are planted until they are ripe. There are no transport costs and the supermarket doesn't need a special place to keep the produce. Many of Metro's customers are Berlin chefs ⁷..... are looking for fresh vegetables for their menu. The chefs like the greenhouse because they can see the place ⁸..... their vegetables come from. Many of them have never seen a vegetable ⁹..... is in its first 15 days, and this new experience has helped them see food in a different way. Thanks to Infarm, Metro is no longer just a supermarket, it's a place ¹⁰..... ideas are born.

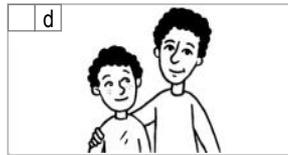
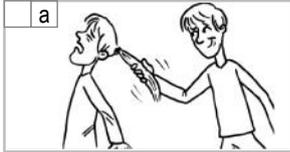
6 Extra Practice 1

Name:

Vocabulary

1 Match the sentences to the pictures. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. Bob knows how to **stand up for himself**.
2. Billy is **annoying** his sister.
3. Howard has **forgiven** his brother.
4. Ellie is **having an argument** with her parents.



2 Choose the correct answer to show you understand the meanings of the words in bold.

1. You have to learn to **compromise**. You can't *help people / get your own way* all the time.
2. On Friday nights, I enjoy **hanging out** with friends. We usually *do our homework / meet at a café*.
3. Just **ignore** him. If you *stop talking to / shout at* him, he'll go away.
4. Why is she **making fun** of that boy? She needs to *study / apologise*.
5. Kathy **fell out with** Jane. They're *not speaking / waiting for the doctor*.
6. Jane has **betrayed** her friend by saying *nice / nasty* things about her.
7. You **hurt her feelings** when you *invited / didn't invite* her to your party.

3 Complete the sentences with the words below. Then tick (✓) the sentences that are true for you.

disagree ♦ disappoint ♦ trust ♦ make friends ♦ respect ♦ accept

- 1. I try not to my friends.
- 2. I always older people.
- 3. It's hard for me to my parents' rules.
- 4. I can with someone even if they're different from me.
- 5. I can't someone until I know them well.
- 6. If I with someone, I usually just keep quiet.

Grammar

- 4** Helen is having a party. Complete what she says to her friends with the verbs below. Use the affirmative or negative form of *must*, *have to* or *need to*. There may be more than one correct answer.

call ♦ take ♦ bring ♦ clean ♦ tell

- I some photos. I want to remember this party.
- You really a gift. It's not a birthday party.
- We Jane right away. We forgot to tell her about the party.
- You Tom about the party. It's a surprise.
- We the house after the party.

- 5** Learn how to make friends at a new school. Choose the correct modals to complete the tips.

- You **should** / **mustn't** / **shouldn't** talk to everyone you meet at first.
You never know who will become a good friend.
- You **must** / **mustn't** / **need to** try to be someone you're not. It's important for people to get to know the real you.
- You **mustn't** / **should** / **don't have to** ask for help when you need it.
It's a good way to make a new friend.
- You **mustn't** / **shouldn't** / **have to** try to remember people's names.
They sometimes get annoyed when you don't.
- Remember, you **don't need to** / **mustn't** / **should** have 100 friends.
It's enough to have two or three good friends.
- You **shouldn't** / **mustn't** / **have to** be patient. It's OK not to make 10 friends on the first day at your new school.

- 6** Write questions with the words in brackets and suitable modals.

- A:** (go home now)
B: Yes. I promised my mum to be home by 9.00.
- A:** (study for a test today)
B: Yes, I've got a maths test tomorrow.
- A:** (forgive Max)
B: I think so. He didn't mean to hurt your feelings.

7 Extra Practice 1

Name:

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. There were no **judges** / **witnesses** to the murder.
2. Thieves **broke into** / **identified** our house last night while we were sleeping.
3. The driver **obeyed** / **broke** the law when he drove through a red light.
4. The jury **committed the crime** / **found him guilty**.
5. The witness **identified** / **caused damage** the thief. She remembered what he was wearing.
6. The burglar was sent to prison by the **hooligan** / **judge**.
7. The criminal was given a **warning** / **witness** by the police.
8. The police have found fingerprints at the **scene of the crime** / **prison sentence**.
9. During the **riot** / **trial**, the lawyer showed some surprising evidence.
10. The accused was very happy when he was found **innocent** / **guilty** of the crime.

2 Complete the text with the words below.

committed crimes ♦ damage was caused ♦ hooligans ♦ prison sentences ♦ riot

Yesterday, there was a ¹..... on Mercer Street. Hundreds of people were hurt. Serious ²..... to shops in the area when a group of ³..... broke windows and started fires. Ten teenagers were arrested. According to police, four of them have ⁴..... in the past, so they could receive ⁵..... .

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive.

1. Decisions (make) by judges.
2. Evidence (collect) by the police.
3. blood samples (examine) by forensic scientists?
4. Questions (ask) by lawyers.
5. Sentences (not pass) by juries.
6. Information (give) by witnesses.

4 Write what happens when a crime is committed. Use the Present Simple Passive and the words below.

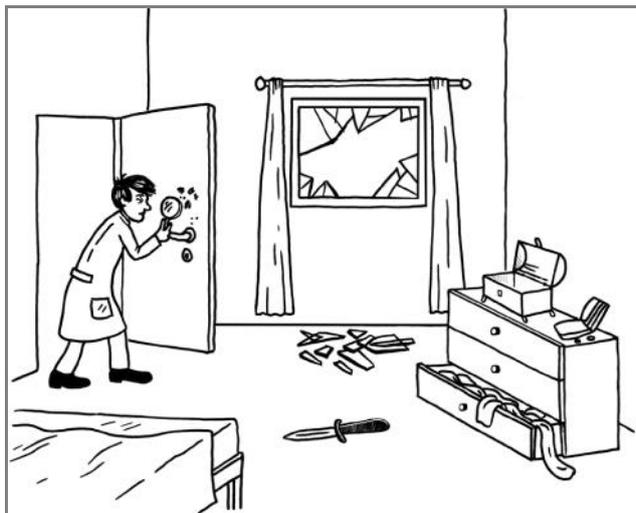
punish ♦ arrest ♦ bring ♦ investigate ♦ interview

1. The crime by detectives.
2. Witnesses and suspects
3. When the police have enough evidence, suspects
4. They to trial.
5. If they are found guilty, they

5 Use the words below and the Past Simple Passive to write questions about a robbery.

1. evidence / find / at the scene of the crime
.....
2. weapons / use / in the robbery
.....
3. the evidence / see / by a detective
.....
4. any damage / cause / to the house
.....
5. what things / steal / from the house
.....

6 Look at the picture and answer the questions in Exercise 5. Use the Past Simple Passive.



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

8 Extra Practice 1

Name:

Vocabulary

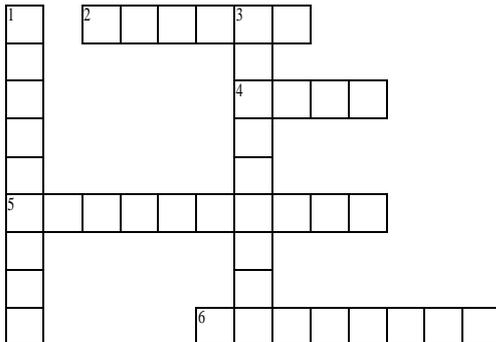
1 Complete the puzzle with words according to the clues below.

