

English World



Exam Practice Book

7

A2+



MACMILLAN

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Test 1

Grammar and Vocabulary

1 Read some sentences about a reporter for a magazine for teenagers. Complete the second sentence to give it the same meaning as the first sentence. Use 3 words or fewer in each sentence.

Example

Anna is a reporter for a magazine for teenagers.

Anna works as a reporter for a magazine for teenagers.

1 Anna talks to a lot of people for her job. She enjoys this.

Anna enjoys _____ lot of people for her job.

2 Two months ago Anna had an interview with a very famous star.

Anna _____ famous star two months ago.

3 Anna lives in Oxford now. Last year she lived in London.

_____ live in London but now she lives in Oxford.

4 Anna is at her office today to write a report about a pop concert.

Anna is at her office today where _____ a report about a pop concert.

5 On Friday Anna was at a concert to listen to a new group. Her brother phoned her.

Three days ago Anna _____ a new group at a concert when her brother phoned her.

2 Complete each gap in the text with the correct form of the word, as in the example.

Example

Today Ali is mingling happily with ten other enthusiastic volunteers. Together they

(1) _____ to run a project in their small town. The volunteers

(2) _____ people over the age of 60 who live in the oldest neighbourhood of

the town. The volunteers (3) _____ to find out about the history of that area

and what life (4) _____ like there 50 years ago.

Today Ali (5) _____ himself, meeting and making new friends. He is feeling

much happier than he felt two months ago. Then Tom (6) _____ in a hospital

bed with a(n) (7) _____ arm after an unusual riding accident. He

(8) _____ his horse slowly across a field when a barking dog suddenly

(9) _____ it. The frightened horse galloped away very quickly and

(10) _____ Tom to the ground. That was how he broke his arm.

MINGLE

HELP

INTERVIEW

WANT

BE

ENJOY

LIE

BREAK

RIDE

STARTLE

THROW

3 Complete Tom's questions to Anna with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example

Tom: Do you like meeting people for your job, Anna? (like / meet)

Anna: Yes, I enjoy meeting people for my job very much.

1 Tom: What story _____ at the moment? (work on)

Anna: I am working on a story about a new kind of rap music from Asia.

2 Tom: _____ for *Teen Talk* when you wrote about American rap? (work)

Anna: Yes, I was.

3 Tom: How often _____ a famous pop singer? (meet)

Anna: A famous pop singer? Not very often – maybe once a month.

4 Tom: When _____ your job with *Teen Talk*? (start)

Anna: About a year ago, after I moved to Oxford.

5 Tom: What _____ before you were a reporter? (use to / do)

Anna: Before I was a reporter I worked in a bank.

4 Rewrite these words with the correct prefix *un-*, *dis-* or *re-*, then complete the sentences with the rewritten words.

Example

usual

a write

b agreement

c believe

d view

e fair

unusual

Example

The new student had a very unusual name.

1 The report wasn't very good so the teacher told us to _____ it.

2 Irina wrote a(n) _____ of the new TV programme for her teacher.

3 The class agreed where to go but there was _____ about when to go.

4 Nina thought it was _____ that she got the smallest piece of cake.

5 The police officer didn't want to _____ the man's story but he knew it was not true.

Test 1

5 Write these words next to the correct definition.

shade entrance cascade discussion strut elegant

Example

a conversation or talk about something

discussion

1 beautiful and graceful

2 a door or gate to go through to get into a place

3 to walk with your head high like a bird

4 water that is moving or falling fast

5 a place away from the light or heat of the sun

6 Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in each gap.

Example

Hi, my name is Emile. I live in a B apartment with my family in a(n) (1) _____ neighbourhood near the centre of town. Our street is (2) _____ and (3) _____ with the sound of traffic till late at night.

A general

B modern

C helpful

D leaping

(1) _____

A oily

B enthusiastic

C dry

D bustling

(2) _____

A dusty

B never-ending

C startled

D enthusiastic

(3) _____

A edges

B snacks

C buzzes

D frowns

My mum is a nurse in the (4) _____ hospital and my dad teaches at the university. I have one sister, Elizabeth. She is 14 and is very interested in new (5) _____ of all kinds. One of her favourite hobbies is to (6) _____ the internet to study new machines and inventions, (7) _____ robots.

A unusual

B local

C dusty

D powerful

I am not interested in robots at all. I want to

work on the (8) _____ of new buildings. In my

A portrait

B construction

C entrance

D invitations

(9) _____ I have great ideas for new designs for

A creation

B animation

C decision

D imagination

houses but when I (10) _____ my ideas with my

A discuss

B notice

C respond

D disguise

sister I make her laugh. I don't know why.

Listening

- 1 Listen to the people talking. Choose the correct phrase from phrases A-F below to match to extracts 1-5. There is one example and one extra phrase.

Extracts 1-5:

1	E	2		3		4		5	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Example

Phrases:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A A favourite place for a holiday visit | B A scary moment |
| C A new use for an old building | D A favourite object |
| E What we did on family holidays | F A mysterious visitor to the town |

- 2 Tom is talking about himself and some of the other people in his family. Listen and fill in the missing information in each numbered space in the notes. There is one example.

Tom, his Brother and his Sister			
Name:	Tom	Gabriella	Max
Age:	16	19 Example	12
Sports:	basketball and football	(1) _____	skating
Likes:	reading; (2) _____	theatre and new technology; online computer games	animals and birds; (3) _____
Dislikes:	fast food	(4) _____	(5) _____

- 3 Listen to the programme. For each question, circle the correct answer A, B or C. There is one example.

Example

What is the name of the TV programme?

- (A) *History Now* B *Hampton Now* C *Holly House Now*

- When was Holly House built?
A in the 15th century B in the 16th century C in the 17th century
- Which of these sentences about Richard Green is true?
A He was a doctor. B He was a farmer. C He was a duke.
- Why were the people of Hampton pleased with Richard Green?
A He was wealthy. B He built a hospital. C He made the town bigger.
- How long was Holly House a school? About ...
A 20 years. B 100 years. C 200 years.
- What can visitors find inside Holly House?
A popular sports clubs B famous pictures C film studios

Reading

I Read the story. For each question, circle the correct answer A, B or C. The first one is an example.

I didn't take much notice of the girl when I first saw her on a wet morning in April. I was walking through the bustling crowds of tourists in the square to go to my judo club. The girl was standing alone, looking down into the fountain where I used to listen to the hiss of the water and watch the water spurting into the air. The girl was wearing a dark blue coat and a large black rain hat which covered her hair. She was tall and was smiling at a young girl with a balloon.

I saw the girl again in the afternoon in the square three days later. She was sitting in the square, eating a snack outside the café where I used to have an orange juice when I finished my judo lesson. There were paints, pencils and paper on the table in front of her. At the same time as the girl was eating, she was staring in front of her. Suddenly I understood what she was doing. She was evidently watching three young tourists who were smiling and taking photos because she was drawing a cartoon of them. I watched as she worked.

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At lunchtime about a week later, I happened to be in the square again. The sun was shining and some builders were starting to construct a new shop. I stood to watch them. In the dusty air I suddenly noticed the girl was at my side. She was looking at me and drawing in a book she was holding. I looked quickly at the paper. It was a portrait. "Whose face is that?" I asked. "A builder or a tourist?" "Look at it again," the girl responded. I did. It was a picture of me.

After this, I often used to watch the girl when she was working. This didn't annoy her but I didn't talk to her much because I didn't want to stop her from getting on with her work. I never learned the name of this hard-working but mysterious artist who came most days to draw beautiful portraits or cartoons of visitors to the square. She no longer comes to the square but I am sure she will be very famous one day.

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Example

When did the writer first see the girl?

A in winter

B in summer

C in spring

1 Where was the girl?

A in the bustling crowd

B next to the fountain

C at the judo club

2 Which of these sentences about the girl is true?

A She was holding a balloon.

B Her hair was dry.

C Her hat was blue.

3 What did the writer do after the judo class?

A The writer drank juice.

B The writer ate a snack.

C The writer watched people.

4 Who or what was the girl staring at?

A tourists in the square

B paper, pencils and paints

C the writer in the café

5 Why was the girl looking at some people in the square?

A She was drawing cartoons.

B She thought they were funny.

C She was taking a photo.

6 Why was the air dusty when the writer stopped in the square?

A It was a hot afternoon.

B The girl was at his side.

C Some builders were working.

7 Which picture was in the book?

A a picture of a builder

B a picture of a tourist

C a picture of a writer

8 Why didn't the writer speak to the girl a lot?

A The girl was mysterious.

B So the girl could work.

C Because the girl was angry.

9 Why is the writer sure the girl will be famous? Because she ...

A drew beautiful portraits.

B got on with her work.

C often went to the square.

10 Which of these names is the best one for the story?

A A bustling square

B My judo club

C A mysterious artist

2 Read Anna's questions A–G and Oleg's responses 1–6. Choose the letter for the correct question to match each response and write it in the gaps in the table, as in the example. You won't need one of the questions.

<i>Example</i>	
Response 1 goes with Question <u> B </u>	Response 2 goes with Question <u> </u>
Response 3 goes with Question <u> </u>	Response 4 goes with Question <u> </u>
Response 5 goes with Question <u> </u>	Response 6 goes with Question <u> </u>

Questions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A Did you use to live in this town? | B Why are you here today, Oleg? |
| C When did you begin singing? | D What musical instruments do you play? |
| E Why are you yourself working one day a week at the <i>Music Now</i> project? | F Professor Cox is running this project with you. What's he like to work with? |
| G Who taught you music as a child? | |

Response 1	Response 2	Response 3
As a musician, I want to help with the <i>Music Now</i> project. We're starting a club where teenagers listen to music and learn musical instruments.	I didn't have music lessons. My mum can play piano and she helped me. I learned other instruments by myself.	Brilliant, really brilliant. He's great at motivating volunteers and he's great at explaining the <i>Music Now</i> project.
Response 4	Response 5	Response 6
Actually, yes. My parents had a house here while I was still at school. There's a great atmosphere. It's a warm and friendly place.	When I was growing up, I used to go to a club that volunteers ran. They helped me so much. Now I too want to help young people.	At university. I was studying maths but I wrote some songs in my spare time. I sang them to friends and they liked them. That was how I started.

Test 1

Speaking

I Ask and answer.

Part 1

Student 1: Use Question Box A to ask your classmate questions, e.g. What's the name of your brother / friend?

Student 2: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card A.

Question Box A

Questions about:

name

age

hobbies

favourite food

dislikes

Part 2

Student 2: Use Question Box B to ask your classmate questions, e.g. What's the name of your sister / friend?

Student 1: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card B.

Question Box B

Questions about:

name

height

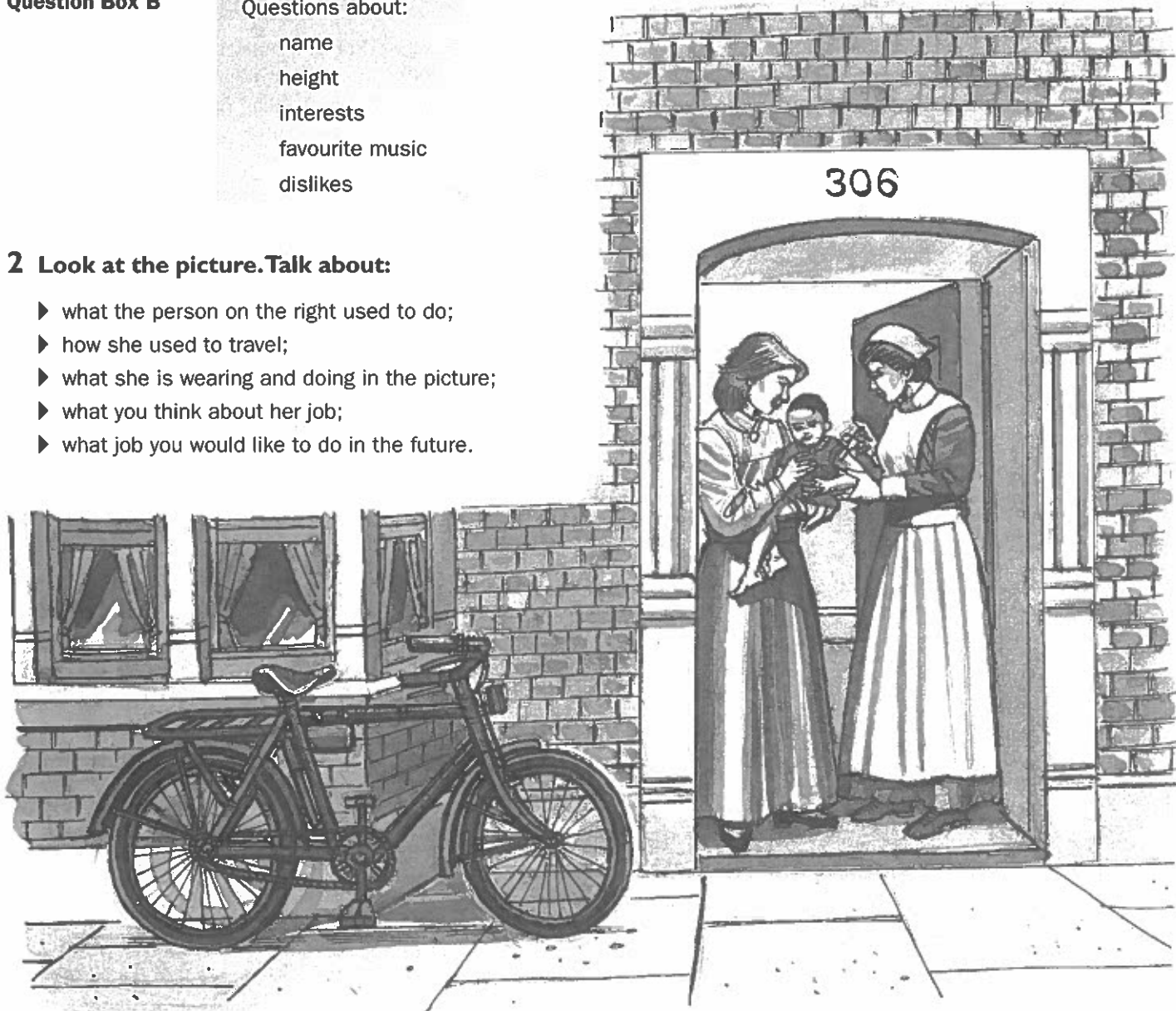
interests

favourite music

dislikes

2 Look at the picture. Talk about:

- ▶ what the person on the right used to do;
- ▶ how she used to travel;
- ▶ what she is wearing and doing in the picture;
- ▶ what you think about her job;
- ▶ what job you would like to do in the future.



Test 2

Grammar and Vocabulary

1 Read some sentences about a trip to London. Complete the second sentence to give it the same meaning as the first sentence. Use 3 words or fewer in each sentence.

Example

The platform for the train to London is Platform 3.

The train to London will leave from Platform 3.

1 Liz and Sue are going to London by train but Ben is going by car.

Ben _____ to London but Liz and Sue are going by train.

2 Liz and Sue's train to London left the station a moment ago.

Liz and Sue's train to London _____ left the station.

3 Liz and Sue are still on the train to London.

Liz and Sue _____ in London yet.

4 What are your plans for the weekend in London, Ben?

What _____ to do during the weekend in London, Ben?

5 It's three o'clock now and Liz has been in the restaurant for two hours.

It's three o'clock now and Liz has been in the restaurant _____ o'clock.

2 Complete each gap in the text with the correct form of the word, as in the example.

Example

Jermaine Drummond likes travelling and challenging himself. He comes from an unusual family. His father was a test pilot and his grandmother was an Arctic explorer. Jermaine himself (1) _____ a photographer and an explorer since the age of 17.

