



KARABÜK UNIVERSITY

School of Foreign Languages

English File

Upper-intermediate

STUDY PACK

Level 4

Name : _____

Surname : _____

Student ID : _____

Class : _____

Entry Test

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My football team _____ really well at the moment.

A play ☐ B is playing ☒ C have played ☐

- 1 My sister _____ in Copenhagen for three months. She's really enjoying herself.
A is living ☐ B has been living ☐ C was living ☐
- 2 They _____ a new shopping centre in the centre of town last year.
A 've build ☐ B had built ☐ C built ☐
- 3 I'd love to _____ speak Spanish better – I'm going to Madrid next month.
A be able to ☐ B able to ☐ C be able ☐
- 4 A 'Where's Jake?'
B 'He _____ for a run. He'll be back soon.'
A going ☐ B 's gone ☐ C been ☐
- 5 I can't go out _____ I finish my English homework.
A unless ☐ B if ☐ C when ☐
- 6 They _____ have a lot of money. They go on exotic holidays every year.
A must ☐ B may ☐ C might ☐
- 7 Scott's the boy _____ brother is a professional footballer.
A who's ☐ B that's ☐ C whose ☐
- 8 What _____ at nine o'clock last night? I tried to ring you, but there was no answer.
A had you done ☐ B did you do ☐ C were you doing ☐
- 9 In my opinion, _____ science is very important.
A studying ☐ B to study ☐ C studies ☐
- 10 If I _____ you, I wouldn't go on holiday in Scotland until July.
A was ☐ B am ☐ C were ☐
- 11 The exams are next month. You _____ a timetable next week.
A have been given ☐ B are given ☐ C 'll be given ☐
- 12 I wouldn't recommend that film. It's absolutely _____!
A poor ☐ B awful ☐ C bad ☐
- 13 The driest place on Earth is _____ Atacama Desert.
A (-) ☐ B the ☐ C a ☐
- 14 Are Hannah and Fotis _____ to Greece this year?
A going ☐ B gone ☐ C go ☐
- 15 This dress _____ by a designer in Italy. Don't you think it's lovely?
A was made ☐ B had been made ☐ C made ☐
- 16 You're from China, _____?
A are you ☐ B aren't you ☐ C isn't you ☐
- 17 Can you tell me where _____?
A is the Regent Hotel ☐ B the Regent Hotel is ☐ C be the Regent Hotel ☐
- 18 I would have gone to the party if I _____ you were there.
A had known ☐ B would have known ☐ C known ☐
- 19 The town _____ Adrian grew up is near Manchester.
A that ☐ B which ☐ C where ☐
- 20 I _____ stay at home at weekends, but now I go out with my flatmates.
A use to ☐ B used to ☐ C used ☐
- 21 We _____ the house if we'd known about the noisy neighbours!
A wouldn't have bought ☐ B hadn't bought ☐ C wouldn't buy ☐

Entry Test

- 22 Eva told me she _____ to Shanghai the following weekend.
A 's travelling ☐ B was travelling ☐ C will travel ☐
- 23 We're near a school so please drive more _____.
A slow ☐ B slower ☐ C slowly ☐
- 24 Do you _____ get up early every morning?
A must ☐ B have ☐ C have to ☐
- 25 Students _____ talk during the exam. It's against the rules.
A couldn't ☐ B shouldn't ☐ C mustn't ☐

25

VOCABULARY

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I won't have a coffee after lunch, I'm trying to _____ on the amount I drink.

A takeaway ☐ B eat out ☐ C cut down on ☒

- 1 The footballer _____ the ball into the net and scored the winning goal.
A clapped ☐ B kicked ☐ C pointed ☐
- 2 We showed our student cards and got a 20% _____ on our meal.
A refund ☐ B bargain ☐ C discount ☐
- 3 Rob's quite tall and well-_____, with short, dark hair.
A build ☐ B built ☐ C bald ☐
- 4 Their tennis _____ makes them train every day for four hours.
A coach ☐ B fans ☐ C referee ☐
- 5 There's a taxi _____ at the main entrance to the airport.
A stop ☐ B rank ☐ C station ☐
- 6 Tomas _____ because he stole some money from the office.
A applied ☐ B got sacked ☐ C retired ☐
- 7 I don't play a sport, but I _____ yoga twice a week.
A go ☐ B play ☐ C do ☐
- 8 My parents won't be angry with me if I don't _____ my driving test.
A pass ☐ B win ☐ C succeed ☐
- 9 We must stop at the petrol _____ on our way to the supermarket.
A station ☐ B rank ☐ C area ☐
- 10 Some of the students _____ in the exam, so everybody had to do it again.
A cheated ☐ B revised ☐ C studied ☐
- 11 Helen's so _____! She never changes her opinion about anything.
A unfair ☐ B stubborn ☐ C moody ☐
- 12 My parents' garden has a long _____ leading to a pond.
A path ☐ B balcony ☐ C gate ☐
- 13 Don't watch that horror film – it's _____!
A frustrating ☐ B annoying ☐ C terrifying ☐
- 14 I worked at the radio station for four months and got lots of useful _____.
A qualifications ☐ B experience ☐ C courses ☐
- 15 When Natasha won some money on the lottery, she _____ it in her business.
A spent ☐ B earned ☐ C invested ☐
- 16 Sorry! I can't speak now. Can I call you _____ later?
A back ☐ B up ☐ C down ☐

Entry Test

- 17 Jamie's very _____. He always tells the truth.
A honest ☐ B generous ☐ C hard-working ☐
- 18 I went out with Valentina last night and she paid _____ everything!
A at ☐ B with ☐ C for ☐
- 19 Klara often argues _____ her husband about money.
A to ☐ B with ☐ C in ☐
- 20 You won't have to pay much _____ this year as you haven't earned much money.
A tax ☐ B earnings ☐ C credit ☐
- 21 The film is a _____ and it's so funny, you won't stop laughing.
A horror ☐ B thriller ☐ C comedy ☐
- 22 I wanted to buy some tickets for the concert, but they'd sold _____.
A out ☐ B up ☐ C in ☐
- 23 Rory usually has two _____ eggs for breakfast.
A grilled ☐ B steamed ☐ C boiled ☐
- 24 My sister has moved to a _____ just outside the city.
A suburb ☐ B pedestrian ☐ C centre ☐
- 25 You should speak to the _____ if you want to make a complaint.
A assistant ☐ B manager ☐ C newsagent ☐

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Grammar and Vocabulary total		50
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File Test 1

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Order the words to make questions and sentences.

Example: you / the / enjoy / didn't / book / ?

Didn't you enjoy the book?

- 1 seen / film / the / you've / isn't / this / ever / best / ?
- 2 interview / the / suit / should / I / this / wear / to / ?
- 3 car / I / where / my / remember / can't / I / left / keys / !
- 4 have / how / worked / companies / you / many / for / ?
- 5 to / aren't / you / home / glad / didn't / you / go / that / decide / ?
- 6 car / more / , / the / older / it'll / the / need / the / repairs / .
- 7 know / experience / about / like / work / to / I'd / more / your / .
- 8 haven't / , / met / you've / Javier / you / before / ?

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2 Complete the sentences with an auxiliary verb.

Example: Your mother speaks Turkish, doesn't she?

- 1 **A** I'd love to be an actor.
B _____ you? I think I'd find it much too stressful.
- 2 You've been to Portugal before, _____ you?
- 3 We both like spicy food, but none of our children _____.
- 4 **A** I don't think Chloe wants to come on holiday with us this year.
B She _____ want to! She told me yesterday.
- 5 **A** We're having an Indian takeaway tonight.
B So _____ we!
- 6 **A** Will Marco be at the meeting today?
B No, he _____. He's in Siena this week.

	6
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3 Read the questions and complete the indirect questions.

Example: What time is it in London?

Do you know what time it is in London?

- 1 Where is the interview room?
Can you tell me _____?
- 2 Can we bring guests to the ceremony?
Do you have any idea _____?
- 3 When does the performance finish?
I'm not sure _____.
- 4 What type of questions will you be asked in the interview?
Do you know _____?
- 5 Why did Oksana leave before the end of the film?
I wonder _____?
- 6 Where did I leave my phone?
I can't remember _____?

	6
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Grammar total		20
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File Test 1 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Amélie will be a great flatmate – she's really easy-going.

- 1 If Holly wants something she works hard until she gets it – she's extremely strong-
w_____.
- 2 I've forgotten my PIN number again – I'm getting quite **a**_____ -minded these days.
- 3 Omar will be relaxed about the interview – he's really **l**_____ -back.
- 4 It's difficult to get Tom to spend money – he's really tight-**f**_____.
- 5 You should think about other people's feelings more – you're too **s**_____ -centred!
- 6 I work hard but I manage to spend time with my family too. I think my life's pretty well-
b_____ on the whole.
- 7 I've never seen Robin get angry – he's very good-**n**_____.
- 8 Why did you say that to Noura when you told me the opposite? You're so two-
f_____.
- 9 Helena isn't very open to new ideas – she's quite **n**_____ -minded.
- 10 Max is always talking about how good he is at football – he's so **b**_____ -headed!

	10
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5 Underline the correct word.

Example: This film is a bit **interesting** / **boring** / **enjoyable**.

- 1 I think you're being quite **self-confident** / **well-balanced** / **self-centred**. We should work together as a team.
- 2 I like working with Jamal but he is rather **hard-working** / **well-behaved** / **strong-willed** at times.
- 3 My uncle is a bit **good-tempered** / **open-minded** / **narrow-minded**.
- 4 This meal is extremely **delicious** / **alright** / **OK**.

	4
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File Test 1 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

6 Choose the correct words for the definitions.

gut feeling foolproof ~~remote~~ weird job-seeker candidate geek

Example: far away from places where other people live remote

- 1 a strong sense that something is right or true, but you can give no good reason why _____
- 2 very strange and unusual _____
- 3 person looking for employment _____
- 4 so easy to use that it cannot fail or be used wrongly _____
- 5 person who knows a lot about a particular subject _____
- 6 person who has applied for a job _____

	6
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Vocabulary total		20
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

balance strange finish two-faced ~~good-natured~~
selfish

Example: **change** good-natured

- 1 persuade _____, _____
- 2 job-seeker _____
- 3 sure _____, _____

	5
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8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: puzzle

- 1 ri|val|ry
- 2 bi|zarre
- 3 re|mote
- 4 light|-heart|ed
- 5 de|tec|tive

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 1
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about an unusual storybook. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Puzzle of Masquerade

Everyone likes a good story, but few tales have thrilled readers more than *Masquerade*, a storybook written and illustrated by the British artist Kit Williams. As soon as it was published in 1979, people realized *Masquerade* was a storybook unlike any other. It was a work of fiction with a fascinating puzzle attached: each detailed painting in the book held a clue that could lead the reader to real buried treasure – an intricate piece of gold jewellery in the shape of a hare.

In the days before social media, no one could have predicted the effect *Masquerade*'s publication would have. The story caused an international sensation, started the UK's biggest ever treasure hunt, and sold over a million copies worldwide. Overnight, Kit Williams, the shy artist, became world-famous. (----- 1 -----) It would be three years until the jewel's hiding place was revealed.

William's had set a difficult and thrilling challenge. The book's fifteen paintings were decorative with plenty of details designed to lead the readers in the wrong direction. The story follows Jack Hare on a special journey to deliver a precious jewel from the moon to the sun with whom she was in love. (----- 2 -----) The jewel in the story is, of course, the real jewel that Williams had handcrafted from gold and precious stones. He had buried it in a special case with the message, '*I am the keeper of the jewel of the Masquerade, which lies waiting safe inside me for you ... or eternity*' written on it.

In order to solve the main part of the puzzle, you had to look carefully at each of the fifteen paintings. Then you had to draw a line from the eye of each character Jack Hare meets through their hand or paw to a word at the edge of the page. When you put the first letters of each word together, they read, 'Close by Ampthill'. This gave away the location, Ampthill, a small town Williams had once lived near.

The puzzle was first solved by two physics teachers, but despite this they did not end up with the treasure. (----- 3 -----) This is because Williams had intended the edge of a shadow from the statue in the park to indicate where the treasure was buried – but only at twelve noon on the day of either the Spring or Autumn equinox (when day and night are equal). The two teachers realised this so they decided to come back at the equinox in March.

But before they could return, the treasure was found by a man known as Ken Thomas. However, *Masquerade* fans soon became suspicious because he would not talk about or share what he'd found. They began to think that perhaps he had not solved the puzzle at all. Then several years later, a newspaper printed a story which revealed that 'Thomas' was actually operating under a false name. He knew Williams' ex-girlfriend who had apparently guessed the location of the treasure based on a visit she and Williams had once made to Ampthill together. (----- 4 -----)

The golden hare was sold privately and disappeared. Williams was very upset and stayed away from the media, but he continued painting and creating artworks. Then, over twenty years later, Williams returned to public life with an exhibition of his art. (----- 5 -----) The

File Test 1 Reading and Writing A

makers of the documentary wanted to know what had happened to the golden hare which had not been seen for twenty years. They traced its owner, and he agreed to display it at Williams' exhibition. When Williams saw the hare again, he said he felt emotional but proud. While Masquerade had had a disappointing ending, for many, the wonder and fascination of it lives on. There are websites devoted to the genius of Williams' work, which explain how to solve each of the complex puzzles, and Amptill still remains a popular destination for Masquerade fans decades later.

- A Although they dug in the park where the jewel was buried, they couldn't find it.
- B This received a lot of publicity and he agreed to feature in a BBC TV documentary.
- C Over the next two years, he received more than a hundred letters a day, but he would not give away his secret.
- D Copies of the first edition of Masquerade now sell for over £300 each.
- E Sadly, it seemed the puzzle had not genuinely been solved after all.
- F Along the way he meets various animals and people who give him difficult puzzles to solve.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a short description of your personality.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say what type of personality you have and explain any specific characteristics
- explain how your character is similar or different to a family member or friend
- describe any advantages or disadvantages you experience with your personality or characteristics.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 1

Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about interviews they have had. Choose from the list (A–F) which situation each person mentions. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A being unable to answer the question
- B thinking they had been unsuccessful
- C refusing to answer the question
- D being late
- E walking out of the interview
- F feeling inappropriately dressed

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a psychologist talking about how our personalities are formed. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Angela **completely agrees with the behavioural psychologists / completely agrees with the biological psychologists / thinks both the environment and biology have an influence on our personalities.**
- 2 According to Angela, our physical features are the result of **genes / environment / a mixture of both genes and environment.**
- 3 The presenter wonders if he has inherited **blue eyes / an easy-going personality / forgetfulness** from his parents.
- 4 Angela explains that **there is no specific gene for eye colour / certain personality characteristics are often shared with family members / scientists have discovered genes for specific personality characteristics.**
- 5 According to Angela, brothers and sisters can have different personalities because **they have grown up together / boys and girls are raised differently / their personal experiences are unique.**

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Listening total		10
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File Test 1

Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / earliest memory?
- 2 How / relax?
- 3 What / dream job? Why?
- 4 Where / most like / be right now? Why?
- 5 What / enjoy doing when / have some free time?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about job interviews. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about mysteries. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'It's better to solve mysteries than leave them unanswered.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 1 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with an auxiliary verb.

Example: Your brother plays the piano, doesn't he?

- 1 A We're going out for dinner tonight.
B So _____ we!
- 2 We both like Chinese food, but none of our children _____.
- 3 A I'd love to be a politician.
B _____ you? I think I'd find it much too stressful.
- 4 A Will Bettina be at the meeting today?
B No, she _____. She's in Brussels this week.
- 5 You've been to Mexico before, _____ you?
- 6 A I don't think Matteo wants to come on holiday with us this year.
B He _____ want to! He told me yesterday.

	6
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2 Read the questions and complete the indirect questions.

Example: What time is the Glasgow train due?

Do you know what time the Glasgow train is due?

- 1 When does the film finish?
Do you know _____?
- 2 Where did I leave my car keys?
Did you see _____?
- 3 Why did Ali leave before the end of the meeting?
I wonder _____?
- 4 Can we bring guests to the barbecue?
Do you have any idea _____?
- 5 Where is the interview room?
Can you tell me _____?
- 6 What type of questions will you be asked in the interview?
Do you know _____?

	6
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3 Order the words to make questions and sentences.

Example: Elsa / the / enjoy / didn't / film / ?

Didn't Elsa enjoy the film?

- 1 know / experience / about / like / work / to / I'd / more / your / .
- 2 mobile / I / where / my / remember / can't / I / left / phone / !
- 3 to / aren't / you / home / glad / didn't / you / go / that / decide / ?
- 4 interview / the / suit / should / I / this / wear / to / ?
- 5 haven't / , / met / you've / Martine / you / before / ?
- 6 seen / film / the / you've / isn't / this / ever / best / ?
- 7 car / more / , / the / older / it'll / the / need / the / repairs / .
- 8 have / how / worked / companies / you / many / for / ?

	8
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Grammar total		20
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File Test 1 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

VOCABULARY

4 Choose the correct words for the definitions.

geek candidate foolproof ~~mystery~~ weird gut feeling job-seeker

Example: an unusual situation or puzzle that nobody can solve mystery

- 1 so easy to use that it cannot fail or be used wrongly _____
- 2 person who has applied for a job _____
- 3 a strong sense that something is right or true, but you can give no good reason why _____
- 4 person who knows a lot about a particular subject _____
- 5 very strange and unusual _____
- 6 person looking for employment _____

6

5 Underline the correct word.

Example: Actually, the presentation was a bit **enjoyable** / boring / interesting.

- 1 My cousin's nice but he can be a bit **open-minded** / **narrow-minded** / **good-tempered** at times.
- 2 This cake is extremely **alright** / **delicious** / **OK**.
- 3 I like working with Adnan but he is rather **well-behaved** / **strong-willed** / **hard-working** at times.
- 4 I think Rita is being quite **well-balanced** / **self-centred** / **self-confident**. We should work together as a team.

4

6 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Sean's really easy-going – he'll be a good boss.

- 1 Tara's very good-**n** _____. I've never seen her get angry.
- 2 I think my life's pretty well-**b** _____ overall. I do work hard but I also manage to spend time with my family.
- 3 Why did you say that to Alana when you told me the opposite? You're so two-**f** _____!
- 4 Lukas is so **b** _____-headed – he's always talking about how good he is at basketball!
- 5 Annie isn't very open to new ideas – she's quite **n** _____-minded.
- 6 I'm so **a** _____-minded these days – I've forgotten my PIN number again!
- 7 It's hard to get Stephan to spend money – he's really tight-**f** _____.
- 8 If Olivia wants something she works hard until she gets it – she's extremely strong-**w** _____.
- 9 Ahmed will be relaxed about the interview – he's really **I** _____-back.
- 10 You're so **s** _____-centred. You should think about other people for a change!

10

Vocabulary total 20

File Test 1 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: mys|te|ry

- 1 light|heart|ed
- 2 de|tec|tive
- 3 ri|val|ry
- 4 bi|zarre
- 5 re|mote

	5
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8 Match the words with the same sound.

balance	finish	strange	well-behaved	sure
persuade				

Example: **laid-back** well-behaved

- 1 selfish _____, _____
- 2 two-faced _____, _____
- 3 job-seeker _____

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 1
Reading and Writing B**READING**

Read the article about an unusual storybook. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Puzzle of Masquerade

Everyone likes a good story, but few tales have thrilled readers more than *Masquerade*, a storybook written and illustrated by the British artist Kit Williams. As soon as it was published in 1979, people realized *Masquerade* was a storybook unlike any other. It was a work of fiction with a fascinating puzzle attached: each detailed painting in the book held a clue that could lead the reader to real buried treasure – an intricate piece of gold jewellery in the shape of a hare.

(----- 1 -----) The story caused an international sensation, started the UK's biggest ever treasure hunt, and sold over a million copies worldwide. Overnight, Kit Williams, the shy artist, became world-famous. Over the next two years, he received more than a hundred letters a day, but he would not give away his secret. It would be three years until the jewel's hiding place was revealed.

William's had set a difficult and thrilling challenge. The book's fifteen paintings were decorative with plenty of details designed to lead the readers in the wrong direction. The story follows Jack Hare on a special journey to deliver a precious jewel from the moon to the sun with whom she was in love. Along the way he meets various animals and people who give him difficult puzzles to solve. (----- 2 -----) He had buried it in a special case with the message, '*I am the keeper of the jewel of the Masquerade, which lies waiting safe inside me for you ... or eternity*' written on it.

In order to solve the main part of the puzzle, you had to look carefully at each of the fifteen paintings. Then you had to draw a line from the eye of each character Jack Hare meets through their hand or paw to a word at the edge of the page. When you put the first letters of each word together, they read, 'Close by Ampthill'. (----- 3 -----)

The puzzle was first solved by two physics teachers, but despite this they did not end up with the treasure. Although they dug in Ampthill Park, where the jewel was buried, they couldn't find it. This is because Williams had intended the edge of a shadow from the statue in the park to indicate where the treasure was buried – but only at twelve noon on the day of either the Spring or Autumn equinox (when day and night are equal). The two teachers realized this so they decided to come back at the equinox in March.

But before they could return, the treasure was found by a man known as Ken Thomas. (----- 4 -----) They began to think that perhaps he had not solved the puzzle at all. Then several years later, a newspaper printed a story which revealed that 'Thomas' was actually operating under a false name. He knew Williams' ex-girlfriend who had apparently guessed the location of the treasure based on a visit she and Williams had once made to Ampthill together. Sadly, it seemed the puzzle had not genuinely been solved after all.

The golden hare was sold privately and disappeared. Williams was very upset and stayed away from the media, but he continued painting and creating artworks. Then, over twenty years later, Williams returned to public life with an exhibition of his art. This received a lot of publicity and he agreed to feature in a BBC TV documentary. The makers of the

File Test 1 Reading and Writing B

documentary wanted to know what had happened to the golden hare which had not been seen for twenty years. They traced its owner, and he agreed to display it at Williams' exhibition. When Williams saw the hare again, he said he felt emotional but proud. (----- 5 -----) There are websites devoted to the genius of Williams' work, which explain how to solve each of the complex puzzles, and Ampthill still remains a popular destination for Masquerade fans decades later.

- A This gave away the location – a small town Williams had once lived near.
- B While Masquerade had had a disappointing ending, for many, the wonder and fascination of it lives on.
- C The jewel in the story is, of course, the real jewel that Williams had handcrafted from gold and precious stones.
- D However, Masquerade fans soon became suspicious because he would not talk about or share what he'd found.
- E In the days before social media, no one could have predicted the effect Masquerade's publication would have.
- F There were rumours that the buyer paid over three million pounds for the jewellery.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a short description of your personality.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say what type of personality you have and explain any specific characteristics
- explain how your character is similar or different to a family member or friend
- describe any advantages or disadvantages you experience with your personality or characteristics.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 1 Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about interviews they have had. Choose from the list (A–F) which situation each person mentions. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A deciding not to do the interview
- B getting to the interview late
- C wearing the wrong type of clothing
- D thinking they hadn't been successful
- E not being able to answer the question
- F refusing to answer the question

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a psychologist talking about how people's personalities develop. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Angela **completely agrees with the behavioural psychologists / completely agrees with the biological psychologists / thinks both the environment and biology have an influence on our personalities.**
- 2 According to Angela, our physical features are the result of **genes / environment / a mixture of both genes and environment.**
- 3 The presenter wonders if he has inherited **blue eyes / an easy-going personality / forgetfulness** from his parents.
- 4 Angela explains that **there is no specific gene for eye colour / certain personality characteristics are often shared with family members / scientists have discovered genes for specific personality characteristics.**
- 5 According to Angela, brothers and sisters can have different personalities because **they have grown up together / boys and girls are raised differently / their personal experiences are unique.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 1 Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Who / most like / spend time with?
- 2 How / make an impression in a job interview?
- 3 Which famous company / you dream of working for?
- 4 Do / spend much time / use / the internet? Why / Why not?
- 5 What / happiest memory?

2 Read out the statement below about job interviews. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'You should never exaggerate your experience in a job interview.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about mysteries. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 2

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: Have you been sleeping (you / sleep) well recently?

- 1 We _____ (know) each other since we met in the first week of university.
- 2 How long _____ (you / wait) to see the dentist?
- 3 _____ (you / ever / break) a bone?
- 4 We're exhausted because we _____ (dance) all evening!
- 5 How long _____ (your daughter / have) this stomach ache for?
- 6 This is the first time I _____ (wear) these shoes. They're so uncomfortable!
- 7 Karen _____ (not post) much on social media recently.
- 8 I _____ (never / see) you wearing a suit before!

	8
--	---

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Traffic lights often make sounds to help **the blinds** / the blind cross the road.

- 1 **Poor** / **The poor** seem to be suffering the most from government cuts.
- 2 I met a **Chinese** / **Chinese man** who was really interesting.
- 3 Politicians should listen to **the young** / **young** because they are the future of this country.
- 4 We need to do more as a society to take care of **elderly** / **the elderly** people.
- 5 **The Japanese** / **Japanese** have many important cultural traditions.
- 6 In some towns there isn't enough accommodation for **homeless** / **the homeless**.

	6
--	---

3 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: pizza / like / extra / with / large / ordering / feel / I / a / cheese / !

I feel like ordering a large pizza with extra cheese!

- 1 brother / smart / had / linen / my / on / a / suit / younger / new
- 2 little / found / eat / restaurant / lovely / we / Greek / a / in / to
- 3 have / horrible / bandage / white / wear / a / big / to / I / !
- 4 little / was / on / wooden / hill / beautiful / there / old / a / the / house
- 5 the / some / red / I / boots / market / nice / at / bought / leather / very
- 6 brand-new / has / orange / a / Carl / got / motorcycle / Italian

	6
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Grammar total		20
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File Test 2

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: You'd never guess Ronnie was ninety-six. He's so active!

- 1 Tamara's so i_____. She'll just suddenly decide to do something new or crazy!
- 2 Arjun's extremely b_____ – he isn't at all nervous about his operation next week.
- 3 My wife's very s_____. She loves going to parties and celebrations.
- 4 I don't usually wear a dress and high heels. I feel very g_____!
- 5 Sorry, I don't want to play tennis – I'm not feeling very e_____ today.
- 6 Jake's always been quite i_____. He hardly ever asks for anyone's help.

	6
--	---

5 Underline the odd word out.

Example: burn blister cough rash

- 1 flu a cold injection headache
- 2 sneeze cough headache sunburn
- 3 dizzy earache faint unconscious
- 4 bleed wound diarrhoea bandage
- 5 painkillers antibiotics medicine symptom
- 6 bacteria blister allergic reaction infection

	6
--	---

6 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: I only like natural materials – I never wear lycra / linen.

- 1 Wow! I've never seen you looking so scruffy / smart. Are you going to a job interview?
- 2 The taxi's coming in 15 minutes, so get dressed / dress up!
- 3 I need this dress in a bigger size – it's too loose / tight.
- 4 You'll need some lycra / velvet shorts if you want to do some serious cycling.
- 5 This top looks a bit old-fashioned / classic. My grandmother might like it though!
- 6 That jacket is the perfect colour – it suits / matches your trousers.
- 7 Lisa prefers striped / plain clothes without any pattern.
- 8 I don't think these boots really go with / fit my jeans.

	8
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Vocabulary total	20
------------------	----

File Test 2

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

woollen allergy ~~choking~~ unconscious toothache
diarrhoea

Example: clothes choking

- 1 ear _____
- 2 rash _____
- 3 injection _____
- 4 hooded _____
- 5 boots _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: leather

- 1 back|ache
- 2 poi|son|ing
- 3 old|-fa|shioned
- 4 a||ler|gic
- 5 un|dressed

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
---------------------	--	----

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 2
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about a future fashion invention. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Introducing ... the fashion of the future

Mushrooms ... most people either love them or hate them. But if they're not your idea of a tasty meal, why not try wearing them? Sound weird? Well, yes, until you hear more about the science. Believe it or not, scientists have recently developed a variety of useful materials using mushrooms, or at least their mycelium – the long hair-like fibres, or roots, which allow them to grow and spread. (---- 1 ----) The resulting fibres can be made into cloth, which can be used for clothing and accessories. This is why mushrooms might just be the next big thing in fashion.

The process is quite simple. Rather than taking wild mycelium from the ground, it is possible to produce it in a laboratory within three or four weeks. It is then grown over a specially shaped structure designed to create the desired product. The resulting material can be as thin as paper for lightweight fabrics, or thick like leather for items such as shoes and accessories. Whatever its thickness, it is always incredibly strong and flexible.

Several fashion designers have already developed products made from mycelium. For example, Dutch designer Aniela Hoitink created a dress made from disc-shaped pieces of a flexible, mycelium fabric, which she called MycoTex. She grew the mycelium in round dishes to produce the discs and then joined them by 'growing' them together to create a thin fabric which she wrapped around a 3D model to create the dress. The advantage of this type of creation is that material for clothes can be grown to fit a particular body shape or size, rather than cut from a larger piece of fabric. (---- 2 ----) Nor does mycelium clothing have to go to landfill. Artist Erin Smith made her own wedding dress from mycelium mixed with agricultural waste and then composted it in her garden after she'd worn it. Her aim was to prove that wedding dresses needn't end up being an expensive purchase that is worn just once and then hangs in your wardrobe forever after.

The ability to safely reuse or throw away mycelium clothing is a big environmental advantage. In addition, mycelium is fast-growing, non-toxic, organic, carbon-neutral, and inexpensive to produce. Tests by Italian design company Mogu have shown that mycelium fabric is both waterproof and fire-resistant, making it extremely useful. Perhaps best of all, only a very small amount of water is required to grow it. (---- 3 ----) According to designers, clothing made from mycelium can also be easily repaired. This should be especially appealing to customers who are trying to live a zero-waste lifestyle. The added bonus is the fact that mushrooms are biodegradable so material made from mycelium breaks down naturally in the environment. (---- 4 ----) In fact, some mycelium materials can even be fed to farm animals. And speaking of farm animals, many consumers are against the idea of supporting intensive animal farming as it has a massive environmental impact. Mycelium can be made very strong and durable, and therefore it offers a vegan alternative to animal leather.

While many people might feel horrified or disgusted by the idea of clothing themselves in mushroom fabric, mycelium is safe and healthy to wear. No toxic chemicals are used in its

File Test 2 Reading and Writing A

production, and it is naturally anti-bacterial so your sweaty gym clothes won't cause discomfort or skin rashes. And you needn't worry, your new clothing won't start growing mushrooms in the rain; it has been baked at a high temperature to prevent that from happening. There are many reasons why we should all be wearing mycelium-based clothing, but will it become as popular as mainstream clothing in the future? (----- 5 -----)

- A As a result, there is no fabric waste in comparison to traditional clothes manufacturing.
- B That depends on whether consumers are open-minded enough to try it.
- C While it takes over 2,500 litres of water to produce a single cotton T-shirt, only 12 litres were required to produce Hoitink's mycelium dress.
- D The innovative new fabric has been worn by several popular celebrities.
- E In the natural world, this growth happens rapidly and requires very little water.
- F So, once you're finished with a piece of clothing like Erin Smith, you can simply throw it in your compost bin or dig it into your garden.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an email to your friend telling him / her about a historic place of interest in your country.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say how old the place is
- describe the place
- explain why you like / don't like the place.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 2

Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about illnesses and injuries. Choose from the list (A–F) which problem each person mentions. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A an allergic reaction
- B hypothermia
- C food poisoning
- D a sprained ankle
- E a burn
- F earache

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
--	---

- 2 Listen to a young woman talking about friendship. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 The speaker is particularly concerned about loneliness in **cities / the elderly / the younger generation.**
- 2 The speaker thinks that many young people **don't have a best friend / feel social pressure about their friendships / feel alone in society.**
- 3 The speaker was very upset when her best friend **abandoned her for other friends / liked the same boy / moved away.**
- 4 The speaker **still misses / wishes she had never met / doesn't have much in common with** her childhood best friend now.
- 5 The speaker feels that not having a best friend now **is lonely / means she is missing out / means she has more variety in her friendships**

	5
--	---

Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

File Test 2

Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Is / important / look fashionable? Why?
- 2 Where / buy most / your clothes? Why?
- 3 Do / recycle old clothes? Why / Why not?
- 4 How / treat / burn?
- 5 When / last have a cold? What / do / help?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about health. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about appearance and personality. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'We give too much importance to other people's appearance – personality is more important.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 2

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Our charity trains guide dogs to help the blind / **the blinds** with everyday tasks.

- 1 **Young** / **The young** are the future of this country so politicians should listen to them.
- 2 As a society, we need to do more to take care of **the elderly** / **elderly** people.
- 3 **The Chinese** / **Chinese** have many important cultural traditions.
- 4 There isn't enough accommodation for **homeless** / **the homeless** in the capital.
- 5 I met a really interesting **Japanese** / **Japanese woman** at my art class yesterday.
- 6 **Poor** / **The poor** seem to be suffering the most from government cuts.

	6
--	---

2 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: a / cream / like / extra / hot chocolate / with / large / ordering / I / feel / !
I feel like ordering a large hot chocolate with extra cream!

- 1 some / green / I / boots / market / nice / at / the / bought / leather / very
- 2 beautiful / little / was / on / wooden / hill / house / there / old / a / the
- 3 Korean / brand-new / has / Jamal / yellow / a / got / motorcycle
- 4 a / have / white / wear / bandage / big / horrible / to / I / !
- 5 on / suit / cousin / linen / smart / had / my / a / oldest / new
- 6 in / lovely / found / eat / restaurant / we / Turkish / a / little / to

	6
--	---

3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: Have you been exercising (you / exercise) much recently?

- 1 How long _____ (your son / have) this sore throat for?
- 2 It's strange – Mika _____ (not post) much on social media recently.
- 3 This is the first time I _____ (wear) these trousers. They're so uncomfortable!
- 4 Wow! I _____ (never / see) you wearing a suit before! You look smart!
- 5 Claire and I _____ (know) each other since we met on the first day of secondary school.
- 6 Siena's shattered because she _____ (dance) all day to prepare for the show.
- 7 _____ (you / ever / break) a bone?
- 8 How long _____ (you / wait) for the bus to come?

	8
--	---

Grammar total		20
---------------	--	----

File Test 2 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: rash cut sneeze burn

- 1 antibiotics painkillers medicine symptom
- 2 bandage bleed diarrhoea wound
- 3 infection bacteria allergic reaction blister
- 4 dizzy earache faint unconscious
- 5 injection a cold flu headache
- 6 headache sunburn sneeze cough

	6
--	---

5 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Amal doesn't like wearing man-made materials – she would never wear **linen** / lycra.

- 1 I prefer **striped** / **plain** clothes without any pattern.
- 2 This cardigan looks a bit **classic** / **old-fashioned**. My grandmother might like it though!
- 3 That shirt is the perfect colour – it **matches** / **suits** your trousers.
- 4 I don't think these trainers really **fit** / **go with** my jeans.
- 5 If you want to do some serious cycling, you'll need some **velvet** / **lycra** shorts.
- 6 Hurry up! The taxi's coming in 10 minutes – **dress up** / **get dressed**!
- 7 Wow! Have you got a job interview? I've never seen you looking so **scruffy** / **smart**.
- 8 These trousers are too **loose** / **tight**. I need them in a bigger size.

	8
--	---

6 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Stella's so active – you'd never guess she was ninety!

- 1 I've decided not to go to the gym. I'm not feeling very e_____ today.
- 2 Oksana doesn't usually wear a dress and high heels. She looks very g_____!
- 3 Chao's so i_____. He'll just suddenly decide to do something new or crazy!
- 4 Fergus hardly ever asks for anyone's help. He's always been quite i_____.
- 5 My brother's very s_____. He loves going to parties and meeting new people.
- 6 I think Maria's extremely b_____ – she isn't nervous about her operation next week.

	6
--	---

Vocabulary total		20
------------------	--	----

File Test 2 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: lin|en

- 1 a|ller|gic
- 2 un|dressed
- 3 back|ache
- 4 poi|son|ing
- 5 old|-fa|shioned

	5
--	---

8 Match the words with the same sound.

injection	scratch	unconsc ous	hooded	toothache
diarrhoea				

Example: **choke** scratch

- 1 woollen _____
- 2 allergy _____
- 3 rash _____
- 4 boots _____
- 5 ear _____

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 2
Reading and Writing B**READING**

Read the article about a future fashion invention. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Introducing ... the fashion of the future

Mushrooms ... most people either love them or hate them. But if they're not your idea of a tasty meal, why not try wearing them? Sound weird? Well, yes, until you hear more about the science. Believe it or not, scientists have recently developed a variety of useful materials using mushrooms, or at least their mycelium – the long hair-like fibres, or roots, which allow them to grow and spread. In the natural world, this growth happens rapidly and requires very little water. (----- 1 -----) This is why mushrooms might just be the next big thing in fashion.

The process is quite simple. Rather than taking wild mycelium from the ground, it is possible to produce it in a laboratory within three or four weeks. It is then grown over a specially shaped structure designed to create the desired product. The resulting material can be grown to be as thin as paper for lightweight fabrics, or thick like leather for items such as shoes and accessories. (----- 2 -----)

Several fashion designers have already developed products made from mycelium. For example, Dutch designer Aniel Hoitink created a dress made from disc-shaped pieces of a flexible, mycelium fabric, which she called MycoTex. (----- 3 -----) She then wrapped it around a 3D model to create the dress. The advantage of this type of creation is that material for clothes can be grown to fit a particular body shape or size, rather than cut from a larger piece of fabric. As a result, there is no fabric waste in comparison to traditional clothes manufacturing. Nor does mycelium clothing have to go to landfill. Artist Erin Smith made her own wedding dress from mycelium mixed with agricultural waste and then composted it in her garden after she'd worn it. Her aim was to prove that wedding dresses needn't end up being an expensive purchase that is worn just once and then hangs in your wardrobe forever after.

The ability to safely reuse or throw away mycelium clothing is a big environmental advantage. In addition, mycelium is fast-growing, non-toxic, organic, carbon-neutral, and inexpensive to produce. Tests by Italian design company Mogu have shown that mycelium fabric is both waterproof and fire-resistant, making it extremely useful. Perhaps best of all, only a very small amount of water is required to grow it. While it takes over 2,500 litres of water to produce a single cotton T-shirt, only 12 litres were required to produce Hoitink's mycelium dress. According to designers, clothing made from mycelium can also be easily repaired. (----- 4 -----) The added bonus is the fact that mushrooms are biodegradable so material made from mycelium breaks down naturally in the environment. So, once you're finished with a piece of clothing like Erin Smith, you can simply throw it in your compost bin or dig it into your garden. In fact, some mycelium materials can even be fed to farm animals. And speaking of farm animals, many consumers are against the idea of supporting intensive animal farming as it has a massive environmental impact. Mycelium can be made very strong and durable, and therefore it offers a vegan alternative to animal leather.

While many people might feel horrified or disgusted by the idea of clothing themselves in mushroom fabric, mycelium is safe and healthy to wear. (----- 5 -----) And you needn't worry,

File Test 2 Reading and Writing B

your new clothing won't start growing mushrooms in the rain; it has been baked at a high temperature to prevent that from happening. There are many reasons why we should all be wearing mycelium-based clothing, but will it become as popular as mainstream clothing in the future? That depends on whether consumers are open-minded enough to try it.

- A This should be especially appealing to customers who are trying to live a zero-waste lifestyle.
- B She grew the mycelium in round dishes to produce the discs and then joined them by 'growing' them together to create a thin fabric.
- C The innovative new fabric has been worn by several popular celebrities.
- D Whatever its thickness, it is always incredibly strong and flexible.
- E No toxic chemicals are used in its production, and it is naturally anti-bacterial so your sweaty gym clothes won't cause discomfort or skin rashes.
- F The resulting fibres can be made into cloth, which can be used for clothing and accessories.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an email to your friend telling him / her about a historic place of interest in your country.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say how old the place is
- describe the place
- explain why you like / don't like the place.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 2

Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about illnesses and injuries. Choose from the list (A–F) which problem each person mentions. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A earache
- B an allergic reaction
- C a burn
- D food poisoning
- E a sprained ankle
- F hypothermia

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
--	---

- 2 Listen to a young woman talking about friendship. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 The speaker is especially concerned by reports that **people who live in cities / the younger generation / the elderly** are affected by loneliness.
- 2 The speaker thinks that many young people **don't have a best friend / feel alone in society / feel social pressure about their friendships**
- 3 The speaker was very upset when her best friend **went to live in another part of the country / left her to join another group of friends / was attracted to the same boy.**
- 4 The speaker says she **wishes she had never met / doesn't have much in common with / still misses** her childhood best friend now.
- 5 The speaker thinks that not having a best friend now **means she has more variety in her friendships / makes her feel lonely / means she is missing out.**

	5
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Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

File Test 2

Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What kind / clothes / wear? Why?
- 2 Do / buy / clothes / online? Why / Why not?
- 3 What / do / old clothes / don't wear anymore?
- 4 Have / ever / had / allergic reaction?
- 5 How / treat / someone with hypothermia?

2 Read the statement below about health. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Modern life is bad for our health.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about appearance and personality. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Luckily, the bus arrived (arrive) as soon as we got to the terminal.

- 1 We _____ (have) dinner when the electricity suddenly went off.
- 2 I _____ (sit) in the departure lounge for ages when I realized I was at the wrong gate!
- 3 The man came out of his house and _____ (run) down the road.
- 4 He _____ (not be) at the meeting because Annie hadn't told him about it.
- 5 When we got to the ski resort it _____ (snow) so heavily that we couldn't ski.
- 6 We were surprised when the doorbell rang because we _____ (not expect) any visitors.
- 7 I was disappointed the show was cancelled – I _____ (look) forward to it for weeks.
- 8 When I opened my bag, I realized that I _____ (forget) to take the passports!

	8
--	---

2 Underline the correct words.

Example: You 'd gone / 'd been going out when Alastair rang.

- 1 We **'d been flying** / 'd flown for over an hour before we were offered anything to eat or drink.
- 2 We had **such a good** / a so good time in Barcelona. We can't wait to go again.
- 3 When we arrived, the apartment was **so** / such big that we thought there had been a mistake.
- 4 Sylvia **had swum** / had been swimming so her hair was wet.
- 5 I had **so little** / such little time before my connecting flight that I had to run through the airport!
- 6 We **'d seen** / 'd been seeing the in-flight film before so we watched the music channel instead.

	6
--	---

3 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: want / because / go / incredibly / I / to / out / tired / don't / I'm

I don't want to go out because I'm incredibly tired.

- 1 we / other / ever / days / see / hardly / each / these
- 2 was / match / injured / unfortunately / quite / the French player / during / seriously / the
- 3 bored / were / the children / long / sitting on / for / the / extremely / plane / so
- 4 busy / sorry / , / now / I'm / to / the / answer / phone / too / right
- 5 she / go / Kerry doesn't / has / to / out / headache / because / want / a
- 6 safe / absolutely / awful / but / we / the weather / made it home / luckily / was

	6
--	---

Grammar total		20
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File Test 3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Passengers are always served meals on long-haul flights.

- The worst thing about flying across time zones is the j_____ l_____ you get for a few days afterwards.
- For safety, you must wear your seatbelt when the plane is experiencing t_____.
- You can't take prohibited items such as sharp objects through s_____.
- If you need anything during your flight, please ask the c_____ crew for assistance.
- All hand luggage must be stored in the o_____ locker.
- You can usually choose a window or an a_____ seat if the plane isn't full.

	6
--	---

5 Underline the correct word.

Example: Remember to take your belongings out of the overhead lockers before you get off / on the plane.

- Mobile phones should be switched to aeroplane mode during take **off** / **up** and landing.
- You don't need a ticket for the airport bus, just get **off** / **on** the first one that comes along.
- These days, most airlines encourage you to check **out** / **in** online.
- I love it when there's a driver waiting to pick me **out** / **up** at Arrivals, with my name on a card.
- Please fill **in** / **through** the immigration forms before we land.
- There's need to park, just drop me **off** / **out** outside Departures, please.

	6
--	---

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Mike's an experienced pilot now – he's even flown a jumbo jet!
ever even hardly

- Could you _____ give me a minute to finish reading this article?
eventually even just
- It was a difficult time but _____ it turned out well for all of us.
eventually definitely lately
- That's _____ a great book. I don't think she's put it down for three days!
ideally obviously apparently
- The pilot could _____ see the runway lights in the thick fog.
hard even hardly
- Are we _____ there, Dad? We've been driving for hours and hours!
yet nearly still
- I read a lot of fiction, _____ crime fiction.
specially actually especially
- We thought the landing would be bumpy, but _____ it was really smooth.
gradually ideally in fact

File Test 3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

- 8 Booking a ticket online is really easy. _____, you go to the website and follow the instructions.

Basically Obviously Gradually

	8
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Vocabulary total		20
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

angrily board incredibly locate anecdote altitude
--

Example: low-cost anecdote

- 1 unfortunately _____
- 2 altitude _____
- 3 said _____
- 4 absolutely _____
- 5 evacuation _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: ideally

- 1 ob|vious|ly
- 2 se|cur|ity
- 3 il|le|gal
- 4 a|ppa|rent|ly
- 5 con|nec|ting

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total		10
---------------------	--	----

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
--	--	----

File Test 3
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about unusual airport attractions. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Unusual airport attractions

There's one destination most air travellers don't look forward to on their trip – the airport. The idea of spending a large part of your journey time waiting in endless queues, or sitting on uncomfortable seating while trying to hear incomprehensible flight announcements, is probably less than appealing. But all that's beginning to change. (---1---) Check out the unusual airport attractions below.

Animal therapy

The concept that being around animals can reduce stress in people isn't new. Many airports have pets available for passengers to interact with in order to help them relax before a flight. (---2---) It has a vast 114,000-litre aquarium which is home to around fifty-thousand marine plants and animals. Species to look out for include giant green anemones, wolf eels, armoured sea cucumbers, otters, and over thirty different species of jellyfish. There's even a 4D cinema experience which uses special effects such as scent, sound, dramatic lighting, and simulated weather to transport its audience into natural environments.

Access all areas

Whether you're a confident flier or a nervous wreck before take-off, you'll no doubt have wondered what it feels like to actually fly a plane. Well, at Zurich Airport in Switzerland you have the opportunity to find out for yourself by taking part in a flight training simulation. You can choose a solo or group training session and then choose from four different types of aircraft to practise in. Other attractions for flight enthusiasts include access to the airport's flight observation decks, where you can view aircraft taking off and landing. (---3---) You can even control the airport's live webcam or take a sightseeing tour by helicopter.

Cultural experience

Of course, travellers are usually keen to immerse themselves in the culture of the country they are visiting. (---4---) It has several cultural information centres which hold free music and dance performances, offer free arts and crafts sessions, and run workshops where you can experience traditional Korean art forms. There is also a range of observatories, museums, and art galleries to help pass the time before your flight is due.

Airport music is historically pretty bad but Philadelphia International Airport has a unique way to keep passengers entertained. The four-person Philly Phever band is known as a 'strolling band' because they walk around inside the airport playing lively music to entertain waiting travellers. Not your usual fall-asleep-to airport music!

Surf's up!

Perhaps the most bizarre airport attraction to date is Munich International Airport's indoor wave pool. The pool, which is set up each year and is over thirty feet wide, gives visitors the opportunity to try out surfing, take a lesson with a surf professional, or watch world-class

File Test 3 Reading and Writing A

surfers ride waves up to 1.5 metres high. You wouldn't expect a city with no coastline to host a major surfing event. (----5----) Don't forget to pack your wetsuit!

So, next time you fly, don't forget to look into airport entertainment options. Perhaps in future, our holidays will start at the departure airport, not after we touch down at our final destination.

- A You can also watch the pilots in the cockpit and see the aircraft close up.
- B Passengers have described them as full of enthusiasm, energy, and Philadelphia spirit.
- C At South Korea's Incheon International Airport, you can do this without even stepping foot outside.
- D However, Canada's Vancouver international airport offers a much larger-scale animal experience.
- E In fact, we may even see a time when people actually hope their flight gets delayed!
- F However, the yearly Surf & Style Championship is famous worldwide.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a review of your favourite childhood book, story, comic, TV programme, or film.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- who wrote it or acted in it
- what it was about and who the main characters were
- explain why you liked it.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 3 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about what they are reading at the moment. Choose from the list (A–F) what type of material they are reading. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A a graphic novel
- B a guidebook
- C fiction
- D a blog or chatroom
- E a magazine
- F a manual

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a young woman talking about how she became a writer. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 When she was a child, Sarah **became a published author** / read a lot / didn't enjoy writing.
- 2 Sarah didn't enjoy teaching because she **didn't earn enough money** / wanted to be more creative / didn't want to work in a secondary school.
- 3 When Sarah was out and about she always carried her **camera** / smartphone / notebook to record new ideas.
- 4 Sarah's first short story was published **only in the UK** / in a magazine / by a friend.
- 5 Sarah decided to write a novel after **she lost her job** / her short stories were successful / she gave up writing short stories.

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 3

Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Which / prefer: travelling by train or plane? Why?
- 2 Where / spend / last holiday?
- 3 What / the best or worst place / ever stayed or visited? Why?
- 4 Do / much reading? If so, what?
- 5 Do / prefer fiction or non-fiction? Why?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about travel. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about storytelling. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'You should never watch the film version of a book you've read and enjoyed.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 3

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct words.

Example: I didn't realize you'd left your bag until after you 'd gone / 'd been going.

- We all had to run through the airport because we had **so little** / **such little** time to catch our connecting flight!
- When we arrived at the holiday apartment, it was **such** / **so** big that we thought there had been a mistake!
- I **'d been seeing** / **'d seen** the in-flight film before so I watched a comedy show instead.
- We **'d flown** / **'d been flying** for over an hour when the turbulence started.
- My daughter had **a so good** / **such a good** time in Berlin. She can't wait to go again.
- The children's hair was wet because they **had swum** / **had been swimming**.

6

2 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: she's / go / incredibly / want / because / Cara / to / tired / out / doesn't
Cara doesn't want to go out because she's incredibly tired.

- busy / sorry / , / now / I'm / to / the / answer / phone / too / right
- safe / absolutely / terrible / but / we / the weather / made it home / fortunately / was
- out / go / Justyna doesn't / because / has / she / to / headache / want / a
- unfortunately / quite / was / , / match / injured / the / seriously / Argentinian player / during / the
- bored / were / the children / long / sitting on / for / the / extremely / plane / so
- we / other / ever / days / see / hardly / each / these

6

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Just as we were about to call a taxi, the bus arrived (arrive).

- The two robbers came out of the bank and _____ (run) down the road.
- They were surprised when the doorbell rang because they _____ (not expect) any visitors.
- I _____ (look) forward to the concert for weeks – I was disappointed when it was cancelled!
- When I opened my bag, I realized that I _____ (forget) to take the passports!
- We _____ (sit) in the departure lounge for ages when we realized we were at the wrong gate!
- I _____ (have) a shower when the electricity suddenly went off.
- It _____ (snow) so heavily that we couldn't see anything and we had to stop the car.
- Martin _____ (not be) at the meeting because Niko hadn't told him about it.

8

Grammar total

20

File Test 3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I've flown in all sorts of planes – I've even flown in a sea plane!
hardly ever even

- We watch a lot of TV series, _____ crime dramas.
actually especially specially
- We've been driving for hours! Are we _____ there, Mum?
still yet nearly
- Booking a ticket online is really easy. _____, you go to the website and follow the instructions.
Obviously Gradually Basically
- I expected the landing to be bumpy, but _____ it was really smooth.
ideally in fact gradually
- The bus driver could _____ see the traffic lights in the thick fog.
even hardly hard
- Could you _____ give me a minute to finish reading this article?
just even eventually
- That's _____ a great book. I don't think you've put it down for days!
apparently obviously ideally
- It was a difficult time but _____ it turned out well for all of us.
definitely lately eventually

	8
--	---

5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: I can never sleep on long-haul flights. It's so frustrating!

- Please ask the **c**_____ crew for assistance if you need anything during your flight.
- If the plane isn't full, you can usually choose either a window or an **a**_____ seat.
- All hand luggage must be stored in the **o**_____ locker.
- Passengers must wear their seatbelts when the plane is experiencing **t**_____.
- The worst thing about flying across time zones is the **j**_____ **l**_____ you have for a few days afterwards.
- You can't take prohibited items such as sharp objects through **s**_____.

	6
--	---

6 Underline the correct word.

Example: When you get off / on the plane, follow the yellow lines to the airport shuttle bus.

- Most airlines encourage you to check **out** / **in** online these days.
- Before we land, please fill **through** / **in** the immigration forms.
- You can just drop me **out** / **off** outside Departures – there's no need to park.
- You don't need a ticket for the airport bus, just get **on** / **off** the first one that comes along.
- During take **up** / **off** and landing, large items like laptops must be stored away.
- It's great when there's a taxi driver waiting to pick you **out** / **up** at Arrivals.