Across ➡

- 2. a small useful tool
- 4. not successful
- 5. a new thing or idea
- 6. can be used again

Down ⬇

- 1. very clever
- 3. works well



2 Tick the opposites.

- 1. weird – ordinary
- 2. easy-to-use – revolutionary
- 3. simple – complicated
- 4. entertaining – interesting
- 5. useful – useless

3 Complete the text with the words below.

caught on ♦ weird ♦ entertaining ♦ came up with ♦ trendy ♦ requires

The Pet Rock was invented in 1975 by Gary Dahl. He ¹..... the idea while talking with friends about pets. He bought some rocks, put each one in a nest in a small box, and included instructions for taking care of the rock. The instructions were very funny and ²..... – because a rock, of course, ³..... no care! As ⁴..... as it seems, the Pet Rock quickly ⁵..... and became really ⁶..... Everyone wanted one!

Grammar

4 Look at the tips below. Write sentences about what you had and hadn't done by the time you went to bed last night.

How to Have a Healthy Relationship with your Mobile Phone:

- update your apps
- turn the Wi-Fi off to save the battery
- charge the phone before you go to bed and not while you are sleeping
- put the phone on the table and not near your bed
- turn the ringer off when you go to bed

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

5 Complete the questions with the words in brackets. Then use the fact file to answer the questions. Use the Past Perfect Simple.

1. Susan (graduate) from university before she got married?
.....
2. What Susan (do) by the time she created her first invention?
.....
3. How many inventions Susan (sell) by the time she became a millionaire?
.....
4. Susan (get married) before he sold her first invention?
.....
5. How many children Susan (have) by the time she sold her second invention?
.....

Susan Hill

1991 graduated from university
 1993 created her first invention
 1995 sold her invention
 1997 got married
 1999 had a child
 2002 sold her second invention
 2005 became a millionaire

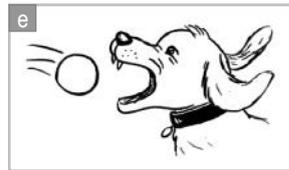
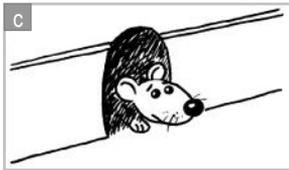
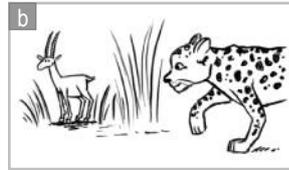
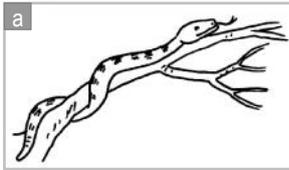
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1 Match the words to the pictures.

- 1. hunt
- 2. catch
- 3. hibernate
- 4. crawl
- 5. hide
- 6. lay eggs



2 Complete the sentences.

1. Some animals d e t s when an e y is near.
2. At night, gorillas b n s in trees to sleep in.
3. How many babies does a tiger g b to at one time?
4. Zebras run in groups as a way to d d t s when lions a k them.

5. If a p s snake b s you, you must get to hospital immediately.
6. How long can a person s a without food?
7. My dog is usually h , but he can be dangerous if he f t d.

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences in reported speech.

- “Lions run faster than tigers.”
The teacher said that lions faster than tigers.
- “Our puppy has adapted to her new home.”
My friend told me that their puppy to her new home.
- “I’m taking the dog out now.”
I told my mum that I the dog out
- “I’ll wash the dog tomorrow.”
Jill said that she the dog
- “We must feed these animals.”
Jake said that we feed animals.
- “I took my sister to the zoo yesterday.”
I told my friend that I my sister to the zoo

4 Write the questions in reported speech.

- “Can you come with us to the cinema tonight?”
They asked Dan
- “Who does this dog belong to?”
She asked
- “Why didn’t you fix your computer yesterday?”
My mother asked
- “Are you eating now?”
Her friend asked
- “Will you wait for me here?”
I asked my friends

5 Correct the mistakes.

- He asked if we would work at the animal shelter tomorrow.
.....
- I told my brother that I lost my phone.
.....
- The technician said that he can fix my computer.
.....
- Jessica asked when was I leaving for school.
.....
- My grandfather said that he doesn’t think he could learn to use the Internet.
.....

Reading 20 points

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers. (8 points)

George Weiss is a man of many ideas. For over 50 years, he has spent hours on his own developing ingenious innovations. Most of his ideas have not been successful. Then, in 2010, everything changed. After more than 80 of his inventions had failed, the 84-year-old inventor finally managed to create a successful product – a word game called “Dabble”.

Dabble is a very simple word game. Each player gets 20 letters and has got five minutes to create five words of two, three, four, five or six letters. The game is very fast moving and exciting, and it usually lasts less than 15 minutes. Fans of the game say that it is easy to learn, educational and fun.

Weiss came up with the idea for Dabble in 2007. He made the first version of the game by hand. As with all his inventions, Weiss tried to get companies to finance his idea. In the past, his creations were never accepted. But this time, to Weiss’ surprise, a small company called Ideas Never Implemented agreed to finance the word game. “I fell in love with the game the first time I played it,” says Jay Vohra, the president of the company. Vohra also knew that word games were popular at that time and it was a good time to try to sell the game.

Dabble quickly became popular in the United States. It received many awards, including *Creative Child Magazine*’s 2011 “Game of the Year” award. An electronic version of the game was later released as a mobile app.

Weiss is delighted with the success of his game. It seems that he will earn a lot of money from the idea. However, he does not care too much about the money. Over the years, many people thought that he was crazy to spend so much time working on his useless inventions. But he was stubborn. He always believed that he could invent something successful. Now his dream has come true – he has finally shown everyone that he was right.

1. Dabble is
 - a. simple and dull
 - b. sophisticated and slow
 - c. not complicated and quick
2. Ideas Never Implemented
 - a. was the first company to accept one of Weiss’ ideas
 - b. gave Dabble a prize
 - c. rejected Weiss’ creation
3. The original game was
 - a. electronic
 - b. made by Weiss himself
 - c. made by a small company
4. Many people thought that Weiss
 - a. shouldn’t give up
 - b. was wasting his time
 - c. was a talented inventor

2 Answer the questions. (12 points)

1. Why was Dabble different from Weiss' other ideas?
.....
2. How did Weiss feel when his idea was accepted? Why?
.....
3. Why did Jay Vohra decide to produce the game? List two reasons.
.....
4. What happened after Dabble became popular? List two things.
.....
5. Why is *Creative Child Magazine* mentioned?
.....
6. Why was Weiss' success so important to him?
.....

