

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

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Pavel's date of birth was January 1990.

Pavel was born in 1990.

1 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.

2 Ross works in France now. Last year he worked in Japan.

Ross _____ work in Japan but he works in France now.

3 Jess and Gabriella are still on the plane to New York.

Jess and Gabriella _____ in New York yet.

4 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 _____.

5 Jane's car is large.

Jane owns _____.

6 Hisham is shorter than his sister but taller than his brother.

Hisham is shorter than his sister but not _____ his brother.

7 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.

8 What are your plans for meeting Sarah at the shopping centre, Sue?

What time are _____ meet Sarah at the shopping centre, Sue?

9 All Mr Green's family are better drivers than he is.

Mr Green is _____ in his family.

10 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	a nature	b confidence	c difference	d thirst	e fact
stony	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Example

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

- 1 Holly was very _____ about passing her driving test.
- 2 Fatma was _____ after her run and drank a bottle of water.
- 3 Luke prefers _____ books and thinks they are much more interesting than stories.
- 4 Zoya's new car is not very _____ to her old one.
- 5 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.

BE

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

NOT SEE

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

COME

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

MISS

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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.

CHANGE

ARRIVE

EARLY

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.

TELL

DIFFER

Nick: You mean the ways they (9)?

TRAVEL

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.

DO

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

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

Example

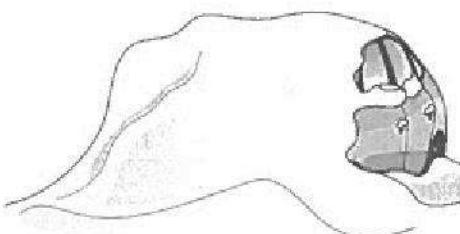
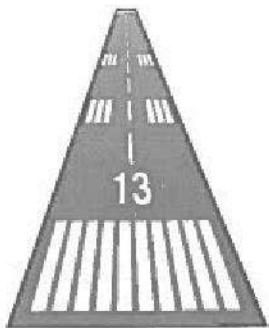
Jenny is going to the sports club at six tonight. (go)

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

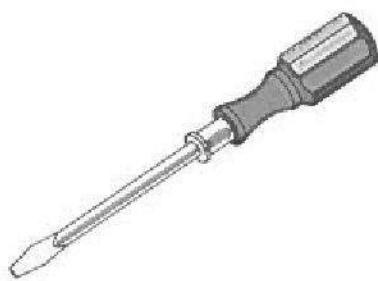
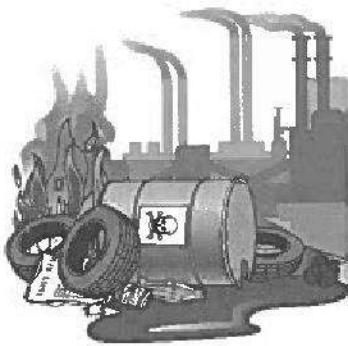


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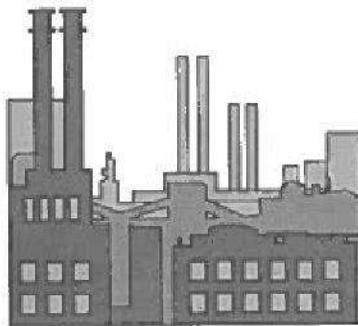
Example

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.

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

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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 <u>D</u> to Hampson Sports, a company that David's grandfather (1) <u> </u> 50 years ago, is safe and well!	A supporter	B tutor	C trainer	D heir
This (2) <u> </u> discovery was made last night when police found Mr Norris living in (3) <u> </u> in a small flat in the north of the capital. His	A founded	B presented	C leaned	D carved
(4) <u> </u> was very different from the famously well-dressed and (5) <u> </u> businessman who went missing three years ago. Nobody in the area where he was living (6) <u> </u> him. Many people thought Mr Norris was dead but the police have always said there was a good (7) <u> </u> that he was alive.	A harmless	B important	C uncertain	D original
It is thought police found Mr Norris because he recently (8) <u> </u> his family for the first time. Police have said they are going to (9) <u> </u> more information about Mr Norris's disappearance and discovery at six o'clock tonight and naturally there is enormous (10) <u> </u> about the story.	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

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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		
From:	Nichole	Steve
Location:	Foxton	Melney Example
Number of people:	to the north of London	by the sea, (1) _____
School:	(2) _____	500
Present hobby:	(3) _____	in Deepford
Things they miss from home:	swimming	(4) _____
	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