	6
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Vocabulary total		20
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File Test 3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: de|fi|nite|ly

- 1 il|le|gal
- 2 con|nec|ting
- 3 a|ppa|rent|ly
- 4 ob|vious|ly
- 5 se|cur|ity

	5
--	---

8 Match the words with the same sound.

said unfortunately altitude angrily locate runway
--

Example: customs runway

- 1 absolutely _____
- 2 incredibly _____
- 3 evacuation _____
- 4 terminal _____
- 5 board _____

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 3
Reading and Writing B**READING**

Read the article about unusual airport attractions. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Unusual airport attractions

There's one destination most air travellers don't look forward to on their trip – the airport. The idea of spending a large part of your journey time waiting in endless queues, or sitting on uncomfortable seating while trying to hear incomprehensible flight announcements, is probably less than appealing. (---1---) In fact, we may even see a time when people actually hope their flight gets delayed! Check out the unusual airport attractions below.

Animal therapy

The concept that being around animals can reduce stress in people isn't new. Many airports have pets available for passengers to interact with in order to help them relax before a flight. However, Canada's Vancouver international airport offers a much larger-scale animal experience. (---2---) Species to look out for include giant green anemones, wolf eels, armoured sea cucumbers, otters, and over thirty different species of jellyfish. There's even a 4D cinema experience which uses special effects such as scent, sound, dramatic lighting, and simulated weather to transport its audience into natural environments.

Access all areas

Whether you're a confident flier or a nervous wreck before take-off, you'll no doubt have wondered what it feels like to actually fly a plane. Well, at Zurich Airport in Switzerland you have the opportunity to find out for yourself by taking part in a flight training simulation. (---3---) Other attractions for flight enthusiasts include access to the airport's flight observation decks, where you can view aircraft taking off and landing. You can also watch the pilots in the cockpit and see the aircraft close up. You can even control the airport's live webcam or take a sightseeing tour by helicopter.

Cultural experience

Of course, travellers are usually keen to immerse themselves in the culture of the country they are visiting. At South Korea's Incheon International Airport, you can do this without even stepping foot outside. It has several cultural information centres which hold free music and dance performances. (---4---) There is also a range of observatories, museums, and art galleries to help pass the time before your flight is due.

Airport music is historically pretty bad but Philadelphia International Airport has a unique way to keep passengers entertained. The four-person Philly Phever band is known as a 'strolling band' because they walk around inside the airport playing lively music to entertain waiting travellers. Not your usual fall-asleep-to airport music!

Surf's up!

Perhaps the most bizarre airport attraction to date is Munich International Airport's indoor wave pool. The pool, which is set up each year and is over thirty feet wide, gives visitors the opportunity to try out surfing, take a lesson with a surf professional, or watch world-class

File Test 3 Reading and Writing B

surfers ride waves up to 1.5 metres high. (---5---) However, Munich's yearly Surf & Style Championship is famous worldwide. Don't forget to pack your wetsuit!

So, next time you fly, don't forget to look into airport entertainment options. Perhaps in future, our holidays will start at the departure airport, not after we touch down at our final destination.

- A They also offer free arts and crafts sessions, and run workshops where you can experience traditional Korean art forms.
- B They have been described by passengers as full of energy, enthusiasm, and Philadelphia spirit!
- C You can choose a solo or group training session and then choose from four different types of aircraft to practise in.
- D But all that's beginning to change.
- E You wouldn't expect a city with no coastline to host a major surfing event.
- F It has a vast 114,000-litre aquarium which is home to around 50,000 marine plants and animals.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a review of your favourite childhood book, story, comic, TV programme, or film.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- who wrote it or acted in it
- what it was about and who the main characters were
- explain why you liked it.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 3 Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about what they are reading at the moment. Choose from the list (A–F) what type of material they are reading. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A a blog or chatroom
- B a manual
- C a graphic novel
- D a guidebook
- E a magazine
- F fiction

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a young woman talking about how she became a writer. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 During her childhood, Sarah **found writing difficult** / **had her first story published** / **spent a lot of time reading.**
- 2 The reason Sarah began writing was that **teaching didn't pay well enough** / **she wanted to be more creative** / **she was unhappy at work.**
- 3 Sarah always carried a **smartphone** / **notebook** / **camera** to record new ideas when she was out and about.
- 4 Sarah's first short story was published **by a friend** / **only in the UK** / **in a magazine.**
- 5 Sarah decided to write a novel after **she realized she could make more money** / **she lost her job** / **her short stories were successful.**

	5
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Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

File Test 3

Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Where / spend / favourite holiday?
- 2 What / the most interesting experience / ever have / when / travel?
- 3 Which / prefer: travelling by car or public transport? Why?
- 4 Do / much reading? If so, what?
- 5 What / make / good story?

2 Read the statement below about travel. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'It's better to travel in your own country than go abroad.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about storytelling. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 4 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct verb forms.

Example: The judges will have finished / **have finished** discussing the score in a few minutes.

- 1 This time tomorrow, I'll **do** / 'll **be doing** my first skydive!
- 2 You said the meeting would be a quick one. Will we **have finished** / **be finishing** by 3.00?
- 3 We **won't have gone** / **won't be going** tomorrow – the weather forecast is for heavy rain.
- 4 We usually eat breakfast at 7.30, but tomorrow we'll **have eaten** / 'll **be eating** it at 6.15 as we need to start climbing early.
- 5 I hope we'll **have solved** / 'll **be solving** all our energy problems by 2050.
- 6 Good luck with the bungee jump! I'll **be thinking** / 'll **have thought** of you!

6

2 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Unless you 're feeling like you need a break, we'll carry on walking.
've felt 're feeling aren't feeling

- 1 If it's this hot tomorrow, I _____.
not running won't have run won't be running
- 2 We'll eat outdoors on Saturday unless it _____.
will rain 's raining will have rained
- 3 If you do outdoor sports, you _____ to take vitamin D supplements.
don't need aren't needing will need
- 4 If you're feeling tired, you probably _____ enough for the event.
won't have trained haven't trained aren't going to train
- 5 If you like an adrenaline rush, you _____ wingsuit flying!
will love love loved
- 6 Will you _____ at the finish line tomorrow?
wait be waiting have waited

6

File Test 4 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s) from the box.

after	before	while	in case	when	as soon
as	when	unless	until		

Example: I'll be ready in ten minutes when I've finished drying my hair.

- The sky divers jump out of the plane _____ the instructor tells them it's safe.
- You shouldn't eat just _____ you swim.
- I'm not leaving _____ you give me my money back!
- I'm really worried. Let me know _____ you've heard any news.
- I can't run _____ I've eaten a big meal.
- There's no way I'm helping him again _____ he pays me!
- Take my number _____ you need to call me.
- I read a really interesting article _____ I was having my break.

	8
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Grammar total		20
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VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: drought blizzard mild flood

- settled changeable snow bright
- hurricane breeze drizzling tornado
- boiling scorching freezing hot
- drought monsoon breeze typhoon
- damp drizzling pouring bright

	5
--	---

5 Underline the correct word.

Example: It's going to be damp and chilly / sunny tomorrow.

- If there's **thick** / **strong** fog, the traffic will be very slow.
- There hasn't been any rain today, but it still feels quite **humid** / **warm**.
- Plants haven't been able to grow well this year because of the **breeze** / **drought**.
- It's difficult to predict what the weather will be like in Scotland – it's so **settled** / **changeable**.
- We couldn't go out yesterday because it was absolutely **scorching** / **mild**.
- You'll need your sunglasses – it's incredibly **bright** / **clear** outside.
- There was a really **strong** / **heavy** wind blowing along the coast.

	7
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File Test 4 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

6 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: I've just taken the rubbish out.

- 1 I really fancy taking _____ snowboarding? How about you?
- 2 Do you think you take _____ your mother or your father in character?
- 3 Don't expect so much from Irina – you must take into _____ that she's still young.
- 4 Investing money in the stock market is never safe – you're taking a _____.
- 5 Take no _____ of my husband. He thinks his jokes are funny but not everyone agrees!
- 6 Could you take _____ of the children for me on Saturday morning, please?
- 7 The public meeting will take _____ at the town hall on 12th July.
- 8 We should take _____ of the low exchange rates and get some dollars now.

	8
--	---

Vocabulary total		20
------------------	--	----

PRONUNCIATION

7 Write *S* if the sounds are the same, *D* if they are different.

Example: drizzling, chilly S

drizzling, icy D

- 1 flood, thunder _____
- 2 scorching, drought _____
- 3 icy, mild _____
- 4 heavy, settled _____
- 5 below zero, cold _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: hu|rri|cane

- 1 sky|div|ing
- 2 tor|na|do
- 3 ad|van|tage
- 4 change|a|ble
- 5 re|cy|cling

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 4
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about young motor racing driver Billy Monger. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Getting back on the track

Motor racing tests the ultimate limits of a driver's safety. Its high speed, the adrenaline-inducing excitement, and real possibility of death certainly aren't for the faint-hearted. (----1----) One of those people is young F4 motor racing driver, Billy Monger. Billy is a survivor whose incredible inner strength and positive attitude is truly inspirational.

In April 2017, just weeks before his eighteenth birthday, Billy was competing in an F4 race. The camera that was attached to his helmet, showed his view of the track. He overtook a car at high speed but suddenly there was another car standing still in the middle of the track in front of him. The resulting crash was horrific. (----2----) He was flown to hospital by helicopter with his sister at his side.

When Billy woke up, he discovered that he had suffered serious, life-changing injuries – everything had changed. This terrible news would have completely destroyed most people. However, the hospital staff who looked after Billy praised him for his incredibly positive attitude and good humour. Even ordinary everyday tasks were challenging as he had to re-learn how to do many things, and adapt to life in a wheelchair. (----3----) He remained positive, telling those around him that all he wanted was to get back in a car and race again.

Billy's best friend, Jamie, was also a racing driver. He invited Billy to his team's headquarters. They had a racing simulator that the team practised on but it was operated by foot pedal. (----4----) A few weeks later, Billy was using the simulator and outperforming most of the other drivers. His hero, F1 racing champion Lewis Hamilton, had heard about the accident and visited him to offer support. Billy told him that though it was fun to use the simulator, what he really wanted was to be back on the racing track.

The next step was to develop a car he could race in. While engineers were working on its design, Billy trained hard, building his strength and getting used to a new pair of prosthetic (replacement) legs which would help him walk independently. He began visiting the race track again and received incredible support from the racing community.

Finally, Billy's car was finished. His family were tense and emotional when he got behind the wheel but he was completely focussed. He started it up and roared off into the distance. He had done it. But there was one major problem. (----5----) Billy wrote to ask for permission to race again, and was invited to a meeting to discuss his situation. Before the meeting, Billy was nervous – unless they changed the rules he couldn't race again. But he needn't have worried; they were so moved by his determination that they agreed to change the rules. Billy would be allowed to race again.

So, less than a year after the accident that should technically have ended his career, Billy was at the starting line again, waiting for the race to start. The cars roared off and everyone held their breath. It was a tough race but Billy was as focussed and committed as ever, coming in over the finish line in third position. His smile said it all – Billy Monger was back!

File Test 4

Reading and Writing A

- A Due to safety concerns, the official racing association rules did not allow disabled drivers to race in competitions.
- B His father had been a racing driver and had introduced Billy to the sport at a young age.
- C Those who do it, do it despite the risks.
- D But while many people would have given up and become depressed and angry, Billy just became even more determined.
- E As soon as the medics got to Billy, they realized he was seriously hurt.
- F Of course, Billy couldn't do this, so the design team changed the controls so that they could be operated by hand.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a report on how you or your household could take action to help the environment and tackle climate change.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say what your family is already doing to help the environment
- make some suggestions for more things your family could do to prevent climate change
- explain why these things would make a difference.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 4 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about environmental concerns. Choose from the list (A–F) which concern each speaker mentions. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A the destruction of a unique natural environment
- B plastic use
- C energy use
- D waste going to landfill
- E agriculture causing harm to the environment
- F dishonest advertising

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a radio interviewer talking to a scientist who is concerned about climate change. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Mike says it is important to develop new technology to **repair / prevent / avoid** damage to the environment.
- 2 Mike says the best way to get clean air is to **develop new technology / stop using vehicles that run on fossil fuels / plant more trees**.
- 3 Scientists have developed drones that can **draw maps / plant forests / assess damage to the oceans**.
- 4 A research team in Japan has found a way to **recycle / reuse / destroy** plastic waste.
- 5 According to Mike, solar panels **don't work well in wet weather / can get energy from raindrops / are not effective**.

	5
--	---

Listening total		10
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File Test 4 Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / happen / your area / if climate change continues?
- 2 How / you think / people / living in 2050?
- 3 What / environmental stories / in the news recently?
- 4 What / the riskiest thing / ever do?
- 5 What / say if / someone ask you / go wingsuit flying? Why?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about extreme sports. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about climate change. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'I can make a difference to climate change, even if big businesses continue to pollute the planet and destroy the environment.'

Speaking total		20
----------------	--	----

Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 4

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Let's continue playing unless you 're feeling like you need a break.

aren't feeling 're feeling 've felt

- If you enjoy an adrenaline rush, you _____ wingsuit flying!
love will love loved
- If you're feeling exhausted, you probably _____ enough for the race.
won't have trained haven't trained aren't going to train
- Will Johannes _____ at the airport on Friday?
be waiting have waited wait
- If it's this wet in the morning, I _____.
not running won't have run won't be running
- We'll have a picnic on Saturday unless it _____.
will have rained will rain 's raining
- If you have a healthy diet, you _____ to take vitamin supplements.
will need don't need aren't needing

	6
--	---

2 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s) from the box.

as soon as	when	until	unless	while
after	in case	when	before	

Example: I'll be ready in a minute when I've finished typing this email.

- Take your jacket _____ it gets chilly later.
- There's no way I'm helping Leon again _____ he pays me!
- I love listening to music _____ I'm cleaning my flat.
- I can't exercise _____ I've eaten a big meal.
- We're not leaving _____ you give us our money back!
- Apparently, you shouldn't eat just _____ you go swimming.
- We're really worried. Please let us know _____ you've heard any news.
- The sky divers jump out of the plane _____ the instructor tells them it's safe.

	8
--	---

3 Underline the correct verb forms.

Example: In a few minutes, the match **has finished** / **will have finished**.

- Good luck with your driving test. We'll be thinking / 'll have thought of you!
- Hopefully, scientists **will be solving** / **will have solved** the world's energy problems by 2050.
- We usually have dinner at 6.30, but tomorrow we'll have eaten / 'll be eating it at 5.00 as we're going out to the cinema.
- This time tomorrow, I'll do / 'll be doing my final exam!
- The weather forecast is for heavy rain so we **won't be going** / **won't have gone**.
- Do you think we will **have finished** / **be finishing** the meeting by 5.00?

	6
--	---

Grammar total		20
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File Test 4 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the correct word.

Example: According to the weather forecast, tomorrow's going to be **sunny** / **chilly** and damp.

- 1 There was a really **heavy** / **strong** wind blowing across the mountains.
- 2 It was absolutely **scorching** / **mild** yesterday – we had to stay indoors.
- 3 The traffic will be very slow at rush hour if there's **strong** / **thick** fog.
- 4 It's incredibly **bright** / **clear** outside so you'll need your sunglasses.
- 5 Plants haven't been able to grow well this year because of the **breeze** / **drought**.
- 6 Although there hasn't been any rain today, it still feels quite **warm** / **humid**.
- 7 It's always hard to predict what the weather in New Zealand will be like – it's so **settled** / **changeable**.

	7
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5 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Have you taken the rubbish out yet?

- 1 We should get some dollars now so we can take _____ of the low exchange rates.
- 2 Take no _____ of Pietro. He thinks his jokes are funny but not everyone agrees!
- 3 I really fancy taking _____ hill running. How about you?
- 4 The wedding ceremony will take _____ at the town hall on 18th August.
- 5 Could you take _____ of the dog for me at the weekend, please?
- 6 You shouldn't expect so much from Hiro – you must take into _____ that she's still young.
- 7 You're taking a big _____ investing money in the stock market – you'll lose your money.
- 8 Would you say you take _____ your mother or your father in character?

	8
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6 Underline the odd word out.

Example: hurricane blizzard chilly heatwave

- 1 damp drizzling pouring bright
- 2 boiling scorching freezing hot
- 3 drought monsoon breeze typhoon
- 4 settled changeable snow bright
- 5 hurricane breeze drizzling tornado

	5
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Vocabulary total		20
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File Test 4 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: dri|zz|ling

- 1 ad|van|tage
- 2 change|a|ble
- 3 re|cy|cling
- 4 sky|div|ing
- 5 tor|na|do

	5
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8 Write **S** if the sounds are the same, **D** if they are different.

Example: blizzard, hurricane S

humid, lightning D

- 1 heavy, settled _____
- 2 icy, mild _____
- 3 flood, thunder _____
- 4 below zero, cold _____
- 5 scorching, drought _____

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 4
Reading and Writing B**READING**

Read the article about young motor racing driver Billy Monger. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Getting back on the track

Motor racing tests the ultimate limits of a driver's safety. Its high speed, the adrenaline-inducing excitement, and real possibility of death certainly aren't for the faint-hearted. Those who do it, do it despite the risks. (----1----) Billy is a survivor whose incredible inner strength and positive attitude is truly inspirational.

In April 2017, just weeks before his eighteenth birthday, Billy was competing in an F4 race. The camera that was attached to his helmet, showed his view of the track. He overtook a car at high speed but suddenly there was another car standing still in the middle of the track in front of him. The resulting crash was horrific. As soon as the medics got to Billy, they realized he was seriously hurt. He was flown to hospital by helicopter with his sister at his side.

When Billy woke up, he discovered that he had suffered serious, life-changing injuries – everything had changed. This terrible news would have completely destroyed most people. (----2----) Even ordinary everyday tasks were challenging as he had to re-learn how to do many things, and adapt to life in a wheelchair. But while many people would have given up and become depressed and angry, Billy just became even more determined. He remained positive, telling those around him that all he wanted was to get back in a car and race again.

Billy's best friend, Jamie, was also a racing driver. He invited Billy to his team's headquarters. They had a racing simulator that the team practised on but it was operated by foot pedal. Of course, Billy couldn't do this, so the design team changed the controls so that they could be operated by hand. (----3----) His hero, F1 racing champion Lewis Hamilton, had heard about the accident and visited him to offer support. Billy told him that though it was fun to use the simulator, what he really wanted was to be back on the racing track.

The next step was to develop a car he could race in. While engineers were working on its design, Billy trained hard, building his strength and getting used to a new pair of prosthetic (replacement) legs which would help him walk independently. He began visiting the race track again and received incredible support from the racing community.

Finally, Billy's car was finished. (----4----) He started it up and roared off into the distance. He had done it. But there was one major problem. Due to safety concerns, the official racing association rules did not allow disabled drivers to race in competitions. Billy wrote to ask for permission to race again, and was invited to a meeting to discuss his situation. Before the meeting, Billy was nervous – unless they changed the rules he couldn't race again. (----5----) Billy would be allowed to race again.

So, less than a year after the accident that should technically have ended his career, Billy was at the starting line again, waiting for the race to start. The cars roared off and everyone held their breath. It was a tough race but Billy was as focussed and committed as ever, coming in over the finish line in third position. His smile said it all – Billy Monger was back!

File Test 4

Reading and Writing B

- A His family were tense and emotional when he got behind the wheel but he was completely focussed.
- B A few weeks later, Billy was using the simulator and outperforming most of the other drivers.
- C But he needn't have worried; they were so moved by his determination that they agreed to change the rules.
- D Billy's father had been a racing driver and had introduced his son to the sport at an early age.
- E One of those people is young F4 motor racing driver, Billy Monger.
- F However, the hospital staff who looked after Billy praised him for his incredibly positive attitude and good humour.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a report on how you or your household could take action to help the environment and tackle climate change.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say what your family is already doing to help the environment
- make some suggestions for more things your family could do to prevent climate change
- explain why these things would make a difference.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 4 Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about environmental concerns. Choose from the list (A–F) which concern each speaker mentions. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A misleading adverts
- B the use of energy generated from fossil fuels
- C the harm that agriculture can cause to the environment
- D the use of plastics
- E the destruction of a unique natural environment
- F waste going to landfill

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a radio interviewer talking to a scientist who is concerned about climate change. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 According to Mike, the development of new technologies to **prevent / repair / avoid** damage to the environment is very important.
- 2 Mike explains that the best way to get clean air is to **stop using vehicles that run on fossil fuels / plant more trees / develop new technology**.
- 3 Drones that can **draw maps / plant forests / assess damage to the oceans** have been developed by scientists.
- 4 A Japanese research team has found a way to **reuse / destroy / recycle** plastic rubbish.
- 5 Mike says that solar panels **can generate energy from raindrops / don't work well when it is raining / are not effective**.

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 4

Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / weather usually like / favourite season?
- 2 How / people live / 50 years' time?
- 3 What / happen / your country if climate change continues?
- 4 What / the riskiest thing / ever do?
- 5 What / you say / if someone ask you / go skydiving? Why?

2 Read the statement below about extreme sports. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'People shouldn't do extreme sports because if something goes wrong, rescuing them is risky.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about climate change. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: If I had lots of money, I would buy (buy) an island and invite all my friends to live on it with me.

- 1 He _____ (not crash) the car if he hadn't been using his phone.
- 2 Celine could have finished much earlier if she _____ (have) fewer breaks.
- 3 I'd never have survived if John _____ (not take) his medical kit with him.
- 4 I wouldn't go there now if I _____ (be) you. It's the beginning of hurricane season.
- 5 If we _____ (spend) less on eating out, we might be able to rent a nicer apartment.
- 6 We _____ (not go) on the expedition if we'd known how difficult it was going to be.

	6
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2 Underline the correct verb forms.

Example: We wouldn't be / wouldn't have been here now if we hadn't asked for directions.

- 1 We'd have packed / 'd pack extra clothes if we'd realized it was going to be so cold.
- 2 I wouldn't go / wouldn't have gone to his leaving party even if he'd asked me.
- 3 You'd know what to do if you were listening / 'd listened to my instructions carefully.
- 4 We'd be able to enjoy the sun today if we'd done / 'd have done this work yesterday.
- 5 You wouldn't be so hungry now if you'd eaten / 'd have eaten a good breakfast.
- 6 I'd help you find the right path if I knew / 'd known how to navigate.

	6
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3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of one of the verbs.

be	live	come	take	stop	not start	not have	can	speak
----	------	------	------	------	-----------	----------	-----	-------

Example: I wish my backpack was a bit lighter!

- 1 My girlfriend has always wished she _____ another language fluently.
- 2 I wish you _____ checking your phone every two minutes – it's driving me crazy!
- 3 I'm so thirsty. If only we _____ more water with us.
- 4 I wish I _____ find clothes to fit me but I'm just so tall!
- 5 Do you ever wish we _____ in a bigger house?
- 6 My History course isn't very interesting. I wish I _____ it.
- 7 Do you ever wish you _____ to work so much?
- 8 I wish that taxi _____ soon! They said they would send one straight away.

	8
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Grammar total		20
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File Test 5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: I get really **nervous** before giving a presentation, but I'm OK once I've started.

- 1 They must have been **d**_____ when their house was flooded a second time.
- 2 I felt **h**_____ for a month or so after I left home and started university.
- 3 I asked Maria to go on a date with me but she said 'No' – I'm completely **g**_____!
- 4 I was so **o**_____ with emotion I burst into tears.
- 5 Rory's going to do a bungee jump! I'm absolutely **g**_____ – he never usually takes risks!
- 6 Mark had been unemployed for three months and was **d**_____ to find a job.
- 7 I just can't watch horror movies. I get **s**_____ stiff!
- 8 I was very **o**_____ when the teacher said she couldn't understand my accent.

	8
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5 Underline the correct adjective.

Example: You looked really **boring** / **bored** during the presentation.

- 1 I find driving in heavy traffic very **stressing** / **stressful**.
- 2 The instructions for this machine are a bit **confused** / **confusing**. Can you help me?
- 3 The facts in that documentary are absolutely **astonished** / **astonishing**!
- 4 After going to that exhibition, I felt **inspiring** / **inspired** to paint a picture.
- 5 We were so **embarrassed** / **embarrassing** when we realized we hadn't left a tip for the waiters.
- 6 I was so **infuriating** / **infuriated** by the rude staff at the customer service desk!

	6
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6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word.

Example: **frustrate**

Puzzles really frustrate me – I just don't have the patience for them!
 You must have felt very frustrated when they didn't believe you.
 Isn't it frustrating when you can't open the plastic packaging on something?

terrify

- 1 Speaking in public is _____ for some people.
- 2 Juan looked completely _____ when you asked him to hold your baby!
- 3 I hope there isn't a storm tonight – the sound of thunder _____ the children.

disappoint

- 4 It was very _____ that he didn't come.
- 5 It always _____ me when people behave like that.
- 6 Alan will be _____ when he hears the football results.

	6
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Vocabulary total		20
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File Test 5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

terrify	guttled	proud	grateful	astonished
annoying				

Example: embarrassed terrify

- 1 stunned _____
- 2 devastated _____
- 3 down _____
- 4 disappoint _____
- 5 impressed _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: horrify|ing

- 1 des|pe|rate
- 2 o|ffen|ded
- 3 in|fur|ia|ting
- 4 dis|a|ppoin|ting
- 5 o|ver|whelmed

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 5
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about horses and emotional intelligence. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

More than a feeling

Horses have a long-established historical partnership with humans. They have been essential to cultures across the world, helping us to travel and explore, form new territories and trade routes, develop agriculture and industry, fight territorial battles, and build and protect cities. The strength of this human-horse partnership over many generations is well documented. (---1---) If you have ever owned or spent time with a horse, the chances are that you'll have felt a special connection with it and wondered whether the feeling was shared. It's only recently that scientists have been able to understand more about the minds of these incredible creatures and find clues as to whether horses share the connection humans feel.

A study conducted by researchers at the universities of Sussex and Portsmouth suggests that those instincts are correct – your horse feels that special connection too. The results of the study, which were published in an article in the journal *Current Biology* in April 2018, show that horses can actually understand and remember human emotions. (---2---) It has found that horses not only recognize expressions but have the ability to remember them and connect them to a specific face. It is thought that this skill is important in that it allows them to monitor the behaviour of the people around them in order to detect whether a person is a threat or not. The study is considered groundbreaking because it is the first of its kind to prove that an animal has this particular ability.

In the first part of the study, researchers showed photographs of people with either a happy or angry facial expression to domestic horses. (---3---) To make sure that the people did not behave differently, they were not told whether the horses they were going to meet had been shown images of them with a positive or negative expression.

Previous research has established that when horses feel threatened, they tend to look at the threat with their left eye. This is because in horses the right hemisphere of the brain specializes in processing threat, and information from the left eye is processed in the right hemisphere. (---4---) As the researchers had predicted, when the horses met the people who had been photographed with angry faces, their responses were dominated by the left eye. On the occasions when people who had not been photographed were introduced to the horses, there was no negative reaction. Researchers claimed they noticed clear differences in the horses' responses. This led them to think that the horses remembered the people whose expressions had been angry and therefore judged them to be potentially threatening.

What researchers found particularly remarkable was the speed with which the horses were able to recognize emotions. They were only briefly shown an image of the person with a particular emotional expression. The results also did not depend on whether they had had a positive or negative experience with this person.

(---5---) Firstly, because it proves that horses, like humans, possess emotional intelligence, and so that connection that people often feel with horses really is shared. Secondly, it's an important step towards understanding these fascinating creatures in more depth, and perhaps opening up possibilities for more research into how owners can strengthen the

File Test 5

Reading and Writing A

connection with their horses and resolve any behavioural issues they may have as a team partnership.

- A During the real-life meetings, the people from the photographs sat down in front of the horses with a neutral facial expression.
- B Although previous studies have found that horses can recognize facial expressions, this new research goes further.
- C This research is significant for a number of reasons.
- D Previously it was thought that horses only responded to people because they provided food.
- E As times have changed, our use of horses has generally shifted away from work and labour to leisure and companionship.
- F Then in the next part, they prepared the people to meet the horses face-to-face.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a blog post about the following topic:

‘An exciting activity you’ve done or a trip you’ve been on.’

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say when and where the activity or trip took place
- describe what happened
- explain how you felt during and after this experience.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 5

Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people describing their feelings in a particular situation. Choose from the list (A–F) how each speaker says they felt. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A absolutely gutted
- B completely gobsmacked
- C bewildered
- D overwhelmed
- E offended
- F absolutely shattered

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
--	---

- 2 Listen to a man giving advice about survival skills. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Jed advises people to **make a plan based on their abilities / never go into remote area alone / take any medicines they need.**
- 2 Jed says that people should take **an experienced friend / camping kit / extra clothing** with them.
- 3 Jed advises people to **drink as much water as possible / drink less water / make the water they find safe.**
- 4 According to Jed, **intelligence / the way you react / fitness** is as important for survival as the equipment you have.
- 5 Once people realize they are lost, they should **call for help / try to find a way back / only do the things that are essential for their survival.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 5

Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Is / anything / wish or regret? What?
- 2 When / last feel completely gobsmacked?
- 3 When / last feel guilty about something?
- 4 Have you ever / get lost anywhere?
- 5 What / do if / get lost in the desert?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about wishes. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about regrets. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'The people who are happiest are the people without regrets.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of one of the verbs.

not have	take	stop	be	can	live	come	speak	not start
----------	------	------	----	-----	------	------	-------	-----------

Example: I wish my suitcase was a bit bigger!

- I wish our takeaway _____ soon! They said they would deliver it straight away!
- Do you ever wish you _____ to travel so much for work?
- I have always wished I _____ another language fluently.
- Do you ever wish we _____ in the countryside?
- I wish my niece _____ checking her phone every two minutes – it drives me crazy!
- I wish I _____ find shoes to fit me but my feet are so wide!
- I'm really hungry! If only we _____ a snack with us.
- My Politics course isn't very interesting. I wish I _____ it.

8

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: If I had lots of money, I would give (give) most of it away to charity.

- If you _____ (spend) less on clothes, you might be able to rent a nicer apartment.
- We _____ (not go) on the trip if we'd known how challenging it was going to be.
- I wouldn't go to Japan now if I _____ (be) you. It's the middle of the rainy season.
- She _____ (not crash) her car if she hadn't been checking her phone.
- Marius could have finished much earlier if he _____ (have) fewer breaks.
- If Nick _____ (not take) his medical kit with him, I'd never have survived.

6

3 Underline the correct verb forms.

Example: If we hadn't entered the competition, we **wouldn't have been** / wouldn't be here now.

- If you'd **eaten** / 'd **have eaten** breakfast, you wouldn't be so hungry now.
- If you **were listening** / 'd **listened** to my instructions carefully, you'd know what to do.
- If I **knew** / 'd **known** how to navigate, I'd help you find the way.
- I'd **have packed** / 'd **pack** my swim suit if I'd realized there was going to be a pool.
- I **wouldn't go** / **wouldn't have gone** to Mark's wedding even if he'd invited me!
- You'd be able to go to the barbecue today if you 'd **done** / 'd **have done** your homework yesterday.

6

Grammar total	20
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File Test 5 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the correct adjective.

Example: Min looked really **boring** / **bored** during the lesson today, didn't she?

- 1 The facts in this article are absolutely **astonished** / **astonishing**!
- 2 I felt **inspiring** / **inspired** to paint a picture after going to that exhibition.
- 3 We felt so **embarrassing** / **embarrassed** when we realized we hadn't left a tip for the waiters.
- 4 I was so **infuriated** / **infuriating** by the rude staff at the customer service desk!
- 5 My husband finds driving in the dark really **stressful** / **stressing**.
- 6 Can you help me? The instructions for my new phone are a bit **confusing** / **confused**.

6

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word.

Example: **annoy**

Neil must have felt very annoyed when the manager didn't believe his explanation.
Isn't it annoying when someone sits near you in public and talks loudly on their phone?
I just don't have the patience for puzzles – they really annoy me!

disappoint

- 1 It was very _____ that Marc and Nina couldn't come to our wedding.
- 2 Dana will be _____ when she hears the news.
- 3 It always _____ me when people behave like that.

terrify

- 4 Arun looked completely _____ when you asked him to hold your sister's baby!
- 5 I hope there isn't a storm tonight – the sound of thunder _____ the children.
- 6 The idea of speaking in public is _____ for some people.

6

6 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Do you ever get nervous before a performance?

- 1 After I won the award, I was so **o**_____ with emotion I burst into tears!
- 2 Matt was really **o**_____ when Emma said she couldn't understand his Scottish accent.
- 3 Sorry, but I just can't watch horror movies. I get **s**_____ stiff!
- 4 I didn't have any money after I left university so I was **d**_____ to find a job!
- 5 Jeff asked Mina to go on a date with him but she said 'No' – he's completely **g**_____!
- 6 Many students feel **h**_____ for a while after they leave home and start university.

File Test 5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

- 7 Ana's going to do a bungee jump! I'm absolutely **g**_____ – she doesn't usually take risks!
- 8 The people in that village must have been **d**_____ when their homes were flooded twice in a month.

	8
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Vocabulary total		20
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: be|wild|ered

- 1 in|fur|ia|ting
- 2 dis|a|ppoin|ting
- 3 o|ver|whelmed
- 4 des|pe|rate
- 5 o|ffen|ded

	5
--	---

8 Match the words with the same sound.

impressed	overwhelmed	stunned
proud	devastated	annoying

Example: desperate overwhelmed

- 1 disappoint _____
- 2 astonished _____
- 3 gutted _____
- 4 grateful _____
- 5 down _____

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 5
Reading and Writing B**READING**

Read the article about horses and emotional intelligence. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

More than a feeling

Horses have a long-established historical partnership with humans. They have been essential to cultures across the world, helping us to travel and explore, form new territories and trade routes, develop agriculture and industry, fight territorial battles, and build and protect cities. (---1---) As times have changed, our use of horses has generally shifted away from work and labour to leisure and companionship. If you have ever owned or spent time with a horse, the chances are that you'll have felt a special connection with it and wondered whether the feeling was shared. It's only recently that scientists have been able to understand more about the minds of these incredible creatures and find clues as to whether horses share the connection humans feel.

A study conducted by researchers at the universities of Sussex and Portsmouth suggests that those instincts are correct – your horse feels that special connection too. The results of the study, which were published in an article in the journal *Current Biology* in April 2018, show that horses can actually understand and remember human emotions. Although previous studies have found that horses can recognize facial expressions, this new research goes further. (---2---) It is thought that this skill is important in that it allows them to monitor the behaviour of the people around them in order to detect whether a person is a threat or not. The study is considered groundbreaking because it is the first of its kind to prove that an animal has this particular ability.

In the first part of the study, researchers showed photographs of people with either a happy or angry facial expression to domestic horses. Then in the next part, they prepared the people to meet the horses face-to-face. To make sure that the people did not behave differently, they were not told whether the horses they were going to meet had been shown images of them with a positive or negative expression.

(---3---) This is because in horses the right hemisphere of the brain specializes in processing threat, and information from the left eye is processed in the right hemisphere. During the real-life meetings, the people from the photographs sat down in front of the horses with a neutral facial expression. As the researchers had predicted, when the horses met the people who had been photographed with angry faces, their responses were dominated by the left eye. (---4---) Researchers claimed they noticed clear differences in the horses' responses. This led them to think that the horses remembered the people whose expressions had been angry and therefore judged them to be potentially threatening.

What researchers found particularly remarkable was the speed with which the horses were able to recognize emotions. They were only briefly shown an image of the person with a particular emotional expression. The results also did not depend on whether they had had a positive or negative experience with this person.

This research is significant for a number of reasons. Firstly, because it proves that horses, like humans, possess emotional intelligence, and so that connection that people often feel with horses really is shared. (---5---) Researchers believe this will perhaps open up

File Test 5 Reading and Writing B

possibilities for more research into how owners can strengthen the connection with their horses and resolve any behavioural issues they may have as a team partnership.

- A Secondly, it's an important step towards understanding these fascinating creatures in more depth.
- B The strength of this human-horse partnership over many generations is well documented.
- C On the occasions when people who had not been photographed were introduced to the horses, there was no negative reaction.
- D It has found that horses not only recognize expressions but have the ability to remember them and connect them to a specific face.
- E Previous research has established that when horses feel threatened, they tend to look at the threat with their left eye.
- F Before this study, researchers thought that horses only responded to people because they provided food.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a blog post about the following topic:

'An exciting activity you've done or a trip you've been on.'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say when and where the activity or trip took place
- describe what happened
- explain how you felt during and after this experience.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 5

Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people describing their feelings in a particular situation. Choose from the list (A–F) how each speaker says they felt. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A bewildered
- B absolutely gutted
- C overwhelmed
- D offended
- E absolutely shattered
- F completely gobsmacked

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a man giving advice about survival skills. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Jed advises people to **make plans based on their abilities / never go into the wilderness alone / remember any medicines they need.**
- 2 Jed says that people should take **camping kit / an experienced friend / extra clothing** with them.
- 3 Jed advises people to **drink as much water as possible / drink only a little water / make the water they find safe.**
- 4 According to Jed, **fitness / intelligence / the way you react** is as important for survival as the equipment you have.
- 5 Once people realize they are lost, they should **call for help / try to find a way back / only do the things that are essential for their survival.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 5

Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / make / feel frustrated? Why?
- 2 Is / anything / wish or regret? What?
- 3 Is / anything / you / sick of hearing about?
- 4 Have you ever / get lost?
- 5 What / do / if / get lost in a forest?

2 Read the statement below about wishes. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Be careful what you wish for because you're unlikely to get what you want.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about regrets. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 6

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I can't stand listening (listen) to jazz. It's just not my taste in music at all!

- 1 Did you remember _____ (set) your alarm clock?
- 2 I'd rather you _____ (not call) me at work – my boss doesn't like it.
- 3 Have you tried _____ (sleep) on the other side of the bed?
- 4 Would you prefer _____ (stay) in tonight?
- 5 The shop assistant refused _____ (give) me a refund.
- 6 I couldn't get used to _____ (wake) up early. I'm definitely not an early bird!
- 7 Could you let me _____ (speak), please!
- 8 When we shared a room, my sister and I would often stay up all night _____ (chat).
- 9 Don't forget _____ (practise) playing your violin at home this week.
- 10 The windows on this bus are filthy. They definitely need _____ (clean)!

	10
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2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Jim used to / 's used to eat a lot of junk food, but now he eats healthily.

- 1 On my day off, I **often** / 'm **used to** drive to the mountains and do some climbing.
- 2 I **wasn't used to** / **didn't use to** eat fish at all, but I have it occasionally now.
- 3 When I was young, my mother **would** / **use to** always bake cakes at the weekend – I loved it!
- 4 I'm **not used to** / **didn't use to** speaking so much English – it's tiring!
- 5 When we were students, we **use to** / **used to** go to music festivals every summer.
- 6 Driving on the left was weird at first, but I **use to** / 'm **used to** it now.
- 7 Tara and Steve used to **be** / **being** in a band, but it's split up now.
- 8 I can't **get used to** / **be used to** this new duvet. It's much thicker than the old one.
- 9 Did you **use to** / **used to** have music lessons at school?
- 10 The choir **usually** / **use to** practises on a Saturday, but the hall is being redecorated this weekend.

	10
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Grammar total		20
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VOCABULARY

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: A cello looks like a very large violin.

- 1 The person who directs an orchestra is called a **c**_____.
- 2 A **s**_____ is a female singer who can sing very high musical notes.
- 3 Rock and classical are examples of two very different musical **g**_____.
- 4 If a song has a strong **b**_____, I can't stop myself from tapping my feet to it!
- 5 A **f**_____ is a long thin metal instrument that you blow into.
- 6 An **e**_____ is an extra piece performed when the audience calls the performer back.

	6
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File Test 6

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: When it's really hot in summer, I just sleep under a sheet.

duvet pillow sheet

- 1 I didn't hear you get back last night, I was _____ asleep.
fast deep fallen
- 2 My dad _____ so loudly that he keeps everybody awake at night.
yawns oversleeps snores
- 3 You don't need to worry about _____ – that alarm clock's incredibly loud.
oversleeping having a nightmare keeping awake
- 4 I used to suffer from _____. I would lie awake for hours every night.
insomnia jet lag nightmares
- 5 If you eat too much late at night, it will _____ you awake.
stay keep make
- 6 I use a special _____ that gives my long neck enough support.
duvet blanket pillow
- 7 My dad gets up very early so he sometimes has a _____ in the afternoons.
nap dream yawn
- 8 Why are you _____? Are you tired or just bored?
snoring napping yawning

	8
--	---

5 Underline the correct word.

Example: My aunt is a bit of a **psychologist** / **hypochondriac**. She always thinks she's ill.

- 1 I've sent Lina some flowers – a lovely **bouquet** / **croissant** of roses.
- 2 **Baristas** / **Macchiatos** make your coffee in a coffee shop.
- 3 Dimitri is one of the best **chefs** / **chauffeurs** around – his restaurant is always booked up.
- 4 I love the **graffiti** / **architecture** in Rome – there are so many beautiful buildings.
- 5 You look very **fashionable** / **chic** in that outfit, as the French would say.
- 6 H  l  ne Grimaud is performing Brahms' Piano **Concerto** / **Symphony** no.1 tonight.

	6
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Vocabulary total		20
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File Test 6

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

concert	pillow	snore	alarm	eyes
course				

Example: orchestra snore

- 1 cappuccino _____
- 2 encore _____
- 3 price _____
- 4 guitar _____
- 5 plays _____

	5
--	---

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: blanket

- 1 or|che|stra
- 2 hy|po|chon|dri|ac
- 3 in|som|ni|a
- 4 phi|lo|so|phy
- 5 ar|chi|tec|ture

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 6
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about music and insomnia. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Music beats insomnia

Everyone knows that a good night's sleep is essential for our physical and mental well-being. Sleep is so much more than a way of restoring energy after a busy day. It is a state during which the body repairs itself, stores information, and secures experiences in our memories. But in our busy world, full of technological distractions and noise and light pollution, it's difficult to get that optimum eight hours of quality sleep we all need. (----1----) However, those whose sleep is disrupted for over a month, are classified as suffering from insomnia, a condition that affects approximately 30% of adults at some point in their lives.

The effects of insomnia are unpleasant, ranging from tiredness, difficulty concentrating, and memory loss, to more serious health problems such as diabetes and obesity. It's not surprising, therefore, that when insomnia hits, many people reach for the medicine cabinet. But this is not an ideal solution because taking regular sleep medication can lead to harmful effects on the body. So, what's the alternative?

Music has long been associated with relaxation. (----2----) Many people listen to music before bed or while drifting off to sleep, but the positive effects have been mainly anecdotal and few major studies have been done to date. So, in an attempt find a safer alternative to sleep medication, a team of experts from the University of Sheffield's Music and Wellbeing research unit collaborated with researchers from the Sleep and Cognition Laboratory at the University of Lincoln and Goldsmiths University of London on an important music-sleep project.

The first phase of the project was to survey over 650 people with varying sleep habits. The first question was designed to find out what type of music people listen to when they are nodding off, and why they believe that music improves their quality of sleep. Interestingly, the most popular musician for assisting sleep turned out to be Bach. Other popular choices included Mozart, Ed Sheeran, and Cold Play. (----3----) Overall these included 14 different music genres and the songs of 545 different music artists.

The second question asked the participants why they thought that listening to their chosen music helped them sleep. While the obvious answer might have been that it helps them to relax, the responses showed that music fulfilled a range of functions and were different for each person. (----4----) Some participants used music as a distraction from background noise such as traffic, to prevent worrying thoughts, or to fill silence in order to provide a sense of security. Others just said they were used to the routine and couldn't sleep without it. The researchers concluded that there is no single solution for using music to improve sleep. Each individual needs to choose the music that works for them and use it in the way that works best for them. The researchers are determined to translate that into an alternative musical treatment for insomnia. The question is how?

The next phase of the research will involve expanding the survey to cover as many populations and cultures as possible. (----5----) The aim of the research will be to ultimately develop personalized music selection technology, which could be combined with advice on sleep strategies to create a complete treatment package for people who need to restore their

File Test 6

Reading and Writing A

sleep patterns. Until this new technology has been developed, however, the best advice is to avoid spending money on the 'sleep CDs' that are available to buy and to trust your own musical choices. Sweet dreams!

- A For some, it slowed racing thoughts, improved focus, and cleared the mind, making the body more ready for sleep.
- B The music that this future survey finds to be most effective overall will then be tested using advanced sleep recording techniques.
- C We all have the odd sleepless night.
- D Historical anecdotes name Bach as popular listening material for those suffering from sleep and chronic health problems.
- E This helped more than half of the people in the study wind down and prepare for sleep.
- F However, researchers were amazed at the incredibly wide variety of responses.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

You recently bought an album by your favourite artist. Write an email to your friend telling him / her about it.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- tell him / her what kind of music your favourite artist makes
- explain why you like that kind of music
- say whether the album is as good as you had hoped it would be.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 6

Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about sleep problems. Choose from the list (A–F) what each speaker says caused the problem. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A an animal
- B a food allergy
- C sunlight
- D what she was sleeping on
- E jet lag
- F noise pollution

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a radio interview with a sleep researcher about teenagers and sleep. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Anja thinks that teenagers are **to blame for/ treated unfairly for / need education about** their sleep patterns.
- 2 According to Anja's research, young people's body clocks **haven't developed yet / are the same as adults / work to a different schedule**.
- 3 The presenter admits he has been frustrated with **school start times / his teenage children / his own sleep habits**.
- 4 According to Anja, teenagers can **have health problems from waking up early / catch up on sleep at the weekend / sleep well if they exercise**.
- 5 Anja says that in order to improve the sleep situation for young people **parents must insist on a strict bed time routine / they must take expert advice / society must adjust**.

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 6

Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Which musical instrument / like / learn / play? Why?
- 2 Do you prefer / listen to CDs or stream music? Why?
- 3 What sort of music / parents used to listen to?
- 4 What / usually do before / go to bed?
- 5 How / guarantee / a good night's sleep?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about sleep. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about music. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Music is essential to our health and well-being.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 6

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Peter **'s used to** / **used to** play the violin but now he prefers the guitar.

- 1 Masato and Kei **used to being** / **used to be** in a band, but it's split up now.
- 2 I just can't **be used to** / **get used to** my new pillow. It's thicker than my old one!
- 3 We **used to** / **use to** go to music festivals every summer when we were students.
- 4 Did you **use to** / **used to** sing in the choir at school?
- 5 When we lived in the USA, we would **often** / **used to** go into the mountains at the weekend.
- 6 Our choir **usually** / **use to** practises in the community hall on a Saturday, but it is being redecorated this weekend.
- 7 I occasionally eat fish now but I **didn't use to** / **wasn't used to** like it.
- 8 I **didn't use to** / **'m not used to** speaking so much English – it's tiring!
- 9 My mother **use to** / **would** always bake cakes at the weekend when I was little. I loved it!
- 10 At first, driving on the right felt weird, but I **use to** / **'m used to** it now.

	10
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2 Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: My uncle can't stand listening (listen) to pop music.

- 1 Could you let me _____ (speak), please!
- 2 You mustn't forget _____ (practise) playing your cello at home this week.
- 3 To be honest, I'd prefer _____ (stay) in tonight.
- 4 My sister and I would often stay up all night _____ (chat) when we shared a room.
- 5 Did you remember _____ (set) your alarm clock?
- 6 Have you ever tried _____ (sleep) on the other side of the bed?
- 7 I'd rather you _____ (not call) me by my full name – I prefer my nickname.
- 8 The windows on this train definitely need _____ (clean). I can't see a thing out of them!
- 9 The shop assistant refused _____ (give) me a refund.
- 10 I'm definitely not an early bird! I couldn't get used to _____ (wake) up early.

	10
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Grammar total		20
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File Test 6 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

VOCABULARY

3 Underline the correct word.

Example: My best friend always thinks she's ill. She's a bit of a hypochondriac / psychologist.

- The **graffiti** / **architecture** in Copenhagen is fantastic. There are so many interesting buildings.
- Gino is one of the best **chauffeurs** / **chefs** in the world – his restaurant is always fully booked.
- Tonight Hélène Grimaud will perform Brahms' Piano **Concerto** / **Symphony** no.1.
- Nina looks so **fashionable** / **chic** in that outfit, as the French would say!
- Paolo sent Manuela some flowers – a lovely **croissant** / **bouquet** of roses.
- I love that café – the **macchiatos** / **baristas** really know a lot about coffee.

	6
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4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: 'Which instrument looks like a very large violin?' 'A cello.'

- When you hear a song that has a strong **b**_____, you can't help tapping your feet to it!
- Jazz and rap are examples of two very different musical **g**_____.
- A **f**_____ is a long thin metal instrument that you blow into.
- The extra piece the performer does when the audience calls them back is called an **e**_____.
- The person who directs an orchestra is called a **c**_____.
- A female singer who can sing very high musical notes is called a **s**_____.

	6
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5 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I really feel the cold in the winter so I like to sleep under a thick duvet.
duvet sheet pillow

- If you eat too much late at night, it will _____ you awake.
make stay keep
- You keep _____. Are you tired or just bored?
snoring napping yawning
- Grandad gets up very early so he sometimes has a _____ in the afternoons.
yawn nap dream
- I use a special _____ that gives my sore neck support.
duvet blanket pillow
- I didn't hear the doorbell this morning – I was still _____ asleep when it rang.
fallen deep fast
- At night, my dad _____ so loudly that he keeps everybody in the house awake!
oversleeps yawns snores
- That alarm clock's incredibly loud – you needn't worry about _____.

File Test 6 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

- having a nightmare oversleeping keeping awake
- 8 My wife used to suffer from _____. She would be awake for hours every night.
nightmares jet lag insomnia

	8
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Vocabulary total		20
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PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: du|vet

- 1 ar|chi|tec|ture
- 2 phil|lo|so|phy
- 3 or|che|stra
- 4 hy|po|chon|dri|ac
- 5 in|som|ni|a

	5
--	---

7 Match the words with the same sound.

guitar	plays	pillow	saxophone	encore
price				

Example: graffitti saxophone

- 1 eyes _____
- 2 course _____
- 3 alarm _____
- 4 cappuccino _____
- 5 concert _____

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 6
Reading and Writing B**READING**

Read the article about music and insomnia. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Music beats insomnia

Everyone knows that a good night's sleep is essential for our physical and mental well-being. Sleep is so much more than a way of restoring energy after a busy day. It is a state during which the body repairs itself, stores information, and secures experiences in our memories. But in our busy world, full of technological distractions and noise and light pollution, it's difficult to get that optimum eight hours of quality sleep we all need. We all have the odd sleepless night. (----1----) The condition affects approximately 30% of adults at some point in their lives.

The effects of insomnia are unpleasant, ranging from tiredness, difficulty concentrating, and memory loss, to more serious health problems such as diabetes and obesity. It's not surprising, therefore, that when insomnia hits, many people reach for the medicine cabinet. But this is not an ideal solution because taking regular sleep medication can lead to harmful effects on the body. So, what's the alternative?

Music has long been associated with relaxation. Historical anecdotes name Bach as popular listening material for those suffering from sleep and chronic health problems. (----2----) So, in an attempt find a safer alternative to sleep medication, a team of experts from the University of Sheffield's Music and Wellbeing research unit collaborated with researchers from the Sleep and Cognition Laboratory at the University of Lincoln and Goldsmiths University of London on an important music-sleep project.

The first phase of the project was to survey over 650 people with varying sleep habits. The first question was designed to find out what type of music people listen to when they are nodding off, and why they believe that music improves their quality of sleep. (----3----) Other popular music choices included Mozart, Ed Sheeran, and Cold Play. However, researchers were amazed at the incredibly wide variety of responses. Overall, these included 14 different music genres and the songs of 545 different music artists.

The second question asked the participants why they thought that listening to their chosen music helped them sleep. While the obvious answer might have been that it helps them to relax, the responses showed that music fulfilled a range of functions and were different for each person. For some, it slowed racing thoughts, improved focus, and cleared the mind, making the body more ready for sleep. Some participants used music as a distraction from background noise such as traffic, to prevent worrying thoughts, or to fill silence in order to provide a sense of security. (----4----) The researchers concluded that there is no single solution for using music to improve sleep. Each individual needs to choose the music that works for them and use it in the way that works best for them. The researchers are determined to translate that into an alternative musical treatment for insomnia. The question is how?

The next phase of the research will involve expanding the survey to cover as many populations and cultures as possible. The music that this future survey finds to be most effective overall will then be tested using advanced sleep recording techniques. (----5----) This could then be combined with advice on sleep strategies to create a complete treatment

File Test 6 Reading and Writing B

package for people who need to restore their sleep patterns. Until this new technology has been developed, however, the best advice is to avoid spending money on the 'sleep CDs' that are available to buy and to trust your own musical choices. Sweet dreams!