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Circle the word that doesn't belong in each group. Then add another word to each group. (6 points)

1. passport ♦ money belt ♦ roundabout ♦ guidebook ♦
2. paw ♦ lake ♦ tail ♦ beak ♦
3. sour ♦ cooked ♦ spicy ♦ sweet ♦
4. minivan ♦ dishwasher ♦ food processor ♦ gas stove ♦
5. football pitch ♦ bowling alley ♦ running track ♦ zebra crossing ♦
6. miserable ♦ annoyed ♦ arrogant ♦ shocked ♦

2 Rewrite the sentences with the words below. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. There are more words than you need. (6 points)

*serious injuries ♦ harmless ♦ disappoint ♦ run out of ♦ donate money
do charity work ♦ fall out with ♦ set off ♦ come up with*

1. There isn't any milk.
.....
2. She volunteers for three organisations.
.....
3. Jack had an argument with his parents and he left home.
.....
4. Mia has thought of a great idea for our project.
.....
5. Josh had an accident and he was hurt badly.
.....
6. Don't be scared – our dog won't hurt you.
.....

3 Complete the sentences. Pay attention to the words in bold (8 points)

1. What would you like for a s..... – **spinach** or **cauliflower**?
2. That gadget is really **useful**. I'm sure it will c..... .
3. A gorilla might a..... you if it **feels threatened**.
4. Did the **robbers** escape in a g..... ?
5. We've decided to **go for a long weekend** because we need to t..... .
6. Sara **apologised** so I've f..... her.
7. There's a **river** near our house, so we often go c..... .
8. I'm going **camping** this weekend. Can I borrow your s..... ?

Grammar 30 points

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. (6 points)

sell ♦ leave ♦ not clean up ♦ camp ♦ be ♦ see

1. If we the river, the fish will die.
2. there enough food on our planet in 2050?
3. you Tim Burton's new film yet?
4. Two of his paintings yesterday.
5. the boys near the lake next week?
6. By the time I reached the bus stop, the bus

2 Correct the mistakes. (7 points)

1. Do you remember the day which we met?
.....
2. Guy suggested to go on a hike.
.....
3. Dad worked when I called.
.....
4. I won't be able to finish my project yesterday.
.....
5. I didn't know about it until he told me.
.....
6. Did all the problems solved?
.....
7. We must go out tonight. I'm still not sure.
.....

3 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. Don't change the meaning of the original sentences. (7 points)

1. I like the dress. Mum chose it. (which)

.....

2. J K Rowling didn't write *The Hobbit*. (by)

.....

3. In the past, he ran marathons. (used to)

.....

4. It isn't necessary to bring a tent. (have to)

.....

5. Melanie doesn't run as fast as Dena. (slowly)

.....

6. I advise you to take a hat. (if)

.....

7. "Do you feel OK now?" Pam asked me. (if)

.....

4 Complete the text with one or two words in each space. (10 points)

The Gentoo Penguins are ¹..... underwater swimming penguins in the world. They ²..... swim at 36 kmph! They are noisy and make a noise ³..... as the noise of a diesel train. Not many people ⁴..... these penguins in their natural environment. However, Sea Life London Aquarium has created an ice cave ⁵..... the penguins ⁶..... kept. If you visit this area, you ⁷..... them playing in the water. The penguins don't seem to care about the people ⁸..... are watching them. Our guide said that the penguins ⁹..... feel threatened because we were behind a window. The manager of Sea Life London Aquarium hopes that people ¹⁰..... (have) a better understanding of the penguins' life after their visit.

Writing 10 points

Write a narrative about an exciting day you've had.

Reading 20 points

1 Read the text and correct the sentences. (8 points)

When Julia Child's first cookbook reached the shops in 1961, she was 49 years old. The book became a bestseller and by 50, she was a famous chef. But today, there are many chefs who are surprisingly young. The British chef, Jamie Oliver, first appeared on television when he was just 22. By 23, he was as popular as a rock star. Who will the next Jamie Oliver be? Here are some new young faces:

Van Tran, 30

Van Tran grew up in Hanoi, Vietnam, before moving to England. After she finished university, she got a job at a bank. But she soon left it to sell sandwiches at Broadway Market in London. The sandwiches are sweet, sour and spicy, like food from Vietnam. It wasn't an easy decision to enter the food business, but Van is happy. Cooking is "so much more real" than working in a bank, she says.

Luke Thomas, 22

Hungry? Try making a reservation at the restaurant of 22-year-old Luke Thomas. Food has always interested Luke. At age four, he loved shopping in markets with his grandmother. When he was 12, he got his first job in a restaurant. Watching the chefs was "exciting", he says, especially on busy Saturday nights. After that experience, he just had to become a chef, he says. Watching Jamie Oliver on television also had an effect on him. Oliver showed him what young chefs could do.

Sam Stern, 25

At age 25, Sam Stern has already written several cookbooks that have become bestsellers. He has appeared on radio and TV and has written for newspapers and magazines. As a small child, he helped his parents cook for him and his five brothers and sisters. By age 10, he was "head chef" for the whole family. What else does he want to do? "I'd like to go to the North Pole," he says. Until then, he'll probably cook.

1. Julia Child became famous after she appeared on television.
.....
2. Van Tran entered the food business immediately after she graduated from university.
.....
3. Luke Thomas became interested in cooking when he was 12 years old.
.....
4. Sam Stern has been to the North Pole.
.....

2 Complete the sentences. (12 points)

1. A lot of chefs today become famous when
2. The writer compares Jamie Oliver to
3. The writer thinks that one of the young cooks will
4. Van Tran's food is similar to
5. Luke Thomas has got his own
6. By the time Sam Stern was 10 years old, he

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Choose the correct answer. (6 points)

1. Those mashed potatoes don't look very **ripe** / **raw** / **appetising**.
2. You can't eat most meat unless it's **plain** / **cooked** / **frozen**.
3. We're taking the 1.00 train, so I'll meet you at the **railway station** / **nightclub** / **airport** at 12.45.
4. She's very sensitive, so don't **make fun of** / **make friends with** / **compromise with** her.
5. You **trusted** / **accepted** / **betrayed** her when you said those nasty things behind her back.
6. Every week, I go to the **newsagent** / **market** / **office block** to buy fresh fruit and vegetables.

2 In each group, one word doesn't belong. Circle it and write it in the correct group. (6 points)

1. impolite ♦ sensible ♦ inconsiderate ♦ jealous
2. baked ♦ fried ♦ grilled ♦ spicy
3. dessert ♦ statue ♦ tower ♦ sign
4. kind ♦ sensitive ♦ unreliable ♦ polite
5. fountain • side dish • starter • main course
6. salty ♦ savoury ♦ boiled ♦ sour

3 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below. (8 points)

hang out with ♦ traffic light ♦ ripe ♦ bridge ♦ trust ♦ building ♦ sauce ♦ make friends

1. Jack is honest. You can him.
2. These bananas aren't enough to eat. They're still green.
3. I live in the big on Rose Street.
4. At the weekend, Anne loves to her friends.
5. Go straight on Maple Street and turn right at the third
6. Did you with anyone on the first day of school?
7. I had pasta with tomato and mushroom It was delicious!
8. You can cross the to get to the other side of the river.