Jermaine (2) _____ just _____ to England from his latest adventure: a visit to the island of Borneo in South East Asia. He went there to photograph some of the world's rarest (3) _____. "I had a wonderful time in Borneo," Jermaine said. "It was a(n) (4) _____ trip. We went to some fantastic places and I took some of the best photos I (5) _____ ever _____."

Jermaine's favourite photo is of three newborn leopard (6) _____. "I took the photo from a tree. I had to wait (7) _____ for three hours before I could take it. I didn't want to frighten the mother leopard."

Jermaine (8) _____ just _____ to plan his next project. In July he (9) _____ to northern Russia where a new Arctic park has just been created. There, polar bears and other animals (10) _____ in safety.

LIKE

BE

RETURN

ANIMAL

EXHILARATE

TAKE

CUB

PATIENT

BEGIN

TRAVEL

LIVE

3 Write these sentences correctly.

Example

not / her / yet / done / homework / Alex / has
Alex has not done her homework yet.

1 today? / for / are we / lunch / What / having

2 had / for / his sports bag / Abdullah / a month / has

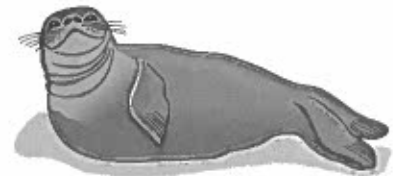
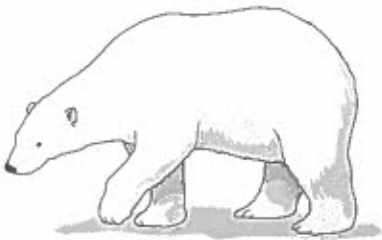
3 finished / about / Has / sea otters? / Lucy / her notes

4 Pollution / threaten / and oil spills / polar bears / will

5 try / or Friday? / going to / on Thursday / Are you / bungee jumping

4 Write these words under the correct picture.

seal	cub	polar bear	tanker	shore	trainer
------	-----	------------	--------	-------	---------

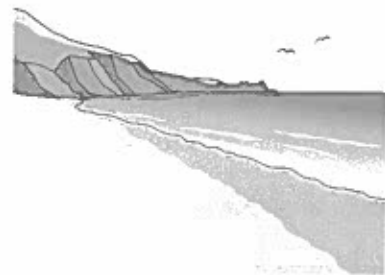


Example

polar bear

1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Test 2

5 Complete these sentences with the correct words from the box.

automatic	half price	seize	booking	contact	insulate
-----------	------------	-------	---------	---------	----------

Example

If you practise a skill a lot, it will become automatic. You won't need to think.

- 1 A polar bear needs thick fur to _____ its body from the cold.
- 2 A seal usually needs to swim very fast before it can _____ its prey.
- 3 The T-shirts were very cheap and some of the hats were _____.
- 4 Who should I _____ if I want to become a member of the sports club?
- 5 Have you made a(n) _____ at the adventure park? It will be a lot cheaper.

6 Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in each gap.

Example

One of the D to the world at the moment is the growing number of people on earth. People make and buy things that bring (1) _____ but also cause problems. For example, cars and planes take us quickly from place to place but they cause (2) _____ pollution and (3) _____ change. People also need land: land where we can live and work, land to farm and (4) _____ us with food, land to visit and enjoy ourselves in. Every year people need more land. We are losing (5) _____ habitats of animals in different (6) _____ across the world. Many animals are in danger or have already become (7) _____. So how can wild animals (8) _____ in this modern and crowded world? One way is to create parks where animals can live away from dangers that (9) _____ them. The future of animals is not (10) _____ in parks but at least they are safer there.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| A whiskers | B complexes | C industries | D challenges |
| A benefits | B shores | C skills | D habitats |
| A alert | B unique | C confident | D harmful |
| A climate | B prey | C den | D floe |
| A bob | B provide | C spill | D insulate |
| A newborn | B indoor | C natural | D male |
| A trainers | B regions | C tankers | D mammals |
| A female | B vertical | C extinct | D uncertain |
| A alert | B contact | C survive | D seize |
| A provide | B threaten | C swoop | D ban |
| A selected | B suspended | C entered | D guaranteed |

Listening

- 1 Listen to the people talking. Choose the correct phrase from phrases A-F below to match to extracts 1-5. There is one example and one extra phrase.

Extracts 1-5:

1	C	2		3		4		5	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Example

Phrases:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A A home with a long history | B Too busy to do what I promised |
| C A famous feature of the river | D You can find everything you need |
| E Problems taking a picture | F A plan for the day |

- 2 Emma and Lucas are talking about the weekend. Listen and fill in the missing information in each numbered space in the notes. There is one example.

Weekend Plans					
Lucas			Emma		
Saturday	morning	swimming in a race Example	Saturday	morning	Paris by plane
	afternoon	(1) _____		afternoon	(2) _____
Sunday	morning	(3) _____	Sunday	morning	buying a coat
	afternoon	(4) _____		afternoon	(5) _____

- 3 Listen to the interview. Is the information in each sentence about the interview true, false or not stated? For each sentence circle the correct answer True, False or Not stated. There is one example.

Example

Olivia's team did not win the gymnastic competition.

True

False

Not stated

- | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------------|
| 1 Olivia's team has boys and girls in it. | True | False | Not stated |
| 2 The Jumping Jets were lucky to win the match. | True | False | Not stated |
| 3 Olivia first did gymnastics at school. | True | False | Not stated |
| 4 Olivia chose gymnastics because she was small. | True | False | Not stated |
| 5 Olivia is going to win the final. | True | False | Not stated |

Test 2

Reading

Read texts 1–6 below and headings A–G. Choose the letter for the correct heading to match each text and write it in the gaps in the table, as in the example. You won't need one of the headings.

Example	
Text 1 goes with Heading <u> D </u>	Text 2 goes with Heading <u> </u>
Text 3 goes with Heading <u> </u>	Text 4 goes with Heading <u> </u>
Text 5 goes with Heading <u> </u>	Text 6 goes with Heading <u> </u>

Headings:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A How to come to the club | B When we are open |
| C What you can do in the club | D The cost of going to the club |
| E The benefits of going to the club | F A promise to look after you |
| G How to find out more | |

Text 1	Text 2	Text 3
<p>3K Club Membership</p> <p>One day: 10.00-17.00 £5 7 days £30 One month £100</p> <p>Guests: contact the club</p> <p>Why not take a year's membership for only £1,000?</p>	<p>Interested in the 3K Club?</p> <p>Phone Jane on 8345 5500</p> <p>email: 3K_club@sports.net</p> <p>visit www.3KClubland.com</p>	<p>Come to the 3K Club on:</p> <p>Monday to Friday 09.00-17.00</p> <p>Weekends 10.00-20.00</p> <p>Friends and family members are welcome on Sunday</p>
Text 4	Text 5	Text 6
<p>Our club is safe because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we have expert and qualified trainers • we provide the latest safety equipment • we have the right protective clothing. 	<p>3K Club children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are healthier and stronger • grow in confidence • challenge themselves • are ready to try unmissable or unusual sports • have an unforgettable time. 	<p>You will find all kinds of exhilarating sports and activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indoor climbing • bungee jumping • vertical slide • aerial runway.

2 Read the text. Is the information in each sentence about the text true, false or not stated in the text? For each sentence circle the correct answer.

Orang-utans

The name 'orang-utan' in Malaysian means 'man of the forest'. Orang-utans live to about 35 years old in the rainforest and can live to 60 years in zoos. They move through the forest by using their arms to swing from one tree to another. They can also walk on their legs but don't do this often. They don't swim.



Orang-utans have a large body and large head, very long, strong arms, short legs and no tail. Their bodies are covered with long red fur. They are usually from 1.2 to 1.5m tall. Females weigh about 45kg and males are bigger and can weigh 110kg or more.

Orang-utans are shy animals. They usually live alone because

each adult orang-utan needs a large area in which to find food. Male and females stay together for only a few days to have a family. Each mother has only one baby which has to stay with its mother until it is six or seven years.

Orang-utans only live in the rainforests on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra in South East Asia. They are the largest animals that live in trees. Each evening, they make a new 'nest' where they sleep. Sometimes,

the orang-utan will use a leaf to protect itself from the rain.

The diet of orang-utans changes during the year. They prefer plants. They eat leaves, seeds and flowers. Fruit is their favourite food. They also eat small mammals, birds or birds' eggs. They find water from rain to drink and they use leaves as cups to help them drink it.

There has been a big reduction recently in the number of orang-utans. Some animals are hunted and some young orang-utans are sold as pets. The greatest danger to orang-utans is the loss of habitat from forest fires, roads and farming. Because of this, parks have been created where orang-utans can live in safety.

Example

The word 'orang-utan' does not come from English.

True False Not stated

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Orang-utans live longer in zoos than in the rainforest. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 2 Orang-utans usually walk from one place to another. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 3 Female orang-utans are smaller than male orang-utans. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 4 Male orang-utans have longer hair than female orang-utans. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 5 Young orang-utans can live alone when they are one year old. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 6 Orang-utans prefer to eat more flowers than seeds. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 7 Orang-utans are meat eaters. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 8 Orang-utans use cups when they drink water. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 9 There are not as many orang-utans as there were in the past. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 10 Hunting is the biggest threat to the future of orang-utans. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |

Speaking

I Ask and answer.

Part 1

Student 1: Use Question Box A to ask your classmate questions, e.g. When are you going on your holiday?

Student 2: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card A.

Question Box A Questions about a holiday:

When?	Where?
How?	Who?
What?	How long?

Part 2

Student 2: Use Question Box B to ask your classmate questions, e.g. When are you going on a picnic?

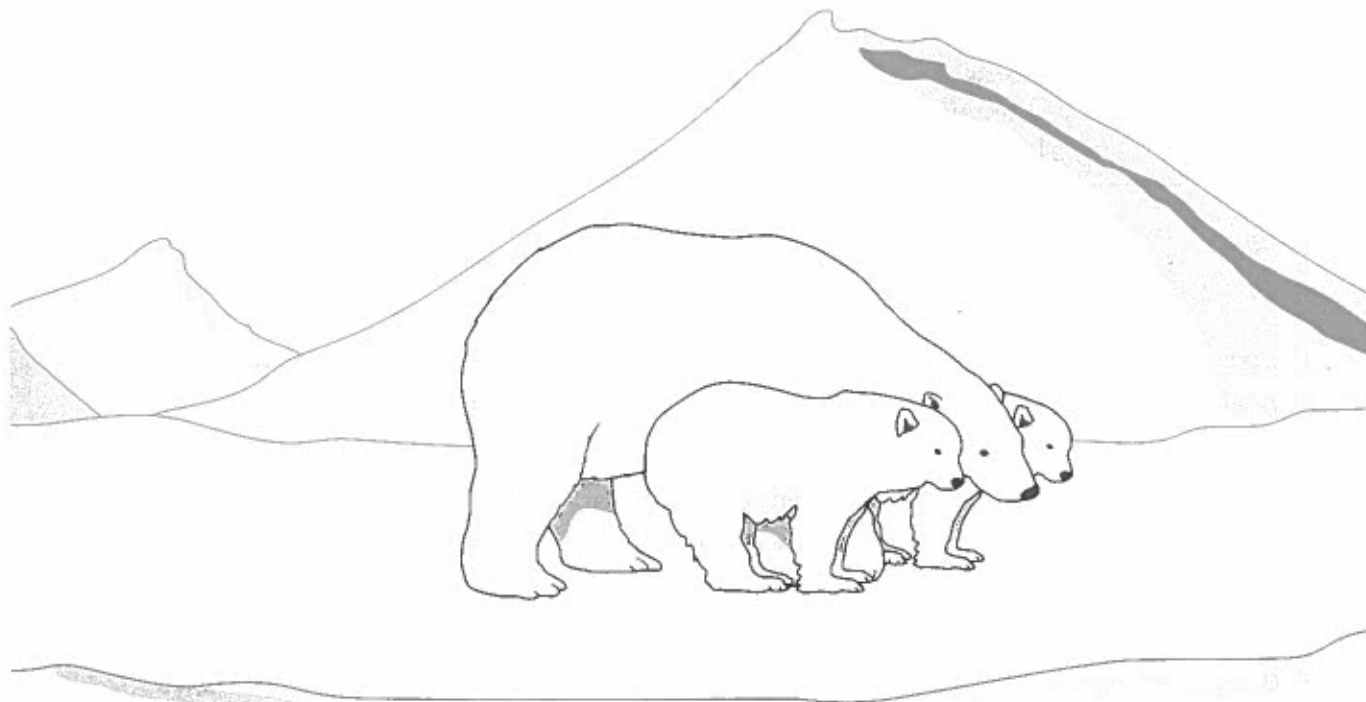
Student 1: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card B.

Question Box B Questions about a picnic:

When?	Where?
How?	Who?
What?	How long?

2 Look at the picture. Talk about:

- ▶ what these animals look like and where they live;
- ▶ what they eat and how they look after their young;
- ▶ dangers to their future and how you feel about these animals.



Test 3

Grammar and Vocabulary

1 Read some sentences about a musician. Complete the second sentence to give it the same meaning as the first sentence. Use 3 words or fewer in each sentence.

Example

Gary's date of birth was January 1990.

Gary was born in 1990.

1 Gary's family is large.

Gary is from _____.

2 Gary is taller than two of his sisters but smaller than his third sister.

Gary is taller than two of his sisters but not _____ his third sister.

3 All Gary's family are better cooks than he is.

Gary is _____ in his family.

4 Gary plays the guitar. He loves this.

Gary loves _____.

5 Gary has a very expensive guitar.

_____ is very expensive.

2 Complete each gap in the text with the correct form of the word, as in the example.

Example

Gabriella Mendes is a natural storyteller. When she was just six years old, she (1) _____ telling stories to her older brothers. Gabriella's primary (2) _____ was at her local village school where she is remembered as (3) _____ student in her class. When Gabriella went to high school, one of her (4) _____, Elvira Tavares Silva, recognised Gabriella's story-telling (5) _____ and she became (6) _____ in helping Gabriella to improve her skills. Elvira helped Gabriella (7) _____ one of her stories to a well-known writing (8) _____. Gabriella's story took first prize and that was the day when Gabriella decided (9) _____ a writer. As everyone knows, 15 years later, Gabriella Mendes is now her country's (10) _____ writer of stories for children.

NATURE
BEGIN
EDUCATE
HARD-WORKING
TEACH
ABLE
INTEREST
SEND
COMPETE
BECOME
POPULAR

3 Complete this description of the place where Anna lives using *a*, *an*, *the* or no article at all. If you think there is no article, write **X**.

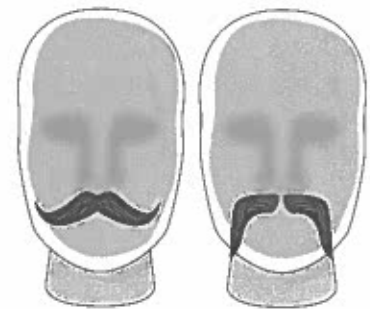
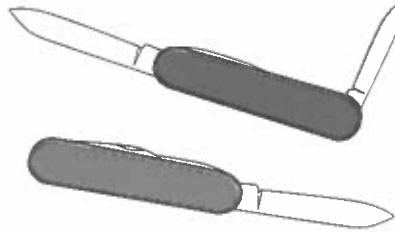
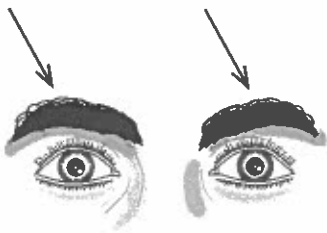
Example

Anna lives in a small town about 20 kilometres to the north of Oxford.