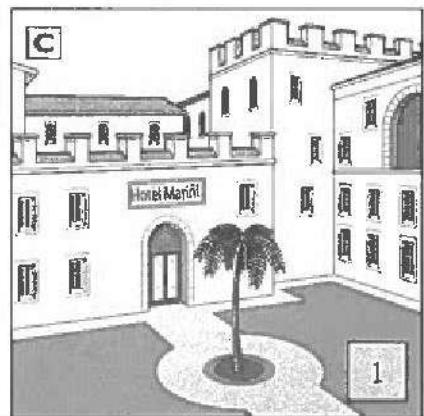
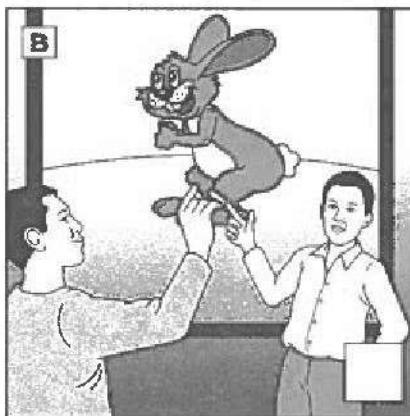
False

Not stated

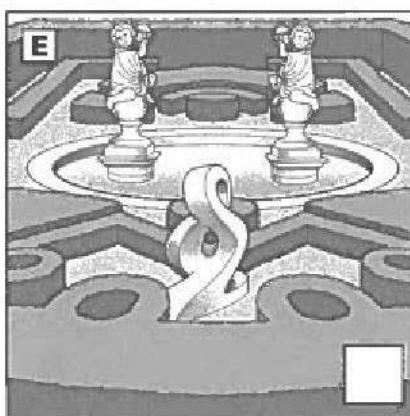
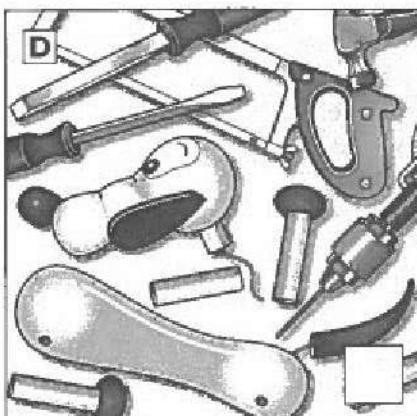
1	Helen is enjoying doing her homework.		
	True	False	Not stated
2	Ray has emailed his father and phoned his friend.		
	True	False	Not stated
3	Ray agrees he hasn't finished his work.		
	True	False	Not stated
4	The plane arrives in the city at nine o'clock.		
	True	False	Not stated
5	Helen and Ray are visiting a castle on Tuesday.		
	True	False	Not stated

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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.

Example

Text 1 goes with Heading F

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:

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- A What swallows look like
- C Family life
- E Why swallows fly to Europe
- G A dangerous journey

- B Making a home
- D Where to find swallows
- F A bird found around the world

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.

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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.

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."

31

32

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Example

Mr Rochester came to Jane Eyre's room to speak to her.

True False Not stated

1 Jane Eyre was sleeping when Mr Rochester knocked.

True False Not stated

2 Jane Eyre was a married woman at the time of this scene.

True False Not stated

3 Jane Eyre walked without making a lot of noise.

True False Not stated

4 Mr Rochester met three other people in the second room.

True False Not stated

5 Richard Mason was sitting on a chair near the bed.

True False Not stated

6 Jane Eyre had never seen Mr Mason before.

True False Not stated

7 Mr Rochester went to get the doctor in his car.

True False Not stated

8 Mr Rochester didn't want Jane Eyre to talk about Mr Mason.

True False Not stated

Speaking

1 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?	

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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

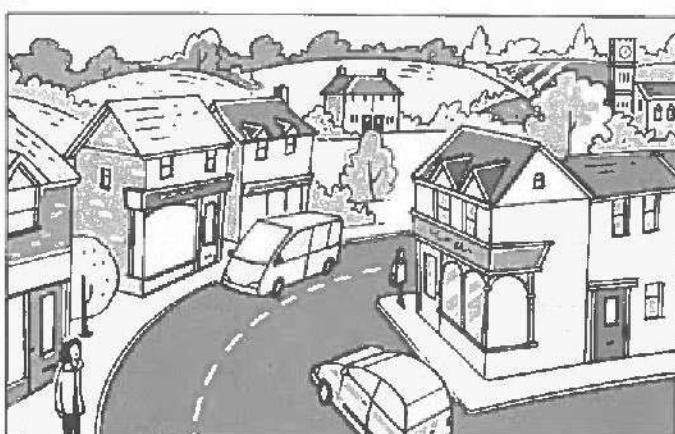
Questions about plans for work after education:

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 4

Writing

| Here is the beginning of an introduction to a biography:

One of the most important people in the history of my country is ...

Complete the introduction and continue the biography. Write 80–100 words.

In your biography:

- ▶ name the important person
- ▶ describe one or two things the person did
- ▶ give your opinion of that person
- ▶ explain the reasons for your opinion.

Write your biography here:

2 Here is part of a letter to an old friend about your plans:

I've got great plans for this weekend. I'm going to ...

Complete this letter to your friend. Write 80–100 words.

In your letter:

- ▶ say where you are going and who you are going with;
- ▶ describe what preparations you have made for the weekend;
- ▶ say what you are going to do and why you think it will be a good weekend;
- ▶ end your letter.

Write your letter here:

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If you need more space, use another piece of paper.