- A Interestingly, the most popular musician for assisting sleep turned out to be Bach.
- B Over 50% of the people in the study reported that this helped them to wind down and prepare for sleep.
- C The aim of the research will be to ultimately develop personalized music selection technology,
- D However, those whose sleep is disrupted for over a month, are classified as suffering from insomnia.
- E Others just said they were used to the routine and couldn't sleep without it.
- F Many people listen to music before bed or while drifting off to sleep, but the positive effects have been mainly anecdotal and few major studies have been done to date.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

You recently bought an album by your favourite artist. Write an email to your friend telling him / her about it.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- tell him / her what kind of music your favourite artist makes
- explain why you like that kind of music
- say whether the album is as good as you had hoped it would be.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 6 Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about sleep problems. Choose from the list (A–F) what each speaker says caused the problem. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A natural light
- B noise pollution
- C jet lag
- D a food allergy
- E what she was sleeping on
- F an animal

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a radio interview with a sleep researcher about teenagers and sleep. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 In Anja's opinion, teenagers are **not treated fairly for / to blame for/ need education about** their sleep patterns.
- 2 Anja's research shows that young people's body clocks **are the same as adults / work to a different schedule / aren't fully developed**.
- 3 The presenter admits he has been frustrated with **his teenage children / school start times / his own sleeping patterns**.
- 4 According to Anja, teenagers can **sleep better if they exercise / have health problems from waking up early / catch up on sleep at the weekend**.
- 5 According to Anja, the sleep situation for young people will only improve if **they take expert advice / society adjusts to them / parents insist on a strict bed time routine**.

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 6

Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Would / rather listen / live music / recorded music? Why?
- 2 Have / be / concert? If so, which artist?
- 3 Which musical instrument / like / learn / play? Why?
- 4 What / do if / can't sleep?
- 5 What / usually dream about?

2 Read the statement below about sleep. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'You should always have the same sleep routine each night no matter which day of the week it is.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about music. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 7 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct words.

Example: Christina can't have / **mustn't have** got engaged – she's only known Bradley for six weeks!

- The boss **shouldn't have** / **might not have** looked at our emails. It was very wrong of him.
- I **might have** / **must have** seen that actress in a play, but I can't remember.
- You **shouldn't have argued** / **shouldn't argue** with her. She was really offended!
- They look guilty. They **must have** / **should have** been misbehaving!
- I suppose I **could have** / **must have** denied it, but I decided to tell the truth.
- They **may have** / **must have** finished their walk by now. It's too dark to see anything.
- You **must have** / **can't have** seen Billy. He's on holiday at the moment.

	7
--	---

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: Would you rather eat (eat) out tonight, or stay in?

- Sian admitted that she'd rather we _____ (not go) to the wedding.
- Would you rather _____ (have) more free time or more money?
- I'd rather you _____ (not argue) about the housework. Let's tidy up together!
- Actually, I'd rather _____ (not watch) that film. I've heard it's quite scary.
- Miguel says he'd rather you _____ (pick) him up at 8.00 instead of 8.30.

	5
--	---

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: You should go to bed. You look really ill.
sound look feel

- This music _____ a band I've heard before. Who is it?
feels like sounds like sounds
- It's so empty here today. It feels _____ we've got the café to ourselves!
as if if that
- Gabriele looks more _____ his mother than his father.
as like as if
- Ben told me you _____ like going to the cinema. Which film do you fancy seeing?
sound feel look
- Leah _____ a bit tense this evening. Do you think she's OK?
seems as if seems seems like
- I don't know what type of cheese this is but it tastes like _____!
horrible old socks good
- Amira looks as _____ she hasn't slept for a week!
though like when
- Mmm, that _____ really good! Are you baking a cake?
smells tastes feels

	8
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Grammar total		20
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File Test 7 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the correct word.

Example: I **hope** / **wish** Filip was here. He'd know how to fix this.

- 1 I have that film on DVD. I could **lend** / **borrow** it to you if you like.
- 2 Have you **noticed** / **realized** that new pizza place on the High Street?
- 3 I **advise** / **warn** you to keep practising your acting skills – you have a lot of talent!
- 4 In this session, we'll **argue** / **discuss** the plot of the film and give our opinions on it.
- 5 That's the jeweller's shop that was **robbed** / **stolen** last week.
- 6 Please **remember** / **remind** me to ring Carol and invite her to the cinema.
- 7 According to a recent report, unemployment has **risen** / **raised** again this month.
- 8 The trouble with Jeremy is that he **refuses** / **denies** to accept that he needs to do housework too.
- 9 We didn't agree with her decision but we couldn't **avoid** / **prevent** her from taking the job.
- 10 I really don't **matter** / **mind** if you borrow my bike – you're welcome to use it.

	10
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5 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Business people often shake hands when they make a deal.

- 1 Alex shrugged his _____ and said he had no idea where the path went.
- 2 Wearing a hat always makes my hair messy! I need to _____ it!
- 3 Did you use to suck your _____ when you were little?
- 4 I knew you'd disagree because you raised your _____ when I suggested it.
- 5 Can you give me a tissue? I need to _____ my nose.
- 6 You don't look old! Your face hardly has any _____ on it!
- 7 It's very rude to _____ your finger at someone.
- 8 My legs are sore after that long flight. I need to _____ them!
- 9 There's a cold wind today. Put this scarf round your _____.
- 10 The mosquito bite on Isabella's arm is sore because she _____ it.

	10
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Vocabulary total		20
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File Test 7 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the silent letters in the words.

Example: knee

- 1 wrist
- 2 thigh
- 3 muscle
- 4 half
- 5 comb

	5
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7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: bo|ttom

- 1 ad|vise
- 2 ar|gu|ment
- 3 dis|cu|ssion
- 4 eye|brows
- 5 ex|pre|ssion

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 7 Reading and Writing A

READING

Read the blog post about arguing traditions. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Fight or Flyte?

If you're a regular follower of my blog, you'll know that I'm a speaker in my local debating society as well as an amateur historian. Now, you may know that recently I've been doing some research. I'm fascinated by the art of debating, arguing, disagreeing, whatever you want to call it. Even the most mild-mannered of us argue sometimes. Cultures have their own techniques, rules, and etiquette when it comes to arguing – we all argue whether it's face-to-face or online. (----1----

So, basically, as far back as the Vikings, people were having rap battles. Yes, you heard me correctly. You'll all be familiar with modern-day rap music even if you don't particularly like it. You may have heard of 'rap battles', or seen them on TV, or been to one and seen it live. If you don't know them, it's where two rappers get together and have a kind of rapping competition. One rapper makes up a short rap about a minute or so long, about his opponent, and then the other rapper responds with his own rap. (----2----) Anyway, the rap battle rhymes are high-speed and designed to offend the opponent, but they are also very clever. In the end, the watching crowd decides who the winner is. The modern rap battle tradition is supposed to have started on the streets of Brooklyn and the Bronx in the US sometime in the 1970s or early 80s, but its origins are perhaps more ancient than that.

So, the first example I've found of rap battles goes way back in history to the time when the Vikings of Scandinavia told fireside tales of the mythical Norse gods. It's not surprising that these stories were popular then – they had all the elements of a good story: drama, love, and violence. (----3----) But here's something that might surprise you about those powerful Norse gods: they didn't always solve their disagreements by fighting – they used words. Norse literature tells of the mischievous Loki who was famous for his ability to offend and insult his rivals. He would accuse them of all sorts of crimes, criticize their clothing, and tease them for being weak or cowardly. His opponent would have to defend himself with words, with each trying to win the argument with the cleverest insult. The existence of such stories suggests that word battles played an important role in Viking society, despite the fact that the Vikings were famous for being fierce warriors in real battles.

This tradition of competitive arguments is recorded in Scottish history too. The name *flyting* comes from the old Scots word for 'arguing'. The flyting tradition was most popular in the 15th and 16th centuries and involved a contest between rival poets. The arguments were famously fierce but generally good-natured. (----4----

Flyting was also a popular form of entertainment in England where it was often performed for the amusement of royalty. People must have got a lot of entertainment out of arguing with each other back then, although I'm glad the kind of debates we have at the debating society are a bit less dramatic. (----5----) However, examples of it appear in many famous works of Scandinavian and European literature including Beowulf, Shakespeare's plays, and the poems of Robert Burns – and, of course, in the music of today's rap artists.

File Test 7

Reading and Writing A

- A The kind of ingredients that make a great TV series nowadays.
- B Despite this, it is scientifically proven that it's human nature to disagree, argue, and debate.
- C There isn't a great deal written about the actual history and development of flyting.
- D So, I thought I'd share with you some of the interesting ways people have settled arguments from the past to the present.
- E It's a bit like a formal debate really, where one person gives their arguments, the opponent listens, and then takes their turn to respond after the first has finished speaking.
- F Although the contestants attacked each other with words, they apparently had a great deal of professional respect for each other.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a blog post with the following title:

'How to argue effectively'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say what kind of things people argue about
- give advice on what you can do to win an argument
- explain why your suggestions will work.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 7

Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about different situations they have been in. Choose from the list (A–F) what is happening in each situation. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A warning someone about something
- B denying something
- C refusing to do something
- D reminding someone of something
- E advising someone
- F avoiding something

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a radio interview with a social historian discussing beliefs about appearance and the body. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Elina says that our obsession with appearance **is due to social media / was less important in the past / can be seen throughout history.**
- 2 According to Elina, people used to think people with red hair **were physically strong / lost their temper easily / were dishonest.**
- 3 The presenter admits that **his brother-in-law / his grandfather / he** has some grey hairs.
- 4 If your left cheek is hot in Russia you **have been caught misbehaving / a loved one is thinking of you / someone who dislikes you is talking about you.**
- 5 Elina says Russian people used to think that whistling **made evil spirits angry / caused bad luck / suggested you couldn't be trusted.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 7

Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / favourite celebrity look like?
- 2 Can / describe / friend or family member's character?
- 3 Would / rather / watch a play / see a film? Why?
- 4 What / last thing / argue about? Who with? Why?
- 5 Is / important / teach young people how to argue? Why / Why not?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about arguments. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about telling the truth. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'You should always tell the truth, no matter what the consequences might be.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 7

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: You look great! Have you changed your hair colour?
sound look feel

- Mmm, that cake you're baking _____ really good!
tastes feels smells
- Do you think Henrik's OK? He _____ a bit tense today.
seems as if seems seems like
- This cheese smells like _____! What type is it?
good horrible old socks
- Noura looks as _____ she hasn't slept for a week!
when though like
- This singer _____ one I've heard before. Who is it?
sounds feels like sounds like
- Do you _____ like going to the cinema? Which film shall we see?
look sound feel
- It's so empty here today. It feels _____ we've got the café to ourselves!
as if if that
- Ava looks more _____ her father than her mother.
as as if like

8

2 Underline the correct words.

Example: Clara's only known Rob for two months – she can't have / **mustn't have** got engaged!

- I suppose she **must have** / **could have** denied it, but she decided to tell the truth.
- Your boss **shouldn't have** / **might not have** looked at your emails. It was very wrong of her.
- Those children look guilty – they **should have** / **must have** been misbehaving!
- You **can't have** / **must have** seen Ilaria yesterday. She's in Paris at the moment.
- The boys **must have** / **may have** finished their hike by now. It's too dark to see anything.
- Mark **shouldn't argue** / **shouldn't have argued** with my mother. She was really offended!
- I think I **might have** / **must have** seen that actor in a play, but I'm not sure.

7

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: Would you rather take a picnic or eat (eat) in a café?

- I'd rather we _____ (not argue) about washing the dishes. Let's just do it together!
- I've heard that film's actually quite scary so I'd rather _____ (not watch) it.
- Kaiko says she'd rather you _____ (pick) her up at 7.30 instead of 7.00.
- Alex admitted that she'd rather we _____ (not go) to the wedding.

File Test 7 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

5 Would you rather _____ (have) more money or more free time?

	5
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Grammar total		20
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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: When people do a business deal, they often shake hands.

- Put this scarf round your _____ – there's a cold wind today.
- My brother used to suck his _____ when he was little.
- You look young for your age! Your face has hardly any _____ on it!
- My legs are sore after that long car journey. I need to _____ them!
- It's very rude to _____ your finger at someone.
- I knew James would disagree because he raised his _____ when I suggested it.
- Fotis _____ the mosquito bite on his arm and made it sore.
- This strong wind has made my hair messy! I need to _____ it.
- Do you have a tissue? I need to _____ my nose.
- The man shrugged his _____ and said he had no idea where the path went.

	10
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5 Underline the correct word.

Example: Emile would know how to fix this – I wish / hope he was here.

- A recent report shows that unemployment has **risen** / **raised** again this month.
- The trouble with Fiona is that she **denies** / **refuses** to accept that she needs to do housework too.
- You're welcome to borrow my bike if you need it – I really don't **matter** / **mind**.
- Please **remember** / **remind** me to call Jacob and invite him to the barbecue.
- We couldn't **prevent** / **avoid** her from taking the job but we didn't agree with her decision.
- I could **borrow** / **lend** you that film if you like – I have it on DVD.
- That's the bank that was **robbed** / **stolen** last week.
- Have you **realized** / **noticed** there's a new café on Taylor Street?
- You have a lot of talent! I **advise** / **warn** you to keep practising your acting skills.
- In the next session, we'll **discuss** / **argue** the narrative of the story and give our opinions on it.

	10
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Vocabulary total		20
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File Test 7

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: wrin|kles

- 1 ex|pre|ssion
- 2 ad|vise
- 3 eye|brows
- 4 ar|gu|ment
- 5 dis|cu|ssion

	5
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7 Underline the silent letters in the words.

Example: knock

- 1 comb
- 2 half
- 3 wrist
- 4 thigh
- 5 muscle

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 7 Reading and Writing B

READING

Read the blog post about arguing traditions. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Fight or Flyte?

If you're a regular follower of my blog, you'll know that I'm a speaker in my local debating society as well as an amateur historian. Now, you may know that recently I've been doing some research. (---1---) Even the most mild-mannered of us argue sometimes. Cultures have their own techniques, rules, and etiquette when it comes to arguing – we all argue whether it's face-to-face or online. So, I thought I'd share with you some of the interesting ways people have settled arguments from the past to the present.

So, basically, as far back as the Vikings, people were having rap battles. Yes, you heard me correctly. You'll all be familiar with modern-day rap music even if you don't particularly like it. You may have heard of 'rap battles', or seen them on TV, or been to one and seen it live. If you don't know them, it's where two rappers get together and have a kind of rapping competition. One rapper makes up a short rap about a minute or so long, about his opponent, and then the other rapper responds with his own rap. It's a bit like a formal debate really, where one person gives their arguments, the opponent listens, and then takes their turn to respond after the first has finished speaking. (---2---) In the end, the watching crowd decides who the winner is. The modern rap battle tradition is supposed to have started on the streets of Brooklyn and the Bronx in the US sometime in the 1970s or early 80s, but its origins are perhaps more ancient than that.

So, the first example I've found of rap battles goes way back in history to the time when the Vikings of Scandinavia told fireside tales of the mythical Norse gods. It's not surprising that these stories were popular then – they had all the elements of a good story: drama, love, and violence. The kind of ingredients that make a great TV series nowadays. But here's something that might surprise you about those powerful Norse gods: they didn't always solve their disagreements by fighting – they used words. Norse literature tells of the mischievous Loki who was famous for his ability to offend and insult his rivals. (---3---) His opponent would have to defend himself with words, with each trying to win the argument with the cleverest insult. The existence of such stories suggests that word battles played an important role in Viking society, despite the fact that the Vikings were famous for being fierce warriors in real battles.

This tradition of competitive arguments is recorded in Scottish history too. The name *flyting* comes from the old Scots word for 'arguing'. (---4---) The arguments were famously fierce but generally good-natured. Although the contestants attacked each other with words, they apparently had a great deal of professional respect for each other.

Flyting was also a popular form of entertainment in England where it was often performed for the amusement of royalty. People must have got a lot of entertainment out of arguing with each other back then, although I'm glad the kind of debates we have at the debating society are a bit less dramatic. There isn't a great deal written about the actual history and development of flyting. (---5---) Some of these include Beowulf, Shakespeare's plays, and the poems of Robert Burns – and, of course, in the music of today's rap artists.

File Test 7

Reading and Writing B

- A Anyway, the rap battle rhymes are high-speed and designed to offend the opponent, but they are also very clever.
- B However, examples of it appear in many famous works of Scandinavian and European literature.
- C I'm fascinated by the art of debating, arguing, disagreeing, whatever you want to call it.
- D In spite of this, scientific studies prove that it is human nature to disagree, argue, and debate.
- E The flyting tradition was most popular in the 15th and 16th centuries and involved a contest between rival poets.
- F He would accuse them of all sorts of crimes, criticize their clothing, and tease them for being weak or cowardly.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a blog post with the following title:

'How to argue effectively'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say what kind of things people argue about
- give advice on what you can do to win an argument
- explain why your suggestions will work.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 7

Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about different situations they have been in. Choose from the list (A–F) what is happening in each situation. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A refusing to do something
- B advising someone
- C denying something
- D avoiding something
- E reminding someone of something
- F warning someone about something

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a radio interview with a social historian discussing beliefs about appearance and the body. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Elina says that our obsession with appearance **can be seen throughout history / is due to social media / was less important in the past.**
- 2 Elina says that people used to think people with red hair **were dishonest / lost their temper easily / were physically strong.**
- 3 The presenter admits that **his grandfather / he / his brother-in-law** is getting grey hair.
- 4 In Russia, people believe that if your left cheek is hot, **a loved one is thinking of you / someone who dislikes you is talking about you / you have been misbehaving.**
- 5 Elina says Russian people used to think that whistling **caused bad luck / made evil spirits angry / suggested you couldn't be trusted.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 7

Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 How / describe / your personality?
- 2 Who / favourite actor? What / look like?
- 3 Can / describe / friend or family member's characteristics?
- 4 When / last argue / someone? Why?
- 5 Would / rather / tell a lie / tell the truth and get into trouble? Why?

2 Read the statement below about arguments. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'The best way to win an argument is not to start one.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about telling the truth. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 8

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Katya offered **lending** / **to lend** me her bicycle when mine was being repaired.

- 1 Felipe convinced me **not to give up** / **not giving up** playing rugby.
- 2 I'm so glad Mariana encouraged **me to try** / **that I try** that new hairdresser's!
- 3 I suggested **to buy** / **buying** Ella some flowers, but Jasmin said she'd prefer chocolates.
- 4 The blackmailer threatened **to post** / **posting** copies of my private emails online.
- 5 Benjamin regretted **not asking** / **to not ask** how much the hotel was before he booked it.
- 6 Renata insisted **to pay** / **on paying** for our meal.

	6
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2 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Nobody has been told (tell) the date of the trial yet.

- 1 Drivers shouldn't _____ (fine) for parking ten minutes longer than they've paid for.
- 2 Fish and chips used to _____ (wrap) in old newspapers.
- 3 The couple _____ (think) to have escaped to Europe with the money.
- 4 Real Madrid refused _____ (beat) and ended up winning the match.
- 5 That restaurant _____ (say) to be one of the best in the world.
- 6 It's difficult to avoid _____ (follow) by paparazzi when you're famous.
- 7 I saw Marie in the art exhibition. She _____ (show) around by one of the artists.
- 8 The community centre is closed this week – it _____ (redecorate).

	8
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3 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: my / going / out / tooth / have / I'm / bad / to / tomorrow / taken

I'm going to have my bad tooth taken out tomorrow.

- 1 our / installed / solar / having / we're / new / two / weeks / panels / in
- 2 before / it / my / checked / I / fully / bought / had / car / I
- 3 kitchen / you / same / exactly / your / will / painted / have / colour / the / ?
- 4 expert / valued / the / an / we / get / to / jewellery / by / decided
- 5 police / anyone / would / why / officer / to / become / want / a / ?
- 6 my / the / taken / I / photo / in front of / Eiffel / had / Tower

	6
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Grammar total		20
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File Test 8 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: After being questioned by police for several hours, the woman confessed to the crime.

- 1 Both women were **a**_____ because of a lack of reliable evidence.
- 2 The **j**_____ gave the woman a shorter sentence because she had pleaded guilty.
- 3 The politician was **b**_____ by a colleague who knew some of his guilty secrets.
- 4 The police couldn't charge the men because there were no **w**_____ to say what they'd seen.
- 5 Cigarettes are often **s**_____ into the UK because the tax is so high on them there.
- 6 Both men were found **g**_____ and sentenced to five years in prison.
- 7 A man has been charged with **s**_____ after following Miss Jones everywhere for months.
- 8 The **p**_____ for murder is usually a life sentence.
- 9 The man had **c**_____ several previous crimes for which he was also charged.
- 10 The **v**_____ of the jury was that Mr Martin was guilty of all charges.

	10
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5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

newsreader	biased	sensational	commentator	freelance	
gossip	vows	agony aunt	censored	<u>paparazzi</u>	reviews

Example: Celebrities must get so fed up of paparazzi trying to photograph them all the time.

- 1 This show has been given very favourable _____ by critics. Shall we get tickets for it?
- 2 The _____ on the football final screamed with joy when his former team mate scored the winning goal.
- 3 Government _____ to reduce air pollution before next election.
- 4 John doesn't work for one single newspaper. He's a _____ photographer.
- 5 Lena is an _____. She writes answers to people's letters in the local paper and gives them advice.
- 6 This journalist always uses such strong language in his news stories – it's too _____ for me.
- 7 I read that magazine for all the celebrity _____ – it's fun but I know it's not all true!
- 8 The internet isn't _____ so it's easier to spread fake news on it.
- 9 I loved it when that very serious _____ couldn't stop laughing as he read one story!
- 10 That news report isn't at all objective – it's very _____ actually.

	10
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Vocabulary total		20
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File Test 8

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

jury murderer accuse fraud smuggle ~~caught~~

Example: ought *caught*

- 1 news _____
- 2 tourists _____
- 3 court _____
- 4 judge _____
- 5 burglar _____

	5
--	---

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: censored

- 1 ac|qui|tted
- 2 pa|pa|ra|zzi
- 3 co|mmen|ta|tor
- 4 pun|ish|ment
- 5 sen|sa|tion|al

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 8
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about the spread of fake news. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Why fake is faster

In 2018, a study published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology revealed that fake news travels faster and reaches more people than genuine news. The research team had decided to do the study in the early 2000s when many people were beginning to use social media as their main source of news. The official study started in 2006. (----1----) Each of the stories was carefully checked to determine whether it contained fake or genuine news.

When the results of the study were published in the journal, *Science*, they showed several shocking facts. Firstly, they found that people were 70% more likely to share or re-post false news stories than true ones. In fact, real news stories were rarely shared further than 1,000 people, while the most popular fake news stories could reach up to 100,000. Secondly, the results showed that real news stories took around six times longer to reach readers than fake ones. (----2----) Other fast-spreading topics included celebrity news, urban legends, science, terrorism, and natural disasters.

The research also corrects a common media myth. There is a widespread belief that automated 'bots' are responsible for spreading most of the fake news on social media. (----3----) The researchers had analysed the accounts they identified as bots and found that although they did spread fake news, they also shared true news at the same rate. This means they were not responsible for the speed and spread of fake news.

But why are people more likely to share fake news? One theory is that it could be because fake news tends to be more attractive to readers and is therefore more likely to get a reaction from people. In this age of social media, we are exposed to news 24/7 so we tend to almost switch off and stop listening to it unless it is really shocking or unexpected. (----4----) It could be that people who post fake news want that power – regardless of whether the news they are spreading is true or not. The excitement attached to posting fake news and watching it go viral could be addictive.

Psychologists have also compared the rapid spread of fake news with the more traditional habit of gossiping. It is human nature to share news and gossip about each other. The best gossip is full of dramatic detail. It has to be surprising at the very least, even shocking. Once people start sharing that fake news on social media, the last thing they, or their readers, are worried about is whether it is accurate or not.

While fake news may be a source of entertainment for some, real news is genuinely important to society. According to journalists, a problem which is caused by fake news is that people don't believe anything anymore. So, what can genuine news agencies do about fake news? Traditionally, newspapers competed to be the first to publish a good story. Media experts have said it is now more important than ever to publish news which is correct and accurate. (----5----) The priority now must be to remain honest and make sure the content of their story is 100% accurate before they publish it.

File Test 8

Reading and Writing A

- A However, the findings of the study suggest that it is in fact humans that are most likely to share fake news.
- B They say that journalists should not try to compete with the speed of social media as it is a battle they can't win.
- C When they looked at news content on several popular social media sites, they realized that a large proportion of the so-called 'news' stories seemed to be based on rumours, were incorrect, or had key facts missing.
- D During the study, the team followed the spread of 126,000 stories shared by three million people on social media over a period of eleven years.
- E Of the types of fake news available online, the most common subject matter was politics.
- F There is a position of power associated with being the person who shares news that others have not heard before.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an essay on the following topic:

'Nowadays there is too much fake news.'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- explain what type of fake news is most commonly available for you to read
- say why you think this type of false news exists and what the consequences of it are
- give your opinion on whether action should be taken to prevent the spread of fake news.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 8 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five newsreaders reporting news about crime. Which situation does each newsreader describe? Choose from the list (A–F). Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A The suspect is not yet known.
- B There is proof that the suspect is guilty.
- C The suspect escaped.
- D The suspect was arrested.
- E The suspect has been sentenced.
- F The suspect was acquitted.

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a presentation by media student, Mia, about television crime dramas. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Mia has done some research into **people who are obsessed by real crimes / why TV crime dramas are so popular / problems associated with watching crime dramas.**
- 2 Mia says, if you are concerned about your crime TV habits **you needn't worry / you should seek psychological support / your family could be in danger.**
- 3 Mia says people are attracted to stories of good versus evil **because of psychological problems / because we have problems controlling our fear / whatever age we are.**
- 4 Mia thinks that people enjoy crime stories because **we think we could commit a crime and not get caught / they exercise our brains / we enjoy feeling like 'the hero'.**
- 5 According to Mia, crime dramas might **make us feel that society is safe / make families feel closer / help us to understand the world.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 8

Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Why / think some people believe fake news?
- 2 How / work out / news story / fake?
- 3 Does your family prefer / read news online / buy newspapers? Why?
- 4 What level / crime / your area? Why?
- 5 How / print newspapers compete with fake news?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about fake news. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about crime and punishment. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Criminals in my country should receive help to behave better rather than long prison sentences.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 8

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: The students have been told (tell) not to come in today.

- 1 It must be so difficult to avoid _____ (follow) by paparazzi when you're famous.
- 2 Manchester City refused _____ (beat) and ended up winning the match.
- 3 The town hall is closed this week because it _____ (redecorate).
- 4 You shouldn't _____ (fine) for parking five minutes longer than you've paid for!
- 5 I saw Sarah at the film exhibition. She _____ (show) around by one of the actors.
- 6 Fish and chips used to _____ (wrap) in old newspapers.
- 7 That restaurant _____ (say) to be one of the best in New York.
- 8 The gang _____ (think) to have escaped to South America with the money.

	8
--	---

2 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: my / going / hair / have / I'm / to / tomorrow / cut

I'm going to have my hair cut tomorrow.

- 1 colour / the / living room / you / same / painted / exactly / your / will / have / ?
- 2 my / the / taken / I / photo / in front of / Petronas / had / Towers
- 3 officer / to / police / anyone / want / would / why / become / a / ?
- 4 checked / before / car / it / my / I / bought / fully / had / I
- 5 our / installed / wind / having / we're / new / three / weeks / turbines / in
- 6 valued / jewellery / get / expert / the / an / we / to / by / decided

	6
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3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: When my bicycle was being repaired, Yu Min offered **lending** / to lend me hers.

- 1 I suggested **to buy** / **buying** Melanie some chocolates, but Elise said she'd prefer flowers.
- 2 Marco regretted **to not ask** / **not asking** how much the course cost before he booked it.
- 3 Mr Chen insisted **to pay** / **on paying** for our meal.
- 4 I'm so happy Leah encouraged **that I try** / **me to try** that new exercise class!
- 5 Calum convinced me **not to give up** / **not giving up** playing football.
- 6 A blackmailer threatened **posting** / **to post** copies of the politician's private emails online.

	6
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Grammar total		20
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File Test 8 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

sensational	paparazzi	commentator	gossip	newsreader	biased
censored	reviews	vows	agony aunt	freelance	

Example: It must be annoying when the paparazzi try to photograph you all the time.

- 1 Michal's a _____ photographer so he doesn't work for a single newspaper.
- 2 This journalist always adds such drama to her news stories – it's too _____ for me!
- 3 Shall we get tickets for this show? It has been given very favourable _____ by critics.
- 4 It was so funny when that very serious _____ couldn't stop laughing as she read that story!
- 5 It's easier to spread fake news on the internet because it isn't _____.
- 6 This newspaper article isn't at all objective – in fact it's very _____.
- 7 Government _____ to reduce taxes before next election.
- 8 Tatiana reads this magazine for the celebrity _____ – she knows it's not all true!
- 9 The _____ on the tennis final screamed with joy when his friend scored the winning point.
- 10 Ling is an _____. She answers people's letters in the local paper and gives them advice.

10

5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The man eventually confessed to the crime after being questioned for several hours.

- 1 A man has been charged with s_____ after he followed Miss Atkins everywhere for months.
- 2 The v_____ of the jury was that Mr Patel was not guilty.
- 3 The three women were found g_____ and sentenced to five years each in prison.
- 4 The p_____ for murder is usually a life sentence.
- 5 The whole gang was a_____ because of a lack of reliable evidence.
- 6 There were no w_____ to say what they'd seen so the police couldn't charge the men.
- 7 The woman had c_____ several previous crimes for which she was also charged.
- 8 Cigarettes are often s_____ into the UK because the tax is so high on them there.
- 9 The politician was b_____ by a colleague who knew some of his guilty secrets.
- 10 The j_____ gave the young man a shorter sentence because he had pleaded guilty.

10

Vocabulary total 20

File Test 8

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: biased

- 1 pa|pa|ra|zzi
- 2 pun|ish|ment
- 3 sen|sa|tion|al
- 4 ac|qui|tted
- 5 co|mmen|ta|tor

	5
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7 Match the words with the same sound.

fraud	jury	burglar	smuggle	ought	accuse
-------	------	---------	---------	------------------	--------

Example: caught ought

- 1 judge _____
- 2 murderer _____
- 3 news _____
- 4 tourists _____
- 5 court _____

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 8
Reading and Writing B**READING**

Read the article about the spread of fake news. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Why fake is faster

In 2018, a study published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology revealed that fake news travels faster and reaches more people than genuine news. The research team had decided to do the study in the early 2000s when many people were beginning to use social media as their main source of news. The official study started in 2006. During the study, the team followed the spread of 126,000 stories shared by three million people on social media over a period of eleven years. Each of the stories was carefully checked to determine whether it contained fake or genuine news.

When the results of the study were published in the journal, *Science*, they showed several shocking facts. (---1---) In fact, real news stories were rarely shared further than 1,000 people, while the most popular fake news stories could reach up to 100,000. Secondly, the results showed that real news stories took around six times longer to reach readers than fake ones. Of the types of fake news available online, the most common subject matter was politics. Other fast-spreading topics included celebrity news, urban legends, science, terrorism, and natural disasters.

The research also corrects a common media myth. (---2---) However, the findings of the study suggest that it is in fact humans that are most likely to share fake news. The researchers had analysed the accounts they identified as bots and found that although they did spread fake news, they also shared true news at the same rate. This means they were not responsible for the speed and spread of fake news.

But why are people more likely to share fake news? (---3---) In this age of social media, we are exposed to news 24/7 so we tend to almost switch off and stop listening to it unless it is really shocking or unexpected. There is a position of power associated with being the person who shares news that others have not heard before. It could be that people who post fake news want that power – regardless of whether the news they are spreading is true or not. The excitement attached to posting fake news and watching it go viral could be addictive.

(---4---) It is human nature to share news and gossip about each other. The best gossip is full of dramatic detail. It has to be surprising at the very least, even shocking. Once people start sharing that fake news on social media, the last thing they, or their readers, are worried about is whether it is accurate or not.

While fake news may be a source of entertainment for some, real news is genuinely important to society. According to journalists, a problem which is caused by fake news is that people don't believe anything anymore. So, what can genuine news agencies do about fake news? Traditionally, newspapers competed to be the first to publish a good story. (---5---) They say that journalists should not try to compete with the speed of social media as it is a battle they can't win. The priority now must be to remain honest and make sure the content of their story is 100% accurate before they publish it.

File Test 8

Reading and Writing B

- A There is a widespread belief that automated 'bots' are responsible for spreading most of the fake news on social media.
- B Psychologists have also compared the rapid spread of fake news with the more traditional habit of gossiping.
- C One theory is that it could be because fake news tends to be more attractive to readers and is therefore more likely to get a reaction from people.
- D But now media experts say it is more important than ever to publish news which is correct and accurate
- E When they looked at news content on several popular social media sites, they realized that a large proportion of the so-called 'news' stories seemed to be based on rumours, were incorrect, or had key facts missing.
- F Firstly, they found that people were 70% more likely to share or re-post false news stories than true ones.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an essay on the following topic:

'Nowadays there is too much fake news.'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- explain what type of fake news is most commonly available for you to read
- say why you think this type of false news exists and what the consequences of it are
- give your opinion on whether action should be taken to prevent the spread of fake news.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 8 Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five newsreaders reporting news about crime. Which situation does each newsreader describe? Choose from the list (A–F). Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A The suspect has been sentenced.
- B The suspect has been arrested.
- C The suspect was acquitted.
- D The suspect is not yet known.
- E The suspect has escaped.
- F There is proof that the suspect is guilty.

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a presentation by media student, Mia, about television crime dramas. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Mia has decided to talk about **people who are obsessed by real crimes / why TV crime dramas are so popular / problems associated with watching crime dramas.**
- 2 According to Mia, if you watch a lot of TV crime series **your family could be in danger / you should seek psychological support / you needn't worry.**
- 3 Mia explains that stories of good versus evil attract us **whatever age we are / because we have difficulty controlling our fear / because of psychological problems.**
- 4 In Mia's opinion, the reason we enjoy crime stories is that **they exercise our brains / we enjoy feeling like 'the hero' / we think we could commit a crime and not get caught.**
- 5 Mia says that crime dramas could **help us believe that society is safe / make family members feel closer to each other / help us to make sense of the world.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 8

Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Why / think / people use social networking sites / spread fake news?
- 2 Is / important / limit / time / children spend online? Why / Why not?
- 3 Do / ever read fake news stories? Why?
- 4 What level / crime / your local area?
- 5 Should criminals / commit / serious crimes / sent / prison? Why / Why not?

2 Read the statement below about fake news. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Spreading fake news should be treated as a crime and the person responsible should be punished.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about crime and punishment. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 9 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Although / In spite of the city is overcrowded, it has a good public transport system.

- 1 We should rent that apartment in the city centre, **though** / **in spite of** it's more expensive.
- 2 **In spite of** / **Although** the cost, I'm really glad we flew business class.
- 3 We ignored the boss's mistake **so as not to** / **to not** embarrass her.
- 4 I phoned the company **so as** / **so that** they would know we'd be late.
- 5 We need to meet early next week in order **to** / **for** discuss the merger.
- 6 I enjoy the dance class, **even though** / **despite** I'm not very good at it.

	6
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2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Politics is / **are** a dirty business sometimes!

- 1 All the staff in the travel agency **was** / **were** very helpful.
- 2 Could you pass me **a** / **a piece of** paper for the printer, please?
- 3 Bring two **trousers** / **pairs of trousers** in case you need to change.
- 4 The scenery in New Zealand **is** / **are** absolutely spectacular!
- 5 Do you have any **advice** / **advices** about travelling in India?
- 6 I live **on the outskirts** / **on an outskirt** of Cape Town.
- 7 Everyone come to the meeting room – I have **some** / **a piece of** good news!
- 8 The Shard is a famous London building, made mostly of **glass** / **the glass**.

	8
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3 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

to	for	as	in	is	that	are
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Example: I'm learning Mandarin so as to speak to my colleagues in the Beijing office.

- 1 We managed to get our connecting flight, _____ spite of the earlier delay.
- 2 It's disgusting – there _____ so much rubbish on the streets!
- 3 We entered the meeting room quietly in order not _____ interrupt the presentation.
- 4 This machine is _____ making car parts.
- 5 The police _____ investigating the robbery.
- 6 Despite the fact _____ my grandfather is 90, he still runs the family business.

	6
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Grammar total		20
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File Test 9 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The annual board meeting is held in the head office in Edinburgh.

- 1 I'm going to the bank to discuss a loan to help me **s**_____ **u**_____ my new business.
- 2 Unfortunately, my brother had to close his café because it wasn't making a **p**_____.
- 3 We do **b**_____ with companies all over the world.
- 4 Let's **m**_____ the two companies – it will cost less to run as one large company.
- 5 What type of products does your company **m**_____ in this factory?
- 6 We've kept the business small but it's time now to **e**_____ into bigger markets.
- 7 It's a huge chain with over a thousand **b**_____ across the country.
- 8 OK, before we finish the meeting, is there any **o**_____ business?
- 9 Don't believe those adverts – their claims are totally **m**_____.
- 10 If we don't act soon, we'll be taken **o**_____ by a multinational company.

	10
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5 Write the words in brackets with the correct prefix or suffix.

Example: a type of public transport that runs on a rail through the city (rail) = monorail

- 1 when something is impossible to damage (break) = _____
- 2 to say a word wrongly (pronounce) = _____
- 3 to sleep longer than you intended to (sleep) = _____
- 4 when there is a lot of something (abundant) = _____
- 5 not getting a high enough salary (paid) = _____
- 6 something that's already been paid for before you use it (paid) = _____
- 7 the result of making something better (improve) = _____
- 8 to think about others, i.e. how you can help them or how they might feel (thought) _____
- 9 the economic system run for private profit (capital) = _____
- 10 the area around where you live (neighbour) = _____

	10
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Vocabulary total		20
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File Test 9

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

company	decision	digital	slogan	profit
import				

Example: underdeveloped company

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 1 merge | _____ |
| 2 launch | _____ |
| 3 drop | _____ |
| 4 promote | _____ |
| 5 business | _____ |

	5
--	---

7 Underline the stressed syllable in the words in bold.

Example: There has been a huge increase in sales this year.

- Can you update us on how the project is **pro**gressing?
- This area has some wonderful local **pro**duce – you must try the cheese.
- The country **ex**ports nearly half of what it produces.
- The airline company eventually agreed to **re**fund my booking fee.
- I'd say this is the most **mul**ti**cul**tu**ral** area of the city.

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 9
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about advertising. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Don't get caught out by Greenwashing!

Despite the huge rise in environmentally friendly marketing, most 'green' products on the market are not actually better for the environment at all. (----1----) As a result of high consumer demand for environmentally friendly products, many companies have simply taken the opportunity to change their marketing strategies and update their packaging to mislead customers into thinking their goods are better for the environment. This practice has become so common that a name has been given to it: *greenwashing*. It is very difficult to spot greenwashing because we are constantly surrounded by clever advertising. So, how do you know you're really shopping responsibly? Here are our top tips.

Firstly, beware of green buzz words and slogans. We are often reassured by buzz words such as 'natural', 'green', and 'organic'. But should we be? (----2----) A face cream may contain 98% natural organic ingredients but what about the remaining 2%? Another example is 'vegan leather'. Although it is frequently advertised as environmentally friendly, it is essentially just plastic. Plastic is just as harmful, if not worse, for the environment as real leather.

Sadly, this practice of advertising the environmental friendliness of certain ingredients of products while ignoring the larger environmental cost is all too common. A classic example is soya. Food companies have become aware of consumers' concerns about the Amazon Rainforest being cleared to raise cattle. (----3----) This boost sales of the companies' new soya-based products and makes millions for them. However, what most people don't realize is that the Amazon is actually being cleared to grow soya almost as quickly as it is for the beef industry. Another example is organic cotton. The good news? Your new t-shirt is organic. The bad news? It took 2,500 litres of water to make, it has been shipped tens of thousands of miles, and fast fashion creates vast amounts of landfill!

Another thing to watch out for is irrelevant claims. These often appear on the labels of beauty products which claim to be 'paraben and cruelty free' – that sounds brilliant until you realize it is irrelevant. Of course, they are – the EU banned harmful parabens and animal testing some time ago!

Now we come to perhaps the most obvious greenwashing trick. We look at certain adverts, labels, or packaging, and we see 'green' because the designers want us to. Who could fail to be convinced by those stunning images of forests, crystal clear rivers, and nature? (----4----) But just because there's beautiful scenery on the label doesn't mean the company cares about its impact on the environment, nor does adding the affixes 'Green', 'Eco', 'Bio', or 'Enviro' to a brand name.

So how do you see through all this greenwashing? Unfortunately, there doesn't seem to be much being done at the moment to prevent it. (----5----) If the product has been checked and certified by a recognized organization such as The Soil Association, FSC (for paper and wood), or EcoCert, then it is. Don't be fooled – do your research, and always read the label properly!

File Test 9

Reading and Writing A

- A The product doesn't need to claim to be environmentally friendly because the images do all the work.
- B But the problem is 'green' products are too expensive for most people.
- C Even if a product makes these claims, there could be harmful chemicals hiding amongst the 'good' ones.
- D So the only way to know whether the product you are buying is green is to check the details on the label very carefully.
- E Unfortunately, greener advertising doesn't mean a greener product or a greener business.
- F So, in response they are encouraging us all to 'go vegan' to 'save the planet'.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an essay on the following topic:

'The effect of advertising in modern life'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- how you think advertising has changed in your lifetime
- explain what you think the positive effects of advertising in modern life are
- explain what you think the negative effects of advertising in modern life are.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 9 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about types of advertising. Which type does each person mention? Choose from the list (A–F). Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A pop-up ads
- B viral adverts
- C television advertising
- D misleading advertising
- E slogans
- F personalized advertising

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
--	---

- 2 Listen to an interview with a scientist who is talking about buildings of the future. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 According to Jan, living buildings will use **a lot of smart technology** / **natural living materials** / **man-made materials**.
- 2 Jan says one challenge for scientists is to work out how to **develop buildings that can grow** / **make large-scale earth buildings** / **prevent modern buildings from overheating**.
- 3 In the future, buildings will be more at risk from damage by **heat** / **natural bacteria** / **water**.
- 4 Scientists have discovered a way to use natural bacteria to **repair damage to buildings** / **grow more concrete** / **make buildings that can stand extreme temperatures**.
- 5 According to Jan, the fact that living buildings eventually 'die' is **a challenge for scientists to overcome** / **worrying** / **an important part of the process**.

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 9

Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / the best advert at the moment? Why?
- 2 Do / prefer / buying things from big companies or smaller local businesses? Why?
- 3 Are / influenced by advertising? Why / Why not?
- 4 What / favourite town or city? Why?
- 5 What / think / cities of the future / be like? Why?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about advertising. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about life in the future. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'People should return to the countryside and not live in cities in the future.'

Speaking total		20
----------------	--	----

Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 9 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

are to is for so that in

Example: Lily is studying Swedish so as to speak to our colleagues in the Malmö office.

- 1 This machine is _____ making medical equipment.
- 2 Local police _____ investigating the vandalism.
- 3 George's grandfather still runs his family business despite the fact _____ he is almost 100.
- 4 There _____ so much rubbish on the streets – it's filthy!
- 5 We entered the theatre quietly in order not _____ disturb other members of the audience.
- 6 _____ spite of the earlier delay, we managed to get our connecting flight.

6

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: **In spite of** / **Although** the city is very large, it has lots of green spaces.

- 1 We love the dancing class, **despite** / **even though** we're not very good at it!
- 2 I phoned the hotel **so that** / **so as** they would know we'd been delayed.
- 3 **Though** / **In spite of** it is further to travel to work, we should buy that house in the suburbs.
- 4 We need to meet this afternoon in order **for** / **to** discuss the merger.
- 5 The team ignored the manager's mistake **so as not to** / **to not** embarrass him.
- 6 I'm really glad we flew business class **in spite of** / **although** the cost.

6

3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Teaching **is** / **are** a tricky business sometimes!

- 1 The scenery in Austria **is** / **are** absolutely spectacular!
- 2 Bring two **socks** / **pairs of socks** in case you get wet feet.
- 3 Can you give us any **advices** / **advice** about travelling in Africa?
- 4 We live **on the outskirts** / **on an outskirt** of Tokyo.
- 5 I have **some** / **a piece of** good news – everyone gather round!
- 6 The Louvre Pyramid in Paris is a famous structure, made of **glass** / **the glass**.
- 7 Could you pass me **a piece of** / **a paper** for the photocopier, please?
- 8 All the staff in the activity centre **was** / **were** very helpful.

8

Grammar total

20

File Test 9

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

VOCABULARY

4 Write the words in brackets with the correct prefix or suffix.

Example: public transport that runs on a rail through the city (rail) = monorail

- 1 the result of making something better (improve) = _____
- 2 to sleep longer than you intended to (sleep) = _____
- 3 the economic system run for private profit (capital) = _____
- 4 to say a word wrongly (pronounce) = _____
- 5 the area around where you live (neighbour) = _____
- 6 when something is impossible to damage (break) = _____
- 7 not getting a high enough salary (paid) = _____
- 8 something that's already been paid for before you use it (paid) = _____
- 9 when there is a lot of something (abundant) = _____
- 10 to think about others, i.e. how you can help them or how they might feel (thought) = _____

	10
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5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The company has many branches but its head office is in Toronto.

- 1 I work for a huge chain which has more than a thousand **b**_____ in the UK.
- 2 We'll be taken **o**_____ by a multinational company if we don't act soon.
- 3 What sort of products does the company **m**_____ in its factories?
- 4 So, before we close the meeting, is there any **o**_____ business?
- 5 We're going to the bank to discuss a loan to help us **s**_____ our new business.
- 6 Our company does **b**_____ with clients all over the world.
- 7 Those adverts are totally **m**_____ – don't believe their claims!
- 8 Unfortunately, my uncle had to close his shop because it wasn't making a **p**_____.
- 9 We kept the business small at first but it's now time to **e**_____ into international markets.
- 10 It will cost less to run as one large company so let's **m**_____ the two companies next year.

	10
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Vocabulary total		20
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File Test 9 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable in the words in bold.

Example: The company hasn't had an **in|crease** in sales for over two years.

- 1 The country **ex|ports** nearly half of what it produces.
- 2 This is probably the most **mul|ti|cul|tu|ral** area of the city.
- 3 Eventually, the train company agreed to **re|fund** our booking fee.
- 4 Could you update me on how the business plan is **pro|gress|ing?**
- 5 This region has some wonderful local **pro|duce** – you must try the cheese.

	5
--	---

7 Match the words with the same sound.

merge	hunger	launch	decision	profit
promote				

Example: unemployment hunger

- 1 slogan _____
- 2 business _____
- 3 digital _____
- 4 import _____
- 5 drop _____

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 9
Reading and Writing B**READING**

Read the article about advertising. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Don't get caught out by Greenwashing!

Despite the huge rise in environmentally friendly marketing, most 'green' products on the market are not actually better for the environment at all. Unfortunately, greener advertising doesn't mean a greener product or a greener business. As a result of high consumer demand for environmentally friendly products, many companies have simply taken the opportunity to change their marketing strategies and update their packaging to mislead customers into thinking their goods are better for the environment. This practice has become so common that a name has been given to it: *greenwashing*. (----1----) So, how do you know you're really shopping responsibly? Here are our top tips.

Firstly, beware of green buzz words and slogans. We are often reassured by buzz words such as 'natural', 'green', and 'organic'. But should we be? Even if a product makes these claims, there could be harmful chemicals hiding amongst the 'good' ones. A face cream may contain 98% natural organic ingredients but what about the remaining 2%? Another example is 'vegan leather'. (----2----) Therefore it is just as harmful, if not worse, for the environment.

Sadly, this practice of advertising the environmentally friendliness of certain ingredients of products while ignoring the larger environmental cost is all too common. A classic example is soya. Food companies have become aware of consumers' concerns about the Amazon Rainforest being cleared to raise cattle. So, in response they are encouraging us all to 'go vegan' to 'save the planet'. This boost sales of the companies' new soya-based products and makes millions for them. (----3----) Another example is organic cotton. The good news? Your new t-shirt is organic. The bad news? It took 2,500 litres of water to make, it has been shipped tens of thousands of miles, and fast fashion creates vast amounts of landfill!

Another thing to watch out for is irrelevant claims. These often appear on the labels of beauty products which claim to be 'paraben and cruelty free' – that sounds brilliant until you realize it is irrelevant. Of course, they are – the EU banned harmful parabens and animal testing some time ago!

Now we come to perhaps the most obvious greenwashing trick. We look at certain adverts, labels, or packaging, and we see 'green' because the designers want us to. Who could fail to be convinced by those stunning images of forests, crystal clear rivers, and nature? The product doesn't need to claim to be environmentally friendly because the images do all the work. (----4----) Nor does adding the affixes 'Green', 'Eco', 'Bio', or 'Enviro' to a brand name.

So how do you see through all this greenwashing? (----5----) So the only way to know whether the product you are buying is green is to check the details on the label very carefully. If the product has been checked and certified by a recognized organization such as The Soil Association, FSC (for paper and wood), or EcoCert, then it is. Don't be fooled – do your research, and always read the label properly!

File Test 9

Reading and Writing B

- A However, the main issue is that most people find 'green' products just too expensive.
- B It is very difficult to spot greenwashing because we are constantly surrounded by clever advertising.
- C Unfortunately, there doesn't seem to be much being done at the moment to prevent it.
- D However, what most people don't realize is that the Amazon is actually being cleared to grow soya almost as quickly as it is for the beef industry.
- E Although it is frequently advertised as an environmentally friendly alternative to leather, it is essentially just plastic.
- F But just because there's beautiful scenery on the label doesn't mean the company cares about its impact on the environment.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an essay on the following topic:

'The effect of advertising in modern life'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- how you think advertising has changed in your lifetime
- explain what you think the positive effects of advertising in modern life are
- explain what you think the negative effects of advertising in modern life are.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 9

Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about types of advertising. Which type does each person mention? Choose from the list (A–F). Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A the use of slogans
- B TV advertising
- C viral adverts
- D personalized advertising
- E misleading advertising
- F pop-up adverts

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

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- 2 Listen to an interview with a scientist who is talking about buildings of the future. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Jan thinks that in the future, buildings will use **a lot of smart technology** / **natural living materials** / **man-made materials**.
- 2 According to Jan, a challenge for scientists is to work out how to **make large-scale buildings from earth** / **develop buildings that are able to grow** / **prevent modern buildings from overheating**.
- 3 Jan says that the buildings of the future will be at greater risk from damage by **natural bacteria** / **water** / **heat**.
- 4 Scientists have discovered how to use natural bacteria in order to **create buildings that can stand extreme temperatures** / **repair damage to buildings** / **grow concrete faster**.
- 5 In Jan's opinion, the fact that living buildings will eventually 'die' is **worrying** / **a challenge that scientists must work to overcome** / **an important part of the whole process**.

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Listening total		10
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File Test 9

Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Can / remember / advertising slogans / from childhood? Which ones?
- 2 What / favourite advert at the moment? Why?
- 3 What / you think shouldn't be advertised? Why?
- 4 What / like to do when / visit a new town or city?
- 5 Do / think cities of the future / be better? Why? / How?

2 Read the statement below about advertising. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Personalised adverts should be banned.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about life in the future. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 10

Reading and Writing A

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: There's no milk. Do you like black coffee?

none no any

- 1 _____ in this exhibition was made by undergraduate science and technology students.
Most of Everything All
- 2 Neither Jim _____ Alastair can come on Thursday – they're both too busy.
or and nor
- 3 So far _____ one of the Brahan Seer's predictions have come true.
all every all the
- 4 It's a shame that there aren't _____ places left on the sci-fi film course.
any some no
- 5 The talk isn't just for university students – _____ can come.
all anyone all of students
- 6 Volunteers can either take part in clinical trials _____ complete online surveys.
nor or and
- 7 The children have eaten _____ biscuits again!
all of all of the all
- 8 A company offered us money to complete the trial, but _____ of us felt we should accept it.
no any none
- 9 Anja's a vegetarian. She doesn't eat _____ fish or meat.
either both neither
- 10 _____ people in the team were volunteers.
Most of the Most the The most

	10
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2 Complete the sentences with a / an, the, or – (no article).

Example: My sister has just bought a new tablet.

- 1 At nearly 7,000 metres, Aconcagua is the highest mountain in _____ Andes.
- 2 It's 9.30. Marta will be at _____ work by now.
- 3 Is there _____ life on Mars?
- 4 _____ M1, which opened in 1959, is Britain's oldest motorway.
- 5 I read _____ article about elephants the other day.
- 6 _____ Lake Windermere in the Lake District is the largest lake in England.
- 7 It's 11.00 and you've been up since 6.00 this morning. You really should go to _____ bed.
- 8 Shakespeare must have been _____ genius to write all those incredible plays!
- 9 My brother studied genetics at _____ Edinburgh University.
- 10 Let's go to the coast today. I feel like I need to see _____ sea.

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Grammar total		20
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File Test 10 Reading and Writing A

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: My uncle's a geneticist. He studies how characteristics are passed through generations.

- 1 I wouldn't volunteer to be a **g**_____ **p**_____ in a clinical trial unless I was desperately ill.
- 2 Sometimes one scientist comes up with a theory, and another one **p**_____ it later.
- 3 Pharmacists say they need to do more **r**_____ into the new drug.
- 4 The new **I**_____ will allow researchers to carry out their experiments more effectively.
- 5 Helium is the only element that can be either a gas or liquid but never **s**_____ at normal atmospheric pressure.
- 6 **S**_____ researchers are discovering increasing amounts about how DNA works.
- 7 'Eureka!' is a word that's still associated with major scientific **d**_____.
- 8 Scientists have to **c**_____ out repeated experiments to check the results are reliable.
- 9 **A** Would you **c**_____ yourself if you had the opportunity?
B No way! One of me is quite enough!
- 10 These tablets help with my headaches but they have some strange side **e**_____.