During (1) _____ day, the town is usually quite empty because many people work in (2) _____ bigger towns outside the town and only come home after they have finished work. Anna likes the town because it has (3) _____ good shops. One of these is (4) _____ shop that sells high quality wooden toys that are made by a local wood carver. The wood carver has (5) _____ amazing ability to create striking and inventive toys and sculptures which young and older people really like.

4 Write these words under the correct picture.

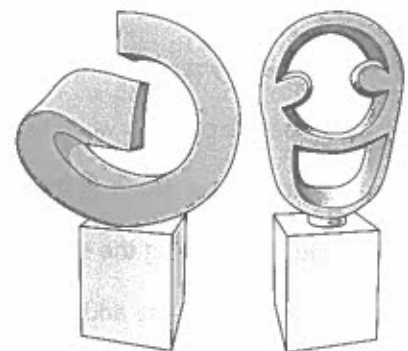
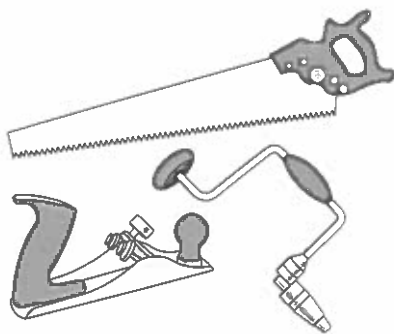
brides	moustaches	sculptures	eyebrows	penknives	tools
--------	------------	------------	----------	-----------	-------



Example
eyebrows

1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Test 3

5 Rewrite these words with the correct suffix to make nouns, then use the nouns to complete the sentences. Make changes to the nouns as necessary.

Example

dark a vaccinate b excite c improve d ill e illustrate
darkness _____ _____ _____ _____

Example

They managed to get back to the house before darkness fell.

- 1 Leila enjoyed the story and she loved the intricate _____ in the book.
- 2 Eva's family had their _____ against fever before they went on holiday.
- 3 There was a lot of _____ in the town before the queen's visit.
- 4 When Tom was eight he caught a serious _____ and had to go to hospital.
- 5 At first Maria was lazy but eventually there was a great _____ in her work.

6 Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in each gap.

Example

Max and Carl are B students and best friends. They both like school and both (1) _____ very well in class. But they have very different appearances, (2) _____ and interests. Max is tall and thin, with (3) _____ cheeks and curly blonde hair. Carl is short and broad with a long face, a high (4) _____ and straight dark hair. Max is cheerful and always (5) _____ happily to his friends every day. Carl is more serious and (6) _____ people carefully when he talks to them. Carl generally prefers studying the (7) _____ but Max prefers studying the sciences. He is very interested in farming and wants to study (8) _____ if he goes to university. Carl doesn't want to go to university. After school he wants to work with (9) _____ and design and make clothes. But Max and Carl do share one interest. They are very keen (10) _____ of the local football team.

A grown-up	B hard-working	C intricate	D following
A order	B behave	C wink	D mind
A characters	B glimpses	C funerals	D decisions
A peaceful	B sharp-eyed	C weak	D rosy
A forehead	B moustache	C cheek	D eyebrow
A earns	B allows	C grins	D wafts
A varnishes	B concentrates	C angers	D scrutinises
A rulers	B improvements	C arts	D operas
A mining	B education	C fashion	D agriculture
A workshops	B screwdrivers	C textiles	D penknives
A tutors	B supporters	C heirs	D careers

Reading

I Read the text about Queen Victoria. Is the information in each sentence about the text true, false or not stated in the text? For each sentence circle the correct answer.

Victoria's early life

Victoria was born in May 1819, the only child of Princess Victoria and the Duke of Kent who was the fourth son of the British King, George III. The King's three oldest sons did not have any children. Victoria was lonely as a child. She studied with tutors and played with her dolls and her dog but she wasn't allowed to have many friends. After her grandfather, father and two of her uncles died in the years from 1820 to 1830, Victoria became heir to King William IV. In 1837, Victoria became queen of Britain.

Marriage

Victoria's uncle, Leopold, wanted Victoria to marry Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. Another uncle, William IV, suggested a marriage to Alexander, Prince of Orange. Victoria liked Albert. She described him as "extremely handsome; his eyes are large and blue. He has a beautiful nose." and "he is so kind and so good." She wrote about Prince Alexander "Alexander was very plain". After their marriage in 1840, Albert was Victoria's friend and supporter. Victoria and Albert were married for 21 years until Albert's death in 1861. They had a large family of nine children. Their first child, who was also named Victoria, was born in 1840. Their last child was born in 1857.

Health

Victoria was a supporter of new ways to treat disease and bad health. When she gave birth to her last two children, she took chloroform, a new medicine to reduce pain. When she was ill in 1871, a famous doctor, Joseph Lister, successfully used a new treatment on her. Her example encouraged other people to use new treatments.

Travel abroad

Victoria wanted France and Britain to be more friendly countries. In 1845, she became the first British king or queen to visit France since 1520. She visited France and other countries in Europe a number of different times.

A long life as queen

When Victoria died in January 1901 at the age of 81, she had been queen for 63 years, longer than any other British queen or king. During her life there were great changes in industry, agriculture, education, medicine and science. She left behind a richer and stronger country.

Example

Victoria had a sister.

True False Not stated

- | | | | |
|---|------|-------|------------|
| 1 George III was Victoria's grandfather. | True | False | Not stated |
| 2 Most of Victoria's childhood friends were rich. | True | False | Not stated |
| 3 William and Leopold wanted Victoria to get married. | True | False | Not stated |
| 4 Victoria thought Alexander was more handsome than Albert. | True | False | Not stated |
| 5 Victoria had more children than any other queen. | True | False | Not stated |
| 6 Victoria took chloroform for the birth of each of her children. | True | False | Not stated |
| 7 A British king went to France in the 17th century. | True | False | Not stated |
| 8 Victoria lived longer than other kings or queens. | True | False | Not stated |
| 9 Victoria was born and died in different centuries. | True | False | Not stated |
| 10 Britain became weaker when Victoria was queen. | True | False | Not stated |

2 Read Anna's questions A–G and Ted's responses 1–6. Choose the letter for the correct question to match each response and write it in the gaps in the table, as in the example. You won't need one of the questions.

Example	
Response 1 goes with Question <u> D </u>	Response 2 goes with Question <u> </u>
Response 3 goes with Question <u> </u>	Response 4 goes with Question <u> </u>
Response 5 goes with Question <u> </u>	Response 6 goes with Question <u> </u>

Questions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Who is your best friend at work? | B When did you start working with wood? |
| C What sort of skills do you need to be good at word carving? | D How long have you worked here, Ted? |
| E Would you like a different kind of job? | F How do you see your job changing? |
| G At school what were you good at? | |

Response 1	Response 2	Response 3
Quite a time now. I came to work in the workshop when I left school at the age of 18. I am now 33, so that makes 15 years. I love making the toys and wooden puppets.	That's quite difficult for me to answer because this is the only kind of work I have done. I know I like to make new things, so I would need to use my imagination and think of new ideas.	I always enjoyed doing things with my hands, you know, like art, crafts, models that sort of thing. But I was also very good at maths and science. But I didn't want to go to university. I wanted to work.
Response 4	Response 5	Response 6
Two of the most important are imagination and concentration. You need to be able to imagine what kind of model or puppet you want to make and you have to concentrate all the time on the details as you work.	Well, one thing that is happening is that we are getting more and more electric tools. Most are electric now. We need to learn new techniques with them but they make the work a lot easier.	At the age of eight my parents gave me some children's tools, you know, a screwdriver and a hammer, that sort of thing. I used them to make models. They weren't very good models but I enjoyed making them and my friends liked them.

Test 3

Speaking

I Ask and answer.

Part 1

Student 1: Use Question Box A to ask your classmate questions, e.g. Where was your mother born?

Student 2: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card A.

Question Box A Questions about your mother:

- Where / born? How old?
- What / job? What / interests?
- What / look like? What kind of person?

Part 2

Student 2: Use Question Box B to ask your classmate questions, e.g. Where was your father born?

Student 1: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card B.

Question Box B Questions about your father:

- Where / born? How old?
- What / job? What / interests?
- What / look like? What kind of person?

2 Look at the pictures and:

- ▶ compare the people;
- ▶ talk about what they look like;
- ▶ describe their interests and their personalities.



Sonya



Emma

Test 4

Grammar and Vocabulary

1 Complete the second sentence to give it the same meaning as the first sentence. Use 3 words or fewer in each sentence.

Example

Pavel's date of birth was January 1990.

Pavel was born in 1990.

- Ann is at home today to make a birthday cake for her daughter.
Ann is at home today where _____ a birthday cake for her daughter.
- Ross works in France now. Last year he worked in Japan.
Ross _____ work in Japan but he works in France now.
- Jess and Gabriella are still on the plane to New York.
Jess and Gabriella _____ in New York yet.
- It's ten o'clock now and Mark has been at work since nine o'clock.
It's ten o'clock now and Mark has been at work _____.
- Jane's car is large.
Jane owns _____.
- Hisham is shorter than his sister but taller than his brother.
Hisham is shorter than his sister but not _____ his brother.
- Last Monday Max was at the cinema watching a new film. He saw an old friend.
Two days ago Max _____ a new film at the cinema when he saw an old friend.
- What are your plans for meeting Sarah at the shopping centre, Sue?
What time are _____ meet Sarah at the shopping centre, Sue?
- All Mr Green's family are better drivers than he is.
Mr Green is _____ in his family.
- Habib went into the garden a minute ago.
Habib _____ gone into the garden.

2 Rewrite these nouns to make adjectives, then use the adjectives to complete the sentences.

Example

stone
stony

a nature

b confidence

c difference

d thirst

e fact

Example

The path to the beach was stony and made my feet sore.

- Holly was very _____ about passing her driving test.
- Fatma was _____ after her run and drank a bottle of water.
- Luke prefers _____ books and thinks they are much more interesting than stories.
- Zoya's new car is not very _____ to her old one.
- Industrial pollution and climate change are bad for many _____ habitats.

3 Complete each gap in the conversation with the correct form of the word, as in the example.

Example

Kirsty: Where is Nick? We can't have the project meeting without him.

Jodie: I saw him last night but I (1) _____ him today.

Kirsty: I hope he's OK. Nick usually (2) _____ to meetings on time.

Nick: Hi, you two! Sorry I'm late. I (3) _____ my usual bus and there wasn't another one for 20 minutes.

Jodie: Nick! The bus company (4) _____ just _____ the bus timetable. I saw a message about it on their website yesterday but I forgot to tell you. Sorry! Buses now (5) _____ five minutes (6) _____ than they used to on the old timetable.

Nick: So that's why I missed the bus!

Kirsty: Wait a minute. That's just given me an idea for the project.

Jodie: Sorry, Kirsty. We're talking about buses and we haven't started the meeting.

Kirsty: It's OK. Listen, I (7) _____ you about the idea. Let's do a project about how (8) _____ people get to school and work.

Nick: You mean the ways they (9) _____?

Kirsty: Yes, that's right. We can describe their journeys for our project.

Jodie: Yes, that sounds great. You and I can interview people.

Nick: And I'll take photos. I always enjoy (10) _____ that.

Jodie: Well done, Kirsty. I think you've got a good subject there.

BE
NOT SEE
COME
MISS
CHANGE
ARRIVE
EARLY
TELL
DIFFER
TRAVEL
DO

4 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example

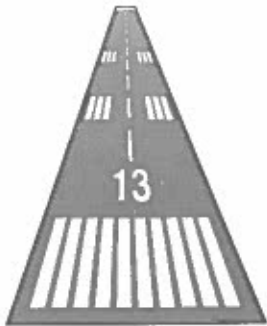
Jenny is going to the sports club at six tonight. (go)

- 1 Oh, dear! I think I _____ my foot quite badly! (hurt)
- 2 Yousef _____ playing tennis and swimming after school. (like)
- 3 Misha _____ the report about the basketball match yet. (not write)
- 4 The weather was hot today but it _____ hot tomorrow as well. (be)
- 5 Elena and Vera _____ in Italy for the last week. (be)
- 6 Polar bears _____ in very cold areas like northern Canada and Alaska. (live)
- 7 The driver didn't see that the light _____ red. (turn)
- 8 Jane and Sam will be here in ten minutes. They _____ and it isn't very far. (drive)
- 9 We _____ the project on Friday. We've just given it to our teacher. (finish)
- 10 Look out! That branch is broken. I think it is _____ at any moment. (fall)

Test 4

5 Write these words under the correct picture. You don't need all the words.

career	seal	eyebrow	industry	marriage	oily
pollution	runway	screwdriver	education	snowdrift	tools

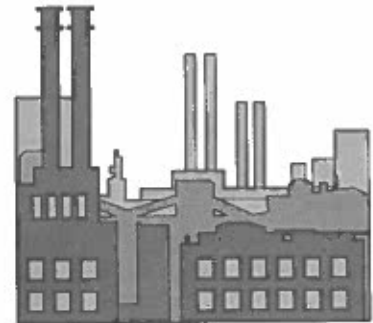
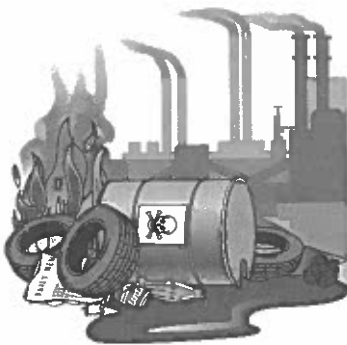


Example

runway

1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 Complete these sentences with the correct words from the box.

bring	catch	catch	do	do	look
look	make	make	stand	take	

Example

School students are going to do a project about their town.

- The young child was cross but his mother didn't _____ any notice of him.
- You can _____ for more information about otters on the internet.
- When Rita finished shopping she decided to _____ a bus home.
- Some parents think it is difficult to _____ up children in a city.
- Eva did the work carefully because she didn't want to _____ any mistakes.
- Hussam went home to _____ after his sick child.
- If you believe something is right you should _____ up for what you believe in.
- It's very easy for grass and bushes to _____ fire during very dry weather.
- Gabriella decided to _____ her homework when she got home.
- Are we going to have a sandwich or a salad? We need to _____ a decision.

7 Write these words next to the correct definition. You don't need all the words.

appearance	broad	childish	diet	chest	construct	dusty
extinct	mammal	popular	ruler	survive	sweep	unique

Example

dive smoothly through the air

swoop

- 1 an animal that feeds its young with milk
- 2 the kind of food a person or animal eats
- 3 the way something looks
- 4 the only one of its kind
- 5 the body between the stomach to below the neck
- 6 liked by a lot of people
- 7 make or build
- 8 someone who is king, empress or leader of a country
- 9 wide and big
- 10 to live through a difficult time and to not die

8 Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in each gap.

Example

David Norris, the D to Hampson Sports, a company that David's grandfather (1) _____ 50 years ago, is safe and well!

This (2) _____ discovery was made last night when police found Mr Norris living in (3) _____ in a small flat in the north of the capital. His (4) _____ was very different from the famously well-dressed and (5) _____ businessman who went missing three years ago. Nobody in the area where he was living (6) _____ him. Many people thought Mr Norris was dead but the police have always said there was a good (7) _____ that he was alive.

It is thought police found Mr Norris because he recently (8) _____ his family for the first time. Police have said they are going to (9) _____ more information about Mr Norris's disappearance and discovery at six o'clock tonight and naturally there is enormous (10) _____ about the story.