Grammar 30 points

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First, Second or Third Conditional. (5 points)

1. If Dan (see) the film yesterday, he (love) it.
2. She hurt my feelings. I (not speak) to her unless she (apologise).
3. I haven't got a pet. But if I (not live) in a flat, I (get) a dog.
4. The film starts in 20 minutes. If we (not leave) now, we (be) late.
5. I (not leave) the party early last night if I (not feel) ill.

2 Join the sentences using defining relative clauses. (10 points)

1. I took a picture of the hotel. We stayed there.
.....
2. Tuesday is the day. The restaurant is closed then.
.....
3. Here's the sandwich. You ordered it.
.....
4. Do you know the boy? He had an accident.
.....
5. This is the writer. I bought his book.
.....

3 Complete the sentences with suitable modals. (5 points)

1. You run next to the swimming pool. It's dangerous!
2. Jim wants to lose weight. He eat fewer fried foods.
3. My sister read when she was only four years old!
4. You wear a coat. It isn't cold.
5. Look at those clouds. It rain later today.

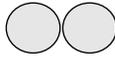
4 Choose the correct answer. (10 points)

Have you ever read a book ¹ **who** / **where** / **that** you couldn't put down until you finished it? That's exactly how I felt about *Holes* by Louis Sachar. If the book ² **had** / **had had** / **hadn't had** another 200 pages, I ³ **read** / **have read** / **would have read** them gladly. *Holes* tells the story of Stanley Yelnatz. Stanley is very sensitive. He ⁴ **can't** / **mustn't** / **shouldn't** make any friends at school, and he is very lonely. When his classmates make fun of him, he ⁵ **doesn't have to** / **might not** / **isn't able to** stand up for himself because he is afraid. But everything changes when he goes to Camp Greenlake. Camp Greenlake is in an area ⁶ **where** / **which** / **when** is terribly hot in summer. At first, it seems that if Stanley ⁷ **stays** / **will stay** / **stayed** there, he ⁸ **has** / **will have** / **would have had** a terrible time. But that changes on the day ⁹ **where** / **who** / **when** Stanley makes friends with Zero. Zero isn't popular, but Stanley likes Zero and their friendship makes him stronger. *Holes* is a great story, and if you ¹⁰ **enjoy** / **enjoyed** / **had enjoyed** books about friendship, you'll love it!

Writing 10 points

Write a description of a festival or a competition. Write where and when it took place, who took part, what happened and how the people felt.

Term Test 3



Name: Mark:

Reading 20 points

1 Read the text and tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false). Then correct the false sentences. (12 points)

The Isabella Stewart Museum in Boston, USA, is a beautiful museum. If you visit the art gallery, you will see amazing paintings by many famous artists. But these paintings are not the first thing you will look at when you enter the museum. Instead, you will probably notice the empty picture frames on the walls. In the past, these frames had held paintings by famous artists like Vermeer, Rembrandt, Manet and Degas. But on 18th March 1990, the paintings were stolen from the museum. Since that day, the frames have been empty.

So what happened that night? Two men arrived at the museum at midnight. They had disguised themselves as police officers and they told the security guards that they were responding to a call. One of the guards agreed to let them into the museum. When they were inside, the thieves tied the guards up, so that they could not reach the alarm button to call the police. The thieves then spent over an hour in the museum and stole many paintings. The theft was only discovered the next morning when a new guard arrived. He called the police, but by then it was too late. The thieves were already far away from the scene of the crime.

The museum was built by Isabella Stewart Gardner in 1903. She wanted everything to stay the same in the museum, even after her death. That is why the empty frames are still on the wall.

The police did not catch the thieves, and the museum is still investigating the theft. Because such a long time has passed since the crime took place, the criminals will not go on trial even if they are caught. However, the museum really wants to get the stolen paintings back. That is why they have offered to give a \$5 million reward for information about where they may be. They hope that one day visitors to the museum will no longer have to look at empty frames.

	T	F
1. Visitors to the museum can see frames with no paintings.
2. The thieves broke into the museum.
3. The theft was discovered by the police.
4. The paintings were stolen five years after the museum was built.
5. If the criminals are caught, they will not go to prison.
6. The museum does not believe that they will ever find the stolen paintings.

2 Choose the correct answers. (8 points)

1. The security guards at the museum
 - a. tried to prevent the theft
 - b. used the alarm button
 - c. did not realise the men were thieves
2. The thieves managed to escape because
 - a. the police weren't called immediately
 - b. the crime wasn't investigated
 - c. the alarm button wasn't working
3. The empty picture frames are still on the walls of the museum because
 - a. visitors enjoy looking at them
 - b. there are instructions not to remove them
 - c. they once held paintings by famous artists
4. The museum
 - a. wants to buy the paintings back for \$5 million
 - b. wants the thieves to go on trial
 - c. is offering money to help the investigation

Vocabulary 20 points**1 Complete the sentences.** (7 points)

1. Watch out! You're going to c the car!
2. Male birds have often got more beautiful f than female birds.
3. The criminal tried to s the policeman with a knife.
4. That is a w invention! What is it?
5. We taste food with our t
6. There's no paper for the p
7. The bird couldn't fly because it had a broken w

2 Complete the sentences with the words below. (7 points)

blood ♦ identify ♦ reusable ♦ enemies ♦ scene of the crime ♦ freezer ♦ give birth

1. How often does an elephant to a baby?
2. Are these batteries or can I throw them away?
3. Take him to hospital. He has lost a lot of
4. There were lots of policemen at the
5. There isn't any ice because the isn't working.
6. Man is one of the greatest of many animals.
7. The robber wore a mask so nobody could him.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words below. Make any necessary changes. (6 points)

flop ♦ harmless ♦ prison sentence ♦ catch ♦ come up with ♦ serious injuries

1. The judge sent him to prison for five years.
.....
2. Dan was hurt badly.
.....
3. My dog won't hurt you.
.....
4. I couldn't think of any creative ideas.
.....
5. The company's new product failed.
.....
6. The thief escaped from the police.
.....

Grammar 30 points

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple Passive or the Past Simple Passive. (7 points)

not send ♦ hunt ♦ give ♦ not use ♦ do ♦ not clean ♦ feed

1. This work usually on computer.
2. How often the lions at the zoo ?
3. Tigers in the past.
4. The e-mail to all the participants yesterday.
5. an award to the volunteers last week?
6. The rooms every day.
7. Microwave ovens in homes until the late 1960s.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Perfect Simple. (8 points)

1. I (not get up) early because I (not sleep) well all night.
2. The aeroplane (land) after it (be) in the air for two minutes.
3. you (read) the book after you (see) the film?
4. The thief (disappear) by the time the police (get) there.