10

4 Choose two words and put them together in the correct order with *and* or *or* to make phrases.

Example: sun / shine / rain rain or shine

- 1 nothing / all / less _____
- 2 law / rules / order _____
- 3 cons / positives / pros _____
- 4 less / more / extra _____
- 5 pieces / things / bits _____

5

5 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: results / the / positive / trials / were / of / very / clinical / the

The results of the clinical trials were very positive.

- 1 later, / to / you're / you'll / sooner / that / or / have / admit / wrong
- 2 of / were / missing / safe / fortunately, / the / children / and / sound / both / discovered
- 3 so / result / wait / see / have / uncertain / the / we'll / is / and / to
- 4 and / I / my / well / large, / think / speech / went / by
- 5 answers / them / didn't / or / I / the / I / guessed / so / know / less / more

5

Vocabulary total 20

File Test 10 Reading and Writing A

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

clone	implausible	achievable
discovery	laboratory	geneticist

Example: company discovery

- 1 peace _____
- 2 safety _____
- 3 physicist _____
- 4 pros _____
- 5 volunteer _____

	5
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7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: di|ssolve

- 1 scien|tific
- 2 spec|u|la|tive
- 3 bi|o|lo|gy
- 4 plau|si|ble
- 5 phy|si|cist

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 10
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about science fiction. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

How Science Fiction Could Save Us

Dramatic, sci-fi-type stories, comics, and films suggesting that AI (or *artificial intelligence*) 'might one day take over human control of the world' have been popular for decades. They have been a thrilling source of entertainment but never any real cause for public concern. That is, until recently. (----1----) They raise a serious question: with such rapid developments in science and technology happening all the time, where does science fiction stop and future reality begin?

A current problem is that companies prefer to emphasize only the positive aspects of new technologies, and avoid advertising any potential negative consequences. For example, they may claim that driverless cars will be the solution to all our transport problems. (----2----) Also, while driverless cars might sound like an appealing idea, they could have a negative effect on public health because people may choose to drive more rather than walk or cycle. At the moment, it seems we're not seeing the complete picture when it comes to future technology.

So, how do we prevent future technology from misbehaving? According to experts, computer programmes or 'algorithms' must be tested for safety in the same way as new medicines and products are tested before they are made available to the public. (----3----) Some researchers are already working with technology companies to tackle this issue by creating guidelines for the rules and ethics of creating AI and future technologies.

Another interesting theory is that designers could use stories, known as 'design fiction', to consider any consequences or negative effects of creating a certain technology or product. How can story writing help the designers of the future design better? Design fiction could help to predict the impact future technologies will have on society, and make sure that it is safe to use, and easy to control. A positive step forward would be for designers to create and share more stories to make sure that all aspects of a new technology, whether positive or negative, are explored. While computer algorithms and AI can make complex calculations, they do not have the ability to use basic critical-thinking skills such as logic and imagination. (----4----)

Although the idea of design fiction is based on sci-fi, the writers needn't be particularly creative or talented. They just need to be open-minded, willing to share and listen to each other's ideas, and be able to use their individual expertise to consider all possible outcomes. (----5----) This type of forward planning and careful consideration would allow scientists, designers, engineers, and entrepreneurs to work together in a positive and productive way. The aim would be that the resulting designs would avoid negative consequences and therefore be safer and more beneficial to society. After all, we want to be able to enjoy new technologies as they emerge, not fear them!

File Test 10

Reading and Writing A

- A They warn that if these tests don't happen, the consequences for society could be serious.
- B Humans, on the other hand, are able to question and predict, change their minds, or see things from a different perspective.
- C Such stories could go quickly go viral and spread panic across the world.
- D Design fiction workshops could use group brainstorming activities such as concept cards and storyboards to develop narratives and explore possible scenarios.
- E However, they fail to mention the increased danger of cyberattacks on electronic technologies.
- F Now, while the sci-fi narrative may seem like far-fetched works of fiction or 'fake news', scientists are warning that they could, in fact, become reality.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an article on the following topic:

'An important scientific discovery or invention'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- **say what the discovery or invention is and how it works**
- **explain why you think it is so important**
- **describe the impact this discovery or invention has had on the world.**

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 10

Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about what went wrong during their presentation/speech. Choose from the list (A–F) what happened to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A The walked up and down too much.
- B They went into the wrong room.
- C They choked.
- D Their equipment failed.
- E They were interrupted.
- F They forgot what to say.

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to part of a talk a comedian is giving about performing stand-up comedy. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Chris had never considered a career in comedy because **he wanted to go to university / he was shy / he didn't think he was very funny.**
- 2 At the open mic night, Chris was amazed that **no-one laughed / he had the courage to get up on stage / other people found his jokes funny.**
- 3 Chris says that doing stand-up comedy is harder than giving a speech because you **can't take notes onstage / can't rehearse / can't predict how your audience will respond.**
- 4 Chris advises new comedians **to avoid inviting friends and family to their shows / not to take notes onto the stage / to prepare what they are going to say.**
- 5 Chris says that it's important **not to give up if the first time goes wrong / to enjoy public speaking / to have a second job as well.**

	5
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Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

File Test 10

Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Which famous person / you like / meet? Why?
- 2 Have / ever / make a speech? Why? What / about?
- 3 When / last hear a good speech?
- 4 What types of new technology / there be / future?
- 5 Do / think / students study enough science at school? Why? / Why not?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about giving speeches. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Read out the statement below about science. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Scientists have done more harm than good to the world.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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File Test 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with *a / an, the, or – (no article)*.

Example: We've just bought a new house!

- 1 I read _____ article about plant science the other day.
- 2 My sister studied zoology at _____ Aberdeen University.
- 3 Let's go to the beach today. I feel like I need to see _____ sea!
- 4 I think Shakespeare must have been _____ genius to write all those incredible plays.
- 5 At over 4,000 metres, Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in _____ Alps.
- 6 Is there _____ life on Mars?
- 7 _____ M1, which opened in 1959, is Britain's oldest motorway.
- 8 _____ Lake Carnegie is the largest freshwater lake in Australia.
- 9 It's 8.00. Anita will be at _____ work by now.
- 10 You really should go to _____ bed. It's 10.30 and you've been up since 5.00 this morning!

	10
--	----

2 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: There's no bread. I'll put it on our shopping list.

any none no

- 1 Isla doesn't eat _____ fish or meat. She's a vegetarian.
neither either both
- 2 A private company offered the researchers money to complete the trial, but _____ of them felt they should accept it.
any none no
- 3 Volunteers can either take part in clinical trials _____ complete online surveys.
and nor or
- 4 _____ people who work for the charity are volunteers.
Most of the Most the The most
- 5 Oh no! My son and his friends have eaten _____ biscuits again!
all of the all of all
- 6 _____ in this exhibition was made by local artists.
All Most of Everything
- 7 Neither Joe _____ Ella can come to the barbecue – they're both working at the weekend.
and or nor
- 8 The talk isn't just for club members – _____ can come.
all anyone all of members
- 9 _____ one of the Brahan Seer's predictions has come true so far.
All the Every All
- 10 What a pity there aren't _____ places left on the photography course.
any some no

	10
--	----

Grammar total		20
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File Test 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

VOCABULARY

3 Choose two words and put them together in the correct order with *and* or *or* to make phrases.

Example: go / tired / touch

touch and go

1 cons / positives / pros

2 pieces / things / bits

3 less / more / extra

4 nothing / all / less

5 law / rules / order

5

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: I study how characteristics are passed through generations – I'm a **geneticist**.

1 According to pharmacists, they need to do more **r**_____ into the new medication.

2 Researchers will be able to carry out their experiments more effectively in the new **l**_____.

3 **A** If you had the opportunity, would you **c**_____ yourself?

B No way! One of me is quite enough!

4 'Eureka!' is a word that's still associated with major scientific **d**_____.

5 Often one scientist comes up with a theory, and later, another one **p**_____ it.

6 In order to check the results are reliable, scientists have to **c**_____ out repeated experiments.

7 These tablets relieve my headaches but they have some strange side **e**_____.

8 The only element that can be either a gas or liquid but never **s**_____ at normal atmospheric pressure is Helium.

9 I wouldn't volunteer to be a **g**_____ **p**_____ in a clinical trial unless I was desperately ill.

10 **S**_____ researchers are increasing their knowledge about how DNA works.

10

5 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: results / the / surprising / were / of / experiment / the

The results of the experiment were surprising.

1 see / have / so / result / wait / uncertain / the / we'll / is / and / to

2 later, / to / I'm / you'll / sooner / that / or / have / admit / right

3 speech / large, / and / I / my / well / think / went / by

4 didn't / answers / them / or / I / guessed / so / the / I / know / less / more

5 missing / of / were / safe / sound / both / fortunately, / the / children / and / discovered

5

Vocabulary total

20

File Test 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: re|flect

- 1 plau|si|ble
- 2 bi|o|lo|gy
- 3 phy|si|cist
- 4 spec|u|la|tive
- 5 scien|ti|fic

	5
--	---

7 Match the words with the same sound.

volunteer	geneticist	clone
achievable	discovery	implausible

Example: drugs discovery

- 1 labor|atory _____
- 2 pros _____
- 3 peace _____
- 4 safety _____
- 5 physicist _____

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 10
Reading and Writing B**READING**

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A current problem is that companies prefer to emphasize only the positive aspects of new technologies, and avoid advertising any potential negative consequences. (---2---) However, they fail to mention the increased danger of cyberattacks on electronic technologies. Also, while driverless cars might sound like an appealing idea, they could have a negative effect on public health because people may choose to drive more rather than walk or cycle. At the moment, it seems we're not seeing the complete picture when it comes to future technology.

(---3---) According to experts, computer programmes or 'algorithms' must be tested for safety in the same way as new medicines and products are tested before they are made available to the public. They warn that if these tests don't happen, the consequences for society could be serious. Some researchers are already working with technology companies to tackle this issue by creating guidelines for the rules and ethics of creating AI and future technologies.

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Although the idea of design fiction is based on sci-fi, the writers needn't be particularly creative or talented. They just need to be open-minded, willing to share and listen to each other's ideas, and be able to use their individual expertise to consider all possible outcomes. Design fiction workshops could use group brainstorming activities such as concept cards and storyboards to develop narratives and explore possible scenarios. (---5---) The aim would be that the resulting designs would avoid negative consequences and therefore be safer and more beneficial to society. After all, we want to be able to enjoy new technologies as they emerge, not fear them!

File Test 10

Reading and Writing B

- A Design fiction could help to predict the impact future technologies will have on society, and make sure that it is safe to use, and easy to control.
- B Scientists predict that if such a story went viral, it would cause worldwide panic.
- C They have been a thrilling source of entertainment but never any real cause for public concern.
- D This type of forward planning and careful consideration would allow scientists, designers, engineers, and entrepreneurs to work together in a positive and productive way.
- E So, how do we prevent future technology from misbehaving?
- F For example, they may claim that driverless cars will be the solution to all our transport problems.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an article on the following topic:

‘An important scientific discovery or invention’

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say what the discovery or invention is and how it works
- explain why you think it is so important
- describe the impact this discovery or invention has had on the world.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 10

Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about what went wrong during their presentation/speech. Choose from the list (A–F) what happened to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

- A They choked.
- B They forgot what to say.
- C They went into the wrong room.
- D They walked up and down too much.
- E Their equipment failed.
- F They were interrupted.

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to part of a talk a comedian is giving about performing stand-up comedy. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Chris had never considered a career in comedy because **he was shy / he wanted to go to university / he didn't think he was very funny.**
- 2 At the open mic night, Chris was amazed that **other people laughed as well as his friends / no-one laughed / he had the courage to get up on stage.**
- 3 Chris says that doing stand-up comedy is harder than giving a speech because you **can't rehearse / can't take notes onstage / can't predict how your audience will respond.**
- 4 Chris advises new comedians **to prepare what they are going to say / to avoid inviting friends and family to their shows / not to take notes onto the stage.**
- 5 Chris says that it's important **to have a second job as well / not to give up if the first time goes wrong / to enjoy public speaking.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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File Test 10

Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Which / historical person / you / like / meet? Why?
- 2 When / last hear / a good speech?
- 3 How / feel when / have to talk in public?
- 4 What invention or discovery / like scientists to make in the next few years?
- 5 Do / think / science lessons in school prepare you for the real world? Why?/Why not?

2 Read the statement below about giving speeches. Tell your partner whether you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'The secret to giving a great speech is self-confidence.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about science. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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Progress Test Files 1–5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Have you ever been (go) to Berlin?

- 1 We _____ (climb) for about an hour when the fog came down.
- 2 'Ellie doesn't like using Skype.' 'Neither _____ (do) Karl and I – we prefer the phone.'
- 3 I _____ (not read) your report yet. Could you call me back in half an hour?
- 4 Had my driving test been on a rainy day, I doubt I _____ (pass) it.
- 5 Scientists say that by 2030, the area _____ (run out) of fresh water.
- 6 These boots are really uncomfortable. I wish I _____ (not wear) them right now.
- 7 The solar panels will start working as soon as we _____ (install) them.
- 8 Emma wishes she _____ (speak) German. Her company is sending her to Vienna.
- 9 When I got to the train station, I realized I _____ (leave) my wallet at home.
- 10 Sam _____ (recycle) bottles when he dropped one and cut his foot.
- 11 This time tomorrow we _____ (swim) in the sea in Mallorca.
- 12 How long _____ (stand) here? Are you still waiting for your luggage?
- 13 You should go to the doctor's if you _____ (have) headaches on and off for over a month.
- 14 Why are you wearing a bandage? _____ you _____ (break) your arm?
- 15 If I _____ (be) you, I would ask them to raise my salary.
- 16 Who _____ (know) what really happened that night? It's still a mystery.

16

2 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: boots / yesterday / you / buy / did / sale / the / in / those / ?

Did you buy those boots in the sale yesterday?

- 1 get / sooner / the / there / we'll / take / quicker / , / we / off / the
- 2 such / decided / barbecue / weather / have / it / hot / we / a / was / to
- 3 hadn't / you / bet / trip / come / wish / camping / you / on / I / this
- 4 little / brown / bag / bought / lovely / Italian / yesterday / a / I
- 5 hardly / big / ever / for / we / time / breakfast / have / a
- 6 the / as / soon / I'll / at / arrive / as / call / I / you / airport
- 7 is / have / where / do / reclaim / idea / baggage / you / any / the / ?
- 8 police / report / had / station / our / to / went / that / we / the / someone / car / to / stolen
- 9 I've / sure / laptop / I'm / left / where / my / not
- 10 badly / wasn't / , / accident / the / in / woman / injured / the / luckily
- 11 before / were / we'd / hiking / for / we / hours / realized / we / lost / been
- 12 occasion / buying / are / what / red / that / you / hat / for / big / ?

12

Progress Test Files 1–5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

3 Underline the correct form.

Example: I like reading mystery stories, but my sister **does** / **doesn't**.

- 1 **The rich** / **The rich people** should pay a lot more tax than they do.
- 2 Your brother doesn't do extreme sports, **does** / **doesn't** he?
- 3 **A** My parents went to Malaysia last year.
B **Did** / **Have** they? I'd love to go there!
- 4 We had such **good** / **a good** time paragliding that we booked another session for next month.
- 5 I only speak a **little** / **bit** Japanese.
- 6 I wish my brother **wouldn't be** / **wasn't** so tall – it gives me neck ache to look up at him!
- 7 Take a coat in case it **gets** / **will get** chilly at the top of the mountain.
- 8 Come round at 7.30 – we'll **have had** / **be having** dinner by then.
- 9 **The British** / **British** are always talking about the weather.
- 10 Marco won't come to the meeting on time. He's **late always** / **always late**.
- 11 My sister doesn't eat meat, and neither **will** / **does** her husband.
- 12 I did **tell** / **told** you I was going away for the weekend. I remember mentioning it.

	12
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Grammar total		40
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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: I've had a sore throat for three days now. I'm going to see the doctor.

- 1 We're having another **h**_____ this month. It's been over 35 degrees for weeks.
- 2 Antonia is **a**_____ to eggs. She comes out in a rash if she eats any.
- 3 Could everyone please **f**_____ in this form and return it to me as soon as possible?
- 4 I've never felt so much emotion before – I was completely **o**_____.
- 5 I'm sure Jackie will like your ideas. She's really **o**_____-minded.
- 6 The fog was so **t**_____ I could hardly see anything and I had to drive very slowly.
- 7 'Is your handbag made from real **l**_____?' 'No, it's vegan – it's made of plastic.'
- 8 I prefer an **a**_____ seat to a window seat on planes. I need a lot of legroom.
- 9 High blood **p**_____ can be a result of diet and / or lifestyle.
- 10 Are you absolutely sure you want to **t**_____ up skydiving?

	10
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Progress Test Files 1–5 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Viktor has sprained his ankle, so he can't walk very far.

ached sore sprained

- 1 I was horrified when Sam started _____ on that fish bone!
sneezing fainting choking
- 2 I'm so _____ that job interview's over – they asked some really tough questions!
relieved fed up offended
- 3 We thought we'd never be found, but as you can see, we _____ got rescued.
apparently eventually actually
- 4 Rabia's very _____. She always wears the latest clothes.
scruffy old-fashioned trendy
- 5 I just need to collect my suitcase from baggage _____ and I'll see you in Arrivals.
check-in drop-off reclaim
- 6 The weather has been really _____ recently. You never know what we're going to get next!
settled humid changeable
- 7 I was absolutely _____ when the festival was cancelled – I'd been really looking forward to it!
shattered disappointed gutted
- 8 Wow! I like that colour – it really _____ you!
suits matches fits
- 9 You won't get very wet if you leave now – it's only _____.
drizzling pouring damp
- 10 Which artists have most _____ your artwork?
impressed confused inspired

	10
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6 Underline the odd word out.

Example: temperature blister bandage rash

- 1 freezing chilly boiling cool
- 2 suit match fit undress
- 3 injection operation treat burn
- 4 relieved offended desperate bewildered
- 5 checked loose plain striped
- 6 really a bit incredibly extremely
- 7 gradually eventually in the end basically
- 8 homesick fed up delighted devastated
- 9 press rub allergic pinch
- 10 long-haul turbulence direct connecting

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Progress Test Files 1–5 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

7 Underline the correct word.

Example: Our hotel is **nearly** / **near** the beach.

- 1 I'm going to take **notice** / **advantage** of the dry weather and cut the grass.
- 2 I hate having to eat in a rush. I prefer to take my **easy** / **time**.
- 3 That dress was **specially** / **especially** designed for her.
- 4 We usually go on a camping trip **in** / **at** the end of July.
- 5 That restaurant's been open nearly a year and we **still** / **yet** haven't tried it.
- 6 I don't need to check anything in, I've only got hand **baggage** / **luggage**.
- 7 Holly's going to take **part** / **up** climbing. There's a course starting in April.
- 8 **Apparently** / **Ideally**, we'd like to find a cottage not too far from the sea.
- 9 It's just an informal event so there's no need to **get dressed** / **dress up**.
- 10 We've been working very **hard** / **hardly** recently. I hope things get easier soon.

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Vocabulary total	40
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PRONUNCIATION

8 Match the words with the same sound.

allergic	scratch	caught	crew	drought
relieved	especially	injury	lycra	
homesick	frustrate			

Example: rub frustrate

- 1 **pressure** _____
- 2 **boarding** _____
- 3 **shower** _____
- 4 **budget** _____
- 5 **headache** _____
- 6 **loose** _____
- 7 **hurt** _____
- 8 **striped** _____
- 9 **cello** _____
- 10 **breathe** _____

	10
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Progress Test Files 1–5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: gla|mour|ous

- 1 fa|shio|na|ble
- 2 poi|son|ing
- 3 a|ston|ished
- 4 re|ac|tion
- 5 in|fur|ia|ting
- 6 a|ppa|rent|ly
- 7 change|a|ble
- 8 tem|pera|ture
- 9 im|pressed
- 10 pa|ra|gli|ding

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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Progress Test Files 1–5
Reading and Writing A**READING**

- 1 Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).**

The future of smart clothing

Scientists have been developing smart clothing for medical purposes for some time, but now we're beginning to see it coming onto the market with a wider variety of uses. While it hasn't become popular just yet, it's likely we'll all be wearing smart clothing soon. Why? Because it allows technology to be part of our clothing whatever activity we're doing. Here are just a few examples.

Sports

A few years ago, we were all attaching smartphones, watches, and pedometers to our bodies to monitor our fitness and sporting performance. But the days of checking a device every few minutes at the gym are over. In future, your sports clothing will collect all the data you need, leaving you to concentrate on your performance. The newest technology features **sensors** which are fitted into your sports clothing. It can perform various tasks such as monitoring your heart rate and breathing, tracking the movement of your muscles, and counting the number of calories you've burned. Your data appears on a smartphone app which then designs your own personalized training programme.

Another invention which is likely to become popular is clothing which allows you to practise activities like yoga without an instructor. Specially designed fitness leggings have technology in them which **vibrates** at key points such as the hips, knees, and ankles. These are programmed to direct your movements, helping you get into the correct position, which prevents you from injuring yourself.

Work

Many people spend a large part of their week commuting to and from work. Several technology companies are working on creating 'connected clothing' to make that regular journey easier and more enjoyable. One particularly **appealing** commuter jacket has sleeves with built in sensors which are both touch and gesture sensitive. This allows the wearer to interact with online services during their commute, including maps and entertainment apps. They can use hand or arm **gestures** to get directions or dismiss phone calls without actually getting a phone out of their pocket. Similarly, a smart business suit has been developed. It is fitted with 'smart buttons' which allow the wearer to swap digital business cards, or engage with their smartphone, during business activities.

Fashion

A particular appeal of smart clothing is that it can be both stylish and practical. An **innovative** design team has developed a material which contains sensors that react to temperature and movement, and then respond by heating or lighting up. So, if it's cold, your footwear will become warm, and when it gets dark, your jacket will light up to ensure that you remain visible in traffic. The lightweight material works as a sensor which can be fitted to any clothing like a label. It contains metal inks which can conduct electricity. These inks connect to a battery and **generate** heat or light when they are required. Unsurprisingly, this new smart material has attracted the attention of several big clothing brands.

Progress Test Files 1–5 Reading and Writing A

Smart clothing is not only useful and fashionable, it can allow its wearer to make money too. The sensors in your outfit can gather large amounts of data as you go about your daily life. This data is valuable to clothing brands because they can use it to develop better advertising. The clothing brands give wearers tokens, which can be used to purchase more products, in exchange for their data. Clever clothes that look great and can earn you money too, isn't that what we've all been waiting for?

- 1 According to the writer, smart devices that measure sporting performance ...
 - A are going to become more popular.
 - B will soon be a thing of the past.
 - C are not yet mainstream.
 - D do not provide accurate data.
- 2 What advantage do smart yoga leggings have in comparison to regular ones?
 - A They're more comfortable.
 - B They improve sleep quality.
 - C They are less expensive.
 - D They can prevent injury.
- 3 The commuter jacket is activated by ...
 - A smartphone app.
 - B voice.
 - C gesture.
 - D temperature control.
- 4 What innovation allows smart clothing to respond to temperature and light levels?
 - A metal inks
 - B a new app
 - C solar sensors
 - D a special battery
- 5 Smart clothing brands will reward customers if they ...
 - A test new clothing and write positive reviews.
 - B give the companies the personal data their clothing collects.
 - C promote the companies' clothing on social media.
 - D get a friend to buy a product too.

	10
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2 Match five of the highlighted words to the definitions.

Example: technology that notices changes in the environment sensors

- 1 makes something, e.g. electricity or heat
- 2 new and clever
- 3 movements of the body
- 4 attractive
- 5 moves up and down or side to side very quickly

	5
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Progress Test Files 1–5 Reading and Writing A

Reading total		15
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WRITING

Write an article for one of the following. Write 140–180 words.

- 1 What advice would you give to someone who was going for a job interview?
- 2 Write a short story about an experience you had while travelling or on holiday.
- 3 In your country, what is in fashion for young people at the moment?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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Progress Test Files 1–5 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about regrets. Choose from the list (A–H) what each person says they regret or don't regret doing. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.**

- A accidentally upsetting another person
- B causing an accident
- C letting another person make an important decision
- D making a decision without thinking carefully about it
- E a decision which has cost them money
- F neglecting a person they cared about
- G missing an important deadline
- H getting married

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to two age-gap friends talking about their shopping habits. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Chloe feels that consumers will **go for the cheapest clothing options / have more money to spend / become less interested in fast fashion** in the future.
- 2 Chloe feels that social media **doesn't successfully promote fast fashion to Generation Z / isn't used enough by big brands / profiles aren't important to Generation Z.**
- 3 Vanessa offers to **repair some of Chloe's clothes / lend Chloe some of her old clothes / help Chloe shop more ethically online.**
- 4 Vanessa does most of her shopping **in town / online / by mail order.**
- 5 Vanessa **feels delivery charges are too high / is unsure whether shopping online is better for the environment / doesn't like to shop online.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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Progress Test Files 1–5
Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 If you / be / superhero / who / be? Why?
- 2 What / the most interesting book or article / ever read?
- 3 What / know about first aid?
- 4 anything / annoys you / people do?
- 5 What / do if someone had an allergic reaction?
- 6 What / do / be more environmentally friendly?
- 7 How / you feel about flying? Why?
- 8 What kind of weather / think / have in the next three months?
- 9 enjoy taking risks? Why / Why not?
- 10 How / think our shopping habits / changed in 50 years' time?

2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 1 'It is important to keep up with the latest fashion trends.'
- 2 'People should stop all non-essential air travel to protect the environment.'
- 3 'Taking risks is an important part of a healthy life.'

3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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Progress Test Files 1–5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct form.

Example: I like watching scary films, but my flatmate **does** / **doesn't**.

- 1 **British** / **The British** are always talking about the weather.
- 2 Pick me up at 7.00 – we'll **be having** / **have had** dinner by then.
- 3 Matilda only speaks a **bit** / **little** Portuguese.
- 4 It gives me neck ache to look up at my husband – I wish he **wasn't** / **wouldn't be** so tall!
- 5 I did **told** / **tell** you about the meeting on Thursday. I remember mentioning it.
- 6 Alex won't come to the meeting on time. He's **late always** / **always late**.
- 7 Sara doesn't eat meat, and neither **does** / **will** her sister.
- 8 **A** My parents went to Canada last month.
B **Have** / **Did** they? I'd love to go there!
- 9 My son had such **good** / **a good** time paragliding that he booked another session for next month.
- 10 In my opinion, **the rich people** / **the rich** should pay a lot more tax.
- 11 Your sister doesn't do extreme sports, **doesn't** / **does** she?
- 12 Take a warm jacket in case it **will get** / **gets** chilly at the top of the mountain.

12

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Have you ever seen (see) a live theatre production?

- 1 I would ask them to raise my salary, if I _____ (be) you.
- 2 'I wonder where our luggage is?' 'Me too. How long _____ (stand) here for now?'
- 3 As soon as we _____ (install) the wind turbines, they'll start generating electricity.
- 4 Arun _____ (recycle) bottles when he dropped one and cut his foot.
- 5 This time tomorrow we _____ (swim) in the pool at the resort.
- 6 Why is Paulo wearing a bandage on his wrist? _____ he _____ (break) it?
- 7 You should go to the dentist if you _____ (have) toothache on and off for over a week.
- 8 The group _____ (climb) for about an hour when the fog came down.
- 9 According to scientists, the area _____ (run out) of fresh water by 2030.
- 10 Nobody _____ (know) what really happened on the island. It's still a mystery.
- 11 Could you call me back in twenty minutes? I _____ (not read) your email yet.
- 12 This suit is really uncomfortable. I wish I _____ (not wear) it right now.
- 13 Carl wishes he _____ (speak) Japanese. His company is sending him to Osaka.
- 14 I doubt I _____ (pass) my driving test if it had been on a rainy day.
- 15 When I got on the bus, I realized I _____ (leave) my phone in the café.
- 16 'I don't really like using Skype.' 'Neither _____ (do) I. Shall we just call each other instead?'

16

Progress Test Files 1–5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

3 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: Saturday / you / meet / did / cinema / the / at / Nora / on / ?

Did you meet Nora at the cinema on Saturday?

- 1 car / someone / station / report / our / to / went / had / that / police / we / the / to / stolen
- 2 soon / as / airport / I'll / arrive / as / at / call / I / you / the
- 3 quicker / the / get / sooner / the / we'll / off / take / there / , / we
- 4 hat / what / big / buying / are / pink / that / occasion / you / for / ?
- 5 man / accident / the / badly / wasn't / luckily / the / , / in / injured
- 6 a / bought / red / yesterday / bag / lovely / French / little / I
- 7 been / realized / before / we'd / walking / for / were / we / hours / we / lost
- 8 the / baggage / do / is / where / idea / you / have / reclaim / any / ?
- 9 come / hadn't / on / you / trip / wish / you / I / this / camping / bet
- 10 left / sure / wallet / not / I'm / where / I've / my
- 11 such / a / decided / weather / hot / was / have / it / barbecue / we / to
- 12 ever / breakfast / big / a / time / for / hardly / we / have

	12
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Grammar total	40
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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I've hurt my wrist so I can't use the computer at the moment.

ached hurt sore

- 1 Sandrine's very _____. She always wears the latest clothes.
old-fashioned scruffy trendy
- 2 What a lovely colour – it really _____ you!
fits suits matches
- 3 I'll see you in Arrivals soon. I just need to collect my suitcase from baggage _____
first.
check-in drop-off reclaim
- 4 If you leave now, you won't get too wet – it's only _____.
damp pouring drizzling
- 5 Which musicians have most _____ your song writing?
confused impressed inspired
- 6 We were absolutely _____ when the festival was cancelled! We'd been really
looking forward to it!
disappointed gutted shattered
- 7 I'm so _____ that job interview is over. They asked some really tough questions.
offended relieved fed up
- 8 We were horrified when Max started _____ on that fish bone!
fainting choking sneezing

Progress Test Files 1–5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

- 9 We were worried that we'd never be found, but as you can see, we _____ did get rescued!
apparently eventually actually
- 10 You never know what the weather is going to be like next – it has been really _____ recently.
settled changeable humid

10

5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Oh no, I've got a bit of a sore throat. I hope I'm not getting a cold.

- 1 Steve had to drive very slowly. The fog was so t_____ we could hardly see anything!
- 2 I'm sure Mario will like your ideas. He's very o_____ -minded.
- 3 I need a lot of legroom so I prefer an a_____ seat to a window seat on planes.
- 4 'Are your shoes made from real l_____?' 'No, they're vegan, so they're made of plastic.'
- 5 Is Maya absolutely sure she wants to t_____ up skydiving?
- 6 Nadia comes out in a rash if she eats eggs. She's a_____ to them.
- 7 A poor diet or unhealthy lifestyle can lead to high blood p_____.
- 8 It's been over 35 degrees the last few days – we're having another h_____.
- 9 I had never felt so much emotion – I was completely o_____.
- 10 Please could everyone f_____ in this form and return it to me as soon as possible?

10

6 Underline the correct word.

Example: My town is nearly / near the mountains.

- 1 We've only got hand **baggage** / **luggage** – we don't need to check anything in.
- 2 That new café has been open for months and we **yet** / **still** haven't tried it.
- 3 There's no need to **get dressed** / **dress up** – it's just an informal event.
- 4 Riccardo's going to take **part** / **up** scuba diving. There's a course starting in June.
- 5 You've been working too **hard** / **hardly** recently. I hope you get a break soon.
- 6 **Apparently** / **Ideally**, we'd like to find a flat not too far from the city centre.
- 7 I prefer to take my **easy** / **time** when I eat. I don't like having to rush.
- 8 We usually go on a camping trip **at** / **in** the beginning of August.
- 9 Vicky's wedding dress was **especially** / **specially** designed for her by a friend.
- 10 I'm going to take **advantage** / **notice** of the dry weather and cut the grass.

10

Progress Test Files 1–5 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

7 Underline the odd word out.

Example: burnt broken sprained bandage

- 1 rub pinch allergic press
- 2 chilly freezing cool boiling
- 3 injection treat burn operation
- 4 basically gradually in the end eventually
- 5 match suit undress fit
- 6 incredibly really extremely a bit
- 7 turbulence long-haul connecting direct
- 8 bewildered offended relieved desperate
- 9 devastated delighted fed up homesick
- 10 striped loose checked plain

	10
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Vocabulary total	40
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PRONUNCIATION

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: im|pul|sive

- 1 in|fur|ia|ting
- 2 tem|pera|ture
- 3 im|pressed
- 4 change|a|ble
- 5 fa|shio|na|ble
- 6 pa|ra|gli|ding
- 7 poi|son|ing
- 8 re|ac|tion
- 9 a|ppa|rent|ly
- 10 a|ston|ished

	10
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Progress Test Files 1–5

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

9 Match the words with the same sound.

crew breathe budget striped allergic
cello pressure boarding homesick
luggage drought

Example: thunder luggage

- 1 shower _____
- 2 hurt _____
- 3 especially _____
- 4 loose _____
- 5 lycra _____
- 6 caught _____
- 7 relieved _____
- 8 headache _____
- 9 scratch _____
- 10 injury _____

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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Progress Test Files 1–5
Reading and Writing B**READING**

- 1 Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).**

The future of smart clothing

Scientists have been developing smart clothing for medical purposes for some time, but now we're beginning to see it coming onto the market with a wider variety of uses. While it hasn't become popular just yet, it's likely we'll all be wearing smart clothing soon. Why? Because it allows technology to be part of our clothing whatever activity we're doing. Here are just a few examples.

Sports

A few years ago, we were all attaching smartphones, watches, and pedometers to our bodies to monitor our fitness and sporting performance. But the days of checking a device every few minutes at the gym are over. In future, your sports clothing will collect all the data you need, leaving you to concentrate on your performance. The newest technology features **sensors** which are fitted into your sports clothing. It can perform various tasks such as monitoring your heart rate and breathing, tracking the movement of your muscles, and counting the number of calories you've burned. Your data appears on a smartphone app which then designs your own personalized training programme.

Another invention which is likely to become popular is clothing which allows you to practise activities like yoga without an instructor. Specially designed fitness leggings have technology in them which **vibrates** at key points such as the hips, knees, and ankles. These are programmed to direct your movements, helping you get into the correct position, which prevents you from injuring yourself.

Work

Many people spend a large part of their week commuting to and from work. Several technology companies are working on creating 'connected clothing' to make that regular journey easier and more enjoyable. One particularly **appealing** commuter jacket has sleeves with built in sensors which are both touch and gesture sensitive. This allows the wearer to interact with online services during their commute, including maps and entertainment apps. They can use hand or arm **gestures** to get directions or dismiss phone calls without actually getting a phone out of their pocket. Similarly, a smart business suit has been developed. It is fitted with 'smart buttons' which allow the wearer to swap digital business cards, or engage with their smartphone, during business activities.

Fashion

A particular appeal of smart clothing is that it can be both stylish and practical. An **innovative** design team has developed a material which contains sensors that react to temperature and movement, and then respond by heating or lighting up. So, if it's cold, your footwear will become warm, and when it gets dark, your jacket will light up to ensure that you remain visible in traffic. The lightweight material works as a sensor which can be fitted to any clothing like a label. It contains metal inks which can conduct electricity. These inks connect to a battery and **generate** heat or light when they are required. Unsurprisingly, this new smart material has attracted the attention of several big clothing brands.

Progress Test Files 1–5 Reading and Writing B

Smart clothing is not only useful and fashionable, it can allow its wearer to make money too. The sensors in your outfit can gather large amounts of data as you go about your daily life. This data is valuable to clothing brands because they can use it to develop better advertising. The clothing brands give wearers tokens, which can be used to purchase more products, in exchange for their data. Clever clothes that look great and can earn you money too, isn't that what we've all been waiting for?

- 1 What prediction does the writer make about smart clothing?
A It will soon be a thing of the past.
B It will never become mainstream.
C It will become increasingly popular.
D It will never be able to provide accurate data.
- 2 Smart yoga leggings have an advantage over regular yoga leggings because ...
A they can help you sleep better.
B their technology can stop you from getting injured.
C their design is more comfortable.
D they don't cost as much.
- 3 What does the wearer of the commuter jacket use to control its functions?
A voice
B gesture
C temperature
D smartphone app
- 4 Some smart clothing can react to heat and light levels because it is made from an innovative material which contains ...
A a new type of smartphone app
B a special battery
C metal inks
D solar sensors
- 5 What do some customers do to get rewards from smart clothing brands?
A give the personal data their clothing collects to the companies
B introduce the brand to their friends
C offer to review new products positively
D use their social media profile to advertise the products

	10
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Progress Test Files 1–5 Reading and Writing B

2 Match five of the **highlighted** words to the definitions.

Example: watch and record information over a period of time monitor

- 1 movements of the body
- 2 moves up and down or side to side very quickly
- 3 attractive

- 4 makes something, e.g. electricity or heat
- 5 new and clever

	5
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Reading total		15
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WRITING

Write an article for one of the following. Write 140–180 words.

- 1 What advice would you give to someone who was going for a job interview?
- 2 Write a short story about an experience you had while travelling or on holiday.
- 3 In your country, what is in fashion for young people at the moment?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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Progress Test Files 1–5 Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about regrets. Choose from the list (A–H) what each person says they regret or don't regret doing. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.**

- A missing an important deadline
- B getting married
- C neglecting someone they cared about
- D making a decision that has cost them money
- E upsetting another person accidentally
- F causing an accident
- G not thinking carefully enough before making a decision
- H allowing someone else to make an important decision for them

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to two age-gap friends talking about their shopping habits. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 In Chloe's opinion, in the future consumers will **spend more money on their clothing** / lose interest in fast fashion / choose the least expensive clothing options.
- 2 According to Chloe, **big brands don't use social media enough** / social media profiles are no longer important to Generation Z / social media isn't successful at promoting fast fashion to Generation Z.
- 3 Vanessa offers to **show Chloe some of the ethical shopping websites she uses** / lend Chloe some of her old clothes / repair some of Chloe's old clothes.
- 4 Vanessa prefers to do most of her shopping **by mail order** / in town / on the internet.
- 5 Vanessa **is uncertain whether shopping online is better for the environment** / doesn't feel that shopping online is secure enough / thinks that delivery charges are too high.

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Listening total		10
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Progress Test Files 1–5 Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 If you / be / historical figure / who / be? Why?
- 2 What / the most interesting film or TV drama / ever seen?
- 3 Have / ever / had to do first aid? Why?
- 4 anything / frustrates you / people do?
- 5 What / do if someone had hypothermia?
- 6 What / do / reduce your impact on the environment?
- 7 enjoy taking risks? Why / Why not?
- 8 What / do if / lost in a jungle?
- 9 What / most extreme weather conditions / ever experience?
- 10 How / think the climate / changed in 30 years' time?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 1 'Social media puts young people under a lot of pressure.'
- 2 'It is better to be well paid than have a job you love doing.'
- 3 'Governments are not doing enough to protect the environment.'

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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Progress Test Files 6–10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Fiona doesn't fancy going (go) out for dinner tonight.

- 1 The art thieves are believed _____ (steal) two priceless paintings.
- 2 I enjoyed the film, despite _____ (see) it before.
- 3 Marius denied _____ (leave) the car door unlocked.
- 4 I remember _____ (play) cricket in the garden when I was little.
- 5 Criminals used _____ (give) longer prison sentences in the past.
- 6 The family business is going to _____ (sell) next week.
- 7 I'm so sorry – I completely forgot _____ (buy) any bread.
- 8 It _____ (think) that the gang escaped in a black 4x4.
- 9 Dogs must not _____ (bring) into the park unless they are on a lead.
- 10 My parents convinced me _____ (not go) straight to university after finishing school.

10

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: This milk carton has already been opened – take it back to the shop.

- 1 We'll have to leave that box. There's _____ more room in the van.
- 2 We love India, but we can't _____ used to eating spicy food every day.
- 3 I have good chats with my hairdresser while I'm _____ my hair cut.
- 4 My sister's with me – she insisted _____ coming.
- 5 Darcy _____ have gone home – her coat is still on her chair.
- 6 That sounds _____ a really good idea!
- 7 I'm _____ to working in this kind of heat. I lived in Abu Dhabi before I moved here.
- 8 _____ of my brothers are older than me – I'm 19 and they're 22 and 25.
- 9 Sandy looks _____ if he's had some really bad news. Is he OK?
- 10 You _____ have spoken to the customer like that – it was very rude!
- 11 I loved the music, even _____ it was a bit too loud.
- 12 Do you have a _____ of scissors? I need to cut some wrapping paper.
- 13 Please close doors quietly so _____ not to disturb other residents.
- 14 _____ the cold, we had a fantastic time exploring Norway.
- 15 I don't want tea, thanks. I'd _____ have a coffee if you have some.

15

3 Underline the correct form.

Example: It took my father-in-law a long time to **be** / get used to being retired.

- 1 All the staff in this hotel **is** / **are** really friendly.
- 2 I bought a book and a magazine in the shop. **The** / **A** book is for my sister.
- 3 I'm going to **get my car serviced** / **get serviced my car** tomorrow.
- 4 Selma's going to **(–)** / **the** hospital tomorrow to visit her friend who has just had a baby.
- 5 **Every** / **All** room in the hotel has a spectacular view.
- 6 **Any** / **None** of the children wanted to go ice-skating so we went bowling instead.
- 7 There'll be **(–)** / **a** terrible traffic if you leave before 9.30.
- 8 Do you feel **as if** / **like** going to a concert tonight?
- 9 We used to **live** / **living** in Denmark. It was nice, but the weather wasn't great in winter.

Progress Test Files 6–10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

- 10 A great place to go to escape the cold winter is **the** / (–) Canary Islands.
- 11 You **may** / **can't** have seen Anthony at work yesterday. He took the day off.
- 12 We built a fire **so that** / **so as to** help the rescuers locate us.
- 13 **Despite** / **In spite of** setting off late, we arrived in good time.
- 14 I know it's difficult with this noise, but please try **to go** / **going** to sleep.
- 15 I recommend **to visit** / **visiting** the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

	15
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Grammar total	40
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VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: duvet pillow sleeping pills blanket

- 1 fraud robbery evidence blackmail
- 2 biased accurate sensational censored
- 3 ankle heel calf wrist
- 4 newsreader advert presenter commentator
- 5 scratch wave point kneel
- 6 judge verdict jury witness
- 7 nap snore insomnia yawn
- 8 launch manufacture take over merge

	8
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5 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: There was a big advertising campaign to launch their latest mobile phone.
produce launch manufacture

- 1 We _____ most of our manufactured goods from China.
export import expand
- 2 The Sun's so bright when it _____ off the water like that. I need my sunglasses!
dissolves scatters reflects
- 3 It's an interesting proposal but we should consider the _____ before making a decision.
cause and effect forwards and backwards pros and cons
- 4 Government plans to _____ thousands of public sector jobs.
quit clash axe
- 5 A _____ is somebody who studies plants and their structure.
zoologist geneticist botanist
- 6 Three men have been _____ with theft.
charged arrested questioned
- 7 I have to wake my husband up when he _____ because it's so loud!
snores yawns sleepwalks
- 8 My neighbours won't _____ if you park your car in front of their house.
notice mind matter
- 9 The conferences are _____, in April and October.
postannual multiannual biannual

Progress Test Files 6–10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

- 10 Have you ever read any reviews by this _____?
agony aunt critic paparazzi

	10
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6 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: My wallet was stolen / **robbed** from out of my jacket when I went to the toilet.

- The drug is no longer used because of its harmful side **results** / **effects**.
- Scientists **made** / **carried out** an experiment to see whether the plant could be developed into a new medicine.
- Did you **notice** / **realize** whether the post office was open when we drove past?
- Prices have **raised** / **risen** by over 10% during the last year.
- Governments must cut carbon emissions to avoid environmental disaster. It's **sooner or later** / **now or never**!
- Which of the company's branches **did** / **made** the biggest profit this year?
- Unfortunately, our favourite restaurant has **gone out of** / **unfinished** business. Apparently, the owner had financial problems.
- Remember** / **Remind** me to buy some stamps when we're in the newsagents.
- It was a difficult expedition, but luckily they arrived home **safe and sound** / **sound and safe**.
- I've had plenty of **downs and outs** / **ups and downs** in my 20-year career.
- Javier is a brilliant public speaker – he really does have the **wit** / **gift of the gab**!
- It's hard to find **biased** / **objective** journalism that isn't obviously left- or right-wing.

	12
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7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: You should turn off the tap while you're brushing your teeth!

- The men were tried, but **a** _____ because of a lack of evidence.
- The noise of the traffic going past the hotel kept me **a** _____ all night.
- This hard drive is so small you can hold it in the **p** _____ of your hand.
- As wind turbines **r** _____, they produce energy.
- The audience clapped so long that the singer gave another **e** _____.
- I'd hate to suffer from **i** _____ because I love sleeping!
- I've sent Maya a lovely **b** _____ of flowers for her birthday.
- We were absolutely **s** _____ stiff walking home through the woods in the dark!
- You're such a **h** _____ – you're always imagining that you're ill!
- I don't trust that politician at all – I think he's really **d** _____.

	10
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Vocabulary total		40
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Progress Test Files 6–10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

PRONUNCIATION

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: or|a|tor

- 1 ad|ver|tis|ing
- 2 black|mail
- 3 me|ga|ci|ty
- 4 em|ba|rassed
- 5 lone|i|ness
- 6 per|mit (verb)
- 7 sci|en|ti|fic
- 8 con|vince
- 9 or|ches|tra
- 10 in|vest|ig|ated

	10
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9 Match the words with the same sound.

verdict	sleep	refuse	court	violin	ankle
jury	theory	lose	antisocial	grow	

Example: axe ankle

- 1 comb _____
- 2 review _____
- 3 law _____
- 4 peace _____
- 5 journalist _____
- 6 deny _____
- 7 judge _____
- 8 guilty _____
- 9 raise _____
- 10 volunteer _____

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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Progress Test Files 6–10
Reading and Writing A**READING**

- 1 Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).**

Pet sounds

There have been many scientific studies related to how the human brain responds to music. But what about animals? Do they respond, and if so, are there any **similarities** between animals and humans? Studies have come up with a few interesting results.

In one study in the US, researchers **monitored** the effect of music on the behaviour of dogs. They played different types of music to the dogs, including classical and heavy metal. They also observed their behaviour when no music was playing. The study found several similarities between dogs and humans when they heard music. For example, classical music seemed to reduce stress and promote sleep, and heavy metal music increased anxiety and caused **restlessness**. Interestingly, a similar study in Scotland concluded that dogs prefer soft rock and reggae music. Perhaps it's just a matter of taste!

Cats, on the other hand, are fairly indifferent to human music of all types. In 2015, a team of psychologists and musicians in the US developed a specific type of music which contained frequencies and rhythms similar to the ones that cats use for communication. When the team played examples of both classical music and 'cat' music, the cats ignored the 'human' music. However, they responded physically to the specially developed cat music by going close to the speakers and rubbing themselves against them.

In terms of physical reactions to music, humans might tap a beat, nod their head, or dance, but so do birds. To explore this, researchers at Harvard University in the US used an **unconventional** source for their studies – YouTube videos. They analyzed videos of Snowball, a type of parrot, moving to music, and found that he could follow the beat of a song even when it was slowed down or sped up. The common factor between parrots and humans is that they can imitate sound and move in time to a beat. This suggested that there is a connection between the brain mechanisms required for dance and sound imitation.

But parrots aren't the only birds that respond to music. The UK's traditional Christmas dinner bird – the turkey – doesn't move to a beat but it does enjoy music. Organic farm worker Elin Williams plays her guitar to the turkeys on the organic farm where she works. The main aim on the farm is to create an environment which is as stress-free as possible, but unfortunately as it is located beside a main road, the birds are often disturbed by loud traffic. To combat this, the staff started playing classical music on the radio to the turkeys overnight. The birds responded well to it so the staff put the radio on during the day too. Then Elin's boss suggested she play her guitar to them. She thought he was joking, but as soon as she started playing, the turkeys **crowded around** to listen and started pecking on the guitar strings with their beaks. Now she regularly plays pop and Welsh folk songs, and her boss thinks the turkeys are happier and more relaxed as a result.

The benefits of playing music to farm animals isn't limited to de-stressing turkeys either. The dairy industry is starting to take notice of some interesting results from **trials** which involve playing music to cows. In a recent study, different genres of music were played to a herd of around a thousand cows. The music was organized by speed: slow (under 100 beats per minute), including pop and classical music such as Beethoven, and fast (over 120 beats per minute), including soft rock and faster pop tunes. The cows seemed to prefer the slower,

Progress Test Files 6–10 Reading and Writing A

more relaxing music as it resulted in an increase of over 3% in their milk production. That translates to approximately 0.73 litres more milk per cow a day – a significant increase in profit for the farmers, and happier cows too!

1 A study revealed that Scottish dogs feel more relaxed when they listen to ...

- A heavy metal.
- B classical music.
- C reggae.
- D pop.

2 How did the cats in the study respond to music?

- A They ignored all types of music.
- B They had a strong physical response to human music.
- C They only enjoyed the classical music.
- D They only responded to the music that is similar to cat communication.

3 A Harvard study found that parrot ...

- A can memorize musical sequences.
- B don't enjoy human music.
- C are able to move in time to a beat.
- D can accurately mimic the sounds of music.

4 Elin plays her guitar to turkeys on an organic farm ...

- A because they appear to enjoy it.
- B to disguise the sound of nearby traffic.
- C because they didn't like the radio music.
- D for her own entertainment.

5 What effect does slow music have on dairy cows?

- A They become stressed.
- B They produce more milk.
- C They sleep more.
- D They don't respond to it at all.

	10
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2 Match five of the **highlighted** words / phrases to the definitions.

Example: qualities that the same similarities

- 1 doing things in a different way from most people
- 2 tests
- 3 the state of being unable to sit still
- 4 came very close
- 5 observed over a period of time

	5
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Reading total		15
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Progress Test Files 6–10

Reading and Writing A

WRITING

Write an article for one of the following. Write 140–180 words.

- 1 Write a blog post about your favourite music, film, or TV show.
- 2 Describe an invention or piece of technology you think is clever and explain why.
- 3 What do you like and dislike about using social media?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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Progress Test Files 6–10 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about photographs. Choose from the list (A–H) what each person is describing. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.

- A a childhood memory
- B a very old photograph
- C a fake news photograph
- D a school photograph
- E a wedding
- F a person they once knew
- G a journey
- H a place they once lived

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to an interview with a professional speaker. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Kyle says that **he still gets nervous before a speech / anxiety and excitement have the same effect on the body / he used to have a phobia of public speaking.**
- 2 Kyle says most people make the mistake of **talking too fast / making their speech shorter than it should be / including too many facts and statistics.**
- 3 Before writing a speech Kyle **considers who might listen to him speak / interviews his audience / does some physical exercise.**
- 4 According to Kyle, the most powerful part of communication is your **tone of voice / words / body language.**
- 5 Kyle advises people preparing a speech to **record themselves giving it / use the Internet as a learning resource / memorize it word for word.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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Progress Test Files 6–10
Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Which city / most like to visit and why?
- 2 you rather have a city break or an adventure holiday? Why?
- 3 How / get a good night's sleep?
- 4 What / last advert you saw?
- 5 Which relative / you most look like? Why?
- 6 How / science made life easier in the last 100 years?
- 7 What fake news / last hear about?
- 8 If / could work for an advertising company, which product / like to promote?
- 9 you ever had difficulties sleeping? What / you do?
- 10 How / feel if / had to speak in public?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 1 'We should always believe what we read online.'
- 2 'It's easy to tell whether someone has committed a crime from their appearance and behaviour.'
- 3 'If you have to give a speech or presentation, it is best to memorize it.'

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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Progress Test Files 6–10 Reading and Writing B

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: This milk smells awful! I think the bottle has already been opened.

- 1 We loved the concert, even _____ the music was much too loud.
- 2 Is Lina OK? She looks _____ if she's had some bad news.
- 3 _____ of my sisters are older than me – I'm 16 and they're 18 and 22.
- 4 I lived in Australia before I moved here so I'm _____ to working in this kind of heat.
- 5 Helen _____ have spoken to the manager like that – it was very rude!
- 6 Alan's here too – he insisted _____ coming.
- 7 Please close doors quietly so _____ not to disturb other residents.
- 8 There's _____ more room in the suitcase. I'll have to leave this jumper.
- 9 I have some great chats with my hairdresser while I'm _____ my hair cut.
- 10 I don't want coffee, thanks. I'd _____ have a cup herbal tea if you have any.
- 11 That sounds _____ an excellent idea!
- 12 We had a fantastic time exploring Greenland _____ the cold.
- 13 Marcus _____ have gone home – his coat is still on his chair.
- 14 I love Japan, but I can't _____ used to eating rice for breakfast!
- 15 Can I have a _____ of scissors? I need to cut this wrapping paper.

15

2 Underline the correct form.

Example: It took me a long time to get / **be** used to being vegan but it was worth it.