A supporter	B tutor	C trainer	D heir
A founded	B presented	C leaned	D carved
A harmless	B important	C uncertain	D original
A indoor	B opera	C local	D disguise
A prey	B region	C sculpture	D appearance
A industrial	B well-educated	C first-class	D startled
A perched	B volunteered	C recognised	D minded
A scent	B subject	C chance	D trade
A seized	B contacted	C beckoned	D ordered
A provide	B survive	C earn	D educate
A character	B excitement	C benefit	D creation

Test 4

Listening

1  Listen to the people talking. Choose the correct phrase from phrases A–F below to match to extracts 1–5. There is one example and one extra phrase.

Extracts 1–5:

1	B	2		3		4		5	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--


Example

Phrases:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Wait until it's better | B How to find us |
| C Safety matters to us | D Two ways to cut costs |
| E Not so crowded at that time | F Getting more confident |

2  Two university students are comparing the places where they come from. Listen and fill in the missing information in each numbered space in the table. There is one example.

Town Talk		
	Nichole	Steve
From:	Foxton	<u>Melney</u> <i>Example</i>
Location:	to the north of London	by the sea,
		(1) _____
Number of people:	(2) _____	500
School:	(3) _____	in Deepford
Present hobby:	swimming	(4) _____
Things they miss from home:	Mum, Dad and the ice cream	(5) _____

3  Listen to the conversation. Is the information in each sentence about the conversation true, false or not stated? For each sentence circle the correct answer True, False or Not stated. There is one example.

Example

Ray is doing his homework.

True

False

Not stated

1 Helen is enjoying doing her homework.

True

False

Not stated

2 Ray has emailed his father and phoned his friend.

True

False

Not stated

3 Ray agrees he hasn't finished his work.

True

False

Not stated

4 The plane arrives in the city at nine o'clock.

True

False

Not stated

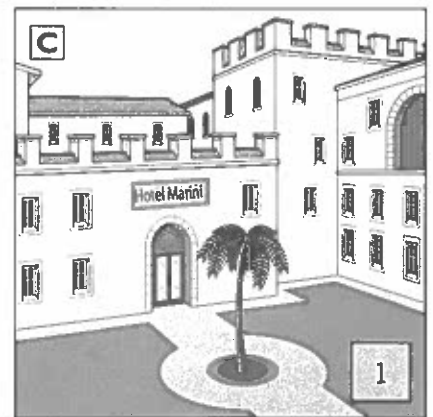
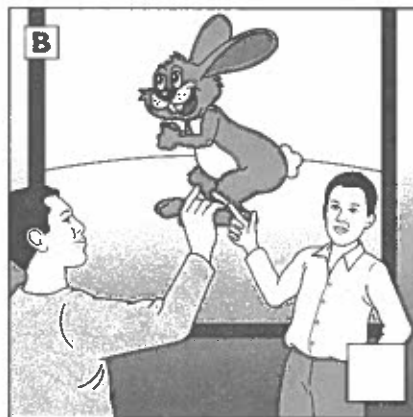
5 Helen and Ray are visiting a castle on Tuesday.

True

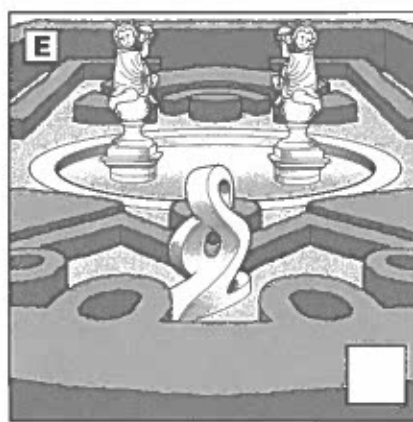
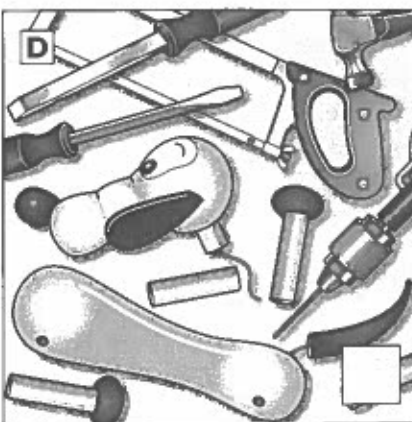
False

Not stated

4  Listen and number the pictures in the correct order. There is one example.



Example



Test 4

Reading

I Read texts 1–6 below about a family of birds called swallows and headings A–G. Choose the letter for the correct heading to match each text and write it in the gaps in the table, as in the example. You won't need one of the headings.

<i>Example</i>	
Text 1 goes with Heading <u> F </u>	Text 2 goes with Heading <u> </u>
Text 3 goes with Heading <u> </u>	Text 4 goes with Heading <u> </u>
Text 5 goes with Heading <u> </u>	Text 6 goes with Heading <u> </u>

Headings:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A What swallows look like | B Making a home |
| C Family life | D Where to find swallows |
| E Why swallows fly to Europe | F A bird found around the world |
| G A dangerous journey | |

Text 1	Text 2	Text 3
Swallows are a large family of birds with about 80 different kinds. They live in every region of the world except in Antarctica. This family of birds were originally from Africa, and European and British swallows still return to Africa to spend the winter there.	British and European swallows arrive in spring. They complete a one-way distance of more than 8,000km, flying about 300km a day at speeds of about 25 to 40 kilometres per hour for up to 16 hours a day. Thousands that set off do not arrive safely.	Some swallows use the old nests of other birds, and others make nests in mud or sand. European or British swallows build mud nests. Man-made stone buildings like barns have increased the number of places where these swallows can live.
Text 4	Text 5	Text 6
European and British swallows return to the same area to nest each year. Both males and females sit on the eggs in the nest. After two weeks the eggs open. The newborn young do not have feathers and their eyes are closed. The parents feed them for about three weeks until they are old enough to fly.	Swallows use a wide range of habitats. They depend on flying prey that are common in rivers and lakes so they will often feed over water. But they can be found in any open areas including grass and woods, from sea level up to the high mountains. Many swallows can be found in agricultural land and in cities.	Swallows often soar high in the sky or swoop low over water and ground. They weigh between 10 to 60g. Male and female birds are mostly blue with a little white on their bodies. They have a red-brown forehead and throat. The legs are black. Female birds are a little shorter than males.

2 Answer these questions. Write short answers. There is one example.

Charlotte Brontë was born in 1816. She was the daughter of Patrick and Maria Brontë, parents of an amazingly creative but sadly unhealthy family of six children. Together with younger sisters Emily and Anne, Charlotte was one of the first female writers in English.

In 1820, the Brontës moved to a house in the village of Haworth because Charlotte's father had a new job in the local church. Their home has now become a museum to tell the story of the life and work of Charlotte and her sisters.

A year after the family moved, Charlotte's mother died. Charlotte was five. In 1824, four years after the move, Charlotte and her sisters Maria, Elizabeth and Emily, went to a school at Cowan Bridge. Life in the school was very hard and Maria and Elizabeth became ill. They left the school but they died soon after. Charlotte and Emily returned to Haworth and many years later Charlotte described life at this school in her story *Jane Eyre*.

In 1826 Patrick Brontë brought home some wooden toys for his son, Branwell. Charlotte, Anne, Emily and Branwell created a magical imaginary world using these toys. They called it 'Angria' and they all told and wrote stories about it.

Charlotte stayed in Haworth until 1831 when she left to go to Roe Head School. Charlotte left the school to teach her sisters. In 1842 Charlotte and Emily went to Brussels to complete their education. Charlotte stayed until 1844.

After her return Charlotte and her sisters opened a school but no one wanted to study there. They were depressed. But their luck changed and in 1847 Charlotte, Emily and Anne each wrote and sold a book. They gave themselves male names when they sold their stories because companies did not take books by women writers at that time. These three books became famous in 1848 but Emily and Branwell died and Anne died a year later.

Charlotte wrote two more books. She got married in 1854 but she herself died in 1855 at the age of 38, the last of Patrick and Maria Brontë's six children.

Example

When was Charlotte Brontë born?

in 1816

1 How many brothers and sisters did Charlotte have?

2 Why did the Brontës move to Haworth?

3 In which year did Charlotte's mother die?

4 What did Charlotte describe in *Jane Eyre*?

5 What was 'Angria'?

6 How long was Charlotte in Brussels?

7 Why did Charlotte use a male name on her book?

Test 4

3 Read this scene from *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë. Is the information in each sentence about the scene true, false or not stated in the text? For each sentence circle the correct answer.

A Knock at the Door

Mr Rochester knocked on my door: "Miss Eyre, I need your help. Are you sleeping?"

"No, sir. That dreadful scream an hour ago woke me."

"Come out then please, Miss Eyre. And don't make any noise."

I did what Mr Rochester asked. He was standing outside my room, holding a candle.

My shoes were thin and I moved along the corridor as quietly as a cat. Mr Rochester stopped in front of a small black door: "Are you afraid of the sight of blood, Jane?" he asked. I shook my head. Mr Rochester opened the door into a room I remembered from my first day in the house. I saw a large bed inside and a man sitting in an armchair beside it. The man did not move or speak. On the opposite wall a light shone under another door. Mr Rochester put down the candle, and said: "Wait a minute." He disappeared inside the second room. Someone inside the room laughed loudly.

31

I heard Mr Rochester's whisper and the laughter stopped.

He came out, closed the door and picked up the candle. "Come here, Jane!" he said. I walked round to the other side of the bed and stood near the man in the armchair. His head was leaning back and his eyes were closed. I recognised him. It was Richard Mason, Mr Rochester's guest at dinner the evening before. He had a cut on his head and there was blood on his shirt. I gaped at him.

"Do not stand there doing nothing, Jane," Mr Rochester said. "Hold the candle." I took it while Mr Rochester brought some water. He took a sponge, dipped it in the water and began to clean Mr Mason's face. Mr Mason opened his eyes. Mr Rochester then fitted a bandage around his head and said: "You'll need a doctor, Richard. I'll go and fetch him myself." Mr Rochester turned to me: "Jane, I have to leave you with this gentleman while I ride to the doctor's house." He stopped and then said: "You mustn't say anything about what you have seen tonight."

32

Example

Mr Rochester came to Jane Eyre's room to speak to her.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False	<input type="radio"/> Not stated
1 Jane Eyre was sleeping when Mr Rochester knocked.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False	<input type="radio"/> Not stated
2 Jane Eyre was a married woman at the time of this scene.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False	<input type="radio"/> Not stated
3 Jane Eyre walked without making a lot of noise.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False	<input type="radio"/> Not stated
4 Mr Rochester met three other people in the second room.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False	<input type="radio"/> Not stated
5 Richard Mason was sitting on a chair near the bed.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False	<input type="radio"/> Not stated
6 Jane Eyre had never seen Mr Mason before.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False	<input type="radio"/> Not stated
7 Mr Rochester went to get the doctor in his car.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False	<input type="radio"/> Not stated
8 Mr Rochester didn't want Jane Eyre to talk about Mr Mason.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False	<input type="radio"/> Not stated

Speaking

I Ask and answer.

Part 1

Student 1: Use Question Box A to ask your classmate questions, e.g. When are you going to leave school?

Student 2: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card A.

Question Box A

Questions about plans for education after school:

When / leave school?

What / exams / take?

Where and what / plan / study?

How long / study for?

How / pay / your study?

Look forward to / education after school? / Why? / Why not?

Will / education after / school / help / get / job? / Why? / Why not?

Part 2

Student 2: Use Question Box B to ask your classmate questions, e.g. When are you going to leave school?

Student 1: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card B.

Question Box B

Questions about plans for work after education:

When / leave school?

What / exams / take?

Do / have / plan / study before work?

What kind of work / do?

Why / want / this kind / work?

Which / skills and abilities / you / need / do this job?

Is / interesting job / or / lots of money more important? / Why?

2 Look at the pictures and:

- ▶ describe and compare the two places;
- ▶ say which place is more like the place where you live;
- ▶ explain what you think are the good points and bad points of life in each place.

A



B



3 Talk with your classmate about one of the following.

- ▶ Talk about tasks you do:
 - for your family
 - for your teacher
 - for yourself
 - for your friends.
- ▶ Describe and compare tasks with your classmate.
- ▶ Explain which ones you like or dislike and say why.

Test 5

Grammar and Vocabulary

1 Read some sentences about cooking. Complete the second sentence to give it the same meaning as the first sentence. Use 3 words or fewer in each sentence.

Example

Chop the parsley. Add it to the sauce.

Add the chopped parsley to the sauce.

1 There is no garlic in this mixture.

There isn't _____ in this mixture.

2 Do I need two or three onions for this recipe?

_____ do I need for this recipe?

3 A thin burger does not take a long time to cook.

If the burger is thin, _____ time to cook.

4 Fresh fruit should be washed before it is eaten.

_____ fresh fruit before you eat it.

5 Don't turn up the heat too high or the food will burn.

The food will burn _____ is too high.

2 Complete each gap in the conversation with the correct form of the word, as in the example.

Example

Interviewer: Today, I am asking people's opinions about zoos. With me are Arkady and Nelly. Arkady, do you think zoos should (1) _____?

Arkady: Definitely. Zoos are (2) _____ cruel. Animals in cages suffer a lot of (3) _____. Unless we leave them in the wild, animals (4) _____ unhappy lives. Also, zoos use animals to entertain visitors and make money from animals. This is terrible (5) _____ of animals.

Nelly: I (6) _____ with Arkady. We need zoos. People must (7) _____ the truth. Yes, allow animals to be free when we can but sometimes this is (8) _____. If we don't keep them in zoos, some animals (9) _____ extinct because their natural habitats (10) _____.

Interviewer: Thank you, Arkady and Nelly. Call us and let us know what you think about zoos.

ASK

BAN

UNBELIEVABLE

STRESS

HAVE

EXPLOIT

AGREE

TELL

POSSIBLE

BECOME

DISAPPEAR

3 Write these sentences correctly.

Example

recipe / any / isn't / There / pepper / in the
There isn't any pepper in the recipe.

1 butter / melts / all of it / until / Heat / the

2 fresh / add / the meat / ought to / herbs / You / to

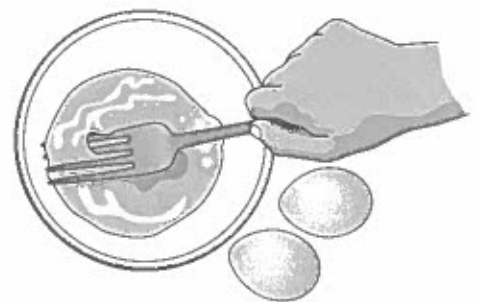
3 mustn't / to / the ingredients / You / weigh / forget

4 boil / taste / If you / it won't / the sauce / nice / too quickly

5 minced beef / use / six hamburgers? / much / to make / should I / How

4 Write these words under the correct picture and complete the phrase.

chopped	beaten	crushed	ground	melted	minced
---------	--------	---------	--------	--------	--------

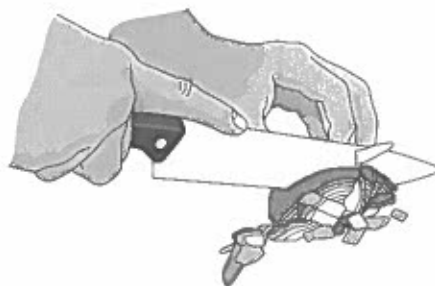
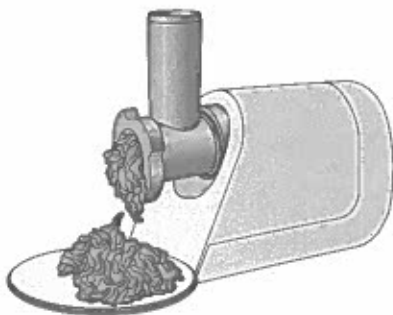


Example

melted butter

1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Test 5

5 Write these words next to the correct definition.

convince	bite	abolish	form	isolation	refrigerate
----------	------	---------	------	-----------	-------------

Example

take something between your teeth and cut or crush it

bite

- 1 cool something, especially food, so it keeps fresh for a longer time
- 2 end something that has existed for a long time or that the law used to allow
- 3 separation from other people or things
- 4 persuade someone to agree with your opinion
- 5 make something into a particular shape

6 Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in each gap.