3 Complete the second sentence. Use reported speech. (7 points)

1. "We are buying a new horse next week."
He said that
2. "How much does this computer cost?"
She asked
3. "Let's wait for them here."
Jan suggested that
4. "I can come next Monday to help."
Tim offered
5. "Don't be late tomorrow."
She told us
6. "Can you please explain this to me?"
He asked me
7. "Did you go to the beach yesterday?"
She asked me

4 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the passive, the Past Perfect Simple and reported speech. (8 points)

About 40% of India's rubbish ¹..... (not collect). It lies in the streets and on the ground. Much of the rubbish is plastic – in fact, 15,000 tons of plastic rubbish ²..... (produce) every day in India. Until recently, it ³..... (consider) an almost unsolvable problem. But then a chemist called Rajagopalan Vasudevan discovered a way to use plastic for building stronger roads. Before his discovery, Vasudevan ⁴..... (be) a chemistry teacher. But after he ⁵..... (see) a programme about plastic rubbish, he came up with his idea. Vasudevan's invention ⁶..... (use) to build over 5,000 kilometres of roads in India. Today, Vasudevan ⁷..... (know) as Plastic Man. He said that in the future, he ⁸..... (teach) his technology to other countries.

Writing 10 points

Write a report about an event at your school.

5 Test

Name: Mark:

Reading 20 points

1 Read the text and tick (✓) the sentences T (true), F (false) or DK (don't know). (12 points)

Okinawa, a beautiful group of islands off the coast of Japan, has got the highest percentage of 100 year olds in the world. The people who live in Okinawa live longer and healthier lives than people in other countries. Not many Okinawans suffer from illnesses like heart disease and cancer. So what is the Okinawan secret to a long and healthy life?

Some people believe that the Okinawan diet may be the main reason that Okinawa is the best place in the world to get old. They say that people in the West have a lot to learn from the people of Okinawa.

So how different is the Okinawan diet from the diet in the West? Firstly, the Okinawan people eat a lot more fruit and dark green vegetables. In many of their dishes they also use seaweed or sea vegetables which most people in the West have never even heard of.

Like in America and Europe, pork is a popular ingredient in the Okinawan diet. However, Okinawans don't eat as much meat as people in the West. In fact, Okinawans do not use fish and meat as the main course. Instead, they use them as a side dish that makes their food tastier and more appetising. People in the West rarely eat raw fish and meat. Okinawans, on the other hand, often eat their fish and meat in this form. They also usually eat fish on the same day that they catch it.

However, Okinawans do not only eat different food to people in the West. They also eat different quantities of food. In Okinawa, people stop eating when they are 80% full. People in the West should probably begin by adopting this principle. They may find that this is enough to help them to live longer and healthier lives.

1. Okinawa is a city in Japan.
2. Okinawans eat seaweed for their main course.
3. Not many people in the West eat sea vegetables.
4. The Okinawan people are vegetarian.
5. People in the West eat more meat than people in Okinawa.
6. Okinawans eat fresh fish.

T	F	DK
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 Choose the correct answer. (8 points)

1. In Okinawa
 - a. many people live to an old age
 - b. most people live till they are 100
 - c. nobody suffers from heart disease
2. According to the article,
 - a. the Okinawan diet prevents cancer and heart disease
 - b. there could be a connection between the Okinawan diet and health
 - c. Okinawans live a long life because of their diet
3. Okinawans
 - a. do not eat as much as people in the West
 - b. do not have a main course
 - c. eat 20% less than people in the West
4. The writer believes that people in the West should
 - a. eat a lot of sea vegetables
 - b. adopt the Okinawan diet
 - c. eat less

Vocabulary 20 points**1 Choose the correct answer.** (6 points)

1. We didn't eat much because the food wasn't very **fried** / **plain** / **appetising**.
2. Do you want to eat a **mashed** / **boiled** / **spicy** pizza? Add some pepperoni!
3. We make hamburgers from **beef** / **cabbage** / **cauliflower** and onion.
4. I don't like cola because it's very **ripe** / **salty** / **sweet**.
5. **Baked** / **Fried** / **Grilled** food, like chips, isn't very healthy.
6. Would you like some rice and **boiled** / **frozen** / **raw** peas?

2 Complete the sentences with the words below. (8 points)

mushrooms ♦ spinach ♦ tasty ♦ baked ♦ frozen ♦ ripe ♦ sauce ♦ sour

1. Many people buy vegetables because they can keep them for a long time.
2. I didn't eat the grapes because they were
3. We love eating at Dave's house. His mother makes really meals.
4. You can sometimes find in the forest.
5. Ice cream with a hot chocolate is delicious.
6. is a healthy green vegetable.
7. The avocado isn't yet. It's hard.
8. A potato hasn't got as many calories as chips.

3 Complete the sentences. (6 points)

1. It is important to use f food when you cook.
2. James ate r pork for lunch.
3. This meat is r You must cook it.
4. We had fruit salad for d
5. Would you like a green salad for a s ?
6. We ordered chicken for our m c

Grammar 30 points**1 Complete the sentences with relative pronouns.** (8 points)

1. The food in the restaurant we ate last night was very tasty.
2. He's the chef book I bought last week.
3. Dan likes food is very spicy.
4. Summer is a season people often eat cold food.
5. They were on the cooking show we watched last night.
6. She's the person baked the cake.
7. The supermarket my mum shops sells delicious cooked food.
8. The man invented the sandwich was John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich.

2 Complete the text with the relative pronouns below. Use each pronoun at least once. (10 points)

which ♦ that ♦ whose ♦ when ♦ who ♦ where

Everywhere you travel, there are usually restaurants ¹..... you can get tasty food. But what about those times ²..... you don't feel like a sit-down meal? The answer is street food, a wonderful variety of dishes ³..... you can find in almost every country in the world. But nothing can compare to the street food in Marrakech, Morocco. Every evening, Marrakech's main square transforms into a street food market with hundreds of stands ⁴..... you can buy food. The food ⁵..... the local people usually eat at home is traditionally prepared by women. But on the street, it is the men ⁶..... cook and sell the food, and the men ⁷..... loud voices call you to taste their creations. There are dishes ⁸..... arrive on a bed of couscous, like sheep's head and kebabs. But the vendor ⁹..... sells harira soup is probably the star of the show. This is traditional Moroccan soup ¹⁰..... people eat with sweet bread. It's not only delicious, it only costs around €1!

3 Join the sentences using defining relative clauses. (12 points)

1. The Cordon Bleu is a cooking school. Many famous chefs trained there.
.....

2. He's the street vendor. He sells sandwiches and drinks in front of the railway station.
.....

3. Mashed potatoes is a popular dish. People make them with potatoes and butter.
.....

4. She's an excellent chef. Her restaurant is famous all over the world.
.....

5. I remember the evening. We first cooked dinner together then.
.....

6. We ate cheesecake. It had fresh strawberries on it.
.....

Writing 10 points

Write a review of a restaurant you don't recommend.

6 Test

Name: Mark:

Reading 20 points

1 Read the text and tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false). Then copy the phrases or sentences that helped you decide. (10 points)

Everyone knows that friendship is not an easy thing. Friends often disappoint one another. They also have arguments and hurt each other's feelings. Because children often get very upset when they fall out with a friend, teachers from a small number of schools in the south of England have decided that it is better if children don't develop close relationships. In these schools, teachers try to persuade children that it is not a good idea to have a best friend. Instead, they tell them to play in big groups.