- 1 Do you feel **like** / **as if** going to see a film on Friday night?
- 2 I recommend **visiting** / **to visit** the National Gallery in Edinburgh.
- 3 We built a fire **so that** / **so as to** help the rescuers locate us.
- 4 If you leave before 9.30, there'll be **a** / **(-)** terrible traffic.
- 5 You **may** / **can't** have seen Agnieszka at work yesterday. She was off sick.
- 6 There are spectacular views from **every** / **all** room in the hotel.
- 7 **Despite** / **In spite** of the terrible weather, we all arrived safely.
- 8 I bought a magazine and a chocolate bar in the shop. **The** / **A** chocolate bar is for us to share.
- 9 I know it's difficult with the jet lag, but please try **to go** / **going** to sleep.
- 10 **None** / **Any** of my friends wanted to go bowling so we went ice-skating instead.
- 11 I used to **living** / **live** in New Zealand. It was lovely, but the weather was often very changeable.
- 12 All the staff in this restaurant **is** / **are** really friendly.
- 13 I'm going to **(-)** / **the** hospital tomorrow to visit a friend who has broken his leg.
- 14 We're going to **get serviced our car** / **get our car serviced** next week.
- 15 If you want to escape the cold winter, I suggest you go to **the** / **(-)** Canary Islands.

15

Progress Test Files 6–10

Reading and Writing B

3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Sorry, but I don't fancy watching (watch) that film.

- 1 Hot drinks must not _____ (bring) into the cinema.
- 2 Do you remember _____ (play) football in the park when we were young?
- 3 Oh no! I've just been to the shop and I completely forgot _____ (buy) any milk!
- 4 It _____ (think) that the gang escaped from the building through the side exit.
- 5 My father convinced me _____ (not go) straight to university after finishing school.
- 6 Apparently, criminals used _____ (give) longer prison sentences than they get these days.
- 7 I heard the Khans' family business is going to _____ (sell) next week.
- 8 Tobias denied _____ (leave) the car door unlocked.
- 9 The thieves are believed _____ (steal) a priceless necklace.
- 10 I really enjoyed the film, despite _____ (see) it before.

	10
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Grammar total		40
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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: The company is going to launch its latest model of electric car on 1st May.
manufacture produce launch

- 1 A person who studies plants and their structure is called a _____.
geneticist botanist zoologist
- 2 My flatmate won't _____ if you stay in her room while she's away.
matter mind notice
- 3 My husband sometimes _____ so loudly that I have to wake him up!
sleepwalks snores yawns
- 4 Two women have been _____ with bribery and blackmail.
arrested questioned charged
- 5 The conferences are _____, in May and November.
postannual biannual multiannual
- 6 This _____ writes really interesting reviews. Have you ever read any?
paparazzi agony aunt critic
- 7 The UK _____ most of its manufactured goods from Asia.
expands exports imports
- 8 Government plans to _____ climate change plans.
clash axe quit
- 9 I need my sunglasses! The sun's so bright when it _____ off the snow like that.
scatters reflects dissolves
- 10 That's an interesting proposal but we should consider the _____ before making a decision.
forwards and backwards cause and effect pros and cons

	10
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Progress Test Files 6–10 Reading and Writing B

5 Underline the odd word out.

Example: blanket sheets yawn pillow

- 1 point scratch kneel wave
- 2 snore yawn insomnia nap
- 3 sensational biased censored accurate
- 4 wrist heel ankle calf
- 5 merge launch take over manufacture
- 6 advert presenter newsreader commentator
- 7 jury witness judge verdict
- 8 blackmail robbery fraud evidence

8

6 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: I think I'll brush my teeth after eating that cake – it was so sweet!

- 1 We've sent Natalya a beautiful **b**_____ of flowers to say thank you.
- 2 You're always imagining that you're ill – you're such a **h**_____.
- 3 Jackie and I were absolutely **s**_____ stiff walking home in the dark!
- 4 I absolutely love sleeping so I'd hate to suffer from **i**_____.
- 5 Jay's new smartphone is so small you can hold it in the **p**_____ of your hand.
- 6 The bright light coming through the thin curtains kept me **a**_____ all night!
- 7 The wind turbines produce energy as they **r**_____.
- 8 I think that politician is really **d**_____ – I don't trust him at all.
- 9 The two women were tried, but because of a lack of evidence, they were **a**_____.
- 10 At the end, the audience clapped so long that the band gave another **e**_____.

10

7 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Chiara's phone was stolen / **robbed** from her jacket pocket in a café yesterday.

- 1 Which of the restaurants in the chain **made** / **did** the biggest profit this year?
- 2 Patrick really does have the **wit** / **gift of the gab** – he's a brilliant public speaker!
- 3 It can be difficult to find **biased** / **objective** journalism that isn't obviously left- or right-wing.
- 4 Could you **remember** / **remind** me to buy some butter when we're at the supermarket?
- 5 Apparently, the owner of our favourite restaurant had financial problems so he has **unfinished** / **gone out of** business.
- 6 In my career, I've had plenty of **downs and outs** / **ups and downs** but I've loved it anyway.
- 7 During the last year, prices have **risen** / **raised** by over 10%.
- 8 The company no longer produces the drug because of its harmful side **effects** / **results**.
- 9 Recently, scientists **made** / **carried out** an experiment to see if they could use the plant to develop a new medicine.

Progress Test Files 6–10 Reading and Writing B

- 10 Industries worldwide must cut carbon emissions to avoid environmental disaster. It's **now or never** / **sooner or later**!
- 11 Did you **realize** / **notice** whether the library was open when you drove past?
- 12 The explorers arrived home **safe and sound** / **sound and safe** even though it had been a challenging expedition.

	12
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Vocabulary total		40
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PRONUNCIATION

8 Match the words with the same sound.

guilty	verdict	peace	deny	review	
advise	judge	theory	law	raise	grow

Example: clash advise

- 1 sleep _____
- 2 journalist _____
- 3 lose _____
- 4 violin _____
- 5 antisocial _____
- 6 volunteer _____
- 7 refuse _____
- 8 court _____
- 9 jury _____
- 10 comb _____

	10
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9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: gra|vity

- 1 con|vince
- 2 per|mit (verb)
- 3 or|ches|tra
- 4 sci|en|ti|fic
- 5 in|vest|ig|ated
- 6 me|ga|ci|ty
- 7 em|ba|rassed
- 8 lone|i|ness
- 9 ad|ver|tis|ing
- 10 black|mail

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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Progress Test Files 6–10
Reading and Writing B**READING**

- 1 Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).**

Pet sounds

There have been many scientific studies related to how the human brain responds to music. But what about animals? Do they respond, and if so, are there any **similarities** between animals and humans? Studies have come up with a few interesting results.

In one study in the US, researchers **monitored** the effect of music on the behaviour of dogs. They played different types of music to the dogs, including classical and heavy metal. They also observed their behaviour when no music was playing. The study found several similarities between dogs and humans when they heard music. For example, classical music seemed to reduce stress and promote sleep, and heavy metal music increased anxiety and caused **restlessness**. Interestingly, a similar study in Scotland concluded that dogs prefer soft rock and reggae music. Perhaps it's just a matter of taste!

Cats, on the other hand, are fairly indifferent to human music of all types. In 2015, a team of psychologists and musicians in the US developed a specific type of music which contained frequencies and rhythms similar to the ones that cats use for communication. When the team played examples of both classical music and 'cat' music, the cats ignored the 'human' music. However, they responded physically to the specially developed cat music by going close to the speakers and rubbing themselves against them.

In terms of physical reactions to music, humans might tap a beat, nod their head, or dance, but so do birds. To explore this, researchers at Harvard University in the US used an **unconventional** source for their studies – YouTube videos. They analyzed videos of Snowball, a type of parrot, moving to music, and found that he could follow the beat of a song even when it was slowed down or sped up. The common factor between parrots and humans is that they can imitate sound and move in time to a beat. This suggested that there is a connection between the brain mechanisms required for dance and sound imitation.

But parrots aren't the only birds that respond to music. The UK's traditional Christmas dinner bird – the turkey – doesn't move to a beat but it does enjoy music. Organic farm worker Elin Williams plays her guitar to the turkeys on the organic farm where she works. The main aim on the farm is to create an environment which is as stress-free as possible, but unfortunately as it is located beside a main road, the birds are often disturbed by loud traffic. To combat this, the staff started playing classical music on the radio to the turkeys overnight. The birds responded well to it so the staff put the radio on during the day too. Then Elin's boss suggested she play her guitar to them. She thought he was joking, but as soon as she started playing, the turkeys **crowded around** to listen and started pecking on the guitar strings with their beaks. Now she regularly plays pop and Welsh folk songs, and her boss thinks the turkeys are happier and more relaxed as a result.

The benefits of playing music to farm animals isn't limited to de-stressing turkeys either. The dairy industry is starting to take notice of some interesting results from **trials** which involve playing music to cows. In a recent study, different genres of music were played to a herd of around a thousand cows. The music was organized by speed: slow (under 100 beats per minute), including pop and classical music such as Beethoven, and fast (over 120 beats per minute), including soft rock and faster pop tunes. The cows seemed to prefer the slower,

Progress Test Files 6–10

Reading and Writing B

more relaxing music as it resulted in an increase of over 3% in their milk production. That translates to approximately 0.73 litres more milk per cow a day – a significant increase in profit for the farmers, and happier cows too!

- 1 The results of a Scottish study showed that dogs feel more relaxed while listening to ...
 - A pop.
 - B reggae.
 - C heavy metal.
 - D classical music.

- 2 What reaction did the cats have when researchers played them different types of music?
 - A They appeared to enjoy the classical music.
 - B They ignored music of all genres.
 - C They only reacted to music that was based on cat communication.
 - D Human music caused a strong physical response.

- 3 What did the Harvard study conclude about parrots in relation to music?
 - A They can move accurately in time to a beat.
 - B They can't mimic the sounds of music very well.
 - C They don't respond to human music.
 - D They have the ability to memorize sequences of music.

- 4 Why did Elin first begin playing her guitar to the turkeys on the organic farm where she works?
 - A They didn't respond well when her boss played radio music.
 - B Because she wanted to do extra folk guitar practice at work.
 - C Because she thought they might enjoy it.
 - D To reduce the impact of the stress caused by noisy traffic.

- 5 When dairy cows are played slow music, ...
 - A they sleep more often during the day.
 - B the amount of milk they produce increases.
 - C they don't appear to notice.
 - D they become irritated.

Progress Test Files 6–10 Reading and Writing B

2 Match five of the **highlighted** words / phrases to the definitions.

Example: qualities that are the same similarities

- 1 the state of being unable to sit still
- 2 watched carefully over a period of time
- 3 came very near
- 4 tests
- 5 doing things in a different way from the majority of people

	5
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Reading total		15
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WRITING

Write an article for one of the following. Write 140–180 words.

- 1 Write a blog post about your favourite music, film, or TV show.
- 2 Describe an invention or piece of technology you think is clever and explain why.
- 3 What do you like and dislike about using social media?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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Progress Test Files 6–10 Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about photographs. Choose from the list (A–H) what each person is describing. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.

- A a place they once lived
- B a person they once knew
- C a childhood memory
- D a journey
- E a very old photograph
- F a fake news photograph
- G a school photograph
- H a wedding

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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- 2 Listen to an interview with a professional speaker. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Kyle says that **he had a phobia of public speaking until recently / he still gets nervous before a speech / excitement and anxiety have the same effect on the body.**
- 2 According to Kyle, most people make the mistake of **speaking too quickly / mentioning too many facts and statistics / making their speech shorter than it should be.**
- 3 Kyle always **does physical exercise / considers who might want to listen to him / interviews his audience** before writing a speech.
- 4 Kyle thinks that the most powerful part of communication is **your body language / the words you use / your tone of voice.**
- 5 Kyle advises anyone who is preparing a speech to **use the Internet as a learning resource / record themselves giving it / memorize it word for word.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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Progress Test Files 6–10
Listening and Speaking B

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / last theatre performance or TV drama you saw?
- 2 you rather have a holiday in a luxury resort or go back packing? Why?
- 3 How / spot a liar?
- 4 What changes / make to your city? Why?
- 5 you ever had difficulties sleeping? What / you do?
- 6 How / predict science / make life easier in the next 20 years?
- 7 How / feel about public speaking?
- 8 If / could promote any environmentally friendly product, which product / be? Why?
- 9 What fake news / last hear about?
- 10 Which relative / your characteristics most similar to? Why?

2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 1 'Newspapers will soon only be published online.'
- 2 'The most important thing we need governments worldwide to do is support big business.'
- 3 'It's more important to be happy than it is to be wealthy.'

3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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1 Quick Test

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Javier has more work experience than me, _____ he?

A does ☐ B can ☐ C doesn't ☒

- 1 Does anyone know where _____?
A Mark works ☐ B does Mark work ☐ C Mark does work ☐
- 2 I don't understand. What are you talking _____?
A to ☐ B about ☐ C for ☐
- 3 _____ the mysterious man in the dark suit that night?
A Who did see ☐ B Who has seen ☐ C Who saw ☐
- 4 The _____ a product costs, the fewer people will buy it.
A amount ☐ B more ☐ C better ☐
- 5 I don't like mystery stories but my sister _____.
A does ☐ B is ☐ C likes ☐
- 6 A We didn't think the horror film was very scary.
B _____ did we.
A So ☐ B Neither ☐ C No ☐
- 7 A Helga got the job she wanted.
B _____ she? That's fantastic.
A Do ☐ B Have ☐ C Did ☐
- 8 _____ He sounds Australian.
A From where comes he? ☐ B Where does he come from? ☐
C From where does he come? ☐
- 9 I wonder how long _____.
A will the interview last ☐ B does the interview last ☐ C the interview will last ☐
- 10 Why _____ to work in an office?
A don't you want ☐ B you don't want ☐ C you not want ☐
- 11 Can you remember when _____?
A starts the concert ☐ B does the concert start ☐ C the concert starts ☐
- 12 The _____ you finish this job, the sooner you can leave.
A quick ☐ B more quickly ☐ C quicker ☐
- 13 _____ you go for an interview yesterday?
A Do ☐ B Did ☐ C Does ☐
- 14 Martin's a waiter, _____ he?
A isn't ☐ B doesn't ☐ C is ☐
- 15 _____ you supposed to be at work today?
A Isn't ☐ B Aren't ☐ C Don't ☐
- 16 Which writer _____ the competition?
A did win ☐ B was won ☐ C won ☐
- 17 You won't forget to lock the door, _____ you?
A do ☐ B will ☐ C won't ☐
- 18 I really _____ you get your dream job.
A do hope ☐ B did hope ☐ C can hope ☐

- 19 Could you tell us what time _____?
 A the library opens ☐ B opens the library ☐ C does the library open ☐
- 20 A I finished my homework in five minutes.
 B _____ you really?!
- A Did ☐ B Do ☐ C Have ☐

20

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) the correct adjective, A, B, or C.

Example: someone who is generally relaxed about things

A well-behaved ☐ B laid-back ☒ C well-balanced ☐

- 1 a person who has a very high opinion of themselves
 A self-centred ☐ B big-headed ☐ C well-behaved ☐
- 2 someone who expresses one opinion to you and then the opposite to other people
 A open-minded ☐ B two-faced ☐ C well-balanced ☐
- 3 a person who doesn't get angry or annoyed and is easy to get on well with
 A good-natured ☐ B self-centred ☐ C well-balanced ☐
- 4 someone who thinks only about their own needs, not other people's
 A bad-tempered ☐ B big-headed ☐ C self-centred ☐
- 5 someone who doesn't like spending money and tries to avoid it
 A tight-fisted ☐ B strong-willed ☐ C bad-tempered ☐
- 6 the kind of person who gets angry easily
 A easy-going ☐ B bad-tempered ☐ C strong-willed ☐
- 7 someone who has a limited way of thinking about things
 A absent-minded ☐ B strong-willed ☐ C narrow-minded ☐
- 8 someone who often forgets things
 A easy-going ☐ B absent-minded ☐ C laid-back ☐

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Luca would never have done that. He's _____ well-behaved!

A a bit ☐ B extremely ☒ C quite ☐

- 9 Alain is _____ big-headed – he thinks he's brilliant at everything he does.
 A extremely ☐ B a bit ☐ C pretty ☐
- 10 Nick is _____ laid-back. Nothing can make him angry.
 A a bit ☐ B incredibly ☐ C quite ☐
- 11 My boss is always interested in new ideas – she's _____ open-minded.
 A a bit ☐ B quite ☐ C really ☐
- 12 Paul won't change his mind – he's _____ strong-willed.
 A quite ☐ B extremely ☐ C a bit ☐
- 13 Helen never ever thinks about other people's feelings. She's _____ self-centred!
 A rather ☐ B incredibly ☐ C a bit ☐
- 14 Don't worry. Dave's _____ easy-going so he'll be a great flatmate.
 A rather ☐ B a bit ☐ C very ☐

c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: When I don't get enough sleep, I get a bit _____.

A narrow-minded ☐ B absent-minded ☒ C strong-willed ☐

15 Eight people were interviewed for the job but only three of them were suitable

_____.
A candidates ☐ B interviewers ☐ C geeks ☐

16 I think you'll get the job. I just have a _____ feeling about it!

A rivalry ☐ B light-hearted ☐ C gut ☐

17 Hardly any people live around there. It's a very _____ location.

A remote ☐ B weird ☐ C odd ☐

18 No-one could work out what had happened on the island – everyone was completely _____!

A bizarre ☐ B foolproof ☐ C baffled ☐

19 The interviewer asked some strange questions – some of them were really _____!

A boring ☐ B spooky ☐ C bizarre ☐

20 Make sure you're _____ when you go on the school trip!

A well-behaved ☐ B laid-back ☐ C well-balanced ☐

20

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A bizarre ☒ B rivalry ☐ C sign ☐

1 A **g**eek ☐ B **j**ob-seeker ☐ C **s**trange ☐

2 A strong-willed ☐ B narrow-minded ☐ C well-behaved ☐

3 A well-balanced ☐ B **c**oincidence ☐ C self-centred ☐

4 A explanation ☐ B good-natured ☐ C fortune ☐

5 A **o**dd ☐ B response ☐ C remote ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A rivalry ☐ B rivalry ☒ C rivalry ☐

6 A personality ☐ B personality ☐ C personality ☐

7 A open-minded ☐ B open-minded ☐ C open-minded ☐

8 A coincidence ☐ B coincidence ☐ C coincidence ☐

9 A incredibly ☐ B incredibly ☐ C incredibly ☐

10 A well-behaved ☐ B well-behaved ☐ C well-behaved ☐

10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total

50

2 Quick Test

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I've always found _____ to be very friendly.

A Irishs ☐ B the Irish ☒ C Irish ☐

1 How long _____ this toothache?

A do you have ☐ B have you been having ☐ C have you had ☐

2 My grandparents have a(n) _____ cottage in the country.

A old lovely little ☐ B lovely little old ☐ C little old lovely ☐

3 How many miles _____ per week?

A have you been running ☐ B you're running ☐ C you've been running ☐

4 I think the government needs to do more to help _____.

A poor ☐ B the poor ☐ C the poverty ☐

5 _____ joined my English class this week.

A A Taiwanese ☐ B Taiwanese girl ☐ C A Taiwanese girl ☐

6 Oh no! There's blood on that player's shirt! He has _____ himself!

A cutted ☐ B cut ☐ C been cutting ☐

7 Harry's got a _____ sports car.

A blue new fantastic ☐ B fantastic new blue ☐ C new blue fantastic ☐

8 How long _____ in this hospital?

A do you work ☐ B you have been working ☐ C have you been working ☐

9 How many times _____ to the coast this year?

A have you been ☐ B did you go ☐ C have you been going ☐

10 All _____ in my class were really friendly.

A the Mexicans ☐ B the Mexican ☐ C Mexicans ☐

11 We've lived in this area _____ I was six years old.

A for ☐ B since ☐ C from ☐

12 _____ have a reputation for being hard-working people.

A A Pole ☐ B The Poles ☐ C Polish ☐

13 A You look exhausted!

B That's because I _____ all day. I have food poisoning!

A vomit ☐ B 've vomit ☐ C 've been vomiting ☐

14 I think the _____ dress suits you best.

A green long cotton ☐ B long green cotton ☐ C cotton long green ☐

15 A Do you need some painkillers?

B No thanks. _____ some.

A I've already taken ☐ B I've already been taking ☐ C I've been already taking ☐

16 _____ the cut yet?

A Have you been cleaning ☐ B Have you cleaned ☐ C Did you clean ☐

17 Could I have _____, please?

A the ones green ☐ B the green ☐ C the green ones ☐

18 Breaking my legs is the worst injury _____.

A I've ever had ☐ B I ever had ☐ C I've ever been having ☐

19 _____ are going to become an increasingly large section of society.

A Elderly ☐ B The old peoples ☐ C The elderly ☐

- 20 I'd love to learn more about _____ people – their culture seems so interesting.
A the Japanese ☐ B Japanese ☐ C the Japan's ☐

20

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Ouch! I've _____ myself! I accidentally touched that hot saucepan!

A burnt ☒ B cut ☐ C sprained ☐

- 1 Alex gets seriously ill if she eats peanuts because she has an allergic _____ to them.
A attack ☐ B condition ☐ C reaction ☐
- 2 My youngest son keeps having to go to the toilet. He's got _____.
A a rash ☐ B diarrhoea ☐ C a blister ☐
- 3 You should cover your mouth when you _____ to stop any illnesses spreading.
A sneeze ☐ B swallow ☐ C vomit ☐
- 4 Jack cut his foot badly on some broken glass and had to have five _____.
A injections ☐ B stitches ☐ C wounds ☐
- 5 I suddenly _____ and then I fainted.
A felt dizzy ☐ B was unconscious ☐ C had a blister ☐
- 6 I hate _____ but I need to have some before I go travelling in Asia.
A bandages ☐ B injections ☐ C syringes ☐
- 7 I've got a(n) _____. It really hurts when I speak.
A earache ☐ B headache ☐ C sore throat ☐
- 8 A woman in the restaurant's _____ on a fish bone! Can you help?
A swallowing ☐ B choking ☐ C vomiting ☐
- 9 My head _____ if I spend too long staring at a computer screen.
A aches ☐ B vomits ☐ C bleeds ☐
- 10 It was difficult to walk when I _____ my ankle, but luckily it got better quickly.
A bandaged ☐ B swollen ☐ C sprained ☐

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I went _____ with flu last month.

A down ☒ B up ☐ C through ☐

- 11 I was feeling so sick that I had to lie _____.
A up ☐ B down ☐ C over ☐
- 12 I was very ill with flu and it took a couple of weeks to get _____ it.
A across ☐ B through ☐ C over ☐
- 13 The footballer was unconscious for a few minutes and then he slowly came _____.
A up ☐ B through ☐ C round ☐
- 14 I felt very odd and light-headed and then I passed _____.
A over ☐ B out ☐ C down ☐
- 15 The seafood Emma ate wasn't cooked properly so she threw _____ during the night.
A up ☐ B out ☐ C down ☐

2 Quick Test

c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I don't like patterned shirts. I prefer _____ clothes.

A denim ☐ B hooded ☐ C plain ☒

16 These boots aren't made of real _____. That's why they're so cheap.

A leather ☐ B velvet ☐ C cotton ☐

17 These jeans are falling down. They're much too _____!

A loose ☐ B plain ☐ C smart ☐

18 Are you going to _____ for the dinner tonight?

A wear up ☐ B dress up ☐ C dress over ☐

19 You should definitely buy that red dress. It really _____ you!

A matches ☐ B goes with ☐ C suits ☐

20 Rory's so _____. He always dresses really well.

A old-fashioned ☐ B stylish ☐ C scruffy ☐

20

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A denim ☒ B striped ☐ C lycra ☐

1 A loose ☐ B flu ☐ C cut ☐

2 A press ☐ B injection ☐ C pressure ☐

3 A lace ☐ B leather ☐ C suede ☐

4 A injury ☐ B cough ☐ C allergic ☐

5 A pinch ☐ B headache ☐ C choking ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A infection ☒ B infection ☐ C infection ☐

6 A old-fashioned ☐ B old-fashioned ☐ C old-fashioned ☐

7 A unconscious ☐ B unconscious ☐ C unconscious ☐

8 A injuries ☐ B injuries ☐ C injuries ☐

9 A cardigan ☐ B cardigan ☐ C cardigan ☐

10 A emergency ☐ B emergency ☐ C emergency ☐

10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total

50

3 Quick Test

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Hannah's not _____ for work.

A often late ☒ B late often ☐ C lately often ☐

- 1 Jed _____ Lisa for two years when they got engaged.
A had known ☐ B had been knowing ☐ C has known ☐
- 2 We didn't want to leave because the party _____.
A hadn't been finishing ☐ B didn't finish ☐ C hadn't finished ☐
- 3 The meal was served while the children _____ the in-flight film.
A 've been watching ☐ B were watching ☐ C 'd been watching ☐
- 4 When I got to the cottage, I realized I _____ the keys in the car.
A had left ☐ B had been leaving ☐ C left ☐
- 5 We _____ for two hours when they finally let us in.
A 've been queuing ☐ B were queuing ☐ C 'd been queuing ☐
- 6 I _____ to see what had made that terrible noise – I just ran!
A didn't wait even ☐ B didn't even wait ☐ C even didn't wait ☐
- 7 The strange things started happening while the old castle _____ in the 1980s.
A was repairing ☐ B was being repaired ☐ C was repaired ☐
- 8 We _____ twenty minutes for the airport bus when it finally arrived.
A waited ☐ B were waiting ☐ C 'd been waiting ☐
- 9 We were at home _____.
A all yesterday day ☐ B yesterday all day ☐ C all day yesterday ☐
- 10 This is _____ a great book. Would you like to borrow it?
A so ☐ B such ☐ C so much ☐
- 11 She looks really nervous. She _____ of flying.
A 's obviously afraid ☐ B obvious afraid ☐ C 's afraid obviously ☐
- 12 I met my wife when I _____ English in Greece.
A taught ☐ B had taught ☐ C was teaching ☐
- 13 We boarded the plane and _____ our extra legroom seats near the emergency exit.
A was finding ☐ B had found ☐ C found ☐
- 14 She tried _____ to get used to London but she just didn't enjoy city life.
A such hard ☐ B so hard ☐ C so hardly ☐
- 15 Shaun _____ because he knew he was being followed.
A walked quickly ☐ B quickly walked ☐ C walked quick ☐
- 16 My husband _____ on planes.
A doesn't usually sleep ☐ B doesn't sleep usually ☐ C usually isn't sleeping ☐
- 17 I _____ time to read these days.
A have never ☐ B never had ☐ C never have ☐
- 18 When I eventually visited the town I grew up in, I found it _____ a lot.
A had changed ☐ B was changing ☐ C changed ☐
- 19 Alan was celebrating because he _____ his first novel published.
A 'd been having ☐ B 'd had ☐ C was having ☐
- 20 Some people _____ when we had some strong turbulence, but I didn't mind it.
A absolutely terrified were ☐ B were terrified absolutely ☐
C were absolutely terrified ☐

3 Quick Test

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) the correct word(s), A, B, or C.

Example: when a flight is late

A on time ☐ B landing ☐ C delayed ☒

1 people who look after you during a flight

A check-in staff ☐ B cabin crew ☐ C customs officials ☐

2 the place where you pick up your suitcase

A baggage reclaim ☐ B VIP lounge ☐ C baggage drop-off ☐

3 the different buildings at an airport

A customs ☐ B security ☐ C terminals ☐

4 the part of a plane you walk along between the seats

A runway ☐ B aisle ☐ C board ☐

5 a flight which takes you to where you can catch your next flight

A direct flight ☐ B connecting flight ☐ C long-haul flight ☐

6 to get on a plane

A board ☐ B take off ☐ C land ☐

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I didn't have any luggage to _____ so I went straight to departures.

A fill in ☐ B check in ☒ C get off ☐

7 We all had to _____ the plane and go back to the departure lounge.

A get on ☐ B get off ☐ C drop off ☐

8 Could you _____ at the airport tomorrow?

A take me off ☐ B drop me off ☐ C check me in ☐

9 I'll _____ my luggage at baggage reclaim and then meet you outside the airport.

A drop off ☐ B check in ☐ C pick up ☐

10 The plane _____ twenty minutes late, but we still arrived on time.

A took off ☐ B picked up ☐ C dropped off ☐

11 My flight's due in at 10.00. Could you _____ just outside Arrivals at 10.30?

A drop me off ☐ B pick me up ☐ C get me off ☐

12 Make sure that you _____ your immigration form carefully.

A fill in ☐ B pick up ☐ C check in ☐

c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentence.

Example: Can you recommend a good book? I'm not reading anything _____.

A actually ☐ B at the moment ☒ C even ☐

13 I thought the workshop was at the weekend but _____ it's on a Thursday.

A obviously ☐ B in fact ☐ C hardly ☐

14 Have you heard about Jack and Ling? _____ they've split up.

A Apparently ☐ B Obviously ☐ C In fact ☐

15 I loved the novel, but I was really upset when my favourite character died suddenly _____.

A in the end ☐ B at the moment ☐ C at the end ☐

- 16 He's been training to be a pilot for two months so _____ he hasn't flown a real plane yet.
A apparently ☐ B obviously ☐ C gradually ☐
- 17 People usually think we're sisters, but _____ we're just good friends.
A luckily ☐ B actually ☐ C obviously ☐
- 18 Maria's been very quiet _____. I think she's worried about something.
A late ☐ B later ☐ C lately ☐
- 19 I love swimming in the sea, _____ when it's a really hot day.
A especially ☐ B actually ☐ C obviously ☐
- 20 _____ we'd like a flat in the city centre, but just outside would be OK too.
A Eventually ☐ B Apparently ☐ C Ideally ☐

20

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A burgle ☒ B cut ☐ C thunder ☐

- 1 A flew ☐ B hooded ☐ C through ☐
2 A caught ☐ B boarding ☐ C tough ☐
3 A drove ☐ B told ☐ C done ☐
4 A aisle ☐ B claim ☐ C weight ☐
5 A baggage ☐ B teenage ☐ C page ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A departures ☒ B departures ☐ C departures ☐

- 6 A basically ☐ B basically ☐ C basically ☐
7 A gradually ☐ B gradually ☐ C gradually ☐
8 A incredibly ☐ B incredibly ☐ C incredibly ☐
9 A aneecdote ☐ B aneecdote ☐ C anecdote ☐
10 A turbulence ☐ B turbulence ☐ C turbulence ☐

10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total

50

4 Quick Test

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I can't concentrate if people _____ loudly in the office.

A are chatting ☒ B chatting ☐ C will chat ☐

1 Call me as the event _____ and I'll come and pick you up.

A is finishing ☐ B will have finished ☐ C will finish ☐

2 Take a waterproof jacket in case you _____ it.

A will need ☐ B 're needing ☐ C need ☐

3 I _____ to Argentina for work soon. Do you want me to bring you anything back?

A 'll be gone ☐ B 'll have gone ☐ C 'll be going ☐

4 We're late for the meeting – I hope they _____ already.

A won't have started ☐ B won't be starting ☐ C won't start ☐

5 In June next year, we _____ for 20 years.

A will be marrying ☐ B will have been married ☐ C will be married ☐

6 If you _____ a typhoon, you can't imagine how powerful they are.

A 've never experienced ☐ B will never experience ☐ C don't experience ☐

7 Don't come before 3.00 because we _____ our report.

A 'll have prepared ☐ B 'll prepare ☐ C 'll be preparing ☐

8 I'll come to the talk if I _____ any work to do over the weekend.

A wouldn't have ☐ B don't have ☐ C won't have ☐

9 By the time you read this email, _____ on the beach in Mallorca!

A I'll be lying ☐ B I'm going to lie ☐ C I'll lie ☐

10 Take some water as you're _____ thirsty if it's hot.

A probably to get ☐ B likely to get ☐ C likely get ☐

11 Hopefully, shops _____ giving out plastic bags by the end of the month.

A will be finish ☐ B will have finished ☐ C have been finished ☐

12 If runners _____ at the half-way point by two o'clock, they will have to quit the race.

A 're not arriving ☐ B won't arrive ☐ C haven't arrived ☐

13 Take a jacket with you _____ it gets cold later.

A in case ☐ B until ☐ C unless ☐

14 If you like hill running, you _____ Scotland.

A 're loving ☐ B love ☐ C 'll love ☐

15 The weather _____ much more unpredictable in the future.

A will be probably ☐ B will likely be ☐ C will probably be ☐

16 Do you think we _____ the trek by 4.00?

A 'll have finished ☐ B 've been finishing ☐ C 'll finish ☐

17 If you _____ blue and yellow, you get green.

A will mix ☐ B mix ☐ C are mixing ☐

18 We'll give you a call _____ we hear any news.

A until ☐ B after ☐ C as soon as ☐

19 Fotis won't start the barbecue until the sun _____ down.

A has gone ☐ B will go ☐ C will have gone ☐

20 I hope world leaders _____ something to prevent climate change by the end of the year.

A will do ☐ B will have done ☐ C will be doing ☐

4 Quick Test

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) the correct word, A, B, or C.

Example: an unusually hot period of weather

A smog ☐ B drought ☐ C heatwave ☒

1 a soft and gentle wind

A shower ☐ B breeze ☐ C drizzle ☐

2 a bit cold

A chilly ☐ B mild ☐ C damp ☐

3 the opposite of freezing

A drizzling ☐ B boiling ☐ C pouring ☐

4 small pieces of ice that fall like rain

A blizzard ☐ B drought ☐ C hail ☐

5 loud noise during a storm

A thunder ☐ B lightning ☐ C hurricane ☐

6 a season of heavy rain

A humid ☐ B monsoon ☐ C flood ☐

7 a period of good weather without much change

A settled ☐ B clear ☐ C changeable ☐

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I always take my own shopping _____ when I go to town.

A packaging ☐ B bags ☒ C waste ☐

8 It's important to try to _____ all your paper and plastic waste.

A recycle ☐ B run out ☐ C return ☐

9 Governments will need to _____ a lot of money to slow climate change.

A install ☐ B invest ☐ C recycle ☐

10 The country's water supplies are starting to run _____ because of the drought.

A down ☐ B off ☐ C out ☐

11 I try to buy products that are made with environmentally-_____ materials.

A produced ☐ B friendly ☐ C aware ☐

12 I think most homes will have their own wind _____ in the future.

A panels ☐ B engines ☐ C turbines ☐

c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Laraine doesn't like eating in a hurry. She likes to take her _____.

A care ☐ B easy ☐ C time ☒

13 I'm going to take _____ wingsuit flying. It looks so exciting!

A up ☐ B on ☐ C to ☐

14 The talk will take _____ on Thursday night in the library.

A part ☐ B time ☐ C place ☐

15 I'm not always cautious. I sometimes take _____.

A care ☐ B decisions ☐ C risks ☐

4 Quick Test

- 16 Sam takes no _____ of fashion. He dresses how he wants and doesn't care what others think!
A risks ☐ B notice ☐ C pity ☐
- 17 I don't take _____ either of my parents – we're completely different characters!
A after ☐ B to ☐ C from ☐
- 18 We're taking _____ of the sunny weather and going to the beach.
A care ☐ B notice ☐ C advantage ☐
- 19 You must take all your flights into _____ when you work out your carbon footprint.
A notice ☐ B mind ☐ C account ☐
- 20 Lily's really taken _____ horse riding – she's a natural!
A up ☐ B to ☐ C on ☐

20

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A absolutely ☐ B cool ☐ C flood ☒

- 1 A paragliding ☐ B advantage ☐ C glad ☐
2 A humid ☐ B thunder ☐ C rubbish ☐
3 A bought ☐ B fought ☐ C drought ☐
4 A heat ☐ B weather ☐ C bungee jumping ☐
5 A closed ☐ B below ☐ C showers ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A temperature ☒ B temperature ☐ C temperure ☐

- 6 A reusable ☐ B reusable ☐ C reusable ☐
7 A unbelievably ☐ B unbelievably ☐ C unbelievably ☐
8 A environment ☐ B environment ☐ C environment ☐
9 A disappeared ☐ B disappeared ☐ C disappeared ☐
10 A hurricane ☐ B hurricane ☐ C hurricane ☐

10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total

50

5 Quick Test

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I wish we _____ afford to go on holiday this year.

A could ☒ B can ☐ C would ☐

1 I _____ Anya if I'd arrived ten minutes later.

A hadn't met ☐ B wouldn't have met ☐ C didn't meet ☐

2 If we'd prepared better, we _____ ourselves in this situation.

A wouldn't found ☐ B wouldn't be finding ☐ C wouldn't have found ☐

3 You'd have understood if you _____ when he explained it all.

A were listening ☐ B 'd been listening ☐ C listened ☐

4 Nick wouldn't go mountaineering if he _____ enjoy it so much.

A don't ☐ B wouldn't ☐ C didn't ☐

5 If it _____ getting dark, I'd suggest we walk a bit further.

A wasn't ☐ B wouldn't be ☐ C isn't ☐

6 Saleh's very shy. If you didn't know him, you _____ he was unfriendly.

A 'll think ☐ B thought ☐ C might think ☐

7 If I'd taken your advice, I _____ got lost.

A wouldn't have had ☐ B wouldn't have ☐ C didn't have ☐

8 We'd go by bike unless it _____.

A rains ☐ B would rain ☐ C rained ☐

9 If you hadn't annoyed Lisa so much, she _____ so upset with you yesterday.

A hadn't been ☐ B wouldn't have been ☐ C wouldn't be ☐

10 If I _____ you, I wouldn't build your shelter there.

A am ☐ B was ☐ C were ☐

11 She wouldn't be injured if the path _____ so icy.

A was ☐ B wouldn't be ☐ C hadn't been ☐

12 We wouldn't have missed the path if we _____ the map more carefully.

A had followed ☐ B would have followed ☐ C follow ☐

13 If I _____ tomorrow, I'd definitely come surfing with you.

A didn't work ☐ B wasn't working ☐ C 'm not working ☐

14 I wish my room _____ so small! There's not enough space for all my stuff!

A wasn't ☐ B wouldn't be ☐ C isn't ☐

15 I wish I _____ to that new restaurant. The food was very disappointing.

A wouldn't have gone ☐ B hadn't gone ☐ C didn't go ☐

16 I wish I _____ Harry. I feel awful about it.

A wouldn't have offended ☐ B didn't offend ☐ C hadn't offended ☐

17 If only we _____ to the same place as you on holiday. It sounds fantastic.

A 'd gone ☐ B went ☐ C would go ☐

18 I wish I _____ smaller feet – it's difficult to find shoes my size!

A had ☐ B would have ☐ C didn't have ☐

19 Don't you sometimes wish you _____ work at all?

A wouldn't have to ☐ B wouldn't ☐ C didn't have to ☐

20 If only we _____ our swimming costumes! Lots of people were swimming in the sea.

A took ☐ B 'd taken ☐ C would have taken ☐

5 Quick Test

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) the correct word, A, B, or C.

Example: very surprised

A thrilled ☐ B delighted ☐ C astonished ☒

- 1 extremely tired after a lot of physical activity
A devastated ☐ B shattered ☐ C bewildered ☐
- 2 bored or annoyed
A exhausted ☐ B fed up ☐ C upset ☐
- 3 very angry
A devastated ☐ B miserable ☐ C furious ☐
- 4 sad because of not enough social contact
A offended ☐ B lonely ☐ C homesick ☐
- 5 not knowing what to do or say because of strong emotion
A overwhelmed ☐ B desperate ☐ C amazed ☐
- 6 very surprised by some unexpected news
A furious ☐ B stunned ☐ C confused ☐
- 7 very upset by something someone has said or done
A offended ☐ B irritated ☐ C shattered ☐
- 8 very glad that a problem has been solved
A relieved ☐ B disappointed ☐ C shocked ☐
- 9 thankful for what someone has done for you
A overwhelmed ☐ B inspired ☐ C grateful ☐
- 10 extremely disappointed
A gobsmacked ☐ B gutted ☐ C down ☐

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: It was _____ to have to admit that I didn't know the answer.

A embarrassing ☒ B embarrassed ☐ C embarrass ☐

- 11 You looked absolutely _____ when you heard the news.
A stunning ☐ B stun ☐ C stunned ☐
- 12 Were you _____ when Lukas said that he didn't think he needed you to come?
A offending ☐ B offended ☐ C offend ☐
- 13 John sometimes feels _____ when it's dark in winter.
A depressed ☐ B depresses ☐ C depressing ☐
- 14 People often feel _____ when they can't do something.
A frustrated ☐ B frustrating ☐ C frustrate ☐
- 15 Alberto and Jean's new house is really _____!
A impressed ☐ B impressive ☐ C impress ☐
- 16 I was so _____ when I found out that James had resigned from his job.
A shocking ☐ B shocks ☐ C shocked ☐
- 17 I feel _____ after that lecture! I think I'll write my essay this afternoon.
A inspired ☐ B inspire ☐ C inspiring ☐
- 18 Isn't it _____ when people call you at home to try and sell you something?
A infuriated ☐ B infuriating ☐ C furious ☐

5 Quick Test

- 19 I was _____ when Jack asked me out me – I didn't even think he liked me!
 A bewilder ☐ B bewildering ☐ C bewildered ☐
- 20 It was _____ when there was a part missing from the bed I was trying to put together.
 A annoyed ☐ B annoy ☐ C annoying ☐

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PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A homesick ☐ B astonished ☒ C lonely ☐

- 1 A proud ☐ B thoughtful ☐ C exhausting ☐
 2 A shattered ☐ B application ☐ C choice ☐
 3 A miserable ☐ B inspire ☐ C thrilled ☐
 4 A horrified ☐ B relieved ☐ C feelings ☐
 5 A stunned ☐ B frustrate ☐ C infuriate ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A irritated ☒ B irritated ☐ C irritated ☐

- 6 A devastated ☐ B devastated ☐ C devastated ☐
 7 A exhausted ☐ B exhausted ☐ C exhausted ☐
 8 A bewildered ☐ B bewildered ☐ C bewildered ☐
 9 A disappointed ☐ B disappointed ☐ C disappointed ☐
 10 A astonished ☐ B astonished ☐ C astonished ☐

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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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6 Quick Test

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I can't afford _____ to a music festival this year.

A going ☐ B go ☐ C to go ☒

- 1 I'd rather not _____ my alarm clock – it makes such an awful noise!
A setting ☐ B to set ☐ C set ☐
- 2 Our music teacher used _____ us play the same music over and over again.
A make ☐ B making ☐ C to make ☐
- 3 I'll never forget _____ your face when you heard you'd won the lottery!
A seeing ☐ B to see ☐ C see ☐
- 4 I know you're very tired, but please try _____ for a few more minutes.
A concentrate ☐ B to concentrate ☐ C concentrating ☐
- 5 My new job involves _____ people with their sleep problems.
A to help ☐ B help ☐ C helping ☐
- 6 I _____ play computer games every day, but now I only play them at weekends.
A am used to ☐ B used to ☐ C got used to ☐
- 7 Remember _____ the theatre today and see if there are any tickets left for that concert.
A to ring ☐ B ring ☐ C ringing ☐
- 8 Your bedroom needs _____. It's in a terrible mess!
A tidy ☐ B to tidy ☐ C tidying ☐
- 9 Vicky can't help _____ when she hears romantic classical music.
A to cry ☐ B cry ☐ C crying ☐
- 10 I _____ oversleep but I did this morning.
A 'm not used to ☐ B don't usually ☐ C didn't use to ☐
- 11 Try _____ your laptop off and then on again. That might fix the problem.
A turn ☐ B to turn ☐ C turning ☐
- 12 These new blankets are heavier than a duvet, but you'll soon _____ them.
A get used ☐ B get used to ☐ C used to ☐
- 13 Please don't make me _____ to that song again!
A listening ☐ B listen ☐ C to listen ☐
- 14 I watch a lot of foreign films so I _____ reading subtitles.
A used to ☐ B get used ☐ C 'm used to ☐
- 15 Chloe _____ be good at singing, but now she sings really well and is in the choir.
A wasn't used to ☐ B didn't use to ☐ C 's used to ☐
- 16 We managed _____ the whole house before my parents arrived home.
A to clean ☐ B clean ☐ C cleaning ☐
- 17 Apparently, when I was very young, I _____ sometimes fall asleep during dinner.
A would ☐ B use to ☐ C was used to ☐
- 18 We can't get used _____ asleep when it's light. It never gets dark in Alaska in the summer!
A fall ☐ B to falling ☐ C to fall ☐
- 19 Mathias decided _____ more and to try to get into the orchestra.
A practise ☐ B practising ☐ C to practise ☐
- 20 After a month in Australia, I've finally _____ the time difference.
A got used to ☐ B been used to ☐ C used to ☐

6 Quick Test

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) the correct word, A, B, or C.

Example: a woman who sings with a very high-pitched voice

A chorus ☐ B barista ☐ C soprano ☒

- 1 an instrument you play by blowing into it
A a violin ☐ B a flute ☐ C a cello ☐
- 2 the extra piece that performers do when the audience asks them to come back
A encore ☐ B genre ☐ C concerto ☐
- 3 a musical instrument that you hit with sticks
A piano ☐ B cello ☐ C drums ☐
- 4 a large group of people who sing together
A chorus ☐ B choir ☐ C orchestra ☐
- 5 a person who directs an orchestra
A presenter ☐ B performer ☐ C conductor ☐
- 6 a string instrument that is played with the hands
A bass guitar ☐ B violin ☐ C cello ☐

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: At the end, the singer was presented with a _____ of flowers.

A bouquet ☒ B macchiato ☐ C croissant ☐

- 7 You look very _____ in that dress and boots.
A chic ☐ B romantic ☐ C psychic ☐
- 8 Country and western isn't my favourite musical _____.
A encore ☐ B genre ☐ C ballet ☐
- 9 I think my best friend's _____ – she always seems to know what I'm thinking!
A psychologist ☐ B chic ☐ C psychic ☐
- 10 Most _____ work for magazines, not newspapers.
A paparazzi ☐ B photographs ☐ C conductors ☐
- 11 Wouldn't it be great to have a _____ to drive us everywhere?
A chauffeur ☐ B chef ☐ C barista ☐

c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Please don't make too much noise – I'm a very _____ sleeper!

A heavy ☐ B light ☒ C good ☐

- 12 I was so exhausted that I fell sleep as soon as my head hit the _____.
A blanket ☐ B pillow ☐ C sheet ☐
- 13 I could never share a hotel room with my brother – he _____ so loudly!
A snores ☐ B yawns ☐ C naps ☐
- 14 I really mustn't _____ tomorrow morning – I've got an early flight.
A oversleep ☐ B sleepy ☐ C awake ☐
- 15 I like to sleep under a thick _____ in winter.
A sheet ☐ B duvet ☐ C pillow ☐
- 16 My son's only three so he sometimes needs a _____ in the afternoon.
A yawn ☐ B nap ☐ C nightmare ☐

- 17 The doctor gave me _____ to help me sleep.
A sleeping pills ☐ B sheets ☐ C a duvet ☐
- 18 I flew home from New York yesterday so I still feel _____.
A fast asleep ☐ B awake ☐ C jet-lagged ☐
- 19 If I drink coffee too late I find it difficult to _____ asleep.
A keep ☐ B drop ☐ C fall ☐
- 20 The bed was so comfortable that I slept like a _____.
A log ☐ B horse ☐ C stone ☐

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PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A conductor ☐ B drums ☐ C flute ☒

- 1 A rhythms ☐ B psychic ☐ C sleep ☐
- 2 A encore ☐ B genre ☐ C chef ☐
- 3 A graffiti ☐ B chic ☐ C architecture ☐
- 4 A barista ☐ B buzz ☐ C paparazzi ☐
- 5 A choir ☐ B orchestra ☐ C chauffeur ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A saxophone ☒ B saxophone ☐ C saxophone ☐

- 6 A symphony ☐ B symphony ☐ C symphony ☐
- 7 A graffiti ☐ B graffiti ☐ C graffiti ☐
- 8 A microphone ☐ B microphone ☐ C microphone ☐
- 9 A psychologist ☐ B psychologist ☐ C psychologist ☐
- 10 A cappuccino ☐ B cappuccino ☐ C cappuccino ☐

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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: You _____ left your jacket in the car. You definitely took it with you.

A can't have ☒ B should have ☐ C must have ☐

- 1 They _____ have argued. They're both so easy-going!
A might ☐ B mustn't ☐ C can't ☐
- 2 I _____ some Indian food. Shall we get a takeaway?
A feel like ☐ B feel as if ☐ C feel ☐
- 3 I like this music. It _____ a band I used to listen to when I was younger.
A sounds as if ☐ B sounds like ☐ C sounds ☐
- 4 These shoes aren't fashionable but they _____ very comfortable.
A feel as if ☐ B feel ☐ C feel like ☐
- 5 This duvet _____! It makes me want to have a nap now!
A feels like so soft ☐ B feels as if so soft ☐ C feels so soft ☐
- 6 This film's pretty scary. It _____ something really bad is about to happen!
A feels ☐ B feels as if ☐ C feels that ☐
- 7 I met Raul's brother today. He _____ a really nice person.
A seems like ☐ B seems ☐ C seems if ☐
- 8 You _____ picked a worse time to call – we're in the middle of watching a film!
A shouldn't have ☐ B may not have ☐ C couldn't have ☐
- 9 Mark's flight _____ cancelled. There's a lot of fog in the London area this morning.
A may have been ☐ B can't have been ☐ C may not have been ☐
- 10 I think we're lost! I _____ my satnav with me.
A should bring ☐ B should brought ☐ C should have brought ☐
- 11 You _____ disagreed with my mother – she always wins an argument!
A might not have ☐ B couldn't have ☐ C shouldn't have ☐
- 12 You _____ you've had a bad day. Are you OK?
A look like ☐ B look ☐ C look as like ☐
- 13 You _____ seen Giulia at the theatre. She was sitting in the row in front of us!
A must have ☐ B can't have ☐ C couldn't have ☐
- 14 You look freezing! You look _____ you've been exploring the Arctic.
A if ☐ B as if ☐ C as ☐
- 15 I think I _____ lost that DVD Ahmed lent me. I'll look for it again tonight.
A might have ☐ B must have ☐ C should have ☐
- 16 I wasn't sure if I'd like sushi but it _____ delicious!
A tastes as if ☐ B tastes like ☐ C tastes ☐
- 17 They _____ gone out. Their car is in the garage.
A must have ☐ B can't have ☐ C might have ☐
- 18 You _____ asked before you borrowed the car. I thought it had been stolen.
A must have ☐ B ought to have ☐ C may have ☐
- 19 That cake _____ it's burning. I'd better get it out of the oven quick!
A smells like ☐ B smells ☐ C smells as if ☐
- 20 This jacket looks exactly _____ the one I used to have when I was a teenager.
A like ☐ B as if ☐ C as ☐

7 Quick Test

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: Could you _____ me how to apply for a place on the drama course?

A warn ☐ B discuss ☐ C advise ☒

1 I wish my flatmates wouldn't _____ all the time!

A discuss ☐ B argue ☐ C deny ☐

2 I've used the gym twice and it _____ really good.

A seems ☐ B looks ☐ C notices ☐

3 What time should we _____ the next train to arrive?

A wait ☐ B notice ☐ C expect ☐

4 According to research, a healthy lifestyle can _____ some illnesses.

A prevent ☐ B avoid ☐ C expect ☐

5 He _____ a bank in that film, but of course, he's a good guy really.

A robs ☐ B thieves ☐ C steals ☐

6 Calum _____ that he'd broken the window.

A refused ☐ B argued ☐ C denied ☐

7 Unless they _____ his salary, he's going to look for another job.

A rise ☐ B raise ☐ C higher ☐

8 _____ me to email Sandrine. I need to give her directions to our flat.

A Remember ☐ B Notice ☐ C Remind ☐

9 I _____ you would stop tapping your fingers on the table!

A hope ☐ B expect ☐ C wish ☐

10 Is it OK if I _____ your dictionary for a minute?

A rob ☐ B borrow ☐ C lend ☐

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I used to suck my _____ at school when I was little until the teacher stopped me.

A nose ☐ B thumb ☒ C fist ☐

11 My dad _____ his eyebrows when I said I was going to another party.

A winked ☐ B raised ☐ C shrugged ☐

12 I'm not very fit or flexible. I certainly can't touch my _____.

A toes ☐ B elbow ☐ C wrist ☐

13 You need to _____ this steak for a while – it's pretty tough.

A scratch ☐ B chew ☐ C shake ☐

14 I couldn't stop _____ at that woman's hat – it was so bizarre!

A pointing ☐ B waving ☐ C staring ☐

15 The woman we asked for directions _____ her shoulders and said she couldn't help.

A shook ☐ B waved ☐ C shrugged ☐

16 Your _____ are important for keeping your blood clean and healthy.

A kidneys ☐ B brains ☐ C lungs ☐

17 Try not to _____ during the lesson – it's rude!

A yawn ☐ B kneel ☐ C wink ☐

18 We've been driving for ages. Can we stop and _____ our legs soon?

A scratch ☐ B stretch ☐ C shake ☐

19 These boots are really long. They come right up to my _____!

7 Quick Test

- A ankles ☐ B knees ☐ C waist ☐
 20 I don't wear a watch because I find it annoying to wear something on my _____.
 A fist ☐ B elbow ☐ C wrist ☐

20

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word doesn't contain a silent letter? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A calf ☐ B calm ☐ C cold ☒

- 1 A combing ☐ B thumb ☐ C member ☐
 2 A fasten ☐ B whistle ☐ C chest ☐
 3 A knock ☐ B kidney ☐ C kneel ☐
 4 A heel ☐ B honest ☐ C hour ☐
 5 A wrinkle ☐ B wrist ☐ C waist ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A argument ☒ B argument ☐ C argument ☐

- 6 A criticize ☐ B criticize ☐ C criticize ☐
 7 A photograph ☐ B photograph ☐ C photograph ☐
 8 A disagreement ☐ B disagreement ☐ C disagreement ☐
 9 A astonished ☐ B astonished ☐ C astonished ☐
 10 A disappointed ☐ B disappointed ☐ C disappointed ☐

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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total

50

8 Quick Test

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I regret _____ you how I felt earlier.