Sports Complex to Open Next Month

Example

People in Hillsham are waiting D for the opening of the town's new sports complex.

- (1) _____ more than a year ago the
 (2) _____ of the plan to build a sports complex was a secret. Now work has already started and there is a busy building (3) _____ where construction is moving forward at a great (4) _____.

A local teacher, Hilal Mohsen, spoke about the project "The change in the neighbourhood is (5) _____. Last year this was a field full of weeds, glass, tins and other rubbish. It was a(n) (6) _____. The whole area (7) _____ because of the rubbish. We asked the council to do something but nothing happened. But after (8) _____ meetings, we finally (9) _____ them to do something. We thought they might tidy the field. No one (10) _____ a new sports complex. What a change! It's really great. I can't wait for the complex to open."

A freshly B indirectly C precisely D impatiently

A Until B improbable C Cruel D Unless

A recipe B destination C existence D captivity

A site B prison C blog D fridge

A instinct B clove C existence D pace

A indirect B unbelievable C impossible D impolite

A boredom B exploitation C disgrace D isolation

A banned B preheated C occupied D suffered

A main B regular C available D close-up

A dropped B exchanged C convinced D abolished

A prepared B preceded C previewed D predicted

Listening

- 1 Listen to the people talking. Choose the correct phrase from phrases A–F below to match to extracts 1–5. There is one example and one extra phrase.

Extracts 1–5:

1	F	2		3		4		5	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Example

Phrases:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A A striking place to live | B An important habitat |
| C How to solve the problem | D Not prepared to help |
| E Build them somewhere else | F A problem that has lasted a long time |

- 2 A French chef is talking about a recipe. Listen and fill in the missing information in each numbered space in the table. There is one example.

Oven-baked Potatoes and Eggs

Servings 4 **Example**

Ingredients

4 peeled medium potatoes
some (1) _____

1 large onion, chopped
(2) _____

salt and pepper
finely chopped fresh herbs

Method

A Preheat the oven for 10 minutes. While it is heating, cut the potatoes into (3) _____ and cook them with a little olive oil in the oven for 20 minutes.

B While the potatoes are cooking, heat more olive oil in a large (4) _____ and fry the onions for 5 minutes.

C Break the eggs into a bowl, add the herbs, salt and pepper and beat the mixture with a fork.

D Take the potatoes out of the oven. Add the onions and the mixture. Cook everything in the oven for (5) _____.

- 3 Listen to a meeting to discuss new houses. For each question, circle the correct answer A, B or C. There is one example.

Example

How many people are at the meeting?

A 25

B 48

C 71

1 How do the people at the meeting feel?

A happy

B bored

C angry

2 Who first suggested how to solve the problem of the rare plants?

A a professor

B a farmer

C a scientist

3 How was the problem of the rare plants solved?

A The original plants died.

B New plants were found.

C New plants were grown nearby.

4 How long will it take to build the new houses?

A a month

B a year

C 14 months

5 What will the new houses be made of?

A concrete and glass

B stone

C brick

Reading

I Read the texts. Is the information in each sentence true, false or not stated in the texts? For each sentence circle the correct answer.

What do You Think of Mobile Phones?

Recently in our technology lesson our class, 7F, did a project about mobiles, or cellphones as they are known in the United States. A few students in our class have owned mobiles since they were very young and can't remember what life was like before the invention of mobile phones. Nearly all the students in 7F have mobiles and they think that mobiles are fantastic. A small number of students dislike them. We chose blogs by Hanan and Stefan as good examples of the opposite opinions about mobiles in our class.

View Blog

Posts

Publishing

Mobile phones are wonderful. They can do so many different things. Most importantly, mobiles are phones. We are alone unless we have one. We can speak to our parents or call our friends at any time. Mobiles also help us to feel safe because we can call for help if we need to. You never know what might happen. But mobiles aren't just phones. They are clocks, cameras and diaries. We can use them to play games if we are bored or listen to music or get information from the internet when we travel. We can even find where we are if we are lost. I can't manage without my mobile.

Can you?

Hanan

View Blog

Posts

Publishing

I hate mobiles. They never leave us alone unless we switch them off. They wake us up suddenly when we are sleeping. They cause car crashes because people use them when they are driving. We spend too much money on them because mobile phone calls are expensive. They make us look stupid when we walk down the street because we sound as if we are talking to ourselves. Worst of all, mobile phones are small and easy to lose. I have lost six mobiles in the last year. Now I have made my life simpler. I have given my newest mobile to a friend. Free at last!

Stefan

Example

Class 7F did a recent project about the USA.

True False Not stated

- | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 The American name for a mobile is a cellphone. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 2 Most students in 7F have mobile phones. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 3 Stefan and Hanan agree about the advantages of mobile phones. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 4 Hanan speaks to her parents a lot on her mobile. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 5 Hanan says mobiles make us bored when we travel. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 6 Hanan doesn't want to be without her mobile. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 7 Stefan thinks we should use mobiles when we drive. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 8 Stefan spends a lot of money on mobile phone calls. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 9 Stefan has had the same mobile phone for a year. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 10 Stefan still owns a mobile phone. | True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |

2 Read texts 1–6 below about pets and headings A–G. Choose the letter for the correct heading to match each text and write it in the gaps in the table, as in the example. You won't need one of the headings.

<i>Example</i>	
Text 1 goes with Heading <u> E </u>	Text 2 goes with Heading _____
Text 3 goes with Heading _____	Text 4 goes with Heading _____
Text 5 goes with Heading _____	Text 6 goes with Heading _____

Headings:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Not just a friend | B Captivity is unnatural |
| C Looking after birds | D Much healthier since I got a pet |
| E So don't keep a pet | F I learned an important lesson |
| G No longer lonely | |

Text 1	Text 2	Text 3
Why create problems for yourself because you must feed the cat early in the morning? Do you like taking your silly dog for a walk on cold winter days? Is cleaning the bird cage fun? No?	I ought to thank my pet dog, Dolly. If she doesn't have a walk, she gets bored. I take her out in the country every day. I was starting to put on weight but I now get a lot of exercise with her.	I have a pet because I need one. I suffer from bad eyesight and I can't see well. My guide dog helps me in so many ways. I depend on him. If we go out, he makes sure I am safe. I can go anywhere with him.
Text 4	Text 5	Text 6
As a teenager, I never helped around the house. Then one day my mum gave me a rabbit. I had to clean it, feed it and give it water every day. I couldn't be lazy because the rabbit depended on me.	When my children left home, I found life difficult. I used to be sad because I didn't see them very often and I didn't have many friends. Then I got my cat. Now I have a new friend and I am much happier.	Animals ought not to be kept in captivity in zoos. In fact, I don't think we should keep them as pets. You may not notice stress in your pet but unless they live in the wild, I don't think pets are happy.

Test 5

Speaking

I Ask and answer.

Part 1

Student 1: Use Question Box A to ask your classmate questions, e.g. What's your favourite holiday destination called?

Student 2: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card A.

Question Box A

Questions about your favourite holiday destination:

What / called?	What / do there?
When / last go?	How much / spend?
How many / go with?	Why / like it?
plan / go there again?	Why? / Why not?

Part 2

Student 2: Use Question Box B to ask your classmate questions, e.g. What's your favourite shopping centre called?

Student 1: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card B.

Question Box B

Questions about your favourite shopping centre:

What / called?	What / buy there?
When / last go?	Who / go with?
How much / spend?	Why / like it?
plan / go there again?	Why? / Why not?

2 Look at the picture and:

- ▶ describe the situation;
- ▶ say what should happen or should not happen;
- ▶ describe what may happen if the child does not stay where she is.



Test 6

Grammar and Vocabulary

1 Read some sentences about Aisha's health. Complete the second sentence to give it the same meaning as the first sentence. Use 3 words or fewer in each sentence.

Example

Aisha, is the operation on your foot on Friday?

Aisha, the operation on your foot is on Friday, isn't it?

1 How did you injure your foot?

How _____ injured?

2 How long has your foot been sore?

How long _____ a sore foot?

3 Do you want to see Doctor Evans?

You want to see Dr Evans, _____?

4 Dr Evans will check your foot before the operation.

Your foot _____ before the operation.

5 My back started aching at breakfast time and it is still aching.

My back _____ aching since breakfast.

2 Complete each gap in the conversation with the correct form of the word, as in the example.

Example

Sally: This is the first time I have been to the market since last summer. It was a good (1) _____ to come here, Anna.

Anna: Yes, I agree with you.

Sally: That's a new stall, (2) _____ it?

Anna: No, the stallholders (3) _____ cheese in the market for quite a long time.

Sally: Well, their cheeses (4) _____ amazing, don't they? I don't think I (5) _____ so many different cheeses before.

Anna: Excuse me, how many different cheeses do you sell?

Seller: There are (6) _____ 40 kinds.

Sally: They are quite expensive, (7) _____ they?

Seller: Yes, I am afraid they are. That's because they're special. Some of the cheeses come from other countries and others (8) _____ at our farm.

Anna: Have you (9) _____ your own cheese for a long time?

Seller: Yes. And all our cheese (10) _____ by hand.

BE
SUGGEST

BE
SELL

LOOK
SEE

APPROXIMATE
BE

PRODUCE

MAKE
MAKE

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

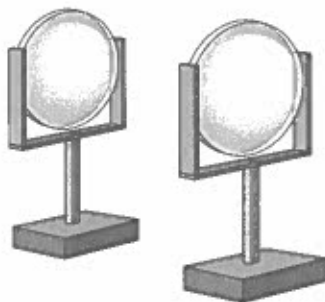
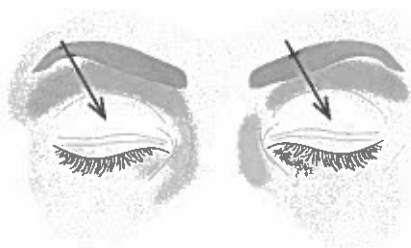
Example

Oxygen is taken into the body through the nose or mouth. (take)

- 1 Ouch, I _____ my hand! (cut)
- 2 Sam _____ his homework for the last hour. (do)
- 3 This baseball game isn't very exciting, _____ it? (be)
- 4 Boris _____ chemistry at university for very long, has he? (study)
- 5 Last Monday my bike _____ while I was in a café. (steal)
- 6 Diana _____ morris dancing before, hasn't she? (see)
- 7 Electrical messages _____ from the eye to the brain. (send)
- 8 You _____ that book about zoos was tremendous, didn't you? (think)
- 9 The new children's hospital _____ next month by a famous movie star. (open)
- 10 Sally and Anna spent a long time at the market, _____ at different stalls. (look)

4 Write these words under the correct picture.

brain	eyelashes	eyelids	goggles	lenses	muscles
-------	-----------	---------	---------	--------	---------

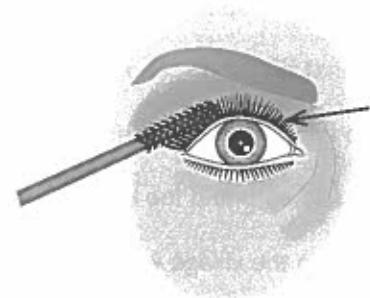
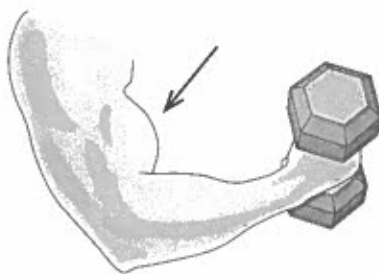


Example

eyelids

1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Test 6

5 Rewrite these words with the correct suffix *-ous*, *-ible* or *-ed* to make adjectives, then complete the sentences.

Example

fame

famous

a embarrass

b nerve

c sense

d depress

e marvel

Example

When Joe went to buy some fruit, he saw a famous footballer in the supermarket.

- 1 Mark felt _____ because he couldn't get a job.
- 2 Liz feels _____ if the teacher asks her a question that she can't answer.
- 3 Andrei didn't feel at all _____ when he started the test.
- 4 I watched a(n) _____ TV programme last night about how the human eye works.
- 5 If you don't know the way to a place, the most _____ thing to do is to ask someone.

6 Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in each gap.

Example

If you have been feeling B because of the recent

(1) _____ wet weather, why not visit the traditional village festival in Bradwell next week?

It's a great (2) _____ for a fantastic day out.

Visitors often (3) _____ as to what the festival is celebrating but no one really knows. There is

also no (4) _____ when the festival started but

(5) _____ these questions do not matter. What

matters is that the festival is always (6) _____ fun.

All day the people of the village (7) _____ wear

the most (8) _____ and colourful costumes. After

lunch there is morris dancing and a (9) _____ competition to find the best singer in the village.

No one in the village wants to (10) _____ the festival because it is very enjoyable.

A crisp

B depressed

C biological

D sensible

A terrible

B shimmering

C upper

D human

A vision

B result

C opportunity

D gallery

A regain

B suggest

C absorb

D enquire

A certainty

B occasion

C chemistry

D album

A modestly

B automatically

C ultimately

D optically

A divisible

B tremendous

C plenty

D radiant

A sensibly

B enquiringly

C cheerfully

D approximately

A breakable

B embarrassed

C marvellous

D transparent

A vision

B movie

C baseball

D talent

A miss

B glance

C detect

D pause

Test 6

Reading

I Read paragraphs A–H. Put them in the correct order 1–8. The first one is an example.

Correct order of Paragraphs A–H:

1	D	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Example

Paragraph A	Paragraph B	Paragraph C
<p>A month after he started work, Gary got a tremendous surprise. Julia West, the famous movie star was in the shop. She smiled at Gary. "Can I buy this chocolate, please?" Then she paid and left. A moment later Gary noticed a handbag on the floor.</p>	<p>Gary thought for a moment. "Will you allow me to take your photo?" "Of course." Julia smiled as Gary took lots of pictures. After he had finished, Gary went home and emailed the finished photos to Julia. She was impressed.</p>	<p>Gary did very well at college. When he left, he wanted to have a career as a fashion photographer. Unfortunately, he couldn't find work and he didn't have enough money to start his own studio. The only job he could find was work in a supermarket.</p>
	Paragraph D	Paragraph E
	<p>Ever since he got a camera, Gary had loved photography. He always carried his camera with him so he could take photos at any time. It was no surprise to his parents when Gary chose to study photography in art college.</p>	<p>When Gary realised that the bag belonged to Julia, he ran to find her. He looked around. He saw her in the street, eating chocolate. She had a bodyguard beside her. He ran up to them and said, "Miss West! Your bag!"</p>
Paragraph F	Paragraph G	Paragraph H
<p>A week later, Gary got a call on his mobile. A man's voice said, "Hello, is that Gary?" "Yes." "Julia West told me about you. I work for a fashion magazine. Can you take some photos for us?" Since then, Gary has worked as a photographer for lots of different fashion magazines.</p>	<p>The guard at Julia's side stepped forward. "Miss West doesn't want to speak to you, son." Julia smiled. "It's OK." "It is yours, isn't it, Miss West?" Gary said, holding out the bag to her. "Yes, it's mine." Then she said, "Listen, how can I thank you for bringing me my bag? Would you like some money?"</p>	<p>The next day Julia phoned Gary. "Those photos are very good. Is photography your hobby?" "No, I studied it in art college." "But why are you working in a supermarket?" Julia asked. "Because I can't get work as a photographer." "I think I can help you," Julia replied.</p>

2 Read the text. Is the information in each sentence about the text true, false or not stated? For each sentence circle the correct answer.