However, many experts believe that parents and teachers mustn't prevent children from having close relationships. They say that friendships are an important part of life and that it's natural for children to want to have a best friend. In their opinion, it is wrong for adults to try to stop their children from having this type of relationship, even if it means that they may get hurt.

In addition, they say that children need to make and lose friends so that they will learn how to cooperate with others. Close friendships allow children to develop social skills and to understand their own needs.

Children also have to develop close friendships so that they will know how to do this in the future. Unless they learn how to develop strong relationships, they will probably have very lonely adult lives.

Finally, it's important for children to experience unpleasant situations. If adults try to stop them from having these experiences, children will not know how to overcome obstacles in the future. Instead of trying to prevent these situations, parents and teachers should help children to find solutions to them.

	T	F
1. Many schools in England are trying to stop children from having close friends.
2. Most children would like to have a close friend.
3. Experts believe that parents should stop their children from getting hurt.
4. Friendships teach children about themselves.
5. Children can learn from difficult situations.

2 Complete the sentences. (10 points)

1. Some teachers think that having a best friend isn't a good idea because
2. Some teachers in the south of England think children should play
3. Experts think adults mustn't stop children from developing strong relationships because
4. Children may not have good friends in the future if they
5. Parents can help their children to overcome obstacles by

Vocabulary 20 points**1 Complete the sentences.** (6 points)

1. An i person doesn't think about other people.
2. Paul a his friends when he doesn't stop talking.
3. Ben is very s He usually makes the right decisions.
4. When you do something wrong, you should a
5. A m person can be happy one minute and angry the next.
6. I always try to r my friends' opinions.

2 Match A to B to make phrases. (6 points)

- | A | B |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. hang out | a. for yourself |
| 2. fall | b. your feelings |
| 3. make | c. out with |
| 4. stand up | d. arguments with |
| 5. have | e. friends |
| 6. hurt | f. with |

3 The words in bold are in the incorrect sentences. Write them next to the correct sentences. (8 points)

1. Ellie didn't look at me. She **betrayed** me completely.
2. Jennifer is a **dishonest** person and she always helps others.
3. Josh is **selfish**. Nobody trusts him.
4. Greg said he was sorry so Charlie **disappointed** him.
5. You **forgave** me! You talked about me behind my back.
6. Neil ate the whole cake. He is so **sensitive**.
7. David **ignored** his girlfriend when he forgot her birthday.
8. Danielle is very **kind**. Try not to hurt her feelings.

Grammar 30 points**1 Write a sentence about each situation. Use the modal in brackets and one of the phrases below.** (9 points)

*Speak French very well ♦ go to the dentist ♦ go there tonight
take a break ♦ drink it ♦ walk ♦ eat crab ♦ stop the car ♦ get up*

1. The traffic light is red. (must)

.....

2. Natalie went to school in France. (can)

.....

3. Harry is allergic to shellfish. (mustn't)

.....

4. I came to school late. (couldn't)

.....

5. My cousin is only two months old. (not able to)

.....

6. There's a new nightclub in town. (might)

.....

7. You work too hard. (should)

.....

8. My sister has got toothache. (has to)

.....

9. That milk is old. (shouldn't)

.....

2 Complete the sentences with the modals below. (7 points)

must ♦ should ♦ may ♦ don't need to ♦ couldn't ♦ be able to ♦ can

1. I'm going to bed. I finish my homework, but I'm too tired.

2. We go out tonight, but we're not sure yet.

3. you ask Sue to call me?

4. It was very dark, so we see.

5. Every child go to school – that's the law.

6. I haven't got time today, but I help you tomorrow.

7. It's cloudy. You use sunscreen.

3 Correct the mistakes. (6 points)

1. Richard not can swim very well.

.....

2. You can help me?

.....

3. You don't have to smoke here – it's forbidden.

.....

4. Louise need to stay at home with her brother.

.....

5. The shops were closed, so I can't go shopping.

.....

6. We might to finish our project by Friday.

.....

4 Choose the correct answers. (8 points)

I ¹ **shouldn't / mustn't / couldn't** stop thinking about yesterday's film, *Intouchables*. You really ² **can / must / may** go and see it! It's a French film about two men – Philippe and Driss. Philippe is very rich. As a result of an accident, he ³ **doesn't have to / isn't able to / shouldn't** move his body. ⁴ He **must / should / might** have help 24 hours a day. Driss comes for an interview for the job of Philippe's helper. He seems unreliable. It's evident that he ⁵ **doesn't have to / couldn't / shouldn't** get the job, but Philippe hires him. Gradually, they form a special friendship. You ⁶ **can't / don't have to / mustn't** watch this film for long before you know you'll enjoy it. It's really funny! You ⁷ **don't need to / can't / shouldn't** understand French to watch it – it's got subtitles. You ⁸ **can't / don't have to / mustn't** miss this film – it's great!

Writing 10 points

You're having some problems at school. Write to a friend explaining the problems and asking for advice.

7 Test

Name: Mark:

Reading 20 points

1 Read the text and tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false). Then copy the sentences that helped you decide. (10 points)

Albert Spaggiari was a French criminal. He is best known for planning the Société Générale bank robbery in France. He committed his first robbery when he was a young man. After the robbery, he was caught by the police and spent time in prison. After he was released from prison, he lived a normal life for a short time. However, he soon became bored. He didn't want to obey the law any more and decided to return to a life of crime.

In 1976, he began to plan a break-in at the Société Générale bank in Nice. He found out that most of the money in the bank was kept in safety deposit boxes on the bottom floor of the building. Spaggiari decided that the best way to break in was by digging a tunnel.

He hired a group of professional criminals from Marseille to help him dig the tunnel. He told his team never to drink alcohol or coffee and to get at least 10 hours of sleep every day. He wanted to make sure that the plan was successful.

After two months of digging, the tunnel was finished. The group used it to break into the bank. They opened up more than 400 safety deposit boxes and stole over 60 million francs (over €9 million).

A few months after the robbery, Spaggiari and the rest of the group were arrested. But that was not the end of the story. During their trial, Spaggiari managed to escape. He jumped out of a window and got away on a motorcycle.

Spaggiari was never caught. It is thought that he probably spent the rest of his life in Argentina. When he died, his body was found outside his mother's house in Hyères in France. It is believed that after his death, his body was brought back to France by friends.

The money from the break-in was never found.

	T	F
1. Spaggiari enjoyed being a criminal.
2. Spaggiari didn't want his team to be tired.
3. The Société Générale bank was in the same city as Spaggiari's mother's house.
4. Spaggiari probably died in France.
5. Spaggiari returned some of the money from the robbery.

2 Complete the sentences. (10 points)

1. Spaggiari is famous for
-
2. Spaggiari
to get into the bank.
3. Spaggiari broke into the bank together with
-
4. Spaggiari took more than
from the bank.
5. Spaggiari never went to prison because
-

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Complete the sentences with the words below. There are more words than you need. (6 points)

accused ♦ unconscious ♦ innocent ♦ riot ♦ escape ♦ trap ♦ stab ♦ identify ♦ crash

1. Richard says he is, but I don't believe him.
2. He picked up a knife and tried to me!
3. Be careful! You're going to the car.
4. The was found guilty of stealing the car.
5. It wasn't difficult to the criminals.
6. The robber tried to, but the policeman caught him.