A not telling ☒ B not to tell ☐ C not tell ☐

- 1 The local jeweller's shop _____ twice this year.
A has been robbed ☐ B is robbed ☐ C has robbed ☐
- 2 We advised our daughter _____ the trip alone.
A not doing ☐ B to not do ☐ C not to do ☐
- 3 I would recommend _____ the castle and the museum.
A to visit ☐ B visiting ☐ C you visiting ☐
- 4 A peaceful protest _____ when the police broke it up with tear gas.
A was being held ☐ B is being held ☐ C was held ☐
- 5 This office block _____ into apartments.
A is turning ☐ B is going to turn ☐ C is going to be turned ☐
- 6 I'm so glad you _____ to that talk – apparently it was really boring.
A persuaded me not to go ☐ B persuaded not going ☐ C persuaded me not going ☐
- 7 My friend has accused his neighbour _____ him.
A stalking ☐ B of stalking ☐ C to stalk ☐
- 8 I can't believe you're blaming me _____ him to the party.
A of inviting ☐ B to invite ☐ C for inviting ☐
- 9 Christoph admitted _____ the money.
A that he had stolen ☐ B to steal ☐ C to stealing ☐
- 10 Aleksander has been accused _____ into people's computers.
A for hacking ☐ B of hacking ☐ C to hack ☐
- 11 Vinegar _____ good for cleaning windows.
A is said to be ☐ B says it is ☐ C is saying to be ☐
- 12 I would never encourage anyone _____ night shifts.
A working ☐ B to working ☐ C to work ☐
- 13 I suggest _____ a break before we discuss the next point.
A to have ☐ B having ☐ C you having ☐
- 14 I don't think criminals should _____ shorter sentences for pleading guilty.
A be given ☐ B give ☐ C be giving ☐
- 15 It _____ that the robbers are now hiding in Venezuela.
A is believing ☐ B is believed ☐ C believes ☐
- 16 £2m worth of jewellery _____ from a city jewellers last night.
A is being stolen ☐ B was stolen ☐ C has been stolen ☐
- 17 My boss has refused _____ me have the day off for my birthday.
A letting ☐ B to let ☐ C let ☐
- 18 The thieves are thought _____ paintings worth several million dollars.
A to have taken ☐ B to take ☐ C that they have taken ☐
- 19 Elsa told me she regretted _____ literature at university.
A not study ☐ B not to study ☐ C not studying ☐
- 20 They won't allow the film _____ by anyone until its official release date.
A be seen ☐ B being seen ☐ C to be seen ☐

8 Quick Test

VOCABULARY

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: A man was arrested for the _____.

A vandalize ☐ B vandalism ☒ C vandal ☐

- 1 I often listen to the football on Radio 5 – I really like their _____.
A reporter ☐ B commentator ☐ C editor ☐
- 2 The judge _____ each member of the gang to six years in prison.
A sentenced ☐ B committed ☐ C punished ☐
- 3 Both of the men were _____ and walked out of the court free.
A investigated ☐ B arrested ☐ C acquitted ☐
- 4 Bradley is _____ to take Oscar for best actor this year.
A vowed ☐ B tipped ☐ C axed ☐
- 5 Nobody has been arrested for the crime, but the police are _____ four boys.
A charging ☐ B acquitting ☐ C questioning ☐
- 6 _____ take people by force, and often ask for money to release them.
A Smugglers ☐ B Kidnappers ☐ C Burglars ☐
- 7 _____ attack people in the street and steal their money.
A Terrorists ☐ B Vandals ☐ C Muggers ☐
- 8 The _____ couldn't agree so it was weeks until they finally reached a decision.
A jury ☐ B judge ☐ C verdict ☐
- 9 _____ follow people everywhere and try to make contact with them.
A Blackmailers ☐ B Fraudsters ☐ C Stalkers ☐
- 10 The newspaper article wasn't _____ – I spotted a lot of mistakes.
A sensational ☐ B accurate ☐ C biased ☐
- 11 The _____ decided to change the front page of the newspaper at the last minute.
A reporter ☐ B editor ☐ C presenter ☐
- 12 A 26-year-old man has been _____ with drug dealing.
A questioned ☐ B arrested ☐ C charged ☐
- 13 I didn't go to see the film because it had such bad _____ in my newspaper.
A forecasts ☐ B critics ☐ C reviews ☐
- 14 This article has definitely been _____. There's lots of key information missing.
A censored ☐ B advertised ☐ C reported ☐
- 15 Politicians _____ over climate change proposal.
A bid ☐ B clash ☐ C tip ☐
- 16 _____ smashed windows in the town centre last night.
A Vandals ☐ B Witnesses ☐ C Murderers ☐
- 17 If you want to be a _____, you have to be well-dressed and comfortable on TV.
A photographer ☐ B newsreader ☐ C commentator ☐
- 18 _____ threaten to release information that someone wants to keep secret.
A Hijackers ☐ B Terrorists ☐ C Blackmailers ☐
- 19 Mustafa's a _____ reporter so he works for different newspapers.
A biased ☐ B paparazzi ☐ C freelance ☐
- 20 They use such ridiculously strong and _____ language in this newspaper.
A objective ☐ B sensational ☐ C accurate ☐

8 Quick Test

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A furious ☒ B funny ☐ C smuggle ☐

1 A murder ☐ B burglar ☐ C punishment ☐

2 A tourist ☐ B caught ☐ C court ☐

3 A drugs ☐ B business ☐ C mugger ☐

4 A jury ☐ B smuggle ☐ C punishment ☐

5 A acquitted ☐ B quiet ☐ C guilty ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A journalist ☒ B journalist ☐ C journalist ☐

6 A investigate ☐ B investigate ☐ C investigate ☐

7 A evidence ☐ B evidence ☐ C evidence ☐

8 A punishment ☐ B punishment ☐ C punishment ☐

9 A burglary ☐ B burglary ☐ C burglary ☐

10 A vandalism ☐ B vandalism ☐ C vandalism ☐

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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
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9 Quick Test

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: We had _____ beautiful weather for our trip last weekend.

A some ☒ B the ☐ C a ☐

- 1 We all got a good night's sleep, _____ there were mosquitoes around.
A despite ☐ B in spite of ☐ C even though ☐
- 2 The company is opening overseas offices _____ it can access the global market.
A for ☐ B so that ☐ C in order ☐
- 3 Calum sells _____ he makes at the local market.
A the furniture ☐ B furnitures ☐ C the furnitures ☐
- 4 Melanie came into college at nine o'clock _____ a meeting with her tutor.
A for ☐ B so as to ☐ C to ☐
- 5 Could you give me _____ advice on what kind of bike I should buy?
A an ☐ B some ☐ C some pieces of ☐
- 6 I need to buy _____ to go with this jacket.
A a new trousers ☐ B a new trouser ☐ C some new trousers ☐
- 7 The items in this factory are produced _____ the international market.
A for ☐ B so that ☐ C in order to ☐
- 8 A member of staff _____ going to phone you shortly.
A is ☐ B are ☐ C will ☐
- 9 I like living in the city, _____ I sometimes find it noisy.
A in spite of ☐ B though ☐ C despite ☐
- 10 I went to the Tourist Information Office _____ ask for a map.
A for ☐ B to ☐ C in order ☐
- 11 Despite _____ a relatively young architect, Jonas has won several awards for his eco-city designs.
A being ☐ B been ☐ C he is ☐
- 12 The company is expanding _____ increase its market share.
A for ☐ B so that ☐ C in order to ☐
- 13 The service was a bit disappointing, but the food _____ very good.
A are ☐ B were ☐ C was ☐
- 14 _____ it being pretty cold, we decided to have a picnic on the beach!
A In spite of ☐ B Although ☐ C Even though ☐
- 15 I booked the tickets online _____ I could get a cheaper price.
A so as ☐ B so that ☐ C for ☐
- 16 I read the news online these days so I rarely buy _____.
A some papers ☐ B paper ☐ C a paper ☐
- 17 I'll have to get _____ for my interview – I haven't got anything suitable.
A a new cloth ☐ B a new clothing ☐ C some new clothes ☐
- 18 Ana left work slightly early _____ miss the start of the talk.
A to not ☐ B so as not to ☐ C in order not ☐
- 19 _____ that I'm not keen on ice-skating, I quite enjoyed myself!
A Despite the fact ☐ B Although ☐ C Even though ☐
- 20 There were two _____ left on the baggage reclaim, but neither of them was mine.
A luggage ☐ B luggages ☐ C pieces of luggage ☐

9 Quick Test

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) the correct word, A, B, or C.

Example: the main office of a company

A first office ☐ B head office ☒ C top office ☐

- 1 when two or more companies join to form one larger company
A set up ☐ B launch ☐ C merge ☐
- 2 the group of people that work for a company
A directors ☐ B staff ☐ C customers ☐
- 3 a person you work with in the same company or department
A employer ☐ B client ☐ C colleague ☐
- 4 a number of shops in different locations owned by the same company
A chain ☐ B branch ☐ C multinational ☐
- 5 sell something using advertising
A launch ☐ B export ☐ C market ☐
- 6 to give people the wrong idea and make them believe something that's not true
A mislead ☐ B airbrush ☐ C retouch ☐
- 7 a business agreement between two people or companies
A decision ☐ B profit ☐ C deal ☐
- 8 someone who receives a professional service
A owner ☐ B client ☐ C colleague ☐
- 9 an office or shop that is part of a larger organization
A branch ☐ B chain ☐ C firm ☐
- 10 to buy materials / products from other countries
A import ☐ B expand ☐ C manufacture ☐

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I think you've _____ us – we had four coffees, not three.

A overcharged ☐ B underpaid ☐ C undercharged ☒

- 11 I'm feeling a bit _____-social at the moment so I don't go out much.
A auto ☐ B anti ☐ C semi ☐
- 12 If you are _____ student, you can go on to study for a PhD or a master's degree.
A a postgraduate ☐ B an undergraduate ☐ C an ex-graduate ☐
- 13 I like the fact that this area is _____.
A multicultural ☐ B overcultural ☐ C megacultural ☐
- 14 Despite its _____, the building is actually very beautiful inside!
A ugliness ☐ B ugliment ☐ C ugliness ☐
- 15 The society's meetings are _____, i.e. we hold them twice a year.
A biannual ☐ B monoannual ☐ C subannual ☐
- 16 The _____ meals from this supermarket are surprisingly good.
A overcooked ☐ B pre-cooked ☐ C undercooked ☐
- 17 Eric's _____ amazes me sometimes – he knows so little about the world!
A ignorism ☐ B ignorance ☐ C ignorement ☐
- 18 I sometimes think my attempts to improve my tennis are _____. I just can't seem to do it!
A hopeful ☐ B hopeproof ☐ C hopeless ☐
- 19 I've got a really good _____ coat so I don't mind if it rains.
A waterproof ☐ B waterless ☐ C anti-water ☐

9 Quick Test

- 20 I was surprised by Antoni's _____ – he doesn't have very big muscles.
 A strength ☐ B strongness ☐ C strength ☐

20

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A export ☒ B office ☐ C colleague ☐

- 1 A manufacture ☐ B abundant ☐ C transport ☐
 2 A company ☐ B client ☐ C office ☐
 3 A business ☐ B profit ☐ C financial ☐
 4 A produce ☐ B money ☐ C company ☐
 5 A logo ☐ B overcrowded ☐ C anti-social ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A connection ☐ B connection ☒ C connection ☐

- 6 A unemployment ☐ B unemployment ☐ C unemployment ☐
 7 A redundant ☐ B redundant ☐ C redundant ☐
 8 A convenience ☐ B convenience ☐ C convenience ☐
 9 A overcrowded ☐ B overcrowded ☐ C overcrowded ☐
 10 A manufacture ☐ B manufacture ☐ C manufacture ☐

10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total

50

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: We've got a car and a van. _____ is electric.

A Car ☐ B The car ☒ C A car ☐

- 1 _____ going to the film this afternoon because we have to study for an exam.
A None of us are ☐ B None is ☐ C No one of us is ☐
- 2 You keep going _____ too late – that's why you're so tired.
A to the bed ☐ B bed ☐ C to bed ☐
- 3 OK, you need to turn left and go down _____.
A the Randolph Street ☐ B a Randolph Street ☐ C Randolph Street ☐
- 4 _____ in the meeting agreed to share the information from the report.
A All ☐ B Everybody ☐ C All people ☐
- 5 Ellen and Annabel have _____ worked for NASA.
A either ☐ B neither ☐ C both ☐
- 6 I've read _____ environmental reports!
A every ☐ B all of the ☐ C all ☐
- 7 Unfortunately, the research team currently have _____ money for the project.
A no ☐ B any ☐ C none ☐
- 8 _____ is one of the easiest materials to recycle.
A Paper ☐ B The paper ☐ C A Paper ☐
- 9 I'm hoping to study _____ Geology or Agriculture at university.
A neither ☐ B both ☐ C either ☐
- 10 _____ Andes is the highest mountain range in South America.
A The ☐ B Some ☐ C (–) ☐
- 11 A Is there any rain forecast for tomorrow?
B No, there _____.
A is no ☐ B isn't any ☐ C isn't none ☐
- 12 My friend fainted today – she was taken to hospital for _____ tests, but luckily she was OK.
A the ☐ B a ☐ C (–) ☐
- 13 I'm going to _____ on a research trip. I'm so excited!
A the Arctic ☐ B an Arctic ☐ C Arctic ☐
- 14 Richard went to _____ to study law, but then he ended up changing to literature.
A a university ☐ B the university ☐ C university ☐
- 15 Who was _____ person to swim the English Channel?
A first ☐ B a first ☐ C the first ☐
- 16 Do you know _____ about how gravity works in black holes?
A anything ☐ B nothing ☐ C all things ☐
- 17 I've always wanted to do a cruise down _____.
A River Nile ☐ B the River Nile ☐ C a River Nile ☐
- 18 The famous speech was heard by _____ all over the world.
A people ☐ B the people ☐ C a people ☐
- 19 To be honest, I'm not really interested in _____.
A a politics ☐ B the politics ☐ C politics ☐
- 20 Rafael _____ drives nor uses public transport – he cycles everywhere.
A either ☐ B both ☐ C neither ☐

VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) the correct word, A, B, or C.

Example: the finding of something natural for the first time

A invention ☐ B research ☐ C discovery ☒

- 1 testing new drugs on people before they are sold to the public
A clinical trials ☐ B clinical experiments ☐ C clinical research ☐
- 2 a person who studies plants and their structure
A biologist ☐ B geologist ☐ C botanist ☐
- 3 an idea about why or how something happens
A test ☐ B theory ☐ C experiment ☐
- 4 the study of how we inherit characteristics
A genetics ☐ B geology ☐ C biology ☐
- 5 when a solid goes into a liquid and becomes part of it
A reflect ☐ B scatter ☐ C dissolve ☐
- 6 an exact genetic copy of a living thing
A clone ☐ B colony ☐ C particle ☐
- 7 to move or turn around a central fixed point
A prove ☐ B scatter ☐ C rotate ☐
- 8 extremely small pieces of a material
A vapour ☐ B particles ☐ C gases ☐
- 9 the strong force that keeps things on the ground
A gravity ☐ B black holes ☐ C astronomy ☐
- 10 the undesirable results of using a drug to treat a medical condition
A guinea pigs ☐ B side effects ☐ C clinical trials ☐

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: You can't have everything your way. Life is about give and _____.

A take ☒ B allow ☐ C let ☐

- 11 I'm really sick and _____ of the boss's attitude!
A fed up ☐ B bored ☐ C tired ☐
- 12 You can't do that. It's against _____ rules!
A safe and healthy ☐ B health and safety ☐ C safety and health ☐
- 13 Sooner or _____, you'll realize you've made the wrong decision.
A never ☐ B later ☐ C less ☐
- 14 The results of the two clinical trials were _____ the same.
A more or less ☐ B less or more ☐ C more and less ☐
- 15 The park near my house is a lovely place to get some _____.
A peace and quiet ☐ B quiet or peace ☐ C quiet and peace ☐
- 16 I like my job on the whole, but _____ I wonder if I should look for a new one.
A now and again ☐ B now or again ☐ C again and now ☐
- 17 I have to ask her out today – it's now or _____!
A later ☐ B never ☐ C nothing ☐
- 18 I found some interesting _____ in the attic that used to belong to my grandparents.
A pieces and bits ☐ B pieces or bits ☐ C bits and pieces ☐

10 Quick Test

- 19 The award ceremony wasn't too bad – it was short and _____.
A sound ☐ B sweet ☐ C quiet ☐
- 20 In the old Western films, criminals were always 'wanted _____'!
A alive or dead ☐ B living or dead ☐ C dead or alive ☐

20

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A chemist ☐ B reflect ☒ C test ☐

- 1 A physicist ☐ B physics ☐ C physical ☐
- 2 A obstacle ☐ B far-fetched ☐ C botanist ☐
- 3 A occasion ☐ B invasion ☐ C invisible ☐
- 4 A prove ☐ B discover ☐ C moon ☐
- 5 A genes ☐ B genetics ☐ C geneticist ☐

b Which is the correctly stressed syllable? Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: A achievable ☐ B achievable ☐ C achievable ☒

- 6 A scientist ☐ B scientist ☐ C sci^{en}tist ☐
- 7 A laboratory ☐ B laboratory ☐ C labora^{to}ry ☐
- 8 A geneticist ☐ B geneticist ☐ C genet^{ic}ist ☐
- 9 A pharmaceutical ☐ B pharmaceutical ☐ C pharmace^utical ☐
- 10 A experiment ☐ B experiment ☐ C exper^{im}ent ☐

10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total

50

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: We 've lived (live) next door to the Parkers for 20 years.

- 1 I wanted to meet Anja, but she _____ (already leave) when I got to the barbecue.
- 2 I _____ (write) my report for an hour when my computer crashed and lost it all.
- 3 I immediately regretted _____ (send) the text.
- 4 You _____ (not sit) here now if Jay hadn't managed to get us the invitation.
- 5 They _____ (practise) the dance for months, so the performance should go well tonight.
- 6 I wish we _____ (not buy) that car. It's been nothing but trouble!
- 7 I'll bring something to eat in case we _____ (get) hungry.
- 8 You shouldn't _____ (spend) so long in the sun yesterday – you've got sunburn.
- 9 I think I'd have got the job if I _____ (not ask) that stupid question.
- 10 We couldn't go inside the town hall because it _____ (redecorate).
- 11 I think I _____ (learn) enough Japanese by the time I go to Japan.
- 12 One of the greatest paintings of the 19th century _____ (report) to have been stolen.
- 13 Call an ambulance! Mrs Patel's foot _____ (run over) by a taxi!
- 14 I can't meet you until 8.00 because I'm on a late shift – I _____ (still work) at 7.30.
- 15 I'll let you know your exam results as soon as I _____ (discuss) them with your tutor.

	15
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2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: **A** I loved the play. **B** So did I.

- 1 Oh dear, it sounds as _____ the neighbours are arguing again.
- 2 Don't _____ me for forgetting to feed the cat – it's your responsibility!
- 3 We _____ have been crazy to buy this house! There's so much wrong with it.
- 4 I don't speak German very well, but my sister _____.
- 5 I can't _____ used to this smartphone – it's so different from my old one!
- 6 Neither Rob _____ Bea are interested in joining the reading group.
- 7 There's _____ milk in the fridge. Can you go and get some from the corner shop?
- 8 Chloe sang that song really well, _____ she?
- 9 I wish you _____ keep leaving the door open when you go outside! It's freezing!
- 10 It was _____ a big shock that we all had to sit down.
- 11 I don't really feel _____ going out tonight – let's stay in and watch a film.
- 12 Marc didn't _____ to do much sport, but now he's really into volleyball.
- 13 We're _____ the roof fixed next week – the rain is starting to come through it.
- 14 Do you have any idea _____ Catriona is coming to football practice this week?
- 15 I offered Lily and Freya a snack but _____ of them was hungry.

	15
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3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Who painted this picture? I love it!

Who painted Who did paint Who paint

- 1 _____ are becoming an increasingly large proportion of many societies.
Elderly The elderly The elderly people
- 2 I really like my neighbour's cat, but generally I prefer _____ dogs.
some the (–)
- 3 I just love _____ in this holiday house!
the furnitures the furniture a furniture
- 4 _____ the very steep climb up the last hill, we all really enjoyed the walk.
Although In spite Despite
- 5 Does anyone know where _____?
lives Sofia Sofia lives does Sofia live
- 6 That's a _____ chair – where did you get it?
little lovely wooden lovely little wooden lovely wooden little
- 7 I _____ when I'm cleaning my flat.
play music often play often music often play music
- 8 _____ of our team played well today – that's why we lost.
Neither None Some
- 9 We played the music quietly _____ wake the children.
to not not to so as not to
- 10 Our eldest daughter is at _____ university. She's studying Genetics.
the a (–)

	10
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Grammar total	40
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VOCABULARY

4 Write the words after the definitions.

Example: the thing which planes take off from and land on = runway

- 1 feeling like you have little hope and are ready to do anything to get out of the situation
= _____
- 2 not allowing water to go through it = _____
- 3 a group of people who sing together = _____
- 4 you use these to breathe = _____
- 5 extremely confused = _____
- 6 a snow storm with very strong winds = _____
- 7 someone who tries to avoid spending money = tight- _____
- 8 being unable to sleep for many nights = _____
- 9 the person who controls how an orchestra plays = _____
- 10 unsure how to react to something because your emotions are so strong = _____

End-of-course Test Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

A

- 11 a person who sees a crime happening = _____
- 12 a person who is currently looking for work = _____
- 13 you put your head on this when you sleep = _____
- 14 the person in charge of a newspaper who decides what will go in it = _____
- 15 the opposite of tight (trousers) = _____

15

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: Oh no, it's drizzling today. How am I going to get my washing dry?
warm chilly drizzling

- 1 The man was charged _____ both fraud and bribery.
of with for
- 2 I'm _____ and tired of listening to you complaining about your job – why don't you just quit?
fed up bored sick
- 3 I find it _____ when apps keep updating themselves all the time.
confusion confused confusing
- 4 The audience made so much noise at the end of the concert that the band came back twice to give _____.
encores choruses performances
- 5 You have to take Natalia's age into _____ when you judge her work.
place care account
- 6 I wore my new trainers on my run today, and now I've got _____ on my feet!
burns blisters rashes
- 7 It's difficult to get the truth from newspapers in this country – they're all _____.
objective accurate censored
- 8 We were _____ when we heard that Will's ankle wasn't broken, only sprained.
disappointed relieved upset
- 9 Zoologists working in South America have _____ an important discovery.
carried out done made
- 10 Have you _____ finished that magazine? I really want to read it!
yet nearly still
- 11 I think Elliott was very tired – he's _____ asleep on the sofa.
full fast deep
- 12 Please keep reminding Nadia about the meeting – she's quite _____-minded.
narrow open absent
- 13 I was trying hard not to _____ my voice, but I was getting angrier and angrier.
put up raise rise
- 14 That jacket really _____ you. It goes really well with your eye colour.
matches fits suits
- 15 This restaurant is part of a _____ – I went to one in Birmingham last year.
chain branch company

15

End-of-course Test Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

A

6 Complete the sentences with one word made from the word in brackets.

Example: We *misunderstood* the instructions so we couldn't set up the new TV properly.
(understand)

- 1 This phone is _____, even if you drop it on a hard surface! (break)
- 2 We have a lot of _____ people in the capital because housing costs are so high.
(home)
- 3 The weather here is so _____, it could be very different later. (change)
- 4 _____ is a big problem in this area. (vandal)
- 5 I felt very _____ when I couldn't remember her name. (embarrass)
- 6 I don't suffer from _____ – I really enjoy spending time on my own. (lonely)
- 7 I like a good drama series as long as there's no strong _____. (violent)
- 8 Jordan likes green vegetables, _____ spinach. (special)
- 9 I'm _____ to peanuts, but I can eat all other kinds of nuts. (allergy)
- 10 My home town is quite _____ at the moment but there are plans to transform it next year. (develop)

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Vocabulary total		40
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Circle the different sound.

- 1 /bird/ merge firm **j**ournalist heart
- 2 /horse/ **l**aunch drought stalk yawn
- 3 /shower/ pressure infection **ch**oke rash
- 4 /judge/ **g**enerate bud**g**et smug**g**ler agenda
- 5 /bike/ linen height biased mild
- 6 /tree/ illegal relieved colleague leather
- 7 /up/ multicultural flood hooded luggage
- 8 /boot/ loose blood lose chew
- 9 /buzz/ raise cause course physics
- 10 /train/ baggage faint lay ache

	10
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8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: leather

- 1 co|mmen|ta|tor
- 2 objec|tive
- 3 mul|ti|na|tio|nal
- 4 eye|brow
- 5 old|-fash|ioned
- 6 ex|port (verb)
- 7 un|con|scious
- 8 neigh|bour|hood
- 9 gob|smacked
- 10 tur|bul|lence

	10
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Pronunciation total	20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	100
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READING

Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Going to extremes

We tend to think that people who do extreme sports are just addicted to the adrenaline rush you get along with the thrill of danger. However, recent research shows that the many are motivated by the emotional experience of being in nature, and the psychological benefits it can bring.

A recent study based on interviews with people who practise a range of high-risk extreme sports, suggests that exposure to natural environments in early childhood can provide significant psychological and health benefits. It can also help people to form a strong, life-long emotional connection to nature.

The majority of the participants reported that nature provided powerful emotional experiences, which had drawn them to engage in outdoor activities such as climbing, kayaking, and surfing. They mentioned the importance of their early childhood experiences in the outdoors and how these had influenced their adult lives as extreme sportspeople.

Richard, a skyrunner – who runs on high paths in the mountains – said, 'My best childhood memories are of being out in nature. Camping by the beach, swimming in the sea, climbing on the rocks, lighting fires in the woods, hiking up mountains ... the natural environment in Scotland where I grew up is incredible. I just wanted to be out in it. I still do.'

Similarly, for surfer Mika, the natural world was an inspiration: 'I lived by the sea, and from an early age I was drawn to the water. I can't remember not being able to swim. It just came naturally to me – I can't really separate myself from the sea. It's such a huge part of who I am.'

Mika also emphasized how being in close contact with nature, away from the urban environment, has led to a commitment to the environment and nature conservation: 'My deep connection to the sea led me to become a marine biologist. It's so important to me that the marine environment is protected.' Her views on conservation were shared by many of the other participants.

Obviously, extreme sports present a high level of risk to survival. The participants acknowledged this but almost all felt that the connection to nature was as important, if not more so, as the excitement of risk-taking. Nick, an ice climber and professional mountain guide said, 'When you're climbing in winter, you're in extreme conditions all the time. It's a constant battle between fear and attraction, but the psychological benefits for me are huge. I'd never give it up.'

Extreme mountain biker Louise has a similar attitude: 'I could do my sport on an indoor track and it would give me that adrenaline hit I enjoy, but it wouldn't be the same. It's the experience of cycling in the natural environment that attracts me more than anything. You can't beat that feeling.'

Other positive factors were related to the senses. Sound was said to have a calming influence. Skyrunner Richard said, 'When I run, I notice the thud of my feet on the ground, the rhythm of my breath, I hear the sounds of my environment – birds, water flowing in the hill streams. My mind is empty of worry and stress.'

End-of-course Test Reading and Writing

A

Jake, a free diver, appreciates the silence he experiences under water: 'I suffer from noise sensitivity and I find urban environments exhausting. When I dive, it's incredibly still and silent. It works like meditation for me.'

Touch and smell also featured highly in the participants' responses. Free climber Holly explained, 'I like the feel of the different types of rock under my hands, and also the smells. Where I climb, there are native herbs that grow on the rocks. The smell helps me stay relaxed and focused when I'm climbing.'

Overall, the results of the study showed that participants valued the greater connection with nature that extreme sports provided, and most felt that their attitude towards the environment was positive and more caring as a result. This led to them spending more time outdoors, not only while practising their extreme sports, but also when they were with family and friends, therefore reducing and preventing stress in others too.

The study's results are particularly significant because they provide evidence to support the development of waterways and natural spaces in urban areas in order to promote outdoor sports and leisure activities. It is hoped that this will in turn boost both the physical and mental health of whole communities.

- 1 A popular view of people who practise extreme sports is that they do it because they ...
 - A want to be closer to nature.
 - B lack emotional experience.
 - C are highly competitive.
 - D are addicted to risk-taking.
- 2 Which factor was a particularly strong motivation for most study participants?
 - A competition prize money
 - B psychological problems
 - C early childhood experiences
 - D improved fitness levels
- 3 What additional benefit from practising extreme sports did the participants report?
 - A better career prospects
 - B a stronger commitment to environmental conservation
 - C better relationships with family and friends
 - D improved life skills
- 4 Most of the participants felt that extreme sports reduced stress by ...
 - A stimulating their senses.
 - B improving their quality of sleep.
 - C increasing their adrenaline levels.
 - D making them physically stronger.
- 5 The study provides evidence that ...
 - A most people don't engage enough with nature.
 - B outdoor activities are most popular in childhood.
 - C people could do extreme sports in urban areas.
 - D people of all ages would benefit from engaging with nature.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a report on the following topic.

‘Cities of the future.’

Include the following information:

- **say what you think the cities of the future will be like**
- **say why you think changes in cities will take place**
- **discuss how the changes will affect residents’ lives.**

Write 140–180 words.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five students talk about their designs for a city of the future. Choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says they have included as the main feature of their design. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.**

- A hi-tech monitoring systems
- B creating a more natural environment
- C energy solutions
- D reducing rubbish
- E a design centred around the residents of the city
- F urban sprawl
- G consumerism
- H an environmentally friendly transport model

Speaker 1 []

Speaker 2 []

Speaker 3 []

Speaker 4 []

Speaker 5 []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a talk about the mystery of the Loch Ness Monster by a man who lives beside Loch Ness in Scotland. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Calum says that people believe the Loch Ness monster **used to / couldn't / might be able to** live undiscovered in Loch Ness.
- 2 Calum thinks that the Surgeon's Photograph **shows a dinosaur / isn't as good as his photographs of Nessie / looks real**.
- 3 Calum says that **there are no eyewitness sightings of Nessie / Nessie sightings are fake news / people often mistakenly think they've seen Nessie**.
- 4 Calum suggests that people who see a 'monster' are actually looking at **seals or otters / a model / a dinosaur**.
- 5 According to Calum, the recent DNA study **solves the mystery of the monster / detected the monster's DNA / does not spoil the mystery of the Loch Ness Monster**.

	5
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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING**1 Make questions and ask your partner.**

- 1 Would / like / try / extreme sport? Why / Why not?
- 2 Can / share a regret about your life so far?
- 3 What / do / in ten years' time?
- 4 How / favourite music make you feel?
- 5 When / last feel annoyed? Why?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?**3 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.**

'People who post fake news stories on the Internet should be punished as criminals.'

'Advertising that targets children and their parents should be banned.'

'Taking care of the environment is the responsibility of politicians and large companies, not ordinary people.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: **A** I didn't enjoy the film at all. **B** Neither did I.

- 1 I don't really feel _____ going out tonight – let's stay in and watch TV.
- 2 Helena didn't _____ to read much, but now she's really into crime novels.
- 3 Do you have any idea _____ Maria is coming to class this week?
- 4 The news was _____ a big shock that we all had to sit down.
- 5 Anja sang that song beautifully, _____ she?
- 6 I'm _____ that window fixed next week – the handle on it is broken.
- 7 Don't _____ me for forgetting to post Sarah's birthday card – you forgot too!
- 8 I offered Safiyah and Adeel a snack but _____ of them wanted anything.
- 9 Neither Bella _____ Raul are interested in joining the drama group.
- 10 We _____ have been crazy to buy this house! There's so much wrong with it.
- 11 Oh dear, it sounds as _____ my flatmates are arguing again.
- 12 I don't speak French very well, but my brother _____.
- 13 There's _____ bread left. I'll have to go and buy some at the corner shop.
- 14 This new computer is so different from my old one – I can't _____ used to it!
- 15 I wish Felix _____ keep leaving the door open when he goes outside. It's freezing!

15

2 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Who designed this card? It's lovely!

Who design Who designed Who did design

- 1 My youngest son is studying medicine at _____ university.
a (–) the
- 2 Unfortunately, we lost the match because _____ of our team played well today.
some none neither
- 3 Does anyone know where _____?
does Mattias work works Mattias Mattias works
- 4 Who made this _____ spoon?
lovely wooden little little lovely wooden lovely little wooden
- 5 I _____ when I'm driving to work.
play often music often play music play music often
- 6 We all really enjoyed the holiday _____ the bad weather.
in spite although despite
- 7 We turned down the volume on the TV _____ wake the baby.
not to so as not to to not
- 8 Services for _____ are improving in our area.
the elderly the elderly people elderly
- 9 I just love _____ in this hotel!
the furnitures the furniture a furniture
- 10 I really like my fashionable shoes, but for comfort I generally prefer to wear _____
trainers.
some (–) the

10

3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I 've worked (work) with Jarrod for about 10 years now.

- 1 Do you think I _____ (learn) enough Spanish by the time I go to Madrid?
- 2 We had to work from home last week because our office was _____ (redecorate).
- 3 I'm on a late shift so I _____ (still work) at 7.30. I can meet you after 9.00 though.
- 4 One of the most valuable necklaces in the world _____ (report) to have been stolen.
- 5 Let's take something to drink in case we _____ (get) thirsty.
- 6 We wanted to meet the new neighbours, but they _____ (already leave) when we got to the barbecue.
- 7 I shouldn't _____ (spend) so long in the sun today – I've got terrible sunburn.
- 8 Call an ambulance! Martina's foot _____ (run over) by a car!
- 9 Gemma immediately regretted _____ (send) the email.
- 10 Tomasz wishes he _____ (not buy) that car. It's been nothing but trouble!
- 11 We _____ (not sit) here now if Ella hadn't managed to get us the tickets.
- 12 I'll let you know your test results as soon as I _____ (discuss) them with your doctor.
- 13 I _____ (write) my essay for two hours when my computer crashed and I lost it all!
- 14 If I _____ (not ask) that stupid question, I think I'd have got the job.
- 15 We _____ (practise) the piece of music for months, so the performance should go well this evening.

	15
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Grammar total	40
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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: It's freezing today. I'll have to get the ice off the car before I drive to work!
chilly freezing warm

- 1 Is this restaurant part of a _____? I think I went to one in Manchester last year.
company chain branch
- 2 Geneticists working in the USA have _____ an important discovery.
done carried out made
- 3 I really want to read that magazine! Have you _____ finished it?
yet nearly still
- 4 That shirt really _____ Javier. It goes well with his eye colour.
matches fits suits
- 5 The team was _____ to hear that Roberto's ankle was only sprained rather than broken.
upset disappointed relieved
- 6 At the end of the concert, the audience made so much noise that the band came back to give _____.
a performance an encore a chorus

End-of-course Test Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

B

- 7 I'm _____ and tired of my boss complaining all the time – I'm going to quit this job!
sick bored fed up
- 8 I find it _____ when my computer keeps updating itself all the time.
confused confusing confusion
- 9 The teacher was trying hard not to _____ her voice, but she was getting angrier and angrier.
rise raise put up
- 10 Newspapers in this country don't always tell the truth – they're all _____.
accurate objective censored
- 11 Leah wore her new trainers to the gym today – now she's got _____ on her feet!
rashes burns blisters
- 12 You have to take Aidan's age into _____ when you judge his performance.
account care place
- 13 Pablo was really tired. In fact, now he's _____ asleep on the sofa!
deep full fast
- 14 The two women were charged _____ both bribery and blackmail.
for of with
- 15 We'll have to keep reminding Philip about the appointment – he's quite _____ - minded.
narrow open absent

15

5 Complete the sentences with one word made from the word in brackets.

Example: The bus home was so overcrowded that I couldn't get a seat! (crowded)

- 1 Freya likes green vegetables, _____ broccoli. (special)
- 2 _____ is a big problem in this area of the city. (vandal)
- 3 Luca is _____ to peanuts, but he can eat other types of nuts. (allergy)
- 4 At the moment, my home town is quite _____ but there are plans to transform it next year. (develop)
- 5 I really enjoy being on my own – I don't suffer from _____ at all. (lonely)
- 6 There are a lot of _____ people in this city because housing costs are so high. (home)
- 7 Apparently, this phone is _____, even if you drop it on a hard surface! (break)
- 8 The weather in Scotland is so _____ – it could be very different in an hour. (change)
- 9 I like a good drama series as long as there's no strong _____. (violent)
- 10 I felt so _____ when I couldn't remember Marta's husbands' name! (embarrass)

10

6 Write the words after the definitions.

Example: the card you have to show before you can get on a plane = boarding pass

- 1 to the part of the body that you breathe with = _____
- 2 the name for someone who sees a crime happening = _____
- 3 not knowing how to react because your emotions are so strong = _____

End-of-course Test Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

B

- 4 a person who tries to avoid spending money = tight-_____
- 5 being unable to sleep for many nights = _____
- 6 the thing you put your head on when you sleep = _____
- 7 the opposite of tight (trousers) = _____
- 8 feeling like you have little hope and are ready to do anything to get out of the situation = _____
- 9 the person in charge of a newspaper who decides what will go in it = _____
- 10 a group of people who sing together = _____
- 11 the person who controls how an orchestra plays = _____
- 12 extremely confused = _____
- 13 not allowing water to go through it = _____
- 14 a snow storm with very strong winds = _____
- 15 a person who is currently looking for work = _____

	15
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Vocabulary total		40
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: au|to|pilot

- 1 tur|bul|lence
- 2 ex|port (verb)
- 3 gob|smacked
- 4 neigh|bour|hood
- 5 un|con|scious
- 6 objec|tive
- 7 mul|ti|na|tio|nal
- 8 co|mmen|ta|tor
- 9 eye|brow
- 10 old|-fash|ioned

	10
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8 Circle the different sound.

- 1 /rash/ shower pressure **cho**ke infection
- 2 /luggage/ **u**p hooded multicultural **floo**d
- 3 /mild/ biased linen bike **hei**ght
- 4 /loose/ **l**ose blood boot **che**w
- 5 /lay/ faint train **a**che baggage
- 6 /buzz/ course raise physics **ca**use
- 7 /journalist/merge bird **h**eart **f**irm
- 8 /horse/ drought **l**aunch yawn stalk
- 9 /agenda/ **b**udget **g**enerate smug**g**ler ju**d**ge
- 10 /tree/ **l**eather illegal colleague reliev**e**d

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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READING

Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Going to extremes

We tend to think that people who do extreme sports are just addicted to the adrenaline rush you get along with the thrill of danger. However, recent research shows that the many are motivated by the emotional experience of being in nature, and the psychological benefits it can bring.

A recent study based on interviews with people who practise a range of high-risk extreme sports, suggests that exposure to natural environments in early childhood can provide significant psychological and health benefits. It can also help people to form a strong, life-long emotional connection to nature.

The majority of the participants reported that nature provided powerful emotional experiences, which had drawn them to engage in outdoor activities such as climbing, kayaking, and surfing. They mentioned the importance of their early childhood experiences in the outdoors and how these had influenced their adult lives as extreme sportspeople.

Richard, a skyrunner – who runs on high paths in the mountains – said, ‘My best childhood memories are of being out in nature. Camping by the beach, swimming in the sea, climbing on the rocks, lighting fires in the woods, hiking up mountains ... the natural environment in Scotland where I grew up is incredible. I just wanted to be out in it. I still do.’

Similarly, for surfer Mika, the natural world was an inspiration: ‘I lived by the sea, and from an early age I was drawn to the water. I can’t remember not being able to swim. It just came naturally to me – I can’t really separate myself from the sea. It’s such a huge part of who I am.’

Mika also emphasized how being in close contact with nature, away from the urban environment, has led to a commitment to the environment and nature conservation: ‘My deep connection to the sea led me to become a marine biologist. It’s so important to me that the marine environment is protected.’ Her views on conservation were shared by many of the other participants.

Obviously, extreme sports present a high level of risk to survival. The participants acknowledged this but almost all felt that the connection to nature was as important, if not more so, as the excitement of risk-taking. Nick, an ice climber and professional mountain guide said, ‘When you’re climbing in winter, you’re in extreme conditions all the time. It’s a constant battle between fear and attraction, but the psychological benefits for me are huge. I’d never give it up.’

Extreme mountain biker Louise has a similar attitude: ‘I could do my sport on an indoor track and it would give me that adrenaline hit I enjoy, but it wouldn’t be the same. It’s the experience of cycling in the natural environment that attracts me more than anything. You can’t beat that feeling.’

Other positive factors were related to the senses. Sound was said to have a calming influence. Skyrunner Richard said, ‘When I run, I notice the thud of my feet on the ground, the rhythm of my breath, I hear the sounds of my environment – birds, water flowing in the hill streams. My mind is empty of worry and stress.’

End-of-course Test Reading and Writing

B

Jake, a free diver, appreciates the silence he experiences under water: 'I suffer from noise sensitivity and I find urban environments exhausting. When I dive, it's incredibly still and silent. It works like meditation for me.'

Touch and smell also featured highly in the participants' responses. Free climber Holly explained, 'I like the feel of the different types of rock under my hands, and also the smells. Where I climb, there are native herbs that grow on the rocks. The smell helps me stay relaxed and focused when I'm climbing.'

Overall, the results of the study showed that participants valued the greater connection with nature that extreme sports provided, and most felt that their attitude towards the environment was positive and more caring as a result. This led to them spending more time outdoors, not only while practising their extreme sports, but also when they were with family and friends, therefore reducing and preventing stress in others too.

The study's results are particularly significant because they provide evidence to support the development of waterways and natural spaces in urban areas in order to promote outdoor sports and leisure activities. It is hoped that this will in turn boost both the physical and mental health of whole communities.

- 1 The majority of people think that extreme sportspeople take risks because ...
 - A they are extremely competitive.
 - B risk-taking gives them a thrill.
 - C they feel better in natural environments.
 - D their emotions are underdeveloped.
- 2 A particularly strong motivation factor for the study participants to do extreme sports was ...
 - A the opportunity to achieve better physical fitness.
 - B the money they would get from winning competitions.
 - C the need to improve mental health issues.
 - D their early life experiences of nature.
- 3 Another benefit of practising extreme sports that the participants reported was ...
 - A the fact that it developed their life skills.
 - B a wider choice of careers.
 - C motivation to participate in environmental conservation.
 - D improved personal relationships.
- 4 How did most of the participants feel extreme sports reduced their stress levels?
 - A It improved their physical strength.
 - B They enjoyed the adrenaline rushes.
 - C It stimulated their senses.
 - D They slept much better.
- 5 According to the researchers, the results of the study provide evidence to suggest that ...
 - A people could get the same benefits from doing extreme sports indoors.
 - B engaging with nature could benefit people of all ages.
 - C the majority of people don't engage with nature.
 - D outdoor activities are only beneficial to children.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write a report on the following topic.

‘Cities of the future.’

Include the following information:

- **say what you think the cities of the future will be like**
- **say why you think changes in cities will take place**
- **discuss how the changes will affect residents’ lives.**

Write 140–180 words.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five students talk about their designs for a city of the future. Choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says they have included as the main feature of their design. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.

- A reducing rubbish
- B urban sprawl
- C hi-tech city management
- D a model which encourages consumerism
- E renewable energy
- F a transport network to reduce pollution
- G nature as part of the urban landscape
- H a design focused on its local residents

Speaker 1 []

Speaker 2 []

Speaker 3 []

Speaker 4 []

Speaker 5 []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a talk about the mystery of the Loch Ness Monster by a man who lives beside Loch Ness in Scotland. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Calum says that people believe the Loch Ness monster **used to / couldn't / might be able to** live undiscovered in Loch Ness.
- 2 Calum thinks that the Surgeon's Photograph **shows a dinosaur / isn't as good as his photographs of Nessie / looks real**.
- 3 Calum says that **there are no eyewitness sightings of Nessie / Nessie sightings are fake news / people often mistakenly think they've seen Nessie**.
- 4 Calum suggests that people who see a 'monster' are actually looking at **seals or otters / a model / a dinosaur**.
- 5 Calum says that, the recent DNA study **detected dinosaur DNA / does not take away the mystery of the Loch Ness Monster / has finally solved the mystery of the Loch Ness Monster**.

	5
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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING**1 Answer your partner's questions.**

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 How / doing your favourite hobby or activity make you feel?
- 2 Who / most interesting person / ever met? Why?
- 3 Can / share something you wish you had or hadn't done?
- 4 Which city / like to live in / in the future? Why?
- 5 What / do / in ten years' time?

**2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree.
Give reasons.**

'Life skills, such as cooking and knowing how to organize your time and repair things, should be given as much importance as academic subjects in schools.'

'People who don't try to reduce their waste and energy use at home should have to pay a fine.'

'If everyone worked four days a week instead of five, it would be better for society.'

3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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1A GRAMMAR question formation

a Complete the questions.



- 1 **A** I don't like her dress.
B What don't you like about it?
A The style. I think it's awful.
B It must have cost a fortune though.
A Yes. Who _____ it?
B Her grandparents paid for it. It was a wedding present.
- 2 **A** Do you know _____ over there?
B That woman there? I think she's Claire's cousin.
A Her hairstyle is very old-fashioned!
- 3 **A** Where _____ on their honeymoon?
B On an African safari, I think.
A How _____ going _____?
B Three weeks!
- 4 **A** Who _____ Tony come with?
B Nobody. He came on his own. His girlfriend left him last month.
A Why _____ him?
B I think she met someone else.
- 5 **A** _____ the wedding cake yet?
B Yes, I have. It looks fantastic! Do you know _____ it?
A Matt's aunt. Apparently, that's the second cake she made.
B Oh, really? _____ to the first one?
A She dropped it!
B Oh, no! What a shame!

b Change the direct questions to indirect questions.

- 1 'What's the wi-fi password?'
 'Do you remember what the wi-fi password is?'
- 2 'Is it going to rain this afternoon?'
 'Do you think _____?'
- 3 'Has Thomas arrived yet?'
 'Do you know _____?'
- 4 'How much will it cost to repair the roof?'
 'Can you tell me _____?'
- 5 'Do I have to pay to park here?'
 'Could you tell me _____?'
- 6 'Why did you leave your last job?'
 'Would you mind telling me _____?'
- 7 'What time does the library close?'
 'Do you know _____?'
- 8 'Did Susan's flight take off on time?'
 'Do you have any idea _____?'

ACTIVATION

Work with a partner. Write two direct and two indirect questions to find out something you don't know about your partner. Ask for more information.

1B GRAMMAR auxiliary verbs

a Circle the correct answer.

Andreas Hello.

Beatriz Good morning. Are you here for an interview, too?

Andreas Yes. They say it's a good company to work for, ¹don't / **doesn't** / **do** they?

Beatriz Yes, they ²**do** / **are** / **don't** say that.

Andreas By the way, I'm Andreas Kourkoulos.

Beatriz That's a Greek name, ³**is** / **does** / **isn't** it?

Andreas Yes. I'm from Athens, but I've been living in New York for the past two years.

Beatriz ⁴**Do** / **Are** / **Have** you? I've got a friend who lives there. Anyway, I'm Beatriz Flores, from Buenos Aires, in Argentina.

Andreas Nice to meet you.

Beatriz You're a bit nervous, ⁵**are** / **don't** / **aren't** you?

Andreas A little. Don't you get nervous before interviews?

Beatriz Not really. I ⁶**am** / **will** / **do** get nervous before exams, but not before interviews. What's the time now?

Andreas 2.15. My interview's at 3.00.

Beatriz ⁷**Is** / **Has** / **Does** it? Mine's at 2.30. We won't have to wait much longer, ⁸**have** / **will** / **do** we?



b Complete the next part of the conversation with auxiliary verbs.

Andreas So, do you live here in Boston?

Beatriz No, I actually live in Dallas. I flew here yesterday afternoon.

Andreas ¹Did you? I arrived yesterday, too.

Beatriz Oh, right. Where are you staying?

Andreas At the Hotel Europe.

Beatriz Ah, so ²_____ I. The rooms aren't very nice, ³_____ they?

Andreas No, they aren't. But I ⁴_____ like the restaurant. I had a good meal there last night.

Beatriz ⁵_____ you? Are you working at the moment?

Andreas No, I resigned last week.

Beatriz Why? Didn't you like your job?

Andreas Well, I ⁶_____ like the job, but to be honest, I couldn't stand my boss!

Beatriz ⁷_____ you? I get on with my boss, but I think I need a new challenge.

Andreas So ⁸_____ I. Ah, it's your turn now. Good luck, Beatriz.

Beatriz Thanks. Shall we meet at the coffee bar later?

Andreas OK. And we can compare notes, ⁹_____ we?

ACTIVATION

Practise the conversations in **a** and **b** with a partner. Try to use the correct rhythm and intonation.

2A GRAMMAR present perfect simple and continuous

- a Complete the conversation with the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or continuous.



Doctor Mrs Jones! Would you like to come through now, please?

Patient Oh, thank goodness! I ¹ 've been waiting (wait) for ages.

Doctor Yes, sorry about that. We ² _____ (be) extremely busy all morning. Now then, ³ _____ (I / not see) you this week already, Mrs Jones?

Patient Yes, doctor. Actually, this is the third time I ⁴ _____ (come) to see you this week. I was last here on Wednesday. ⁵ _____ (you / forget)? I had a terrible sore throat. Anyway, I took your advice and I ⁶ _____ (drink) plenty of water and I ⁷ _____ (not talk) too much.

Doctor Right, and ⁸ _____ (your throat / hurt) less since then?

Patient Oh, yes. It feels much better now.

Doctor Ah, that's great news. So, ...

Patient Well, yes, it is, but now I've got a more serious problem with my foot. It ⁹ _____ (be) swollen since yesterday and I ¹⁰ _____ (not be able) to walk on it properly.

Doctor OK. If you could just lie down here on the...

Patient I think maybe I ¹¹ _____ (have) an allergic reaction to something. I ¹² _____ (take) antihistamine tablets every four hours, but they ¹³ _____ (not make) any difference.

Doctor Right, Mrs Jones. If you would please lie down here on the couch, I'll take a look...hmm. Well, there really is absolutely nothing to worry about. It's just a blister.

Patient Really? Hmm. Well, I ¹⁴ _____ (just / buy) these new shoes, so maybe they caused the problem.

Doctor Yes, I'd say that's very likely. Now, I'll put a plaster on it and I'm sure it'll be fine in a few days.

Patient Alright then. Thank you, doctor.

- b Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or continuous.

- 1 How long have you had your phone? (have)
- 2 _____ you ever _____ in an accident? (be injured)
- 3 How long _____ you _____ to this school? (come)
- 4 How many classes _____ you _____ this year? (miss)
- 5 How long _____ you _____ in your current home? (live)
- 6 _____ you ever _____ abroad? (study)

ACTIVATION

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions in b. Ask your partner for more information.

2B GRAMMAR adjectives as nouns, adjective order

a Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both forms are correct.

- 1 The unemployed / Unemployed people can apply to do these training courses free of charge. ✓
- 2 The French / Frenchs are very proud of their language and culture.
- 3 There are a lot of homeless people / homeless sleeping on the streets at night.
- 4 I met a very nice Japanese girl / Japanese in Manchester. She was really friendly.
- 5 Rich people / The rich always live in the best part of a city.
- 6 The Spanish / Spanish love being outside on warm, summer evenings.
- 7 Prime Minister, a lot of people say that your government just doesn't care about poor / the poor.
- 8 Don't talk like that – you should show more respect for elderly people / the elderly.
- 9 The Chinese / The Chineses invented paper.
- 10 The young / Young are finding it very difficult to buy their first flat or house.

b Complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets in the correct order. Use your instinct if you are not sure.