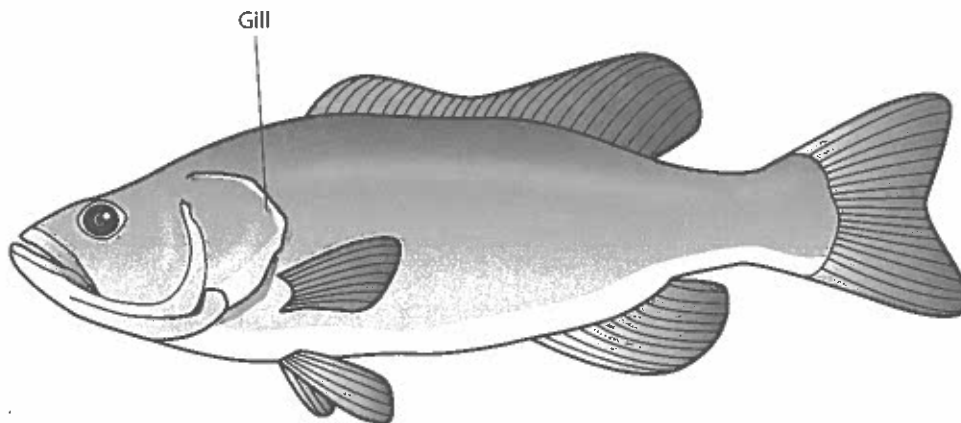
BREATHING UNDERWATER

Fish and humans have some of the same features. For example, they both have bodies, nerves, muscles, mouths and eyes and they both need oxygen. But there are also huge differences, of course. Fish live in water and humans live on land. Fish move by swimming and humans walk, run or swim. Another big difference is how humans and fish get oxygen for their bodies.

Humans, animals and fish need oxygen to live but how can fish breathe underwater where there is no air? The answer is that they don't have lungs like us. Fish breathe using their gills. A fish's gills do the same job as lungs. The gills provide oxygen to a fish's body by allowing a fish to take oxygen out of the water it swims in. This water

has a little oxygen in it. When a fish opens and closes its mouth it takes water into its mouth and then pushes it through its gills and out of its body. During this operation, oxygen is absorbed into a fish's blood through the gills.

Taking the oxygen out of the water is not very easy. Water is heavier and thicker than air, so it takes a lot of work for a fish to move the water through its mouth and into its gills. The gills are on either side of its head. They look like feathers and are bright red. The gills pull the oxygen from the water and push it into the fish's blood. The blood in a fish's body flows from the gills to its heart and then back to the gills to get more oxygen.



Example

Humans and fish have eyes.

True False Not stated

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Human nerves work differently to fish nerves. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 2 Fish have lungs and gills. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 3 Humans and fish breathe in the same way. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 4 There is oxygen in the water that fish live in. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 5 Fish take in water through their gills. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 6 Oxygen passes into a fish's blood in the gills. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 7 Air is lighter and thinner than water. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 8 Fish need more oxygen to live than humans. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |

Test 6

Speaking

I Ask and answer.

Part 1

Student 1: Use Question Box A to ask your classmate questions, e.g. Where did you go for your day in the country?

Student 2: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card A.

Question Box A

Questions about a day in the country:

- Where / go / day in / country?
- Who / go with?
- What / take with you?
- Why / choose this place?
- What / last do / before / leave / house?
- How / travel?
- How much / spend?
- When / return home?

Part 2

Student 2: Use Question Box B to ask your classmate questions, e.g. Where did you go for your day in the city?

Student 1: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card B.

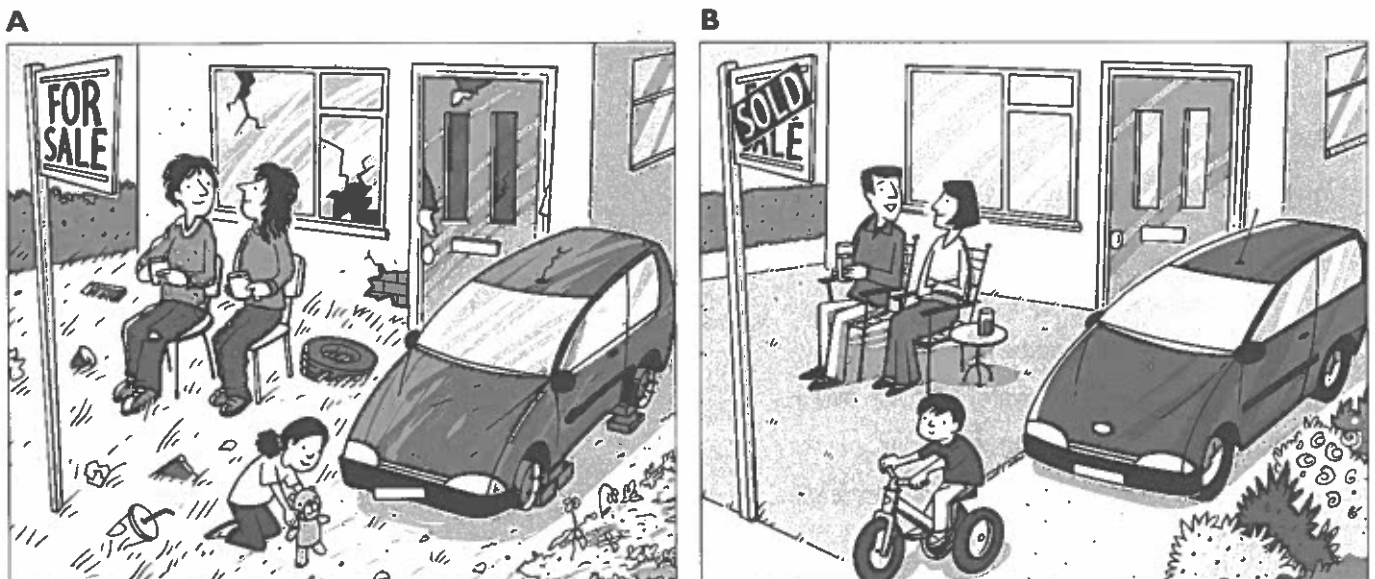
Question Box B

Questions about a day in the city:

- Where / go / day in / city?
- Who / go with?
- Why / choose this place?
- What / take with you?
- What / last do / before / leave / house?
- How / travel?
- How much / spend?
- When / return home?

2 Look at the pictures and:

- ▶ compare the two scenes;
- ▶ describe the changes and improvements.



Test 7

Grammar and Vocabulary

1 Read some sentences about a football club. Complete the second sentence to give it the same meaning as the first sentence. Use 3 words or fewer in each sentence.

Example

"We will buy some new players," the new owner of the football club said.
The new owner of the football club said they would buy some new players.

1 The players aren't fit enough so they lose a lot of matches.

The players _____ so many matches if they were fitter.

2 The team manager was pleased with one of the strikers. He scored two goals.

The team manager was pleased with the _____ two goals.

3 "It's great for the club to have a new owner," the team coach commented.

The team coach commented that _____ for the club to have a new owner.

4 The weather was very bad. The players left the training ground early.

The weather was very bad so the players had _____ the training ground early.

5 The match began with some good football from both teams. The crowd enjoyed it.

The match began with some good football from both teams _____ enjoyed.

2 Complete each gap in the conversation with the correct form of the word, as in the example.

Example

Tom: It isn't long before we move, is it, Ann?

Ann: No, Mum said that we (1) _____ on Monday.

Sue: Next Monday? But that's in just a few (2) _____ time.

Ann: Yes, I know. It's not very nice but we (3) _____ to move to a new house.

Tom: If I could choose I (4) _____ in this house. I don't want to move.

Ann: Don't worry, Tom. It won't be so bad in the new house. Mum (5) _____ me that it was near a railway line.

Sue: A railway line? With trains? But won't it be very (6) _____?

Tom: Yes, but we'll be able to watch the trains as people (7) _____ to work in the morning.

Sue: And wave to them.

Ann: Come on, you two. We (8) _____ spend all day talking. We have to (9) _____ our clothes. Who's going to use the big case?

Tom: Sue, I expect. If she (10) _____ so many clothes, I would be able to use it. But she's got hundreds of dresses and petticoats.

BE

MOVE

DAY

HAVE

STAY

TELL

NOISE

COMMUTE

MUST

PACK

OWN

3 Complete the sentences using *who*, *where*, *when* or *which*.

Example

To get to my house, take the bus which goes to the town centre.

- 1 Giorgi goes running _____ the streets are empty.
- 2 The train _____ goes to the airport leaves in ten minutes.
- 3 The café _____ we used to go for lunch has recently closed.
- 4 I live in a small village _____ everyone knows everyone else.
- 5 I ride to school on the bike _____ my parents bought for me last year.
- 6 There are many passengers _____ think the buses here are very good.
- 7 We don't like driving at this time of the day _____ the streets are busy.
- 8 Some drivers _____ drive through the town sometimes go too fast.
- 9 The pollution is worst in the morning _____ there is heavy traffic on this road.
- 10 When we were at the airport we met a man _____ lives in the same town as us.

4 Write these words under the correct picture.

goalkeeper	fan	foul	header	manager	tackle
------------	-----	------	--------	---------	--------



Example

manager

1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Test 7

5 Write these words next to the correct definition.

clumsy	skilful	familiar	shocked	deliberate	terrible
--------	---------	----------	---------	------------	----------

Example

extremely bad, awful

_____ terrible _____

- 1 feeling upset and surprised by something _____
- 2 very good at doing something; something which is done well _____
- 3 planned and prepared and not an accident _____
- 4 well known to you _____
- 5 careless and with a habit of often breaking things by accident _____

6 Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in each gap.

Example

A at the Mountain Rescue Centre in North Lakeside are (1) _____ today after two missing climbers were found safe and well a short (2) _____ from the top of Helsby Mountain.

Tim Metcalf, the (3) _____ of the rescue centre (4) _____ "The climbers, Sue Jones and Jeremy Hargreaves, were in a very difficult (5) _____ after darkness fell and because of the (6) _____ snowfalls in the area."

Mr Metcalf added "Because of the low temperatures and strong winds, the climbers were in serious (7) _____. We were afraid that there would be a (8) _____ if we didn't find them quickly. That's why we were so (9) _____ to try and find them."

The two climbers were taken by helicopter to Purstone. A doctor there said that both climbers were (10) _____ in hospital after their lucky escape.

A Staff	B Stunt	C Spectator	D Soar
A terrible	B first-class	C jubilant	D weird
A reserve	B flagpole	C landslide	D distance
A coach	B opponent	C manager	D fan
A quoted	B dodged	C addressed	D commented
A commute	B situation	C transport	D flannel
A massive	B deliberate	C shocked	D ragged
A danger	B accident	C tackle	D telegraph
A wing	B brainwave	C disaster	D figure
A usual	B desperate	C massive	D splendid
A leading	B waving	C releasing	D relaxing

Listening

1 Listen to the people talking. Choose the correct phrase from phrases A–F below to match to extracts 1–5. There is one example and one extra phrase.

Extracts 1–5:

1	C	2		3		4		5	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Example

Phrases:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A Too much traffic on the roads | B A good idea that went wrong |
| C Good news about a lost bag | D Bad weather causes passengers to be late |
| E Only one way to get there | F A nice surprise for one of the passengers |

2 Two friends are talking about football. Listen and fill in the missing information in each numbered space in the table. There is one example.

Football Talk

	Amy	Dave
During the last two weeks:	revising Example	on holiday
Supporter of:	City	(1) _____
Opinion of new owner:	(2) _____ the club	she's a show-off
The new manager should:	buy some new players	help the team (3) _____
Opinion of team colours:	(4) _____	keep them as they are
Prediction of the score:	City will win by two goals to one	City will lose by (5) _____

3 Listen to a phone message. For each sentence, circle the correct answer A, B or C. There is one example.

Example

The message is for ...

- A Max. **B** Heather. C Sandra.

1 The message to the group is ...

- A "Bad luck". B "Congratulations". C "Sorry".

2 The semi-final was in ...

- A Sydney. B London. C Paris.

3 The project for the International Final is called ...

- A Future Jobs. B Town Pets. C Houses and Homes.

4 The number of teams in the International Final is ...

- A four. B eight. C twelve.

5 If Heather has any more questions she should ...

- A ask her parents. B phone. C send an email.

Test 7

Reading

I Read dialogues A–H. Put them in the correct order 1–8. The first one is an example.

Correct order of Dialogues A–H:

1	G	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Example

Dialogue A	Dialogue B	Dialogue C
<p>Ann: It's loud and getting louder!</p> <p>Tom: I think it's a train going at top speed. Yes, it is.</p> <p>Sue: I can't hear. What did you say?</p> <p>Tom: I said I thought it was a train. It's going past us.</p> <p>Sue: That's better. It's getting quieter again.</p>	<p>Ann: Tom's right. Can you take your cases, Sue?</p> <p>Sue: They're very heavy.</p> <p>Tom: I'll take them, Sue.</p> <p>Sue: Mum said she wouldn't have much money to buy me lots of new clothes.</p> <p>Ann: Yes, she said you'd have to wear some of my old dresses. Never mind.</p>	<p>Ann: Mum told us our new house was near a railway line. We shouldn't be surprised.</p> <p>Tom: That's something that our house in London didn't have. Trains at the end of the garden.</p> <p>Sue: Yes, maybe it will be fun here after all.</p>

Dialogue D

Tom: It's true about the old dresses, isn't it? We're going to be poor now that Dad is away.

Ann: Yes, but we agreed we wouldn't speak about that until after we had put all our things away.

Dialogue E

Tom: You're right, Ann, sorry. So where should I put Sue's bags?

Ann: Next to my brown suitcase in the big bedroom at the front.

Sue: Next to your case, Ann? So we have to ...?

Dialogue F	Dialogue G	Dialogue H
<p>Tom: Don't cry, Sue. It won't be so bad with Ann. Mum said we'd have to be brave. Remember?</p> <p>Sue: Sorry, Tom. You're right. It won't be too terrible.</p> <p>Ann: No. And if you were awake at my bedtime, I wouldn't tell Mum.</p> <p>Sue: You wouldn't! Thanks. What's that noise?</p>	<p>Tom: It's a nice house!</p> <p>Ann: Yes, Mum said we would like it.</p> <p>Sue: It's not as big as the house which we lived in in London, is it?</p> <p>Ann: No, but the garden is big.</p> <p>Sue: Let's go and play in it.</p> <p>Tom: No, we need to put the cases away in the room.</p>	<p>Ann: Yes, we have to sleep in the same bedroom.</p> <p>Sue: But that's a disaster. We had our own rooms in our London house. I don't want to sleep with you. If we went to bed at the same time, it wouldn't be so bad. But you go to bed later. I think I'm going to cry.</p>

2 Read an article about a football match. Is the information in each sentence about the match true, false or not stated in the article? For each sentence circle the correct answer.

London Town in Unbelievable Win over London City

If you asked sensible London Town supporters before this match “Do you think your team will win?”, most would say “no”. But what happened? London Town won, of course. That is the magic of football. You can predict the result but you can never know for certain that you will be right.