2 Match A to B to make phrases. (8 points)

- | A | B |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. prison | a. of the crime |
| 2. obey | b. a crime |
| 3. commit | c. sentence |
| 4. get-away | d. clues |
| 5. look for | e. damage |
| 6. scene | f. blood |
| 7. cause | g. car |
| 8. lose | h. the law |

3 Complete the sentences. (6 points)

1. If you break the l , you will go to prison.
2. Everyone stood up when the j entered the court.
3. Take her to hospital. She has got serious i
4. The w had to answer many difficult questions in court.
5. I don't think he's breathing. Is he d ?
6. What's wrong? Are you in p ?

Grammar 30 points**1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple Passive.** (6 points)

invite ♦ look after ♦ prepare ♦ not teach ♦ not grow ♦ hold

- How often the Olympic Games ?
- you to Sam's wedding?
- Sick people by doctors and nurses.
- Russian at our school.
- fresh sandwiches by the chef every morning?
- Coffee in Finland.

2 Rewrite the sentences in the Past Simple Passive. (6 points)

- A technician repaired my computer yesterday.
.....
- They didn't buy this meat at the market.
.....
- When did they sell those buildings?
.....
- Liz didn't write this letter.
.....
- Did they take Pam to hospital?
.....
- The Queen wore this dress.
.....

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive. (10 points)

- My ring (steal) yesterday.
- How many times your dog (feed) every day?
- The students didn't know about the exam. They (tell) about it.
- many windows (break) during the riots?
- The newspaper (deliver) to our house every morning.
- These cars (make) in Korea. They make them in Japan.
- Our school uniform (design) by students from our school last year.
- In the UK, fish often (serve) with chips.
- These strawberries are so fresh. When they (pick)?
- The experiment (do) yesterday. We must do it tomorrow.

4 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive. (8 points)

Today, the British “bobby” or policeman ¹..... (consider) one of the most famous symbols of Britain. British policemen don’t just serve in Britain. They ²..... often (send) to other countries, such as Sudan or Afghanistan. The first police force ³..... (create) in 1829 by a politician named Robert Peel. This is the reason that British policemen ⁴..... (call) “Bobbies” – Bobby is a short form of the name Robert. At first, their uniforms ⁵..... (choose) to make policemen look like ordinary citizens. The first policemen ⁶..... (require) to be over 1.8 metres tall and be good citizens. They worked seven days a week and received £1 a week. Each policeman ⁷..... (allow) five days of holiday a year, but he ⁸..... (not pay) for them. Of course, since then, conditions have improved.

Writing 10 points

Write a newspaper report about an event in your town. It can be real or imaginary.

8 Test

Name: Mark:

Reading 20 points

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers. (8 points)

We all know that inventions like the wheel and the personal computer have changed the world.

But not all inventions catch on or change history. In fact, there are millions of failed inventions every year. Fritz Gall and Friedl Umscheid believe that even these flops are valuable. That is why they opened a Museum of Nonsense in Herrnbaumgarten – their home town. Every year, thousands of visitors from around the world come to the small village in Austria to see some of the world's most useless inventions.

Among the many weird inventions at the museum you can find a toothbrush for people with no teeth and a fits-anyone sweater with sleeves in different lengths.

Gall and Umscheid came up with the idea for the museum in 1983. The two friends were sitting together at a restaurant when they saw a waitress turn over a dirty tablecloth and use it again. This made them start thinking of ways to improve on the traditional tablecloth. At that moment, they came up with an innovation – a tablecloth with six sides. Gall and Umscheid thought that a cube-shaped tablecloth was a good idea because it was reusable – people can use it six times without having to wash it.

Gall and Umscheid realised that there are probably many more crazy ideas like theirs, so they decided to collect these ideas and create an exhibition of weird inventions. To their surprise, more than 5,000 people visited the exhibition – many more than they had expected. After they had organised a number of exhibitions like this, they decided to find a home for all the unique objects that they had collected. The Austrian government agreed to help finance the project and the Museum of Nonsense was born.

Since then, more than 100,000 visitors have visited the museum. It seems that Gall and Umscheid had one ingenious idea after all!

1. The inventions in the Museum of Nonsense
 - a. are useful
 - b. were invented by Gall and Umscheid
 - c. have not changed the world
2. Gall and Umscheid invented the cube-shaped tablecloth because they
 - a. wanted to find a solution to a problem
 - b. wanted to present it at their exhibition
 - c. hoped to open a museum of failed inventions
3. When Gall and Umscheid created their exhibition,
 - a. people thought they were crazy
 - b. they did not expect it to be very popular
 - c. they knew it was a good idea
4. Gall and Umscheid decided to open a museum after
 - a. their successful exhibition
 - b. they invented a cube-shaped tablecloth
 - c. the Austrian government agreed to finance it

2 Complete the sentences. (12 points)

- Gall and Umscheid opened the Museum of Nonsense because
- The fits-anyone sweater is different from an ordinary sweater because
- According to Gall and Umscheid, a cube-shaped tablecloth is useful because
- The Austrian government helped Gall and Umscheid by
- We know that the Museum of Nonsense is popular because
- Gall and Umscheid's "one ingenious idea" was

Vocabulary 20 points**1 Match A to B.** (8 points)

- | A | B |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. vacuum | a. conditioner |
| 2. food | b. stove |
| 3. gas | c. oven |
| 4. air | d. cleaner |
| 5. cordless | e. control |
| 6. electric | f. processor |
| 7. remote | g. phone |
| 8. microwave | h. shaver |

2 Complete the sentences with the words below. There are more words than you need. (6 points)

require ♦ complicated ♦ entertaining ♦ useless ♦ reusable ♦ come up with ♦ gadget ♦ catch on ♦ ingenious

- I dropped my laptop – it's now.
- His new invention isn't very special. It won't
- The instructions are too I don't understand them.
- Does this game batteries?
- Your idea is ! Why didn't I think of it?
- Whenever I have a problem, my friends always a solution.

3 Complete the words to match the definitions. (6 points)

- not a success: f
- strange and unusual: w
- popular and fashionable: t
- It heats water to make tea or coffee: k
- It cleans dirty cups and plates: d
- involves a great change: r

Grammar 30 points**1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Perfect Simple.** (8 points)

1. The film already (start) by the time we got to the cinema.
2. you (send) any text messages before you went to school?
3. The students (not finish) their tests when the teacher collected them.
4. By the time I arrived at school, the bell (ring).
5. We (not have) breakfast yet, so we were very hungry.
6. he (talk) to you before he left the house?
7. After I (turn on) the computer, I went online.
8. How many awards she (receive) by the time she died?