- 1 A Can I help you?
B Yes, I'm looking for some smart, high-heeled sandals. (**high-heeled / smart**)
- 2 A Did you see either of the robbers?
B It all happened so fast. I saw a young man wearing a _____ jacket running out of the restaurant. (**denim / blue**)
- 3 A Your granddaughter's boyfriend is a rock musician, isn't he, Mrs Smith?
B Yes, he is, but I can't stand the _____ music he plays! (**loud / awful**)
- 4 A Your son looks really like you – he has your _____ eyes. (**dark / big**)
B Do you think so? I think he looks more like my husband.
- 5 A Are you looking for something?
B Yes. I've lost a _____ scarf. Have you seen it? (**silk / long / black**)
- 6 A We used to live in a _____ house near the river. (**wooden / beautiful / old**)
B How lovely. It must have been really peaceful.
- 7 A I've just arrived on the flight from Athens, but my suitcase hasn't arrived.
B Can you describe it?
A It's a _____ case. (**black / leather / small**)
- 8 A Ever since Simon came back from Bangkok, he's been cooking me _____ curries. (**delicious / Thai**)
B Lucky you! I love curries.
- 8 A What does Adam's wife look like?
B She's quite slim and she has _____ hair. (**brown / curly / short**)
- 10 A I'm going to wear my _____ shirt to the party. (**new / striped**)
B Good idea. It really suits you.

ACTIVATION

Describe three items that you own, e.g. clothes, a car, a guitar, etc., using two or three adjectives in the correct order. Use the chart to help you.

item	adjectives	description
bag	leather, brown, lovely	I have a lovely, brown leather bag that I bought in Italy last summer.

3A GRAMMAR narrative tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous

a Read Part 1 of Richard's story and find examples of each tense below.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 the past perfect | <u>had finished</u> | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2 the past perfect continuous | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3 the past continuous | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

The most embarrassing moment of my life (Richard, Sussex)

Part 1

When I was about nine years old, I used to go to the cinema every Saturday morning – in those days it was very popular. After the film had finished, I would go to a toy shop and look at model planes and trains, and sometimes I bought them with the pocket money that I had been carefully saving. One day after the film, I went to a big department store to have a look at the model planes they had. I didn't buy anything, but as I was leaving, a very large man grabbed my arm quite violently and accused me of shoplifting.

The man said that he was a store detective. As I had been concentrating on the toys, I hadn't noticed that he had been watching me. He made me empty my pockets and he went through my coat, searching for stolen goods, even though I told him very clearly that I had only been looking. Of course, he didn't find anything, but by this time several people had stopped to see what was happening. I felt very embarrassed and humiliated that so many people were looking at me, and I was very glad to leave the shop when it was all over.



b Complete Part 2 of the story with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous, past perfect, or past perfect continuous.

Part 2

An hour or so later, when I ¹ was having (have) lunch with my family at home, my father ² _____ (ask) me about the film. I then ³ _____ (mention) that I ⁴ _____ (look) at toys in a department store when a store detective ⁵ _____ (accuse) me of shoplifting and ⁶ _____ (search) me in the middle of the shop. My father ⁷ _____ (make) me repeat what I ⁸ _____ (say), and then immediately ⁹ _____ (jump up) from the table. Without either of us having finished our lunch, he ¹⁰ _____ (make) me get into the car. I ¹¹ _____ (never see) my father look so angry! He ¹² _____ (drive) quickly to the store, ¹³ _____ (park) outside, and took me to where the incident ¹⁴ _____ (take place). He then



demanding to see the manager and the store detective. When the manager ¹⁵ _____ (come), my father ¹⁶ _____ (start) shouting at him and he told him that I ¹⁷ _____ (never steal) anything in my life. He ¹⁸ _____ (make) the manager and store detective apologize to me for having accused me of shoplifting and for embarrassing me. But the thing is, I ¹⁹ _____ (find) this scene even more embarrassing than the first one, especially as I could see that a lot of customers ²⁰ _____ (stop) and ²¹ _____ (watch) us!

ACTIVATION

Work with a partner.

Student A: Cover the text. Try to remember what happened to Richard in Part 1.

Student B: Cover the text. Try to remember what happened to Richard in Part 2.

3B GRAMMAR the position of adverbs and adverbial phrases

a Put the adverbs in brackets in the best place in the conversation.

Gary So, what did you think of the match? *brilliantly tonight*

Craig ¹Even though they lost, I think Scotland played ~~again~~ *(brilliantly / tonight)*

John ²Craig, do you mean that? *(really)* I thought they were awful. *(absolutely)*

Craig ³I suppose you think England played. *(well)*

John ⁴No, I don't. England play these days. *(unfortunately / never / well)* But they deserved to win.

Craig ⁵But you must admit that they were lucky. *(incredibly)*

Gary ⁶Craig, do you have anything good to say about England? *(ever)*

John ⁷They were lucky with their second goal. *(to be honest / quite)*

Craig ⁸Come on, John, England were lucky with both the first and second goals! *(extremely)*

Gary ⁹I thought both teams played *(personally / badly)*, but at the end of the day, Craig, I'd say England were better in the second half. *(a bit / especially)*

John ¹⁰Well, they are playing Germany in Munich, so let's see how they do. *(next / there)*



b Complete the conversation with the correct adverbs from the list.

*absolutely actually always angrily a little badly earlier that day here
in quarter of an hour incredibly naturally obviously quickly slowly well*

Director Jason, that was ¹*absolutely* marvellous, but you've got to get to the centre of the stage.

Jason But I have to wait for Tanya to finish her line and she's doing it too ²_____.

Tanya Well, I could try saying it more ³_____ if you want me to.

Director Yes, could you? Now, Jason, remember, when Tanya tells you she's going to marry Henry, you know about it, because you heard them talking in the garden ⁴_____, so you aren't at all surprised.

Jason Well, ⁵_____ I know about it, but I thought maybe I should pretend at first that I didn't know.

Director No, we want to see your emotion! You reacted very calmly, but ⁶_____ you're not a calm person at all. I want you to react ⁷_____, OK? Now the next scene. Sally, you were great. But, when you've finished reading Tanya's letter, when you're on the last couple of lines, pause ⁸_____ and look up at the audience. Let them feel how ⁹_____ you've been treated by her.

Sally Do you want me to cry? I am ¹⁰_____ good at crying.

Director Not ¹¹_____, not in this scene. Look out at the audience.

Tanya Can I just ask why you ¹²_____ ask me to play horrible characters?

Director Because you do it so ¹³_____, darling. It just comes ¹⁴_____ to you. Right everyone, take a break and come back ¹⁵_____.



ACTIVATION

Write five sentences using the adverbs. Then compare your ideas with a partner.

brilliantly fortunately gradually incredibly sadly

4A GRAMMAR future perfect and future continuous

Complete the conversations with the verbs in brackets in the future perfect or future continuous.

- 1 **A** I'm really looking forward to our trip to Paris on Friday.
B Me, too! This time tomorrow we will be getting on (**get on**) the plane, and we _____ (**not think**) about work!
- 2 **A** Do you think you _____ still _____ (**work**) here in ten years' time?
B Probably. But I hope I _____ (**be promoted**) to Head of Department by then.
- 3 **A** Why are you walking so fast?
B If we don't hurry, by the time we get to the station, the train _____ (**leave**).
- 4 **A** Oh no! My car won't start and I need to pick up a friend at the airport.
B You can borrow mine. I _____ (**not use**) it today.
- 5 **A** Do you think it's too late to phone Hilary?
B No, it's only eleven o'clock. Knowing her, she _____ (**not go**) to bed yet. She _____ still _____ (**watch**) TV.
- 6 **A** Is this your son's final year at university?
B Yes, by this time next year, he _____ (**graduate**), and he _____ (**look for**) for a job.
- 7 **A** Shall I make some soup or something for your parents when they arrive?
B Good idea! They'll be starving, as they _____ (**not have**) time for lunch.
- 8 **A** _____ you _____ (**come**) with us to see the new Marvel film tonight?
B Sorry, I won't – I still have lots of work to do.
- 9 **A** What time does your plane land?
B At seven in the morning. _____ you _____ (**pick me up**) from the airport?
A Of course. I always do!
- 10 **A** Mark and Paul are travelling around Asia. They've already been to China and Thailand.
B Wow! How many countries _____ they _____ (**visit**) by the time they get back home?
- 11 **A** I'm fed up with all these exams.
B Yes, but just think – we _____ (**finish**) them all by Friday, and we _____ (**celebrate**)!
- 12 **A** Tim's going to South Africa next month, isn't he?
B No, he's decided to wait. He _____ (**not save**) enough money until at least July.

ACTIVATION

Write one thing that you'll...

- 1 be doing at midday tomorrow.
- 2 have done by the end of next week.
- 3 have done a year from now.

Work with a partner. Compare your sentences. Ask for more information.

4B GRAMMAR zero and first conditionals, future time clauses

Circle the correct answer. Sometimes two answers are possible.

- 1 I'll have my mobile phone with me _____.
 (a) in case you need to call me
 b in case you'll need to call me
 c in case you've needed to call me
- 2 Phone him as soon as _____ that report.
 a you finish
 b you've finished
 c you'll finish
- 3 I'll play football with you when _____.
 a I've had my dinner
 b I'll have my dinner
 c I have my dinner
- 4 I'm not going to go to the party unless _____.
 a you'll go too
 b you go too
 c you've gone too
- 5 Could you get me some milk if _____?
 a you'll go to the shop
 b you go to the shop
 c you're going to the shop
- 6 If the weather _____, we'll go for a walk.
 a will have improved
 b will improve
 c improves
- 7 I won't tell my boss I'm leaving _____.
 a until I find a new job
 b until I'm finding a new job
 c until I've found a new job
- 8 If I don't have breakfast, _____.
 a I'll be hungry all morning
 b I'm hungry all morning
 c I'll be being hungry all morning
- 9 Please come in quietly because _____.
 a the children will be sleeping when you arrive
 b the children will sleep when you arrive
 c the children are sleeping when you arrive
- 10 Take a jacket in case _____ later.
 a it'll have got cold
 b it's getting cold
 c it gets cold
- 11 Their flight was delayed, so they _____ back until after midnight.
 a 'll be
 b won't be
 c 'll have been
- 12 We're going to have a picnic at the beach tomorrow unless _____.
 a it rains
 b it will be raining
 c it's raining
- 13 I _____ book our flights until we've found a hotel.
 a don't
 b 'm not going to
 c won't
- 14 If you want to improve your English, _____.
 a you'll have to practise
 b you have to practise
 c you've had to practise
- 15 Come and say goodbye tomorrow _____.
 a before you'll leave
 b before you've left
 c before you leave

15

11–15 Excellent. You can use conditionals and future time clauses very well.

8–10 Good. But check the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.139) for any questions that you got wrong.

0–7 This is difficult for you. Read the rules in the Grammar Bank again (Student's Book p.139). Then ask your teacher for another photocopy and do the exercise again at home.

ACTIVATION

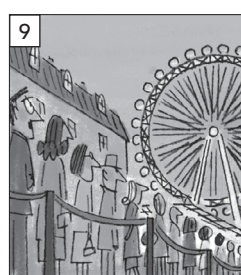
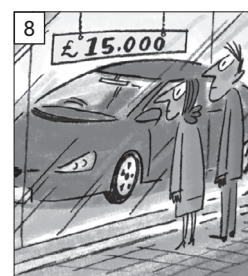
Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Then compare your ideas with a partner.

- 1 As soon as I get home, I _____.
- 2 If I don't have time for breakfast, _____.
- 3 When I retire, _____.
- 4 You won't get a good job unless _____.
- 5 Don't forget to take _____ in case _____.
- 6 I'm not going to _____ until _____.

5A GRAMMAR unreal conditionals

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, using second or third conditionals.

- 1 They met in Paris at a conference.
If they hadn't gone to the conference in Paris, they wouldn't have met. (**not go / not meet**)
- 2 The curry doesn't taste great. I should have put more spices in it.
If I _____ more spices in it, it _____ better. (**put / taste**)
- 3 I'm not very happy in my present job. Maybe I should quit and look for another.
If I _____ another job, I might _____ happier. (**find / be**)
- 4 We got wet because you wouldn't take the bus. You wanted to walk.
We _____ wet if we _____ the bus. (**not get / take**)
- 5 Don't swim in that river; there might be crocodiles.
If I _____ you, I _____ in that river, there might be crocodiles. (**be / not swim**)
- 6 Laura fell in love with Tom. She left Liam.
Laura _____ Liam if she _____ in love with Tom. (**not leave / not fall**)
- 7 He used the stolen credit card at a hotel, so the police found him.
If he _____ the stolen credit card at a hotel, the police _____ him. (**not use / not find**)
- 8 They don't have enough money to buy a new car.
They _____ a new car if they _____ afford one. (**buy / can**)
- 9 We didn't go on the London Eye because the queue was too long.
We _____ on the London Eye, if the queue _____ so long. (**go / not be**)
- 10 They spend all their money on designer clothes. They can't afford to go on holiday.
If they _____ all their money on designer clothes, they _____ afford to go on holiday. (**not spend / can**)
- 11 I didn't know you wanted to go to the concert. I didn't buy you a ticket.
I _____ you a ticket if I _____ that you wanted to go to the concert. (**buy / know**)
- 12 Nicola isn't very good at the piano because she doesn't practise.
Nicola _____ so bad at the piano if she _____. (**not be / practise**)



ACTIVATION

Cover the sentences. Look at the pictures and try to remember the sentences.

5B GRAMMAR wish for present / future, wish for past regrets

- a** Complete the sentences with a verb from the list. For sentences 1–4, use the past simple. For sentences 5–8, use *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive.

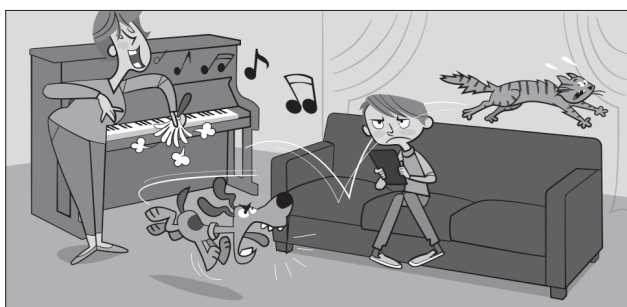
be call can ~~live~~ not have to not make not sing stop



- 1 I wish we lived in a bigger house.
2 I wish my husband _____ better at cooking.



- 3 I wish we _____ afford to buy a new car.
4 I wish I _____ wear a suit to work.



- 5 I wish my mum _____ all the time. Her voice is awful!
6 I wish the dog _____ chasing the cat.



- 7 I wish my parents _____ me practise the piano every day.
8 I wish my boyfriend _____ me more often.

- b** Complete the sentences using *wish* + past perfect

- 1 I didn't apply for the job and now I regret it.
I wish I'd applied for the job.
2 They didn't put on sunscreen and now they're burnt.
_____ sunscreen.
3 He broke up with his girlfriend and now he misses her.
_____ with his girlfriend.
4 We didn't buy concert tickets yesterday and now they're sold out.
_____ concert tickets yesterday.
5 I ate too much chocolate and now I feel sick.
_____ so much chocolate.
6 She dyed her hair and now she hates the colour.
_____ her hair.
7 We threw away some old books and now they're worth a lot of money.
_____ the old books.
8 I had an argument with Sophie and now she isn't talking to me.
_____ an argument with Sophie.

ACTIVATION

Write three sentences beginning *I wish*: one with the past simple, one with person + *would*, and one with the past perfect. Then compare your ideas with a partner.

6A GRAMMAR *used to, be used to, get used to*

a Circle the correct form.



Inge
Madrid, Spain

I come from Germany. I ¹used to live / **would live** in the north, in Hamburg, but then I moved to Madrid about five years ago. I love the weather in Spain – there are more sunny days and it's a lot warmer. But I had to ²**be used to** / **get used to** having lunch quite late, at about 2.00 p.m., and dinner as late as 9.00 or 10.00 p.m. In Germany, things ³**usually** / **use to** happen exactly on time, but here things are much more relaxed. I like that, too. The only thing I really miss is the bread! I ⁴**was used to being able** / **was used to be able** to choose from between 20 or 30 different kinds of bread, but here it's more like two or three. And sometimes I have problems with noisy neighbours, especially at night. That never ⁵**used to be** / **was used to being** a problem in Hamburg. People there ⁶**usually go** / **are used to going** to bed earlier.

b Complete the blog with *used to, be used to, get used to, or usually*.

I ¹used to live in Sweden, but I married an Italian woman and now I live in Parma, Italy. I've been here for six years now, so I ²_____ the lifestyle. Life is more hectic here than in Sweden. Italian people socialize more than Swedish people, and I really enjoy that. I had to ³_____ eating lots of pasta, particularly tortellini, which is Parma's local speciality. In Sweden I ⁴_____ eat pasta once or twice a month, and now I ⁵_____ have it once or twice a week! I also had to ⁶_____ the different mentality. For example, people here are very family-orientated. This was new to me and hard to understand at first. But now I ⁷_____ having lunch every Sunday with my in-laws! It was also quite hard for me to ⁸_____ the dialect they speak in Parma. I still sometimes have to ask people to repeat things. The only thing I can't ⁹_____ is the coffee. I know espresso is supposed to be the best coffee in the world, but it's just too strong for me. In Sweden I ¹⁰_____ drink a lot of coffee, but it was much weaker. Still, I do love the smell of espresso!

Lennart
Parma, Italy



c Complete the blog with a verb from the list in the correct form.



Neil and Shirley
Queensland, Australia

be eat get up live see

We used to ¹live in England, but we've been living in Queensland, Australia, since 2010. We're used to ²_____ here now, but at first it was quite hard. We live in the country, and when we first moved into the house, I just couldn't get used to ³_____ snakes in the garden, but now it's not a problem. We just leave them alone. Although we speak the same language, there are still some things here that are strange. People here usually ⁴_____ really early, at about 5.00 a.m., which we still haven't got used to. Christmas doesn't feel right either – I haven't got used to ⁵_____ roast turkey when the temperature is 40°C!

ACTIVATION

Complete the sentences with information about your life. Compare your answers with a partner.

- 1 I usually _____.
- 2 I used to _____.
- 3 I'm used to _____.
- 4 I'm not used to _____.
- 5 It's difficult to get used to _____.
- 6 I didn't use to _____.
- 7 When I was younger, I would _____.

6B GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the infinitive (with or without to) or the gerund (-ing).

- 1 I learnt to speak French when I was at school. (**speak**)
- 2 Do you fancy _____ a film tonight? (**see**)
- 3 Laura's mother lets her _____ when she wants. (**go out**)
- 4 I can't afford _____ a holiday this year. (**have**)
- 5 It's getting late. We'd better _____ much longer. (**not stay**)
- 6 I'm going to carry on _____ until 8.00 p.m. tonight. (**work**)
- 7 What are you planning _____ to the party? (**wear**)
- 8 Would you rather _____ in the country or in a town? (**live**)
- 9 I couldn't help _____ when my brother fell off his bicycle. (**laugh**)
- 10 Did you manage _____ the report before the meeting? (**finish**)
- 11 The satnav died and we ended up _____ completely the wrong way. (**go**)
- 12 If I tell you a secret, do you promise _____ anybody? (**not tell**)
- 13 My boss made me _____ late last night. (**work**)
- 14 At school, I was made _____ really hard. (**study**)
- 15 Would you like me _____ you with the dinner? (**help**)
- 16 I don't mind _____. I'm not in a hurry. (**wait**)
- 17 Sorry, you aren't allowed _____ here. (**park**)
- 18 We need to practise _____ before the oral exam. (**speak**)
- 19 I like _____ early in the morning in the summer. (**get up**)
- 20 Monica might _____ tomorrow. She's ill. (**not come**)
- 21 I love _____ time with my grandparents. (**spend**)
- 22 Will you be able _____ me a lift to work tomorrow? (**give**)

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the gerund or the infinitive with to.

- 23 You forgot to buy the milk. (**buy**)
- 24 Could you try _____ late tomorrow? (**not be**)
- 25 The sheets on this bed are dirty. They need _____. (**change**)
- 26 Don't you remember _____ his wife at the Christmas party? (**meet**)
- 27 I'll never forget _____ in New York for the first time. (**arrive**)
- 28 I think you need _____ the irregular verbs. (**revise**)
- 29 Did you remember _____ James about the meeting tomorrow? (**tell**)
- 30 If the computer doesn't work, try _____ it off and on again. (**turn**)

25–30 Excellent. You can use gerunds and infinitives very well.

16–24 Quite good. But check the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.143) for any questions that you got wrong.

0–15 This is difficult for you. Read the rules in the Grammar Bank again (Student's Book p.143). Then ask your teacher for another photocopy and do the exercise again at home.

ACTIVATION

Write sentences that are true for you, using the prompts. Compare your ideas with a partner. Ask him / her for more details.

- something you learnt to do when you were a child
- something your parents didn't let you do when you were younger
- a place you remember visiting
- a person you enjoy spending time with
- something you often forget to do
- something that you try not to do

7A GRAMMAR past modals

- a** Read the conversations and the sentences in brackets. Then complete the conversations with *might* (not) *have*, *must have*, or *can't have* + past participle.

- 1 **A** Why is there so much traffic today?
B I don't know. There might have been an accident. (maybe there was)
- 2 **A** Can you move your leg?
B No, it hurts too much. I think I _____ it. (perhaps I have broken it)
- 3 **A** Look! The gate's open and the dog has gone.
B Oh no! We _____ it open when we went out. (I'm sure we left it open)
- 4 **A** Oh no, the cake's burning!
B You _____ the oven on too high. (you definitely put the oven on)
- 5 **A** I can't find the milk. We _____ it all. (I'm sure we didn't drink it)
B Yes, you're right. It must be in there somewhere.
- 6 **A** Where's Jeremy? He should be here.
B He _____ the email about the meeting. (perhaps he didn't see)
- 7 **A** Ellen passed all her exams with top marks!
B Wow! She _____ really hard. (I'm sure she worked)
- 8 **A** I've done my homework, Mum. I'm going out.
B What? You _____ all of it. Let me see it. (it's impossible you've finished)
- 9 **A** We didn't see Dan and Sarah at the concert.
B They _____ tickets. I think the concert was sold out. (perhaps they weren't able to get)
- 10 **A** I called you earlier, but I got your voicemail.
B Sorry. I _____ my phone by mistake. (I'm sure I switched off)



- b** Complete the sentences with *should* / *shouldn't have* and the past participle of a verb from the list.

break up buy come keep ~~take~~ tell use wait

- 1 We're lost. I knew we should have taken the second exit at the roundabout!
- 2 This tastes too spicy. You _____ so much chilli.
- 3 You _____ with James. He was perfect for you.
- 4 The concert was amazing. You _____ with us.
- 5 Jim's already gone? I don't believe it – he _____ for us.
- 6 I'm afraid we can't exchange the jacket now. You _____ the receipt.
- 7 You _____ us that you were in hospital. We would have visited you.
- 8 I _____ these jeans. They really don't suit me.

ACTIVATION

Write **four** conversations of two lines using *must have*, *might have*, *can't have*, and *should(n't) have*.

7B GRAMMAR verbs of the senses

Complete the conversations with the phrases in each list. Sometimes two forms are possible.

1
smells smells like smells as if

Customer I'm looking for a perfume for my wife that ¹ smells nice and fresh.

Assistant What about this one? It ² very flowery.

Customer No, I don't like it. It ³ it's for an older woman.

Assistant Try this one then – it's called 'Paris'.

Customer That's very nice. It ⁴ roses.



2
feels feels like feels as if

Assistant It's very good quality and it ⁵ very smooth.
Touch it and see.

Tourist Hmm, yes. It ⁶ silk. Is it silk?

Assistant No, it's cotton, but it ⁷ it's made of silk.

Tourist The material ⁸ very soft. I like it.



3
tastes tastes like tastes as if

Woman 1 Try a piece of this. It ⁹ delicious.

Woman 2 Mmm. This one ¹⁰ the cakes my grandma used to make.

Woman 1 It's very nice. It ¹¹ there's a little bit of orange in there.

Woman 2 That's right! And it ¹² much better than the ones you
get in the shops.



4
look look like look as if

Woman You shouldn't have said you wanted to come if you didn't.

Man Why do you say that?

Woman You ¹³ you are totally bored.

Man I did want to come. It's just that they all ¹⁴ fine to me.

Woman Even the ones that make me ¹⁵ I'm 60 years old?

Man OK, those ones do ¹⁶ a bit old-fashioned.

Woman And these ones that ¹⁷ something a 13-year-old
would wear?

Man They ¹⁸ OK to me.

Woman Oh, you're so helpful.



5
sound(s) sound(s) like sound(s) as if

Engineer Wait! You're coming in too soon. It ¹⁹ wrong.

Guitarist It ²⁰ fine to me.

Engineer No, it ²¹ you're rushing in.

Guitarist Well, how should it sound?

Engineer It should ²² an early 80s rock band, remember?



ACTIVATION

Practise the conversations with a partner. Then cover the conversations and try to act one of them out from memory.

8A GRAMMAR the passive (all forms); *have something done*; *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

- a Complete the newspaper report with the verbs in brackets in the passive. Add any other necessary words, e.g. *to* or *that*.

Investigation after seaside incident

Police have begun an enquiry after a fight broke out between several people in Lindhurst Road, Poole.

The fight ¹*is believed to* (**believe**) have started in the early hours of Friday morning at an address near the corner of Lindhurst Road. It ²_____ (**think**) the fight started after a car was damaged by one of the men.

At least one of the men involved ³_____ (**say**) have been armed. Three men remain in hospital and are being treated for injuries, which ⁴_____ (**understand**) be the result of the fight. It ⁵_____ (**expect**) one man will be released from hospital later today. Five men, who ⁶_____ (**think**) be

from the Brighton area, and are aged between 21 and 32, have been arrested. The police are asking anyone who witnessed the incident to contact them urgently. All information will be treated confidentially.



- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have*, the past participle, and the words in brackets.

- 1 She *had her wedding dress made* by a famous designer. It cost a fortune! (**wedding dress / make**)
- 2 I thought this was a safe city. I didn't expect _____. (**my wallet / steal**)
- 3 I _____ at the dentist tomorrow. I'm terrified! (**a tooth / fill**)
- 4 Have you ever _____? (**your heart / break**)
- 5 You should _____ if you can't see the board clearly. (**your eyes / test**)
- 6 How often _____? (**your car / service**)
- 7 Our neighbours _____ at the moment. (**a swimming pool / build**)
- 8 I really need to go to the hairdresser's. I _____ for ages. (**my hair / cut**)
- 9 I don't mind _____, but I hate being videoed. (**my photo / take**)
- 10 Unfortunately, we _____ last night. (**our house / burgle**)
- 11 My grandfather _____ every Friday. (**his shopping / deliver**)
- 12 It's the second time this year that we _____. (**our car / break into**)

ACTIVATION

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions. If your partner says yes, ask for more information.

Have you ever had your...?

- portrait painted
- hair cut by a friend
- fortune told
- photo taken by a professional photographer
- house or car broken into

8B GRAMMAR reporting verbs

a Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 A Remind me to book a taxi to the airport. (**book**)
B We don't need one; Andy's offered _____ us a lift. (**give**)
- 2 A Hi, Tom. I'm surprised to see you here. I didn't think you liked opera.
B I don't, but Delia persuaded me _____ tonight. (**come**)
- 3 A Have the police found the men that robbed the supermarket?
B Apparently, they've arrested one man, but he denies _____ anything to do with it. (**have**)
- 4 A I've always regretted _____ to university. (**not go**)
B Well it's never too late. Why don't you apply?
- 5 A Have the kids been fighting again? Oliver's really upset, but he refuses _____ me why. (**tell**)
B Oh, Harry accused Oliver of _____ one of his toys, and now they aren't speaking to each other. (**break**)
- 6 A Where are you going on holiday this year?
B We haven't decided yet. Molly suggested _____ camping in Scotland, but I'm not very keen. I'd rather go somewhere warmer. (**go**)
- 7 A Someone broke into the car and stole my laptop while I was in the supermarket.
B I warned you _____ it in the car. Have you reported it to the police? (**not leave**)
- 8 A There's a funny smell in the kitchen.
B That's because your dad insisted on _____ curry for dinner and he burnt it. (**make**)

b Complete the sentences using the reporting verb in brackets and a verb from the list.

come ~~cook~~ eat forget keep lose tidy try

- 1 Adam offered to cook dinner for everyone. (**offer**)
- 2 Pablo _____ his room at the weekend. (**promise**)
- 3 Roger _____ for _____ my birthday. (**apologize**)
- 4 Bill _____ me _____ all my money in the bank. (**advise**)
- 5 Sofia _____ the new pizza place. (**suggest**)
- 6 Ruby _____ all the chocolates. (**admit**)
- 7 Mike _____ me _____ to the theatre with him. (**invite**)
- 8 Jamie _____ me for _____ the tickets, but I think he had them. (**blame**)

ACTIVATION

Think of a time when you...

- received some good advice.
- apologized to someone for something.
- offered to help someone.
- advised somebody to do (or not to do) something.
- were blamed for something you didn't do.
- regretted something you did / didn't do.

Make sentences using reported speech. Then compare your sentences with your partner.

My sister advised me to do a course to improve my computer skills.)

9A GRAMMAR clauses of contrast and purpose

a Match 1–10 with a–j to make complete sentences.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 They went to London for... | ☒ g | a be late. |
| 2 She flew to São Paulo to... | ☐ | b the rough sea. |
| 3 Although Josh played really well, ... | ☐ | c the fact that it was raining. |
| 4 We downloaded a travel app so that... | ☐ | d avoid the traffic. |
| 5 Despite losing the first set, ... | ☐ | e I still went to work. |
| 6 Even though I wasn't feeling very well, ... | ☐ | f she won the match. |
| 7 I took a taxi so as not to... | ☐ | g a weekend break. |
| 8 He went for a walk in spite of... | ☐ | h he lost in the end. |
| 9 We left early in order to... | ☐ | i we would know the best things to see. |
| 10 The men went out fishing in spite of... | ☐ | j visit her brother. |

b Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets so that both sentences mean the same.

- In spite of the cold weather, the barbecue was a success. (**although**)
Although the weather was cold, the barbecue was a success.
- A lot of companies have reduced staff numbers so that they can save money. (**in order to**)

- Even though the flight was long, she felt great when she arrived in New York. (**despite**)

- Nick didn't tell Louisa the truth because he didn't want to hurt her feelings. (**so as**)

- I bought the shoes in spite of the fact that they were ridiculously expensive. (**even though**)

- The company has a big market share even though they do very little advertising. (**in spite of**)

- They had to leave the hotel early. If they hadn't, they would have missed their train. (**so that**)

- She didn't get the job in spite of being a strong candidate. (**though**)

ACTIVATION

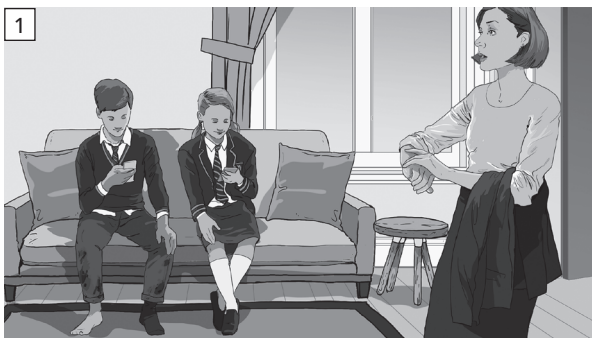
Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Then compare with a partner.

- Sara is learning English in order to _____.
- My husband isn't making very good progress in English, even though _____.
- Nicola watches films in English to _____.
- Jan passed his English exam despite _____.
- Our English teacher took us to London for the weekend so that _____.

Write **two** true sentences about yourself and learning English. Use expressions of contrast and purpose. Then compare your ideas with a partner.

9B GRAMMAR uncountable and plural nouns

Circle the correct option.



Hurry up, kids! You don't have ¹a time / **(time)** to watch videos! Daniel, your trousers ²look / **looks** dirty. Go and put on a clean pair. Bertha, don't forget athletics ³is / **are** after school today. Have you remembered your ⁴short / **shorts** and a T-shirt? OK, good. And have you both had breakfast? No, Bertha? Well, you'll have to have ⁵a / **a piece of** toast because there isn't any cereal. And hurry up!



I'm sorry, but your hand luggage ⁶is / **are** too heavy, Madam. You'll need to put ⁷a belonging / **some belongings** into your suitcase. Oh, right. There ⁸isn't / **aren't** any space in your suitcase? Well then, I'm afraid we'll have to charge you extra.



Now then, Brian. I've talked to you before about your ⁹behaviour / **behaviours** with customers. I know they can sometimes be rude, but we expect our ¹⁰staff / **staffs** to be polite at all times. Do you understand? Good. Then I hope to see ¹¹a / **some** progress from you very soon.



I know what you're going to say, doctor. You're going to give me some ¹²advices / **advice** about reducing stress, and give me ¹³a / **some** medicine to help me sleep at night. But I read ¹⁴an / **some** information on a website which said that sleeping tablets aren't good for you.



Be careful you don't scratch ¹⁵a / **the** furniture with ¹⁶that / **those** scissors, Bertha! And have you finished your ¹⁷homework / **homeworks**? Good, then come and help me take out the ¹⁸rubbish / **rubbishes**.

ACTIVATION

Choose **four** nouns from the list and write a sentence using each one. Compare your sentences with a partner.

accommodation equipment manners news police politics research team

10A GRAMMAR quantifiers: *all, every, both, etc.*

a Circle the correct form.

- 1 A We don't do any / **no** experiments in our chemistry class.
B Don't you? We do something practical in **every** / **all** class.
- 2 A Did you do **all research** / **all of the research** yourself?
B Yes, I did **all** / **all of it** myself.
- 3 A How often do you use the library?
B Hardly ever. I can find **everything** / **all** on the internet.
- 4 A When can I see you to discuss my science project?
B I'll be in my office **all day** / **every day** today. Come **any** / **all** time.
- 5 A How did your students do in the biology exam?
B Not too badly. **They passed all.** / **They all passed.**
- 6 A How did the trip to the science museum go?
B It was fine. **Most** / **Most of** the students enjoyed it.
- 7 A What subject do you like best – physics or chemistry?
B I don't like **either of them** / **both of them**. They're **either** / **both** boring!
- 8 A Neither my mother **or** / **nor** father went to university.
B Really? **Both** / **Either** my parents studied law, but **either of them** / **neither of them** work as lawyers.



b Complete the column on the right with quantifiers from the list.

all all all anyone both every every
most most of neither no none of



quantifiers

all

- 1 Not birds can fly.
- 2 kiwis nor penguins can fly.
- 3 country in South America, except Bolivia and Paraguay, has a coastline.
- 4 cars nowadays are fitted with seatbelts at the front and the back.
- 5 the students in my class, about 80%, live very near the school.
- 6 There are wild tigers in Africa. However, some can still be found in parts of Asia.
- 7 In Ireland, who is aged 18 or over can vote in an election.
- 8 Canadians speak English as their first language (77%), but some speak French.
- 9 Nocturnal animals are animals that sleep day and hunt for food at night.
- 10 Alexander Graham Bell and Elisha Gray invented the telephone at the same time.
- 11 Trains in France run day of the year, including Christmas Day.
- 12 the people who survived the sinking of the Titanic are still alive today. The last survivor, Millvina Dean, died in 2009.

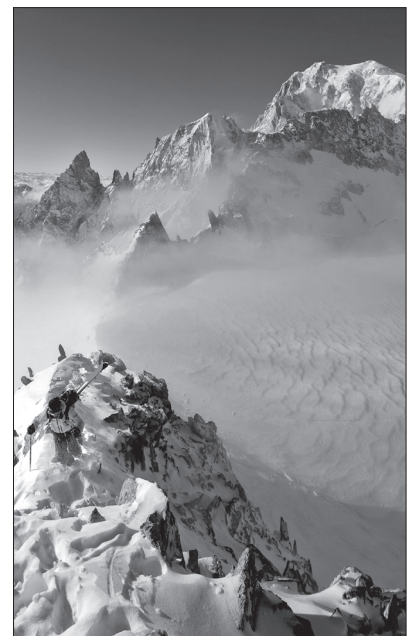
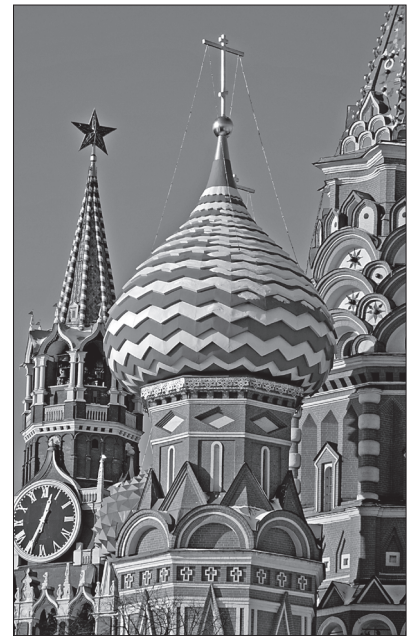
ACTIVATION

Cover the **quantifiers** column in **b**. Work with a partner and take turns to say the sentences using the correct quantifier.

10B GRAMMAR articles

Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the*, or – (no article).

- A ¹ The Kremlin is probably ² _____ most famous building in ³ _____ Moscow.
- B James had ⁴ _____ accident while he was skiing in Austria and now he's in ⁵ _____ hospital.
- C ⁶ _____ first state in ⁷ _____ USA where ⁸ _____ women could vote was Wyoming.
- D ⁹ _____ population of ¹⁰ _____ South Africa is approximately 52 million.
- E I took a year off before I went to ¹¹ _____ university. First, I worked as ¹² _____ au-pair in Italy for six months.
- F ¹³ _____ River Ebro in Spain flows into ¹⁴ _____ Mediterranean Sea.
- G We couldn't visit ¹⁵ _____ village church yesterday because there was ¹⁶ _____ wedding taking place.
- H ¹⁷ _____ quickest way to get from London to Oxford by ¹⁸ _____ car is to take ¹⁹ _____ M40 motorway.
- I ²⁰ _____ Lake Superior, in ²¹ _____ Canada, is ²² _____ biggest lake in ²³ _____ world.
- J I'm not usually frightened of ²⁴ _____ spiders, but ²⁵ _____ spiders in ²⁶ _____ zoo were enormous!
- K The man was sent to ²⁷ _____ prison for eight years for robbing ²⁸ _____ bank in Zürich.
- L I love eating at ²⁹ _____ Mario's. I think it's the best pizza restaurant in the city.
- M Whenever I'm in London, I take ³⁰ _____ bus to ³¹ _____ Science Museum and spend the morning looking around.
- N We spent our honeymoon in Morocco and camped in ³² _____ Sahara desert for two nights.
- O My sister doesn't normally like ³³ _____ heights, but she managed to get to the top of ³⁴ _____ Eiffel Tower.
- P ³⁵ _____ Mont Blanc is ³⁶ _____ highest mountain in ³⁷ _____ Alps.



28–37 Excellent. You can use articles very well.

10–27 Good. But check the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.151) for any questions that you got wrong.

0–9 This is difficult for you. Read the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.151). Then ask your teacher for another photocopy and do the exercise again at home.

ACTIVATION

Write two paragraphs about your country and city or town. Include the following information:

Your country:

- Where is it?
- What are the most important geographical features, e.g. mountains, lakes, rivers, etc.?

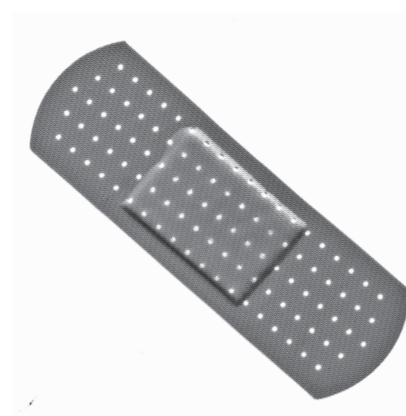
Your city or town:

- Where is it?
- What are the most important buildings, tourist sites, shops, etc.?

2A VOCABULARY Illnesses and injuries

● Work with a partner. Complete the words as quickly as you can.

- 1 Three parts of the body that we use with 'ache'.
earache, **stomach** ache, **tooth**ache
- 2 Something that can be high, often because of stress or bad diet.
bl_____ **pr**_____
- 3 Something you could get on the beach if you're not careful.
s_____
- 4 What you should take if you have a headache, e.g. aspirin or paracetamol.
p_____ **s**_____
- 5 A phrasal verb that means to recover from an illness.
g_____ **o**_____ an illness
- 6 When you have a cold you
sn_____ and **c**_____.
- 7 A condition when something you eat can make you feel ill. You should take antihistamine tablets. an **a**_____ **r**_____
- 8 You should do this when you feel unwell or tired.
l_____ **d**_____ (on a sofa)
- 9 A verb and a phrasal verb that mean to become unconscious, and a phrasal verb that means to become conscious again.
f_____, **p**_____ **o**_____, **c**_____ **r**_____
- 10 An infectious illness like a very bad cold that causes fever, pain, and weakness. **fl**_____
- 11 If you cut your finger with a sharp object, it will **bl**_____.
- 12 An injury to your leg which means you can't walk.
a **spr**_____ ankle
- 13 This can happen if you drop very hot liquid on yourself.
b_____ yourself
- 14 Something you should put on a small cut.
a **pl**_____
- 15 You might get this if you eat food which is past its sell-by date.
f_____ **p**_____
- 16 This can happen to you if a piece of food gets stuck in your throat.
You might **ch**_____
- 17 Adjective to describe a part of your body that has got bigger because of an injury. (a) **sw**_____ (finger)
- 18 Two verbs that mean to be sick.
v_____, **thr**_____ **u**_____



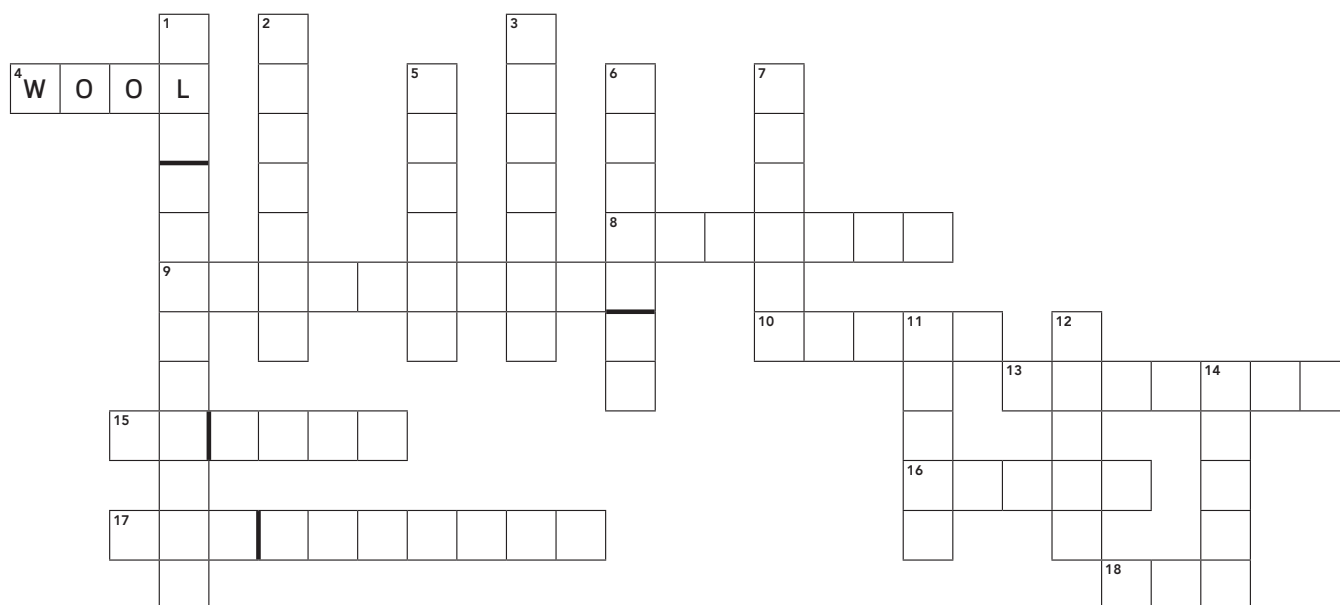
ACTIVATION

Work with a partner. Have you had any of the following illnesses or injuries recently? How long were you unwell for? Did you have any treatment?

- a temperature
- a rash
- sunburn
- a sore throat
- a blister on your foot
- an allergic reaction

2B VOCABULARY Clothes and fashion

Look at the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across →

- 4 the material that comes from a sheep or goat
- 8 a word to describe a person whose hair / clothes / appearance is untidy or dirty
- 9 an adjective which describes a top without arms
- 10 an adjective which is the opposite of tight
- 13 simple and traditional in style or design
- 15 a phrasal verb which means to combine well with something
- 16 a type of material that is usually blue and often used for making jeans
- 17 a verb which means to take off one set of clothes and put on another
- 18 a verb which means to be the right shape and size for somebody

Down ↓

- 1 an adjective which means not modern
- 2 a pattern of squares, usually in two colours
- 3 an adjective that describes a regular pattern of round dots
- 5 an adjective describing e.g. a jacket or sweatshirt which has a part which covers the head
- 6 a phrasal verb that means to put on clothes which are more formal and elegant than those you usually wear
- 7 an adjective which means not formal
- 11 a type of soft leather with a surface like velvet on one side
- 12 no pattern, simple
- 14 an adjective which means well dressed in fashionable and/or formal clothes

ACTIVATION

Cover the crossword. In pairs, take turns reading out a clue. Try to remember the answers.

3A VOCABULARY Air travel

A The <i>aisle</i> is the 'passage' in the middle of a plane.	B You need to show your _____ before you can get on the plane.	C The _____ is where your bags are weighed and your ID is checked.
D You take a _____ flight if you're flying in your country.	E If you have _____ baggage, it means that it weighs more than what the airline permits.	F You sometimes have to _____ a landing card before you go through passport control.
G The departures board will tell you which _____ your flight is leaving from.	H You can usually only take one item of _____ -luggage with you onto the plane.	I It's _____ to bring plants or fresh fruit and vegetables into some countries.
J You can get _____ when you travel between several time zones and feel very tired.	K _____ is the time between the departure and arrival of a flight.	L A flight which goes across continents is usually called a _____ flight.
M You have to go through a _____ detector to check that you aren't carrying a weapon.	N Sitting next to _____ children on a long flight can be very annoying.	O Most people book their flights and hotels _____ nowadays, although some still go to a travel agent's.
P When you arrive at your destination, you need to _____ your bags at Baggage reclaim.	Q You often have to _____ to get through passport control.	R The _____ is where the planes take off and land.
S Everybody has to go through _____ before getting into the departure lounge to make sure they're not carrying prohibited items.	T During a flight, there might be some _____, when the plane can move up and down quite violently.	U When you get back home, you have to _____ your suitcase and put your clothes away.
V You need a _____ to get into some countries if you're not from there, e.g. Russia and the USA.	W You sometimes have to _____ for a long time if your flight's delayed.	

ACTIVATION

In pairs, go through the alphabet and remember the words about air travel.

3B VOCABULARY Adverbs and adverbial phrases

● Circle the correct adverb or adverbial phrase.

- 1 I love chocolate, **especially** / **specially** dark chocolate.
- 2 I'm working part-time **at the moment** / **actually**, but I think they'll offer me a full-time job soon.
- 3 I stayed up **late** / **lately** last night, so I'm really tired today.
- 4 Ben is really busy, so we **hard** / **hardly** see him now.
- 5 It was raining on the day of the picnic, so we didn't go **in the end** / **at the end**.
- 6 This dress has been **especially** / **specially** designed for her, so no one else will have one like it.
- 7 I love unusual foods. I've **even** / **ever** tried fried insects!
- 8 We **yet** / **still** haven't decided where to go on holiday this summer. We've been talking about it for weeks!
- 9 I can't believe that I've been a teacher for **nearly** / **near** 25 years now!
- 10 Sally hasn't been feeling very well **lately** / **late**, so she's going to make an appointment to see her doctor.
- 11 **Ideally** / **Gradually**, you should wash wool by hand, as that way there's less chance it will shrink.
- 12 I'll pay you back **in the end** / **at the end** of the month.
- 13 Have you **even** / **ever** been camping in the mountains?
- 14 They're building a motorway **nearly** / **near** my house. The noise is terrible.
- 15 Sara works really **hard** / **hardly**, but her boss won't give her a promotion.
- 16 Rosie's looking absolutely fantastic, but **ideally** / **in fact**, she's been ill for the last three months.
- 17 Oh, don't go **yet** / **still**! Stay for a bit longer.
- 18 Her dress looks really expensive, but **at the moment** / **actually**, it was quite cheap.
- 19 I thought my boss was retiring next year, but **apparently** / **eventually**, she wants to carry on working until she's 70!
- 20 Mark's unemployed, so **gradually** / **obviously**, he doesn't have much money to spend on going out.
- 21 I won't give you the details now, but **ideally** / **basically**, the plan's very simple.
- 22 After looking for his mobile all morning, my son **eventually** / **obviously** found it under the sofa!
- 23 I've been learning French for ages, and **ideally** / **gradually**, I'm starting to feel more confident.
- 24 It's a pity you couldn't come to the concert with us. You would have **certainly** / **eventually** enjoyed it.



ACTIVATION

In pairs, say something you...

- find really hard to do.
- you'll probably do tonight.
- would ideally never do again.
- you've started doing lately.
- you nearly bought (but didn't).
- you're excited about at the moment.

4A VOCABULARY Weather

Student A

- Look at your crossword and make sure you know the meaning of all the words you have.
- Ask **B** to define a word for you. Ask, for example, *What's 3 down? What's 5 across?* Write the word in.
- Now **B** will ask you to define a word.



Student B

- Look at your crossword and make sure you know the meaning of all the words you have.
- A** will ask you to define a word.
- Now ask **A** to define a word for you. Ask, for example, *What's 1 down? What's 8 across?* Write the word in.



5A VOCABULARY Feelings

Student A

a Read the sentences to your partner. Do **not** say the words in brackets.

- 1 Is everything OK? You look a bit []. (**down**)
- 2 Marta's lied to me, several times. I just found out. I'm really []. (**upset**)
- 3 This is such good news! I can't stop smiling. I'm []. (**delighted**)
- 4 It's been a really long day and I haven't had any time to sit down. I'm absolutely []! (**shattered**)
- 5 I haven't seen anyone all week. I'm feeling quite []! (**lonely**)
- 6 Oh, I think I can hear something downstairs! No, don't leave me, I'm [] []! (**scared stiff**)
- 7 Thanks so much for coming, everyone. It means such a lot to me, I'm a bit []. (**overwhelmed**)
- 8 There's a s-s-spider? I can't go in. They scare me! I'm []! (**terrified**)
- 9 My wife just got a promotion! She's brilliant and I'm really []! (**proud**)
- 10 We thought we would never see our cat again, but we found him! We're so []. (**relieved**)

b Now listen to your partner. Complete the words.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 m _____ | 2 b _____ | 3 st _____ | 4 d _____ | 5 f _____ | u _____ |
| 6 g _____ | 7 d _____ | 8 o _____ | 9 th _____ | 10 h _____ | |

ACTIVATION

Test your partner. Choose one of the adjectives or expressions that you completed in **b**. Act it out for your partner to guess.

Student B

a Listen to your partner and complete the words.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 d _____ | 2 u _____ | 3 d _____ | 4 sh _____ | 5 l _____ | |
| 6 sc _____ | st _____ | 7 o _____ | 8 t _____ | 9 pr _____ | 10 r _____ |

b Now read your sentences to your partner. Do **not** say the words in brackets.

- 1 The holiday was awful. It rained every day. I was so []! (**miserable**)
- 2 I just...I can't understand this! What does it mean? I'm []. (**bewildered**)
- 3 It's such a surprise. I don't know what to say! I'm []. (**stunned**)
- 4 She's the love of my life and now she's gone. I'm just []. (**devastated**)
- 5 Matt has been complaining for hours! I can't listen to it anymore, I'm [] []. (**fed up**)
- 6 It's a shame I couldn't go to Helen's party. I heard it was amazing. I'm []. (**gutted**)
- 7 I've been trying to find a job for months. I need the money for rent. I'm getting []. (**desperate**)
- 8 Well! It's really late. He accepted the invitation and he clearly isn't coming. I'm quite []! (**offended**)
- 9 We won the cup! We won! Yes! We need to celebrate! I'm so happy. I'm really []! (**thrilled**)
- 10 I've been living in India for six months now. I really miss my country; I feel [] (**homesick**)

ACTIVATION

Test your partner. Choose one of the adjectives or expressions that you completed in **a**. Act it out for your partner to guess.

7A VOCABULARY Verbs often confused

● Circle the correct word.