These two teams could not be more different. City is one of the giants of English football. City players come from all over the world and its supporters from all over the country. It has massive crowds and its owner has enough money to buy a new team. Actually two teams. City has won the last three championships

and is leading this year’s race. Compare that to London Town. Town has lost its last five matches in all competitions. It hasn’t won a match for two months and its two star players are injured. What hope could they have?

City took the lead in the 20th minute with a goal by star striker Loukas. A powerful header in the 33rd minute from long-time City player Adams and a second goal, a spectacular shot in the 39th minute by Loukas, gave City a three nil lead at half-time. Immediately after the start of the second half City player Svensson got a red card for a clumsy tackle.

The City manager thought this changed the match and it certainly did. Soon after the sending off, Town scored two great goals, both from reserve striker Hugh Downs in the 49th and 54th minutes. After some skilful football from both sides, Lombardo equalised for London Town in the 75th minute after a mistake by City’s goalkeeper Banks. It wasn’t until a minute before the end that Dennis scored the decider with a fantastic 30-metre shot. The final score was 4–3 to London Town. As one jubilant Town fan said about the excellent result “If we always played like this, we’d win the championship.”

Example

City lost their match against London Town.

True False Not stated

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Most London Town fans thought Town would win this match. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 2 The writer thinks it is easy to know which team will win a football match. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 3 The owner of City is extremely rich. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 4 London Town are not playing well at the moment. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 5 Adams has played for City longer than Loukas has. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 6 City finished the match with fewer players than Town. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 7 Lombardo scored the fourth goal for London Town. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |
| 8 After their great win, Town will win this year’s championship. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False | <input type="radio"/> Not stated |

Test 7

Speaking

I Ask and answer.

Part 1

Student 1: Use Question Box A to ask your classmate questions, e.g. What time do you have to get up at home?

Student 2: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card A.

Question Box A

Questions about home:

What time / get up / at home?

Do / clean / own room?

How often / cook / your parents?

How much help / give / parents at home?

What / do / this morning before school?

What kind of things / must / do / to make your parents proud of you?

Part 2

Student 2: Use Question Box B to ask your classmate questions, e.g. What time do you have to leave home for school?

Student 1: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card B.

Question Box B

Questions about school:

What time / leave home / for school?

Do / wear / a uniform?

How often / answer / teacher's questions?

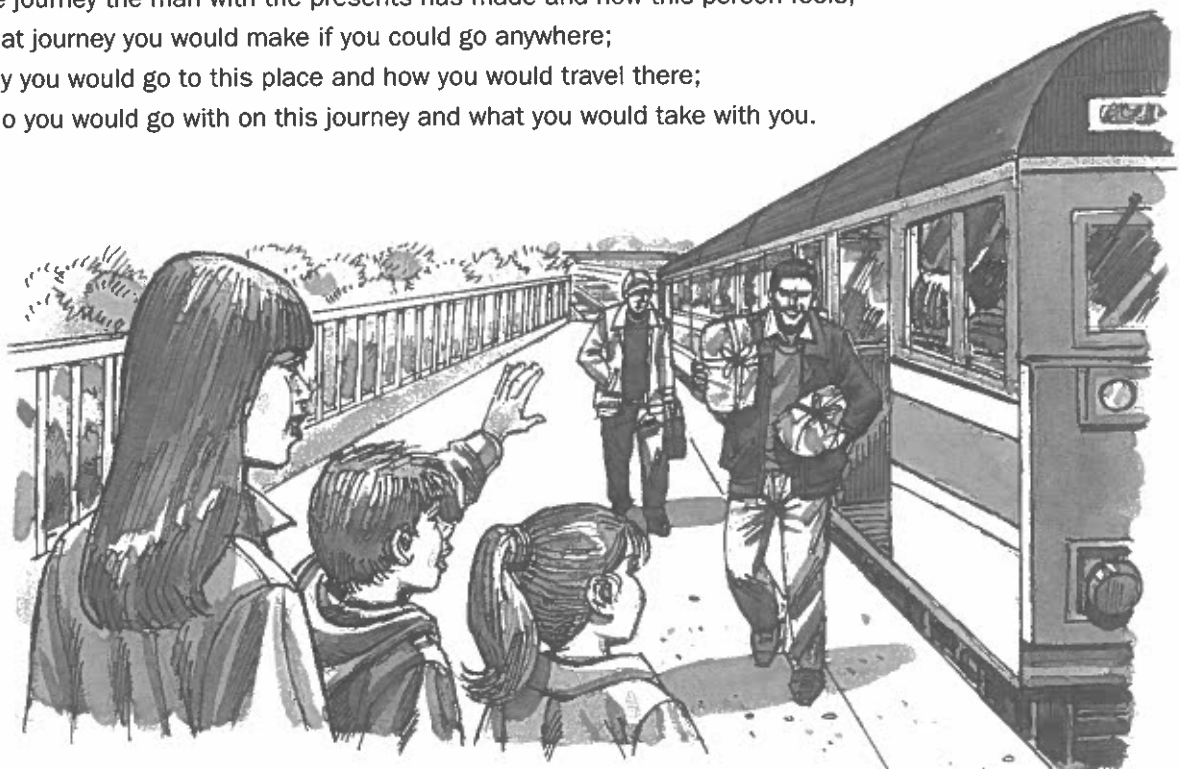
What homework / do / this evening?

How much homework / do / last night?

What kind of things / must / do / to do well at school?

2 Look at the picture and describe:

- ▶ the journey the man with the presents has made and how this person feels;
- ▶ what journey you would make if you could go anywhere;
- ▶ why you would go to this place and how you would travel there;
- ▶ who you would go with on this journey and what you would take with you.



Test 8

Grammar and Vocabulary

1 Complete the second sentence to give it the same meaning as the first sentence. Use 3 words or fewer in each sentence.

Example

Alisa's date of birth was January 1990.

Alisa was born in 1990.

- How long ago did you cook the ingredients?
How long ago were the _____?
- Emma's family are not as cheerful as Emma is.
Emma is _____ person in her family.
- Don't put animals in small cages or they will suffer.
Animals _____ you keep them in small cages.
- Do you wear goggles to protect your eyes when you work?
You wear goggles to protect your eyes when you work, _____?
- There are no good strikers in their team.
Their team doesn't _____ strikers.
- Erik began preparing the herbs ten minutes ago and he is still doing them.
Erik _____ the herbs for ten minutes.
- Halah reached her destination in the capital a moment ago.
Halah _____ reached her destination in the capital.
- I am not familiar with this computer so I don't know how to use it.
If I was familiar with this computer I _____ how to use it.
- Anna was at the hospital yesterday to visit her mum. Her mum began to feel much better.
_____ her mum in hospital yesterday when her mum began to feel much better.
- "Sam's temperature is high," Sam's mum said. "I'm going to phone the doctor."
Sam's mother _____ going to phone the doctor because Sam's temperature was high.

2 Rewrite these words with the correct prefix *dis-*, *im-*, *in-*, *pre-*, *re-* or *un-*, then complete the sentences with the rewritten words.

Example

usual a heat b gain c agree d patient e visible
unusual _____ _____ _____ _____

Example

The house was ordinary but there were some unusual plants in the garden.

- You think cold weather is nice. I _____. I think it's horrible.
- The plane was so far away it was nearly _____.
- The score is equal now but we hope we can _____ the lead in the second half.
- _____ the oven for 15 minutes before you bake the ingredients for an hour.
- Hisham is very _____. He doesn't like waiting even one or two minutes for a bus.

3 Complete each gap in the text with the correct form of the word, as in the example.

Example

Paul, my uncle, is married to a French woman called Isabelle. They met nearly 20 years ago while my uncle (1) _____ French at a university in France. They now live in a small village in the mountains in the centre of France and our family still (2) _____ visits them and their two children – my cousins – once or twice a year.

When we are there, Isabelle often (3) _____ us about the village and the history of her family who (4) _____ in the region for more than 200 years. During my last visit Isabelle (5) _____ me on a long walk in the mountains. After an hour we arrived at an open field with a small river (6) _____ at the side of it. Pointing to a mound of (7) _____ stones near the river, she showed me the place where her grandfather's old farmhouse used to stand. "I never lived there myself," Isabelle (8) _____. "The farm was very small so my grandfather (9) _____ sell it because he couldn't earn enough money to keep himself and his family." My aunt paused and then added "I like it here. If Paul and I were rich, we (10) _____ the land again and rebuild the farmhouse. Unfortunately, we don't have enough money to do that at the moment."

MARRY

STUDY

REGULAR

TELL

LIVE

TAKE

RUN

FALL

SAY

HAVE TO

BUY

4 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example

Jenny is going to the sports club at six tonight. (go)

- 1 We ought to _____ on revising maths more than history. (concentrate)
- 2 Bright light can harm your eyes unless you _____ sunglasses. (wear)
- 3 The match _____ and there is no score at the moment. (just kick off)
- 4 Jane and Martin _____ in London since this time last week. (be)
- 5 In bright light the pupil is small because less light _____ to see things. (need)
- 6 Maxine is 50 but she is very fit because she _____ regular exercise all her life. (take)
- 7 Roman _____ about the new times of the buses, did he? (enquire)
- 8 Jenny didn't tell us she _____ after the beginning of the concert. (arrive)
- 9 We _____ go to school yesterday because the snow was so deep. (not have to)
- 10 If we prepare the food before the party, we _____ more time to chat. (have)

Test 8

5 Write these words under the correct picture. You don't need all the words.

beefburger	stall	chef	flagpole	landslide	limousine
roll	pedestrian	penknife	bush	vaccination	

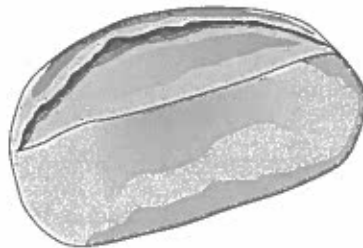


Example

flagpole

1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 Complete these sentences with the correct words from the box.

break	bring	catch	do	get	go
make	stand	shut	take	turn	

Example

You should make a list of things to buy before you go to the shops.

- Maha didn't _____ any photos of her trip because she lost her camera.
- There's a lot of traffic today. Let's leave the car at home and _____ a train.
- Modern cars don't _____ down very often if they are well looked after.
- I'm tired of these shoes. I'm going to _____ rid of them and buy another pair.
- Dan missed the train. What time is he going to _____ up at work?
- To be safe you ought to _____ off the electricity before you start work.
- I usually cook and my husband and daughter _____ the dishes.
- Lisa felt unwell. She let one day _____ by and then she called the doctor.
- Students in Hussein's class are polite and always _____ up for visitors.
- Pavel had to go to New York so he had to _____ forward his holiday by a week.

7 Write these words next to the correct definition. You don't need all the words.

accident	beat	chop	depressed	destination	discuss	enthusiastic
extinct	gallop	reduce	transparent	swoop	splendid	weird

Example

dive smoothly through the air

swoop

- 1 cut something into smaller pieces _____
- 2 a material that is clear and easy to see through _____
- 3 animals, birds or fish that are not living or in existence _____
- 4 make the size or number smaller _____
- 5 excellent, very good _____
- 6 very excited and interested in something _____
- 7 the place you are travelling to _____
- 8 very sad or unhappy _____
- 9 the quick movement of a horse _____
- 10 strange and very unusual _____

8 Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in each gap.

Example

Aunt Isabelle is a very A woman in her middle forties. Before her children were born, she had a (1) _____ as a chef in a large hotel in a nearby town. She still enjoys (2) _____ and cooking food for her family. When I last went to visit my uncle and aunt, she (3) _____ to make a chicken recipe that is famous in her region. The recipe needs (4) _____ herbs, olives, tomatoes and chicken. Isabelle likes her family to eat a healthy (5) _____ so she uses the best (6) _____ that she can get. Isabelle isn't very (7) _____ about supermarket meat so for this meal she went to buy the chicken from a farm (8) _____ ten kilometres from the house. She was away for ages. When she (9) _____ returned, the car was full of boxes. Isabelle smiled at me and my uncle Paul "I've got the chicken," she said. "The farmer's vegetables were (10) _____, too." She added "I couldn't choose which ones to buy. So I bought them all."

A elegant	B continual	C main	D translucent
A spill	B reduction	C career	D decision
A powering	B preparing	C glancing	D missing
A convinced	B formed	C decided	D contacted
A fresh	B cheeky	C vertical	D crimson
A firm	B opportunity	C diet	D muscle
A fashions	B situations	C purposes	D ingredients
A tasty	B depressed	C crisp	D enthusiastic
A lonely	B approximately	C particularly	D cheerfully
A patiently	B automatically	C eventually	D precisely
A splendid	B deliberate	C tough	D cruel

Test 8

Listening

- 1  Listen to the people talking. Choose the correct phrase from phrases A–F below to match to extracts 1–5. There is one example and one extra phrase.


Extracts 1–5:

1	E	2		3		4		5	
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Example

Phrases:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A New striker promises goals | B Different predictions about the result |
| C Different opinions about changes | D Waiting at different places |
| E New owner talks about his plans | F A goal at the end of the game |

- 2  Two students are talking about zoos. Listen to the conversation. Is the information in each sentence about the conversation true, false or not stated? For each sentence circle the correct answer True, False or Not stated. There is one example.

Example

Trish thinks it would be good to close zoos.

True

False

Not stated

- 1 Mark hasn't been to a zoo since he was very young.

True

False

Not stated

- 2 Trish's opinion about zoos changed after she saw a programme on TV.

True

False

Not stated

- 3 Mark says that animals in the wild are in danger.

True

False

Not stated

- 4 Trish wants to protect animals inside parks that have natural habitats.

True

False

Not stated

- 5 Mark wants to let some animals in the wild become extinct.

True

False

Not stated

3  Listen to the interview. For each question, circle the correct answer A, B or C. There is one example.

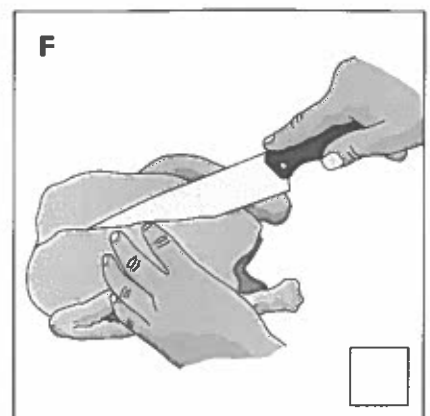
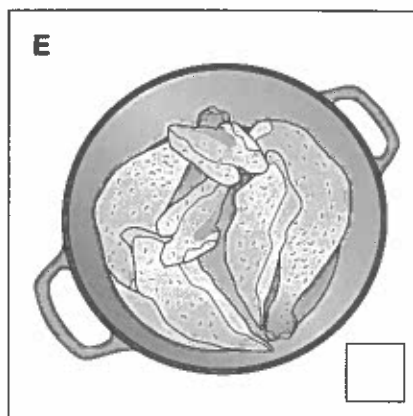
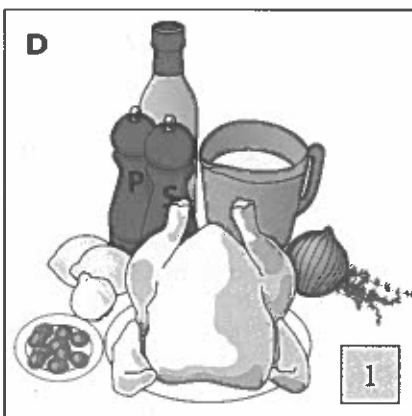
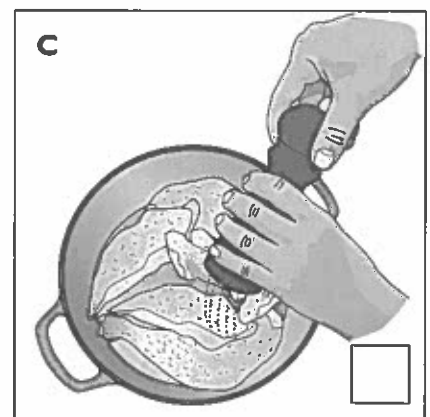
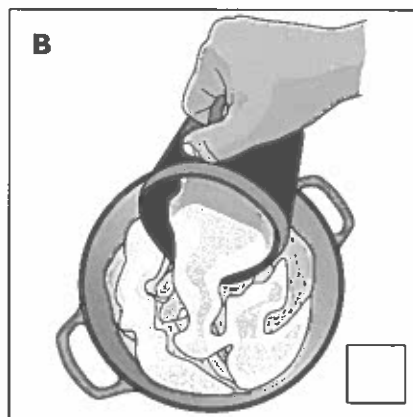
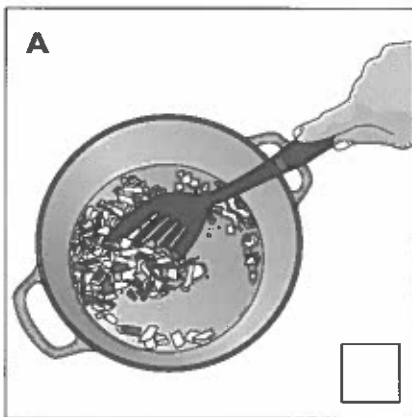
Example

How long has Stella been living in Britain?