2 Write sentences with the words below. Use the Past Simple or Past Perfect Simple. (10 points)

1. They / not hear / of a mobile phone / before / the explorers / show / one / to them / .
.....
2. After / he / spend / two weeks in his laboratory, / he / finally / find / the solution / .
.....
3. What / he / do / after / they / tell / him / the news / ?
.....
4. After / the microwave oven / become / popular, / people / spend / less time in the kitchen / .
.....
5. you / ever / use / an electric shaver / before / you / buy / this one / ?
.....

3 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Simple. (12 points)

It was 10 at night and I ¹..... (not have) any dinner yet. I remembered that my mother ²..... (leave) some spaghetti in the fridge.

I ³..... (take) the spaghetti out and ⁴..... (put) it in the microwave. Two minutes later, I ⁵..... (have) a warm, ready-to-eat meal. How ⁶..... anyone (manage) before the invention of the microwave? I ⁷..... (not know) anything about the history of this amazing appliance, so I decided to do some research. I discovered that until 1946, people ⁸..... (not realise) that microwaves can affect food. An engineer accidentally ⁹..... (discover) the power of these waves after some equipment in his laboratory ¹⁰..... (destroy) some chocolate. Eight years later, the Amana company ¹¹..... (produce) the first microwave ovens, but they ¹²..... (not become) popular for many years after that. Today, it's hard to imagine life without a microwave oven!

Writing 10 points

Write about the invention of television and its impact. The following timeline will help you.

1924-25: John Logie Baird invents television.

1936: About 200 televisions in the world.

1962: First TV satellite is launched.

1996: One billion TV sets in the world.

9 Test

Name: Mark:

Reading 20 points

1 Read the text and tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false). Then copy the sentences that helped you decide. (10 points)

Not many cows become famous. However, in May 2011, a six-year-old brown cow called Yvonne became a celebrity after she escaped from a farm in Germany. Yvonne managed to get past an electric fence and to run to the forest. For over three months, farmers and police could not catch her.

Yvonne's escape attracted a lot of attention in German newspapers. Many animal lovers became interested in her story. One animal lover, Michael Aufhauser, even decided to buy her. He wanted to catch Yvonne and take her to his home in Bavaria. He said that he could easily take care of her and keep her safe there.

The police were worried that Yvonne might cause a traffic accident. That is why they told hunters to shoot her immediately when they saw her. This made many people very angry. They thought that the hunters should not kill Yvonne because she was harmless.

The police tried using a helicopter to make Yvonne come out from her hiding place. Aufhauser and his friends took other cows to the area. They hoped that Yvonne might happily follow these cows. But nothing worked. Yvonne seemed to know that they were trying to catch her. She cleverly managed to stay hidden. The *Bild* newspaper offered to give a reward of €10,000 for Yvonne's return.

On 2nd September, Konrad Gutmann, a local farmer, saw Yvonne watching the young cows in his field. She looked lonely and very nervous. Because the escaped cow felt threatened, it was difficult for Gutmann to move her into his field. However, he finally succeeded. Gutmann could then get his reward from the *Bild*.

After more than three months of hunting, Yvonne was finally moved to her new home in Bavaria. Aufhauser said that he would keep her comfortable and safe for the rest of her life.

	T	F
1. Yvonne was free for more than 12 weeks.
2. The police thought that Yvonne was harmless.
3. Aufhauser wanted Yvonne to stay in her hiding place.
4. Konrad Gutmann received €10,000 from the <i>Bild</i>
5. Yvonne was returned to her original owner.

2 Complete the sentences. (10 points)

1. Bavaria is mentioned in the text because
2. People tried to catch Yvonne by
3. The *Bild* newspaper is mentioned in the text because
4. It was hard for Gutmann to move Yvonne into his field because she
5. In the future, Yvonne will be

Vocabulary 20 points**1 The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Write them next to the correct sentences.** (8 points)

1. Fish and snakes have got **tusks**.
2. In the past, people hunted elephants for their **fur**.
3. The bird opened its **paw** and flew into the sky.
4. Elephants use their **scales** to wash themselves.
5. Parrots use their **trunks** to open nuts.
6. A fish often uses its **beak** to move through the water.
7. The dog couldn't walk because it hurt its **tail**.
8. Do people still wear coats made of **wings**?

2 Complete the sentences. (6 points)

1. Some birds build n in caves.
2. Where do crocodiles l their eggs?
3. Look! That dog is trying to h from a cat!
4. Do snakes h in the winter?
5. Be careful! That dog is going to b you!
6. Chameleons d themselves by changing colour.

3 Complete the sentences with the words below. There are more words than you need. (6 points)

attack ♦ harmless ♦ enemies ♦ jaws ♦ catch ♦ poisonous ♦ stay alive ♦ claws

1. Don't go near that snake – it's
2. Sharks rarely people.
3. Some birds can pick up small animals with their
4. How do most animals defend themselves from ?
5. Sheep are animals.
6. Lizards flies with their tongue.

Grammar 30 points**1 Complete the second sentence in reported speech.** (12 points)

1. "I've been here since yesterday morning," the vet said.

The vet said that she since

2. "We must help this dog," Janet told me.

Janet told me that we help dog.

3. "The lion will have an operation tomorrow," Bill said.

Bill said that the lion an operation

4. "Did you feed the cat this morning?" Bill asked me.

Bill asked me if the cat morning.

5. "Can you ride a horse?" Mia asked.

Mia asked me I ride a horse.

6. "Why is the panther climbing the tree now?" John asked.

John asked why the panther the tree

2 Choose the correct answer. (10 points)

Hi, Samantha!

If you remember, I told you that I ¹ **was going / am going / go** to a lecture about insects. You said that I ² **will probably be / would probably be / was probably** bored by the topic. Well, I've just come back from the lecture, and it was amazing! I asked a lot of people who were there whether they ³ **had enjoyed / enjoyed / were enjoying** it, and they all loved it as well. The lecture was about a type of insect called the dung beetle. At the beginning of the lecture, the professor asked if anyone in the room ⁴ **can / must / could** navigate by the stars. Of course, everyone said that they ⁵ **have never tried / never tried / had never tried** to navigate anywhere. The professor laughed and told us that dung beetles ⁶ **do / did / were doing** it all the time. He showed us a video clip of a beetle dancing. He said that while the beetle ⁷ **is dancing / was dancing / danced**, it ⁸ **is taking / took / takes** a "picture" of the sky. He said that the beetle ⁹ **keeps / kept / had kept** the picture and then ¹⁰ **used / uses / had used** it to navigate its way back home. Fascinating, isn't it?

Kelly

3 Complete the second sentence in reported speech. (8 points)

1. “Don’t get too close to the animals!” the guide told the tourists.
The guide told the tourists
2. “I can look after your dog tomorrow,” Louise offered.
Louise offered
3. “Let’s go to the zoo,” Linda said.
Linda suggested
4. “Please take the dog for a walk,” Paul said to James.
Paul asked James

Writing 10 points

Write a report about the elephant. Use the information below.

Types: two main types – African and Asian

Height: 2-3.6 metres

Weight: 3,000-5,400 kg

Top speed: 40 kmph

Habitat: jungles, flood plains in Africa and Asia

Food: grass, fruit, roots

Specific types: African elephant is larger, has got bigger ears than Asian elephant

Status of animal today: endangered