- 1 I **hope** / **wish** I knew the answer to this question.
- 2 The chemist can **warn** / **advise** you which is the best medicine to take.
- 3 When I ask my son what the problem is, he just **denies** / **refuses** to talk about it.
- 4 Don't you think we need to **argue** / **discuss** this before we make a decision?
- 5 Emily's boss **warned** / **advised** her that if she was late for work again, she'd lose her job.
- 6 Hurry up! I can't **expect** / **wait** forever.
- 7 When the police accused Jim of the crime, he **denied** / **refused** being there that night.
- 8 I love **laying** / **lying** on the beach with a good book in summer.
- 9 I **remembered** / **reminded** him that the meeting was at 2 p.m.
- 10 What's **preventing** / **avoiding** you from applying for the job? You've got all the right qualifications.
- 11 I was **robbed** / **stolen** when I took the train home last night.
- 12 Has she returned the jacket you **borrowed** / **lent** her?
- 13 If we leave at about 6.30 p.m., we'll be able to **prevent** / **avoid** the rush hour.
- 14 I don't think Marcus **notices** / **realizes** how important it is for me to have my own income.
- 15 The vet picked up the dog carefully and **lay** / **laid** it on the bed.
- 15 Miriam is really good at table tennis. I don't think you will be able to **win** / **beat** her.
- 17 It doesn't **mind** / **matter** if you can't pay me back until next week. I don't need the money right now.
- 18 Did you **notice** / **realize** how many times Ella checked her phone over dinner?
- 19 Does Catherine **mind** / **matter** that you can't go to her wedding?
- 20 Somebody **robbed** / **stole** my wallet when I was taking a photo of Big Ben in London.
- 21 Who do you think is going to **win** / **beat** the Champion's League this year?
- 22 When it rains heavily, the river level **rises** / **raises** by several centimetres.
- 23 Did you **remember** / **remind** to set the alarm?
- 24 My two sisters don't get on. They're always **arguing** / **discussing**.
- 25 You can't **expect** / **wait** me to believe you.
- 26 Have you heard? The government is **rising** / **raising** taxes by 2% next month.
- 27 Do you think it will snow tonight? I **hope** / **wish** not.
- 28 I had to **borrow** / **lend** some money from my parents to pay the bills.

7B GRAMMAR verbs of the senses

Complete the conversations with the phrases in each list. Sometimes two forms are possible.

1
smells smells like smells as if

Customer I'm looking for a perfume for my wife that ¹ smells nice and fresh.

Assistant What about this one? It ² very flowery.

Customer No, I don't like it. It ³ it's for an older woman.

Assistant Try this one then – it's called 'Paris'.

Customer That's very nice. It ⁴ roses.



2
feels feels like feels as if

Assistant It's very good quality and it ⁵ very smooth.
Touch it and see.

Tourist Hmm, yes. It ⁶ silk. Is it silk?

Assistant No, it's cotton, but it ⁷ it's made of silk.

Tourist The material ⁸ very soft. I like it.



3
tastes tastes like tastes as if

Woman 1 Try a piece of this. It ⁹ delicious.

Woman 2 Mmm. This one ¹⁰ the cakes my grandma used to make.

Woman 1 It's very nice. It ¹¹ there's a little bit of orange in there.

Woman 2 That's right! And it ¹² much better than the ones you
get in the shops.



4
look look like look as if

Woman You shouldn't have said you wanted to come if you didn't.

Man Why do you say that?

Woman You ¹³ you are totally bored.

Man I did want to come. It's just that they all ¹⁴ fine to me.

Woman Even the ones that make me ¹⁵ I'm 60 years old?

Man OK, those ones do ¹⁶ a bit old-fashioned.

Woman And these ones that ¹⁷ something a 13-year-old
would wear?

Man They ¹⁸ OK to me.

Woman Oh, you're so helpful.



5
sound(s) sound(s) like sound(s) as if

Engineer Wait! You're coming in too soon. It ¹⁹ wrong.

Guitarist It ²⁰ fine to me.

Engineer No, it ²¹ you're rushing in.

Guitarist Well, how should it sound?

Engineer It should ²² an early 80s rock band, remember?



ACTIVATION

Practise the conversations with a partner. Then cover the conversations and try to act one of them out from memory.

8A VOCABULARY Crime and punishment

- A** The police stopped me and **a c c u s e d** me of dangerous driving.
- B** When we got home last night, we discovered that a **b** had broken into our house and stolen our laptops.
- C** The police still don't know who **c** the crime.
- D** The name for a person who sells illegal drugs is a drug **d** .
- E** There wasn't enough **e** to prove that he was guilty.
- F** The banker tried to commit **f** by changing real notes for fake ones.
- G** The jury found the accused not **g** of the crime.
- H** I was furious when a **h** used my identity on Twitter.
- I** He's **i** ! On the day of the crime, he was with me all day!
- J** The **j** sentenced him to 12 years in prison.
- K** The gang **k** the businessman and then demanded money for his return.
- M** A **m** is somebody who attacks or threatens you in the street and tries to steal something from you.
- P** There wasn't any **p** that the gun belonged to him.
- Q** The police wanted to **q** the suspect about his alibi.
- R** There have been several **r** at this bank. They've taken thousands of pounds and the police haven't caught them yet!
- S** A **s** is somebody who watches and follows another person in a frightening way.
- T** A common crime on the internet is identity **t** .
- V** Depending on the **v** , the accused will either be sentenced or be released.
- W** Neither of the two **w** were particularly reliable. They both told completely different stories!

ACTIVATION

Test your partner. Student **A** read clues A–J and Student **B** (page face down) guess the words. Then change roles for K–W.

8B VOCABULARY The media



Read the definitions. Complete the column on the right.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1 A word which means when, e.g. a newspaper shows favour towards a certain group or opinion. | B I A S E D |
| 2 The title of a newspaper article, usually printed in big letters. | E A I E |
| 3 Not influenced by personal opinions or feeling. | O E I E |
| 4 Somebody who writes for a newspaper or magazine. | O U A I |
| 5 Photographers who follow celebrities and sell the photos they've taken of them. | A A A I |
| 6 An adjective used to describe an article that tries to get your interest by presenting facts or events as worse or more shocking than they really are. | S S |
| 7 A type of journalist who sells work to different newspapers, but doesn't work for any particular one. | E E A E |
| 8 If a newspaper article is considered offensive or immoral it might get ■ . | E O E |
| 9 This kind of journalist can help you with your problems if you write to her. | A O A U |
| 10 An adjective used to describe a story which has the facts right. | A U A E |
| 11 A word used in headlines which means the same as an argument. | O |
| 12 A word used in headlines which means the same as disagree. | c |
| 13 A journalist who expresses opinions about music, books, films, etc. | I I |
| 14 A person who works on the radio and describes, e.g. a sporting event while it's happening. | O E A O |
| 15 A person who works on TV and introduces a programme. | E E E |
| 16 This person decides what goes into a newspaper and what shouldn't. | E I O |

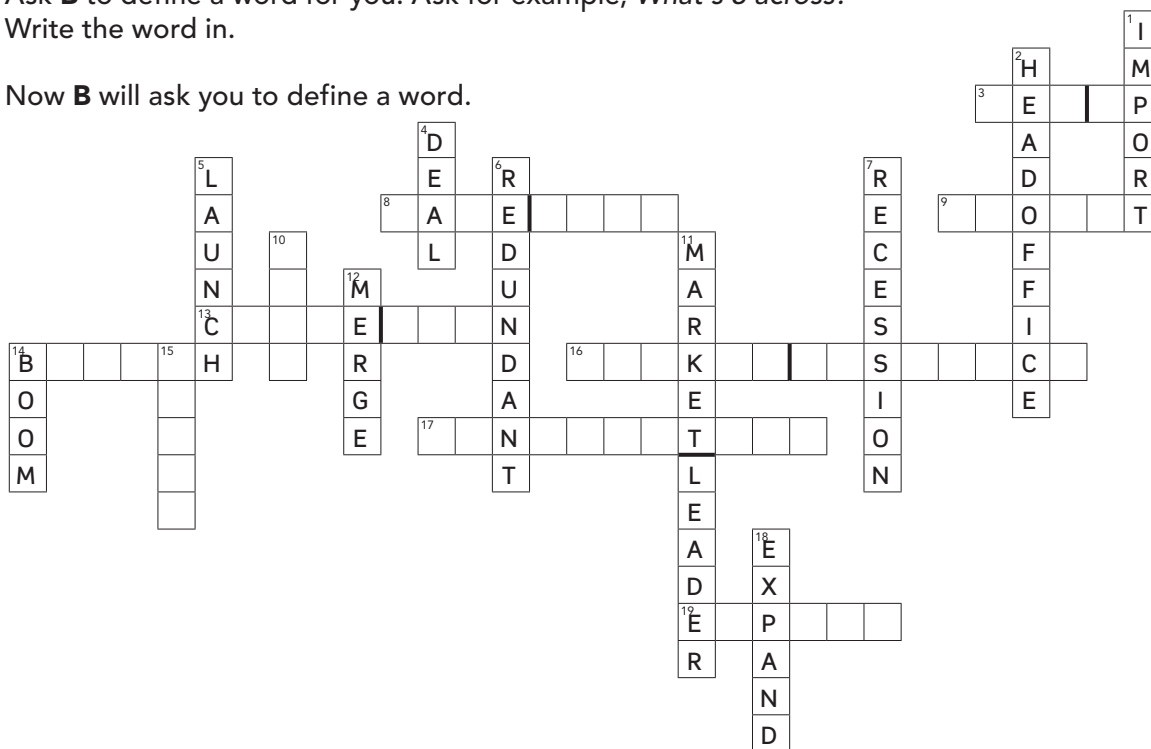
ACTIVATION

Test your partner. Student **A** read clues 1–8 and Student **B** (page face down) guess the words. Then change roles for 9–16.

9A VOCABULARY Business

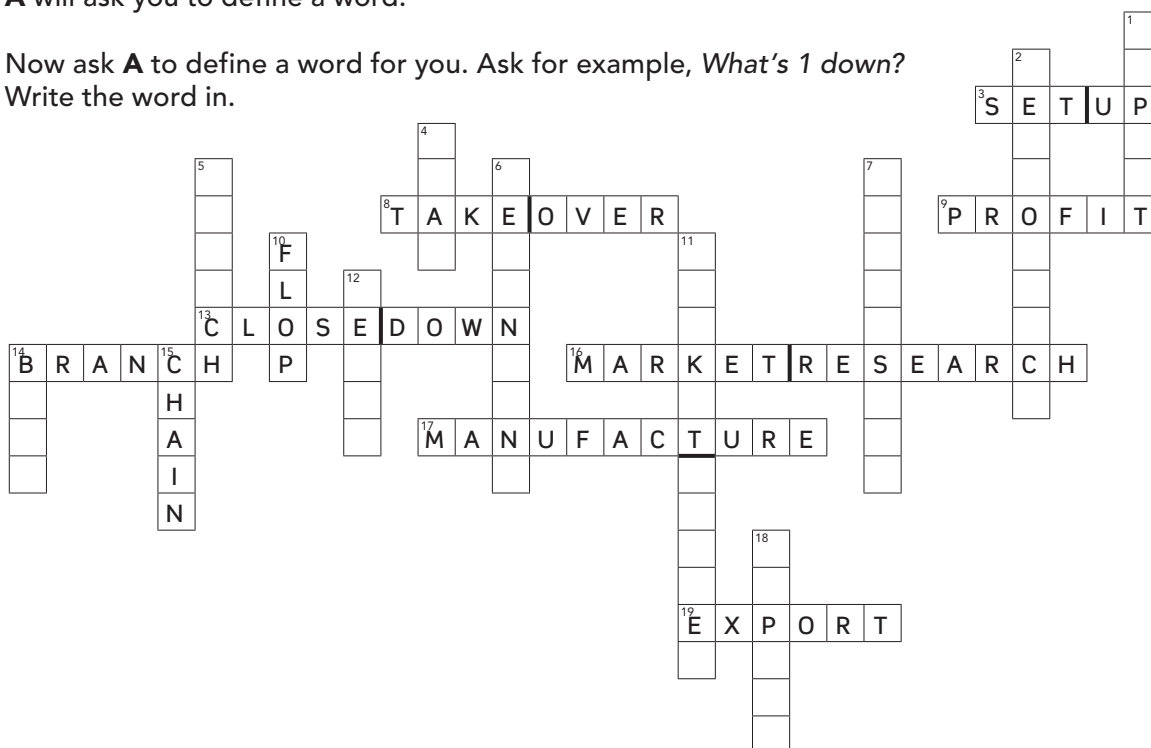
Student A

- Look at your crossword and make sure you know the meaning of all the words you have.
- Ask **B** to define a word for you. Ask for example, *What's 3 across?*
Write the word in.
- Now **B** will ask you to define a word.



Student B

- Look at your crossword and make sure you know the meaning of all the words you have.
- A** will ask you to define a word.
- Now ask **A** to define a word for you. Ask for example, *What's 1 down?*
Write the word in.



9B VOCABULARY Word-building

Complete the column on the right with the correct form of the word in brackets.

Add a prefix

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 The bill should have been less than this. I think the waiter has <input type="text"/> us. (charged) | <u>overcharged</u> |
| 2 Teachers don't earn enough. They're definitely <input type="text"/> . (paid) | _____ |
| 3 My cousin won a fortune on the lottery. She's a <input type="text"/> now! (millionaire) | _____ |
| 4 Do you prefer watching a dubbed film or one which is <input type="text"/> ? (titled) | _____ |
| 5 Is that dictionary <input type="text"/> or is it French-English? (lingual) | _____ |
| 6 Famous people often write their <input type="text"/> when they are still quite young. (biographies) | _____ |
| 7 You should always install good <input type="text"/> software to protect your computer. (virus) | _____ |
| 8 Sorry, I must have <input type="text"/> the number. I thought it was a '3' and not an '8'. (read) | _____ |
| 9 Much of London was rebuilt in the <input type="text"/> era. (war) | _____ |
| 10 My first computer only had half a <input type="text"/> of memory. (byte) | _____ |

Add a suffix

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 I like to wear <input type="text"/> clothes when I'm at home. (comfort) | _____ |
| 2 We had a <input type="text"/> night last night. The baby just wouldn't stop crying! (sleep) | _____ |
| 3 My mum's one of the most <input type="text"/> people I know. She's always happy! (cheer) | _____ |
| 4 One of the most easily <input type="text"/> symptoms of an allergic reaction is a rash. (recognize) | _____ |
| 5 One of the main problems facing governments today is <input type="text"/> . (terror) | _____ |
| 6 Since Jane's been going to the gym, she's noticed a definite <input type="text"/> in the way she looks and feels. (improve) | _____ |
| 7 The rate of <input type="text"/> has been very low in my country this year. (inflate) | _____ |
| 8 Martin's biggest <input type="text"/> is that he can't concentrate for very long. (weak) | _____ |
| 9 Kathy always dresses with such <input type="text"/> . (elegant) | _____ |
| 10 Medicine bottles have to be <input type="text"/> so that young children can't open them. (child) | _____ |

Irregular nouns

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 Although there's a sauna at my gym, I never use it because I can't stand extreme <input type="text"/> . (hot) | _____ |
| 2 There are hundreds of weight <input type="text"/> books on the market at the moment. Do you think any of them actually work? (lose) | _____ |
| 3 Did you know that the average <input type="text"/> of a European male is 1.77 metres? (high) | _____ |
| 4 My mother inherited a lot of money after my grandmother's <input type="text"/> . (die) | _____ |
| 5 <input type="text"/> is still a big problem in several African countries. (hungry) | _____ |
| 6 The band's recent tour was a great <input type="text"/> . (succeed) | _____ |
| 7 Could you tell me what your greatest <input type="text"/> is? (strong) | _____ |
| 8 It's about 5 metres in <input type="text"/> . (wide) | _____ |
| 9 The <input type="text"/> of going to the dentist makes me feel ill. (think) | _____ |
| 10 Contrary to popular <input type="text"/> , drinking coffee can be good for your health. (believe) | _____ |

ACTIVATION

Cover the column on the right. In pairs, read the sentences and try to remember the words.

1A COMMUNICATIVE Ask me a question

- a In pairs, read the questions and think about what the missing words are. Don't write them in.

Your home

- 1 Where live?
- 2 How long lived there?
- 3 Who live ?
- 4 What like most about your home?
- 5 Is anything you like about your neighbourhood? Why not?

Getting around

- 1 How usually get work (or school / university)?
- 2 How long take?
- 3 drive? car ?
- 4 often you public transport?
- 5 the best way get your town / city?

Free time

- 1 What enjoy doing in your free time?
- 2 of music listen ?
- 3 How go out during the week?
- 4 sport(s) like doing?
- 5 time do you spend on social media every day?

Lifestyle

- 1 How tea or coffee drink day?
- 2 hours sleep at night?
- 3 What do relax?
- 4 What do do keep healthy?
- 5 What the last live event you went ?

Travel

- 1 What's beautiful place you been to?
- 2 Where you going for your next holiday?
- 3 think it's better travel alone with other people?
- 4 prefer having holidays your country or abroad?
- 5 Have been an English-speaking country?

Family

- 1 people there in your immediate family?
- 2 in your family most like talking ?
- 3 prefer spending time , family friends?
- 4 How much know your family tree?
- 5 When last time all family did something together?

Childhood and school

- 1 Where born?
- 2 Which secondary school go ?
- 3 What best / worst subject?
- 4 ever cheated in an exam? get caught?
- 5 When you were a child, what want be when you grew up?

A male or female relative (e.g. brother, nephew, aunt, grandmother)

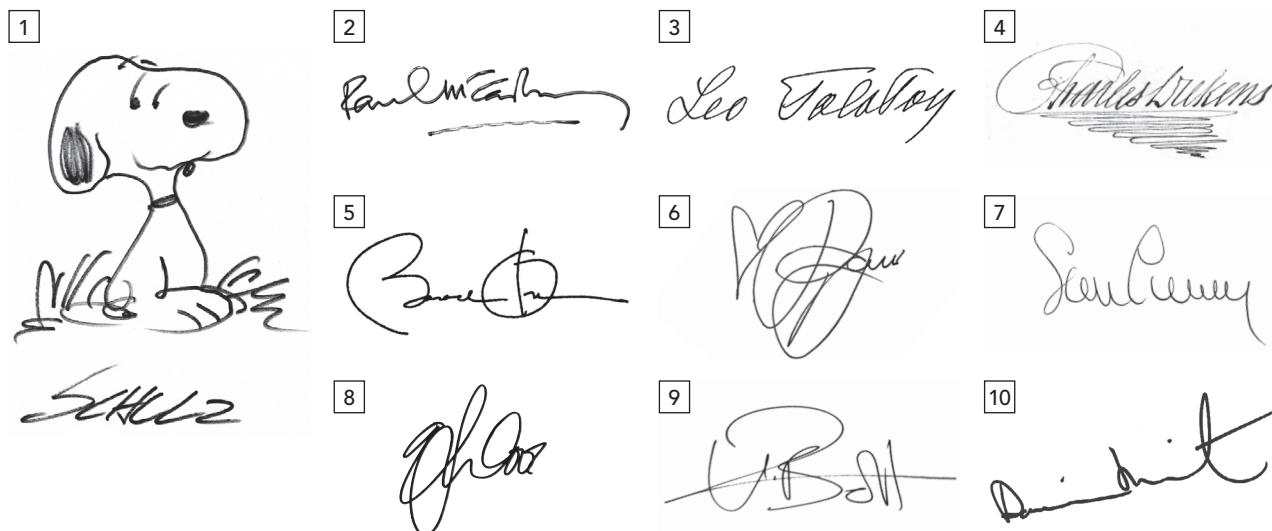
- 1 name?
- 2 How old ?
- 3 do?
- 4 look ? (appearance)
- 5 like? (personality)

- b Choose a topic. Interview your partner. Ask for more information.

1B COMMUNICATIVE What's in a signature?

- a On a piece of paper, write *Yours sincerely* and your signature underneath.
- b Look at the signatures of some famous people. Match the names to the signatures. Do you know anything about these people's personalities?

Leo Tolstoy ☐ 3 Barack Obama ☐ Paris Hilton ☐ Usain Bolt ☐ Charles Schultz ☐
 Charles Dickens ☐ Elijah Wood ☐ Damien Hirst ☐ Paul McCartney ☐ Sean Connery ☐



- c Read the information about interpreting someone's personality from their signature. With your partner, look at the signatures above again and interpret them.

1 How you write your name

Your first name represents your private self, and your surname represents your public self. If you use only initials for your first name or surname, it means you are more secretive and protective about that part of your personality. Is there a space between the first name and surname? The bigger the space, the more you want to keep those two parts of your personality separate.

2 Size

The part of the signature (first name or surname) that is bigger is the most important part of your personality. So, if it's the first name, for example, you care more about your private self. If both are big, you are very confident. Capital letters suggest that you are arrogant or big-headed. If you have very small writing, you may be insecure or have low self-esteem.

What your signature says about you

3 Legibility

If the signature is easy to read, you have clear ideas and objectives, but if it's difficult to read, it may mean you're disorganized or indecisive and maybe also quite secretive. The more illegible the signature is, the less assertive you are.

4 Angle

If the signature goes up, it means you work hard to overcome problems. You are determined, optimistic, and ambitious. If the signature goes down, it means that you get depressed when you have problems, and you aren't very self-confident. A horizontal signature, one which goes straight, means that you are well-balanced, emotionally stable, and generally satisfied with life.

- d Now look at your partner's signature and try to interpret it. Do you both agree with the interpretation of your signatures?

A Role-play 1

You're a family doctor. B is your patient.

You've just finished medical school, and today is your first day in this surgery. You feel very enthusiastic! At medical school, they taught you to find out as much as you can about a patient when you first meet them. You're a great believer in alternative medicine like homeopathy and acupuncture. You really believe that some conditions can be better treated using alternative remedies, e.g. hypnotherapy for people with phobias or weight problems.

- Find out as much information as you can about the patient, e.g. age, job, family life, previous illnesses, operations, etc.
- Ask the reason for today's visit. Find out how long he / she has had this problem.
- You don't like the medicine the patient usually takes, Calmozone. You prefer a natural, homeopathic one called Tranquillum.

B will start.



Role-play 2

You're a patient. B is your family doctor.

You know your doctor very well because you make an appointment to see him / her at least once a week. You're a favourite patient! You think of him / her as a friend and that's why you call him / her by his / her first name (Chris) and not Dr Jones.

- Today, you've made an appointment with the doctor because you've got some very strange symptoms (decide what they are), and you're convinced that you have a problem with your heart. You want the doctor to take you seriously and agree with what you think is the problem.
- Explain all your symptoms to the doctor.
- Ask the doctor to check your blood pressure and take your pulse.
- Tell him / her that you'd like to see a specialist. Be prepared to argue with him / her if necessary.

You start the conversation.

Hi Chris. How are you?

B Role-play 1

You're a patient. A is your family doctor.

You haven't been to the doctor's for about a year, so you're really surprised to see that you have a new family doctor. He / she's very young! What experience does he / she have? You'd known your previous doctor all your life. He knew all about your fear of flying and was very sympathetic to the problem. You're going on holiday next week – by plane. Your old doctor always prescribed Calmozone, a tablet which relaxes you when you fly.

If you take two before the plane takes off, you don't feel nervous. You know what you want – Calmozone!

If you don't get it, you can't go on holiday. You aren't very convinced by alternative remedies, especially hypnotherapy and homeopathy!

- Answer any questions the doctor asks you. Explain the reason for today's visit.
- Ask the doctor to prescribe Calmozone and explain why you need it.
- Only accept an alternative remedy you feel completely happy with.

You start the conversation.

Good morning doctor. You're new, aren't you?

Role-play 2

You're a family doctor. A is your patient.

You're fed up and exhausted! The government spending cuts mean that today you've worked for eight hours on your own in the surgery and there's still paperwork to do. You want to go home! Unfortunately, you have one more patient to see and he / she is a nightmare! He / She comes to see you at least once a week, always with a different problem. You think he / she is a hypochondriac. For some reason, this patient always calls you by your first name. You hate that!

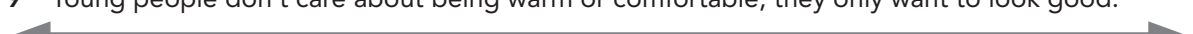
- Ask him / her not to call you by your first name. Ask him / her to call you Dr Jones.
- Ask him / her what his / her symptoms are (this week!) and how long he / she has had them.
- Give your diagnosis (decide what you think) and decide what medication (if any) to prescribe. You don't think he / she needs to see a specialist.

A will start.



2B COMMUNICATIVE You're only as old as you feel

- a Read the statements. Put a cross on the line, showing to what extent you agree or disagree with each one.

1	The older people become, the less productive they are.	
2	The cultural gap between young and old people has widened considerably, and consequently they have much less in common nowadays than in the past.	
3	Older people should be paid more than younger people, because they have more experience.	
4	My culture values the young more than the elderly.	
5	Men tend to age better than women.	
6	'Age and size are only numbers. It's the attitude you bring to clothes that make the difference.' (Donna Karan, fashion designer)	
7	The older people are, the less adventurous they are about what they wear.	
8	Fashion designers design for the young, but the young often can't afford them.	
9	Young people don't care about being warm or comfortable, they only want to look good.	
10	It is a fact that women can wear any clothes that are designed for men, but men can't wear most clothes that are designed for women.	

- b Work in small groups. Discuss each of the statements.

3A COMMUNICATIVE Talk about it

something you wanted that you recently bought

- What exactly did you buy?
- Why had you wanted it for so long?
- Did you do any research before you bought it? How?
- Where did you buy it?
- Have you been using it much since you bought it?



a time you went for an interview for a job or course

- What job / course was it for?
- Where had you found out about the job / course?
- How did you feel before the interview?
- Were there any questions you found hard to answer? What were they?
- Did you get the job / place on the course?



a time you had a really bad restaurant meal

- When / Where did you have it? Who with?
- Why had you decided to go to this particular restaurant?
- Why was the meal so bad?
- Were you or any of the other people ill afterwards?
- Did you complain? If not, why not?



a time when someone stole something from you (or someone you know)

- What was taken?
- What had you been doing just before it was stolen?
- How did you feel after you realized it had been stolen?
- Did you call the police? Were they helpful?
- Did you ever get it back?



a time when you overslept and missed something important

- What important thing were you going to do that day?
- Had you gone to bed very late the night before? Why?
- Had you set an alarm?
- How late did you wake up? What did you do?
- What happened in the end?



a time when your parents were very angry with you about something

- How old were you?
- Why did they get angry? What had you done / been doing?
- How did your parents find out?
- Did they punish you? How?
- Have your parents forgotten about it?



a time you met or were very close to a celebrity

- When did it happen?
- Where were you?
- What were you doing?
- Which celebrity did you see?
- What was he / she doing there?
- Did you speak to him / her? What about?
- Did you take a photo of him / her?



a time you won something

- What was it?
- When? Where? How old were you?
- Were you expecting to win?
- How did you feel when you realized you'd won?
- Did you celebrate? What did you do?



a holiday you didn't enjoy

- Where / When was it?
- Who went?
- Had you been there before?
- What did you do there?
- Why didn't you enjoy it? Did you ever go there again?



3B COMMUNICATIVE Tell the story



4A COMMUNICATIVE In 20 years' time

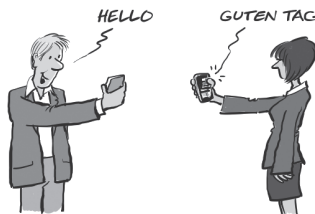
● Discuss each prediction with your group. Decide:

- a if you think it will happen.
- b if you think it will be a good thing.

- 1** People will be mostly reading print books and e-readers will have declined in popularity.



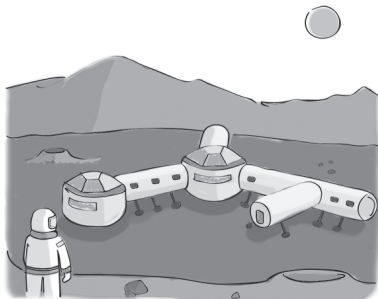
- 2** The number of people learning foreign languages will have fallen because apps will translate everything simultaneously.



- 3** There will be no retirement age. People will be working until 70 and even beyond.



- 4** We will have established a colony on Mars.



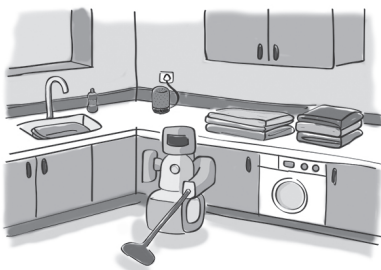
- 5** The bicycle will have replaced the car as the main form of private transport in towns and cities.



- 6** People will have stopped using social media sites like Facebook and Twitter and returned to face-to-face communication.



- 7** An increasing number of jobs will have been replaced by robots.



- 8** We will be mainly watching films with computer-animated actors who will have replaced human actors.



- 9** Families will be getting smaller and the birth rate will have dropped even further.



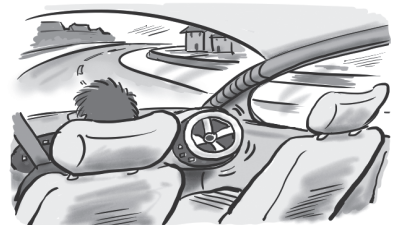
- 10** We will be seeing much more women's sport on TV as it will have greatly increased in popularity.



- 11** Life expectancy will have gone down in the developed world because of unhealthy eating habits.



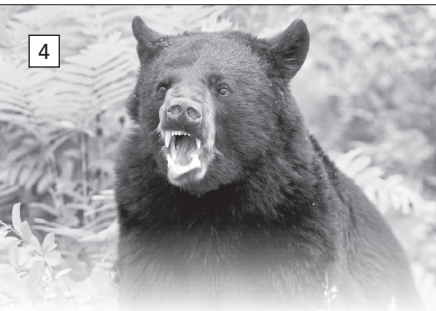
- 12** It won't be necessary for anyone to learn to drive because we'll be using self-driving cars.



4B COMMUNICATIVE Finish the sentences

As soon as we've arrived at the hotel...	Carry on taking the antibiotics until ...
What are you going to do when ...	Don't disturb the boss unless ...
I'll give you a call after ...	Let's take the satnav in case ...
I'll do the washing up if ...	I'm going to buy a motorbike as soon as ...
I'm sure your husband will understand if ...	We'll be having a barbecue tomorrow unless ...
Shh! Don't make a noise in case ...	Unless you hurry up...
We could go for a walk after ...	If his wife has told him to do it...
We must say goodbye to Louise before ...	We need to book the holiday soon in case ...
If you're not feeling better tomorrow,...	We're going to open a bottle of champagne when ...
You might get an electric shock if ...	I won't be able to start cooking dinner until ...

5A COMMUNICATIVE Would you survive?

1  You're walking on a beach on your own. You walk on some sand and you begin to sink very quickly. It's quicksand! What would you do?	2  You're in a tall building. Suddenly, you can smell smoke and everything feels quite hot. The building's on fire! What would you do?	3  You're walking in a forest when suddenly you feel a terrible pain in your leg. You've been bitten by a snake that you think is poisonous. What would you do?
4  You're camping in a forest, and decide to go for a walk. Suddenly, you come face-to-face with a black bear. It looks ready to attack you! What would you do?	5  You're in a city street and suddenly shooting starts between two rival gangs. What would you do?	6  You're swimming in the sea when you see the dark fin of a shark approaching you. What would you do?

The answers

- 1 The good news is, you can't sink all the way down because, like in water, your body floats. Take off anything heavy, though, like a backpack or a camera. You need to try and create space between your legs and the sand by moving them slowly but continuously, and move slowly up until you can get out.
- 2 Don't try to put the fire out! Leave the building and pull a fire alarm on your way out if you can. Touch every door before you open it. If it's hot, it means there's fire on the other side and you should find a different way. If there's too much smoke, get closer to the floor. Once you're out of the building and in a safe place, call the emergency services.
- 3 Wash the bite with soap and water as soon as you can. Keep the area where the bite is lower than your heart. Wrap a bandage tightly around your leg above the bite to help slow the poison until you can get medical help. Don't suck out the poison and don't tie the bandage too tight.
- 4 Lie still and quiet. An attack by a mother bear often ends when the person stops fighting. Don't run or climb a tree as a bear can run much faster than you, and is an expert at climbing trees. If you lie still and the bear still attacks you, try to scare it away by hitting it with anything you can find. Try to aim for the eyes or nose if possible.
- 5 Get down on the ground and stay there. Lie flat on your stomach. If there are cars, lie down behind one of the wheels. If there are no cars, lie in the road right next to the pavement. Don't run away because that will only draw attention to you and you could be shot by mistake.
- 6 Your only hope if the shark attacks you is to try to hit the shark in the eyes, which is the area most sensitive to pain.

5B COMMUNICATIVE Wishes

Student A Instructions

- a** Write something in at least seven of your circles.

Circle 1: a well-known person you wish you could meet or could have met

Circle 2: a new gadget you wish you had

Circle 3: a name you wish your parents had called you (instead of the one they gave you)

Circle 4: something you wish the local government would do to improve your town / city

Circle 5: a concert or sporting event you wish you'd been able to go to

Circle 6: something you wish people wouldn't do in the cinema

Circle 7: an activity you wish you didn't have to do every day

Circle 8: a language (other than English) you wish you could speak

Circle 9: something you wish you had learned to do when you were younger

Circle 10: something you wish you hadn't spent money on

- b** Give your sheet to **B**. He / She will ask you to explain what you have written.

- c** Ask **B** to explain what he / she has written.

(Why did you write 'Breaking Bad' in circle 1?

Because I wish they had made more series of it. I love it.)

A collection of ten empty circles arranged in three rows: three in the top row, four in the middle row, and three in the bottom row. Each circle is numbered from 1 to 10 in a small box at the top. The circles are intended for a student to write their wishes in.

5B COMMUNICATIVE Wishes

Student B Instructions

- a** Write something in at least seven of your circles.

Circle 1: a TV drama or comedy you wish they had made more series of

Circle 2: something you wish drivers or cyclists would or wouldn't do

Circle 3: somebody you wish you could see more often

Circle 4: somewhere you wish you had a house or flat

Circle 5: a free-time activity you wish you had more time to do

Circle 6: a group or singer you wish would come and play in your city

Circle 7: something you wish hadn't been invented

Circle 8: something you wish people wouldn't do on social media

Circle 9: something annoying you wish someone in your family wouldn't do

Circle 10: something you wish you hadn't done when you were younger

- b** Give your sheet to **A**. He / She will ask you to explain what you have written.

- c** Ask **A** to explain what he / she has written.

(Why did you write 'Salvador Dali' in circle 1?

Because I wish I could have met him. He was a great artist.)

1 2 3

4 5 6 7

8 9 10

6A COMMUNICATIVE *usually, used to, get used to*

Student A

- a** Complete the questions with an appropriate verb phrase from the box in the correct form. You don't need to use all the phrases.

Do you usually _____?

_____?

_____?

Did you use to _____?

_____?

_____?

Do you think you
could get used to _____?

_____?

_____?

- b** Ask **B** your questions.

- c** Answer **B**'s questions.

(read) everything on a tablet

(study) in the evenings or at night

**(share) a bedroom with
a brother or sister**

**(eat) a lot of sweets when
you were a child**

(cook) for yourself

**(watch) cartoons on TV
when you were young**

(buy) books and music online

(live) in the UK or the USA

(cheat) in exams at school

(go) to bed before midnight

(not eat) meat

(have) only two weeks holiday a year

Student B

- a** Complete the questions with an appropriate verb phrase from the box in the correct form. You don't need to use all the phrases.

Do you usually _____?

_____?

_____?

Did you use to _____?

_____?

_____?

Do you think you
could get used to _____?

_____?

_____?

- b** Answer **A**'s questions.

- c** Ask **A** your questions.

(have) a favourite toy

(cycle) to work or school

(get up) at 5.30 every morning

(listen) to music in the car

(celebrate) your birthday

(live) on your own

**(read) a lot when you
were a child**

(drive) on the left

**(live) without having access
to the internet**

(watch) TV in the morning

**(hate) a particular food or drink
when you were a child**

**(go) to the hairdresser's more
than twice a month**

6B COMMUNICATIVE Gerund or infinitive?

Student A

a Complete the **VERB** column with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Could you manage for a week without your phone? (**live**)
- 2 Do you ever get the chance to practise English outside class? (**speak**)
- 3 If you really hated your friend's partner, would you pretend him / her? (**like**)
- 4 Is there any kind of housework you can't stand ? (**do**)
- 5 Would you ever risk something which was past its sell-by date? (**eat**)
- 6 Is there anything that you think you ought to give up ? (**do**)
- 7 What kind of things do you tend about? (**worry**)
- 8 Did your parents let you in the street when you were a child? (**play**)
- 9 Do you have a good memory, or do you sometimes forget things? (**do**)
- 10 Is there a city or country that you really fancy ? (**visit**)
- 11 Are there any apps you'd recommend ? (**get**)
- 12 Would you prefer a week on the beach or a week in the country? (**spend**)

b Ask your partner the questions in a.

c Answer B's questions.

VERB

FOLD

Student B

a Complete the **VERB** column with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Do you think it's worth a medical check-up every year? (**have**)
- 2 Is there anything that really needs to your house or flat? (**do**)
- 3 Have you ever tried flat pack furniture? (**assemble**)
- 4 Can you imagine to another country? (**emigrate**)
- 5 Would you rather an e-book or a printed book? (**read**)
- 6 Are there any jobs in the house that you don't mind ? (**do**)
- 7 Do you remember your best friend for the first time? (**meet**)
- 8 Have you ever had to stop a type of food because you were allergic to it? (**eat**)
- 9 Did your parents ever make you something you really didn't enjoy? (**learn**)
- 10 Do you think that you'll carry on English next year? (**study**)
- 11 Is there a film you're looking forward to at the cinema? (**see**)
- 12 Is there a TV programme you can't help even though you don't think it's very good? (**watch**)

b Answer A's questions.

c Ask your partner the questions in a.

VERB

FOLD

7A COMMUNICATIVE Guess my verb

Student A

- a** Complete the **bold** sentences in a natural way using a verb phrase.
- 1 Greg's really late. He may have _____.**
 - 2 You can't have finished that book. You only started it yesterday and it's got over 600 pages!**
 - 3 Maria looks so tired. She can't have _____ last night.**
 - 4 You should have come with us last night. We had a great time!**
 - 5 Ellie usually rings me on my birthday, but this year she didn't. She must have _____.**
 - 6 I don't have my wallet with me! I must have left it at home.**
 - 7 My neighbour's just bought a really expensive new car. She might have _____ !**
 - 8 It's your own fault you got sunburnt! You ought to have put on sunscreen.**
 - 9 Have you seen Kathy's huge engagement ring? It must have _____ !**
 - 10 They can't have gone out. Their car's outside.**
 - 11 I've got a stomach ache. I shouldn't have _____.**
 - 12 Michelle isn't in her office. She may have gone home. She wasn't feeling very well.**
- b** Read sentence 1 to **B**, who has the completed sentence. If you say what **B** has, he / she will say 'That's right', if not, he / she will say 'Try again'. You can have another two tries. If none of your endings are what **B** has, **B** will tell you his / her ending.
- c** Now listen to **B** invent an ending for sentence 2. If it is the same as what you have, say 'That's right', if not, say 'Try again'. **B** can have another two tries. If none of **B**'s endings are what you have, tell **B** your ending.
-

Student B

- a** Complete the **bold** sentences in a natural way using a verb phrase.
- 1 Greg's really late. He may have got lost.**
 - 2 You can't have _____. You only started it yesterday and it's got over 600 pages!**
 - 3 Maria looks so tired. She can't have slept very well last night.**
 - 4 You should have _____ last night. We had a great time!**
 - 5 Ellie usually rings me on my birthday, but this year she didn't. She must have forgotten.**
 - 6 I don't have my wallet with me! I must have _____.**
 - 7 My neighbour's just bought a really expensive new car. She might have won the lottery!**
 - 8 It's your own fault you got sunburnt! You ought to have _____.**
 - 9 Have you seen Kathy's huge engagement ring? It must have cost a fortune!**
 - 10 They can't have _____. Their car's outside.**
 - 11 I've got a stomach ache. I shouldn't have eaten so much.**
 - 12 Michelle isn't in her office. She may have _____. She wasn't feeling very well.**
- b** Now listen to **A** invent an ending for sentence 1. If it is the same as what you have, say 'That's right', if not, say 'Try again'. **A** can have another two tries. If none of **A**'s endings are what you have, tell **A** your ending.
- c** Read sentence 2 to **A**, who has the completed sentence. If you say what **A** has, he / she will say 'That's right', if not, he / she will say 'Try again'. You can have another two tries. If none of your endings are what **A** has, **A** will tell you his / her ending.

7B COMMUNICATIVE Two photos

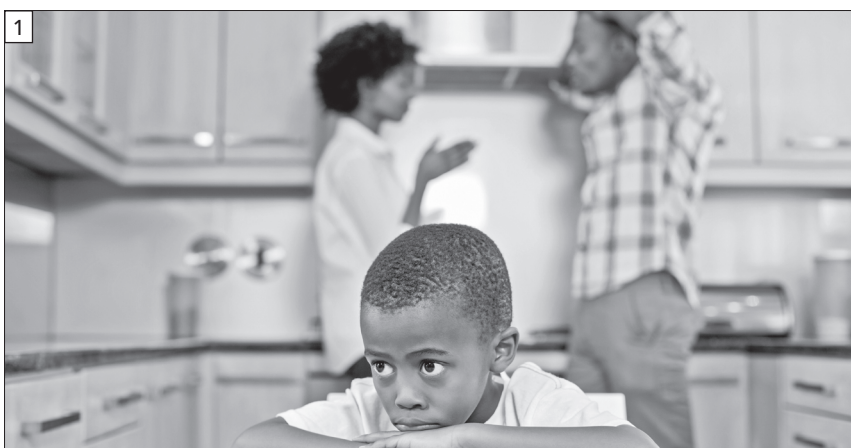
Student A

- a Look carefully at your photo 1. Then describe it in detail to **B**, focusing on the people and their body language. Say who you think they are, what you think they're doing, and how they might be feeling.
- b Listen to **B** describe his / her photo. Try to visualize it.
- c Repeat with your second photos.
- d Show your photos to **B** and see if he / she agrees with your interpretation of the photos.



Student B

- a Listen to **A** describe his / her photo 1. Try to visualize it.
- b Now describe your photo 1 in detail to **A**, focusing on the people and their body language. Say who you think they are, what you think they're doing, and how they might be feeling.
- c Repeat with your second photos.
- d Show your photos to **A** and see if he / she agrees with your interpretation of the photos.



8A COMMUNICATIVE Good laws?

- a** Read about some existing laws in different countries. In pairs or small groups, discuss whether you think each law is a good one, and whether you would like to have it in your country.
- b** For each section write one new law that you would like to see introduced in your country.

Animals

1 Poland

If you have a dog, it must always wear a muzzle and be kept on a lead when you take it for walks.



2 Sweden

All animals which are kept inside a house / flat must have access to natural light.

3 New law

_____.

The environment

1 Norway

When you buy a bottle or a can of drink you have to pay a deposit. When the bottle or can is empty, you take it back to a recycling centre where your deposit is refunded.



2 Mexico

There is a complete ban on free plastic bags in Mexico City. Customers are charged if they want them, and the bags must be biodegradable.

3 New law

_____.

On the road

1 Germany

People who want to get a driving licence have to do a first-aid training course. They must also carry a first-aid kit in their cars.



2 Spain

Car drivers are not allowed to wear flip-flops while driving.

3 New law

_____.

Food and health

1 Brazil

All Brazilian state-school children are given one free meal at school every day. 70% of this food has to be fresh, and the other 30% must come from local family farmers.



2 Japan

There is a special tax on food or drink which the government considers to be unhealthy. People who want to buy these things have to pay a lot more than they would for healthier options.

3 New law

_____.

In the street

1 Iceland

Teenagers aged between 13 and 16 are not allowed to be outdoors after 10.00 at night unless they are on their way home from a recognized event organized by a school, sports organization, or youth club. During the summer months, they can be outdoors for two hours longer.



2 Italy

In Genoa, people are not allowed to walk around with a bottle of wine or a can of beer in their hand.

3 New law

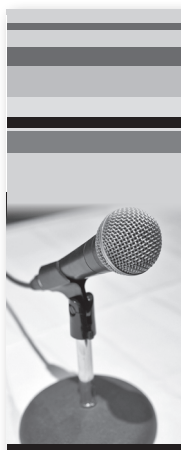
_____.

8B COMMUNICATIVE TV political debate

Students A & B

You're the leader and deputy leader of a local political party. Tonight, you're going to appear 'live' on TV in a face-to-face debate with the leader and deputy leader of the opposition party.

- Prepare some ideas to defend your party's five policies before the interview. Think of reasons why your policies are good ideas. Make notes. Add one new policy of your own.
- Now prepare some other ideas to attack your opponent's policies. Think of reasons which explain why the other party's policies aren't good ideas. Make notes.
- Sit opposite **C & D** and take turns to present and debate your policies.

	Your party's policies - To ban all dogs from the town centre - To close the town centre to traffic on Saturday mornings from 9.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. - To promote tourism in the town by organizing a big sporting event (decide what) - To introduce strict fines for people who download music or films from the internet without paying - To ban fast food restaurants near all schools and universities _____	Your opponent's policies - To ban cyclists from using all main roads - To make it compulsory for everyone to vote in local elections - To make tourists pay a tax when they come into the country - To make bars and restaurants in the town centre close before 11 p.m. during the week - To give free internet access to all homes and mobile devices _____
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Students C & D

You're the leader and deputy leader of a local political party. Tonight, you're going to appear 'live' on TV in a face-to-face debate with the leader and deputy leader of the opposition party.

- Prepare some ideas to defend your party's five policies before the interview. Think of reasons why your policies are good ideas. Make notes. Add a new policy of your own.
- Now prepare some other ideas to attack your opponent's policies. Think of reasons which explain why the other party's policies aren't good ideas. Make notes.
- Sit opposite **A & B** and take turns to present and debate your policies.

	Your party's policies - To ban cyclists from using all main roads - To make it compulsory for everyone to vote in local elections - To make tourists pay a tax when they come into the country - To make bars and restaurants in the town centre close before 11.00 p.m. during the week - To give free internet access to all homes and mobile devices _____	Your opponent's policies - To ban all dogs from the town centre - To close the town centre to traffic on Saturday mornings from 9.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. - To promote tourism in the town by organizing a big sporting event - To introduce large fines for people who download music or films from the internet without paying - To ban fast food restaurants near all schools and universities _____
---	--	--

9A COMMUNICATIVE Tell me about...

Student A

- a Look at the circles. Try and write something in at least six of them.

1 a country you'd like to visit in order to try the local food _____	2 something you aren't very good at in spite of trying hard to get better at it _____	3 something you never do although you know it would be good for you _____	4 an app or YouTube channel you use for practising your English _____
5 something you do to relax at weekends _____	6 a technique you use so as to remember vocabulary in English _____	7 something you would like to buy even though you don't really need it _____	8 something (apart from English) that you'd like to study so that you can get a good job _____

- b Ask B what he / she wrote in circle 1, and why. Continue with the other circles.

Student B

- a Look at the circles. Try and write something in at least six of them.

1 a place where you had a great holiday in spite of having bad weather (or other problems) _____	2 a job you wouldn't mind having even though the pay isn't very good _____	3 a 'white lie' you've told so as not to offend a friend _____	4 something you do to improve your understanding of spoken English _____
5 a restaurant you'd recommend for a great night out with friends _____	6 something you wear from time to time although it's not very comfortable _____	7 something you used to do when you were younger so that you would look older _____	8 things you do to keep reasonably fit and healthy _____

- b Ask A what he / she wrote in circle 1, and why. Continue with the other circles.

9B COMMUNICATIVE Give your opinion

29	30 FINISH			
28	27 Modern furniture is usually less comfortable than old-fashioned furniture.	26 GO FORWARD FOUR SPACES ◀◀	25 All uniforms should be unisex, with shorts or trousers for both men and women.	24 GO FORWARD ONE SPACE ◀
19	20 Parents should teach their children good manners. It's not the teacher's job.	21 GO FORWARD TWO SPACES ▶▶	22 If you want to get information about an illness, the worst place to look is online.	23 Hotel and restaurant staff in my country are usually friendly and efficient.
18	17 The police should not be allowed to carry arms.	16 The most important thing to consider if you are buying or renting a flat is the amount of light and space.	15 GO FORWARD TWO SPACES ◀◀	14 The best way of testing students' progress is through exams.
9	10 You should never travel abroad without booking accommodation in advance.	11 GO FORWARD TWO SPACES ▶▶	12 The clothes people wear can tell you a lot about them.	13 The most useful subjects to study at university are economics and business studies.
8	7 The best place to go for a holiday is somewhere with beautiful scenery.	6 The weather is a major influence on a country's economy and lifestyle.	5 GO FORWARD THREE SPACES ◀◀	4 Friends are better at giving advice than family.
1 START ▶		2 GO FORWARD SEVEN SPACES ▶▶	3	

Student A

- a** Read the sentences. Circle the correct quantifier, and read the answers so that you can re-tell them from memory.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Most / Most of thunderstorms happen at night.
(False. Most happen late afternoon, as the ground and air are warmest at that time of day. This heat fuels the storms. But thunderstorms can happen any time of the day if the conditions are right.)</p> <p>2 All the / All bones in our body continue to grow until we are 16 and then they stop growing.
(False. Our bones continue growing until we are around 20.)</p> <p>3 A snake can't see anything / nothing if both its eyes are closed.
(False. It can see through its eyelids.)</p> <p>4 A new-born shark doesn't swim close to either / neither of its parents.
(True. As soon as it's born it swims away so that the mother doesn't eat it.)</p> | <p>5 No / None of the footprints or tyre marks made on the moon are still visible today.
(False. Footprints from the astronauts who landed on the moon in 1969 could be there forever as there is no wind to blow them away.)</p> <p>6 Twelve per cent of every / all humans that have ever been born are alive at this very moment.
(True. The total human population today is around 7 billion. Scientist estimate that 57 billion people have existed since humans first evolved 200,000 years ago.)</p> <p>7 Whales don't have any / no teeth.
(False. The whole family is divided into two types: toothed whales such as dolphins, and baleen whales which have a 'filter feeder' instead of teeth, e.g. blue whales.)</p> |
|---|--|

- b** Read your sentences to **B**, and ask if they are *True* or *False*. If **B** is wrong, tell him / her the answer, and give the explanation.
- c** Listen to **B's** sentences and say whether they are *True* or *False*. If you can, say why.

Student B

- a** Read the sentences. Circle the correct quantifier, and read the answers so that you can re-tell them from memory.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 If a child's parents the both / both have blue eyes, it is impossible for the child to have brown eyes.
(False. It is not common, but it is possible for the child to have brown eyes if both parents carry the brown-eye gene.)</p> <p>2 Almost no / none wild birds sing during the summer.
(True. Birds usually sing during spring and early summer to establish a territory and attract a mate. By the middle of summer most birds have already mated, so there is no need for them to sing.)</p> <p>3 Every / All the time we sneeze, our heart stops for one second.
(False. Although it feels as if our heart stops for a very short period, it doesn't, it's just a change in pressure in our chests.)</p> <p>4 Most / Most of fruit and vegetables (but not all) contain vitamin C.
(False. All fruit and vegetables contain some vitamin C. Among those containing the highest amounts are citrus fruits, kiwi fruit, broccoli, and green and red peppers.)</p> | <p>5 Both / Both of men and women who are left-handed live longer than people who are right-handed.
(False. Although some studies showed that right-handed people live for longer, the figures were in fact misinterpreted. There is no connection between being right- or left-handed and life span.)</p> <p>6 Children grow more quickly in the summer than in any / no other season.
(False. In most children, there will be weeks or months of slow growth. This will alternate with mini 'growth spurts' when they grow more quickly and suddenly. Children tend to grow a bit faster in the spring than during other times of the year.)</p> <p>7 Neither dogs or / nor cats should be given cow's milk to drink.
(True. Neither of them have systems that can break down lactose, a chemical found in some types of milk. They should only be given water to drink.)</p> |
|--|--|

- b** Listen to **A's** sentences and say whether they are *True* or *False*. If you can, say why.
- c** Read your sentences to **A**, and ask if they are *True* or *False*. If **A** is wrong, tell him / her the answer and give the explanation.

10B COMMUNICATIVE General knowledge quiz

a Complete the questions with *a, an, the, or –* (nothing) where necessary.

- 1 What two countries is _____ Lake Titicaca between?
- 2 Who was _____ second person to walk on _____ moon?
- 3 How many strings does _____ bass guitar have?
- 4 In which ocean can you find _____ Seychelles?
- 5 What's _____ highest mountain in _____ Alps?
- 6 What is _____ 50% of 50?
- 7 What colour are _____ babies' eyes at birth?
- 8 Which bird is _____ symbol of _____ USA?
- 9 What letter is on _____ right of _____ 'O' on a keyboard?
- 10 Which animals were domesticated first: _____ cats or _____ dogs?
- 11 Which planet in our solar system is furthest from _____ sun?
- 12 Who are more numerous in the world, _____ men or _____ women?
- 13 How many countries are there in _____ UK?
- 14 What type of fruit is _____ Granny Smith?
- 15 How many players can be on court in _____ basketball team?
- 16 What is _____ first sign of _____ zodiac?
- 17 Which nation first gave _____ women _____ right to vote?
- 18 What was _____ name of _____ first man to be sent into space?
- 19 Which European country hasn't fought in _____ war since _____ 1815?
- 20 What is _____ largest man-made structure on Earth?
- 21 What vegetable is _____ vodka often made from?
- 22 Is _____ spider _____ insect?
- 23 What colour is _____ 'black box' flight recorder on _____ plane?
- 24 What country does _____ Volga river flow through?
- 25 Which travels faster: _____ light or _____ sound?



b In pairs, see how many questions you can answer.