- A three years B five years C ten years

- 1 How many languages does Stella speak?
A two B four C six
- 2 What was her father's job?
A language teacher B chef C hotel manager
- 3 Where did Stella first become interested in cooking?
A at home B at her father's hotel C abroad
- 4 What kind of cooking is Stella famous for?
A international food B Italian food C healthy food
- 5 What is Stella's favourite food?
A spaghetti in tomato sauce B beefburgers and salad C lemon chicken with olives

4  Listen and number the pictures in the correct order. There is one example.



Example

Test 8

Reading

Read texts 1–6 below about the brain and headings A–G. Choose the letter for the correct heading to match each text and write it in the gaps in the table, as in the example. You won't need one of the headings.

Example	
Text 1 goes with Heading <u> D </u>	Text 2 goes with Heading _____
Text 3 goes with Heading _____	Text 4 goes with Heading _____
Text 5 goes with Heading _____	Text 6 goes with Heading _____

Headings:

- A Different parts do different things
- B You don't have to be awake to learn
- C Get a good night's rest and do a good test
- D ~~Some facts about the brain~~
- E Exercise helps to improve our thinking
- F Illnesses of the brain
- G Learning how the brain works

Text 1	Text 2	Text 3
<p>Brains are wonderful but three-quarters of a brain is just water. Also, a brain is only a small part of the body but it needs a fifth of the energy that the body produces. And people of 80 may not be able to run like 30-year-olds but some of them can still think as well as younger people.</p>	<p>In the past it was difficult to study the brain because doctors and scientists couldn't see what is happening inside our heads. Now, new machines and technologies can take pictures of the brain as we think. This helps us understand the brain better.</p>	<p>Being tired is terrible for the brain. Our ability to plan, remember, learn, problem solve and concentrate all get worse if we don't get enough sleep. But the opposite is true. If we sleep well, we do better in exams and we can learn more quickly.</p>
Text 4	Text 5	Text 6
<p>A phrase people often use is 'a healthy mind in a healthy body'. This seems to be true, especially for older people. Walking three times a week can help them remember and learn better. The same is also true for children. Ten- and eleven-year-old children who swam three or four times a week got better test results.</p>	<p>When you are asleep, your brain is still working. It is trying out new skills and remembering what you learned during the day. Imagine you want to become good at a new video game. Don't play for six hours. Play for two hours and then go to sleep. As if by magic, you will be a better player in the morning.</p>	<p>Doctors and scientists now know that areas of the brain have their own purposes. The bottom of the brain controls breathing and the heart. The centre controls movement and feelings. Locations at the top of the brain are for speech, sight, hearing, how to plan, remembering and understanding directions.</p>

2 Answer these questions. Write short answers. There is one example.

Painter Opens New Exhibition of Work

by Ellie Harper, Arts reporter

Ellie Harper meets Hugh Marshall at his new exhibition in the Winchester Gallery.

Ellie: Hugh, please tell us about your new paintings.

Hugh: I like them. They are some of my best work. The colours are bright, there is drama, the people look real, and most importantly, each picture tells a story. I'm very proud of those features.

Ellie: You've been a photographer and an artist and done lots of jobs in your life. Which of those jobs did you like best?

Hugh: You know, Ellie, at different times I've been a teacher, a chef, a postman, a photographer and an artist. But if I had to choose one job, I'd have to say what I do now – painting.

Ellie: When you first became famous, you were a wildlife photographer, weren't you?

Hugh: That's right. After working two years in a school I was a magazine photographer for three years and then I photographed animals in the wild for another seven.

Ellie: Did you get bored with photography?

Hugh: Not at all. No, I used to love photographing animals. But I injured my left hand when my car crashed. I can't hold a camera very easily or take good pictures now.

Ellie: So you had a car accident?

Hugh: Yes. I was photographing birds of prey one evening and I was moving to another part of the forest. I was driving round a corner when a large animal – I can't remember what kind – suddenly walked in front of my car. I avoided the animal but crashed into a tree. I don't remember anything after that. Later I learned from a reporter that a local farmer found me in the car and phoned a doctor. I was flown to hospital by helicopter. I cut my head in the accident, and my left arm and right leg were badly hurt.

Ellie: And you decided to paint after your car crash in 2007?

Hugh: No, the following year.

Example

Where is Hugh's new exhibition?

in the Winchester Gallery

1 How many features of his paintings does Hugh talk about?

2 What job did Hugh like best?

3 How long did Hugh work as a photographer?

4 Why can't Hugh hold a camera very easily?

5 What caused Hugh to crash?

6 Who helped Hugh after his accident?

7 When did Hugh become an artist?

3 Read this retold scene from *The Railway Children* by Edith Nesbit. Is the information in each sentence about the scene true, false or not stated in the text? For each sentence circle the correct answer.

Mother's Fever

The day after Roberta's birthday on Monday, Mother had to stay in bed because she still felt ill. Her head ached. Her hands were burning hot, and she didn't want to eat. She didn't send for a doctor at first, but in the evening she felt worse and Peter was sent to the village to fetch the doctor. Dr Forrest came immediately to the children's house. He examined Mother and said she had a bad fever. Then he asked Roberta, "You're looking after your mother, aren't you?"

"Of course," Roberta replied.

"Good," the doctor continued. "I'll send some medicine. Keep your mother warm and make her strong beef tea when the fever is less. I'll write a list of some other things that she will need."

After the doctor left, Roberta showed his list to Mother. She laughed weakly. "We can't get those things. They're too expensive."

When Mother was sleeping, Roberta talked to her younger brother and sister. "Mum's ill," she said. "There's only us to look after her and we've only got a little money."

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"We can eat bread and butter," Peter said. "People have always lived on bread and butter."

"Yes," Phyllis agreed. "But even if we never have anything to eat at all, we can't get all those things on the list. We don't have enough money."

"No, you're right, Phyllis," Roberta said, frowning. "Now think, everybody, think as hard as you can. Think how we can get some money."

That night, with great difficulty, the children moved Roberta's bed into Mother's room and three or four times in the night Roberta got up to put wood on the fire and to give her mother water. Once Mother woke suddenly and called out: "Mum, Mum!" Roberta knew she was calling for the children's grandmother. She also knew that it was no use calling, because their grandmother was dead.

Very early in the morning Roberta heard her name, jumped out of bed and ran to Mother's bedside. "I think I was asleep," Mother said. "My dear, you'll be so tired. I hate to cause you this trouble." She paused: "And don't cry like that. I'll probably be better in a day or two."

"Yes," Roberta replied and tried to smile.

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Example

Mother felt ill on the day of Roberta's birthday.

True

False

Not stated

1 Peter went to get the doctor on Monday evening.

True

False

Not stated

2 The doctor lived a long way from Roberta's house.

True

False

Not stated

3 Roberta is older than Peter and Phyllis.

True

False

Not stated

4 Roberta's family are not very rich.

True

False

Not stated

5 Roberta usually sleeps in her mother's room.

True

False

Not stated

6 Roberta's grandmother is going to help Roberta.

True

False

Not stated

7 Mother regularly wakes in the early morning.

True

False

Not stated

8 Roberta's mother thinks she will be better soon.

True

False

Not stated

Speaking

I Ask and answer.

Part 1

Student 1: Use Question Box A to ask your classmate questions, e.g. What kind of pets do people like?

Student 2: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card A.

Question Box A

Questions about pets:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| What kind of pets / people like? | What / your favourite pet? |
| Why / people / keep / pets? | What pets / people / usually keep? |
| What problems / may / pets / cause / owners? | |
| Who usually / look after pets / children / adults? / Why? | |

Part 2

Student 2: Use Question Box B to ask your classmate questions, e.g. What kind of wild animals do people like?

Student 1: Answer your classmate's questions about the topic on Card B.

Question Box B

Questions about wild animals:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| What kind of wild animals / people like? | What / your favourite / wild animal? |
| Why / like / this animal? | Where / favourite wild animal / live? |
| What / favourite wild animal / look like? | |
| What problems / wild animals / face / in today's world? | |

2 Look at the pictures and:

- ▶ describe and compare the two pictures;
- ▶ explain what you think are the good points and bad points of each concert;
- ▶ say what kind of music you yourself like and why.

A



B



3 Talk with your classmate about one of the following.

- ▶ Imagine you suddenly got a lot of money. Talk about:
 - a perfect new house you would buy
 - an exciting activity or activities that you would do
 - a fascinating place or places that you would visit
 - useful things you would do to help others.
- ▶ Describe and discuss your ideas with your classmate
- ▶ Explain the reasons for your choices.

Progress charts

Unit Test 1 English World 7 Units 1-2

Section	Test Score	Out of
Grammar and Vocabulary		20
Listening		15
Reading		15
Speaking		15
Writing		15
Total Score		80

Total Score	Comment
0-30	Very Weak
31-44	Weak
45-59	Pass
60-74	Merit
75-80	Distinction

Unit Test 2 English World 7 Units 3-4

Section	Test Score	Out of
Grammar and Vocabulary		20
Listening		15
Reading		15
Speaking		15
Writing		15
Total Score		80

Total Score	Comment
0-30	Very Weak
31-44	Weak
45-59	Pass
60-74	Merit
75-80	Distinction

Unit Test 3 English World 7 Units 5-6

Section	Test Score	Out of
Grammar and Vocabulary		20
Listening		15
Reading		15
Speaking		15
Writing		15
Total Score		80

Total Score	Comment
0-30	Very Weak
31-44	Weak
45-59	Pass
60-74	Merit
75-80	Distinction

Unit Test 4 English World 7 Units 1-6

Section	Test Score	Out of
Grammar and Vocabulary		30
Listening		20
Reading		20
Speaking		15
Writing		15
Total Score		100

Total Score	Comment
1-35	Very Weak
36-55	Weak
56-75	Pass
76-89	Merit
90-100	Distinction

Comments by Section

Section Scores	15	20	30
Very Weak	0-5	0-7	0-9
Weak	6-7	8-10	10-16
Pass	8-11	11-14	17-21
Merit	12-13	15-17	22-26
Distinction	14-15	18-20	27-30

Study Tips

- Make a plan of how to revise, for example decide which pages you are going to study.
- Make a timetable so you know what and when you are going to revise.
- Begin your revision some time before your test.
- Do a little revision regularly for a longer time, not a lot of revision just before the test.
- Work and revise with a friend. Two heads are better than one! You can also practise together for your speaking test.
- Take breaks. Don't study for longer than an hour at one time.
- Study, prepare and practise. This will make you confident that you can do well.
- Learn what sections and exercises you will find in your test.
- The 'Comments by Section' will help you know which sections are not so good. Concentrate on the weak sections.
- Use the Check-in, Check-out and Revision sections in your books to help your revision.
- Different people learn in different ways. Listen, look and try out language. Revising in different ways will help you to remember more.
- Don't work late the night before a test. Go to bed early.

Progress charts

Unit Test 5 English World 7 Units 7–8

Section	Test Score	Out of
Grammar and Vocabulary		20
Listening		15
Reading		15
Speaking		15
Writing		15
Total Score		80

Total Score	Comment
0–30	Very Weak
31–44	Weak
45–59	Pass
60–74	Merit
75–80	Distinction

Unit Test 6 English World 7 Units 9–10

Section	Test Score	Out of
Grammar and Vocabulary		20
Listening		15
Reading		15
Speaking		15
Writing		15
Total Score		80

Total Score	Comment
0–30	Very Weak
31–44	Weak
45–59	Pass
60–74	Merit
75–80	Distinction

Unit Test 7 English World 7 Units 11–12

Section	Test Score	Out of
Grammar and Vocabulary		20
Listening		15
Reading		15
Speaking		15
Writing		15
Total Score		80

Total Score	Comment
0–30	Very Weak
31–44	Weak
45–59	Pass
60–74	Merit
75–80	Distinction

Unit Test 8 English World 7 Units 1-12

Section	Test Score	Out of	Total Score	Comment
Grammar and Vocabulary		30	1-35	Very Weak
Listening		20	36-55	Weak
Reading		20	56-75	Pass
Speaking		15	76-89	Merit
Writing		15	90-100	Distinction
Total Score		100		

Comments by Section

Section Scores	15	20	30
Very Weak	0-5	0-7	0-9
Weak	6-7	8-10	10-16
Pass	8-11	11-14	17-21
Merit	12-13	15-17	22-26
Distinction	14-15	18-20	27-30

Test Tips

- Make sure you read the questions carefully before you answer them.
- Use the questions and sentences in the listening test to try to guess what information you will hear.
- In the listening exercises you hear the text twice. Don't worry if you can't answer all the questions after the first listening.
- In the reading exercises where you have to match headings to texts, read *all* the texts first before doing the exercise.
- In listening and reading exercises look carefully at the question words (*how many, when, what, etc.*) to make sure you answer with the right kind of information.
- You don't have to write a long answer or a complete sentence when you answer.
- In multiple-choice questions (when you have A, B and C answers), if a word is in the question, it does not mean this will always be the correct answer.
- Read the instructions carefully before you start speaking in your speaking test.
- Always speak in the speaking test. You cannot get marks if you don't.
- In the writing exercises make a short plan before you write and check your work when you finish.
- Always check your answers after you have finished a section.

English World

English World is a 10-level course created by the best-selling authors of titles such as *Way Ahead* and *Macmillan English*. It offers a unique blend of first-language learning and teaching methodology combined with the needs of the non-native student. A wealth of reading material is presented as the vehicle for teaching grammar accuracy, along with fluency in writing, speaking and listening, and strategies for vocabulary building.

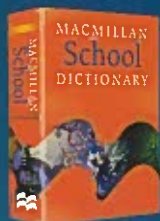
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- grammar, studied and practised using contextualised examples and a dedicated *Grammar in use* page
- a three-stage approach to writing, promoting learner autonomy
- realistic listening material presented as the basis for individual speaking and personalisation activities
- extended practice throughout in the *Workbook*
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- additional student support on the *Workbook CD-ROM*, including student audio material, the pronunciation chart with activities, and interactive games
- additional teacher support on the *Teacher's Digibook*, including the *Student's Book* with audio and answer keys, teacher training, and methodology videos
- a course-specific dictionary for level 7 to facilitate the transition from primary into secondary education

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ISBN 978-0-230-03210-1



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