Unit 3 Standard test

Grammar

1	CI	hoose the correct answers.
	1	You avoid eye contact at a job interview. a shouldn't b couldn't
	2	I broke Mum's favourite mug by accident, but I find a new one just like it. a could
	_	b was able to
	3	We stop climate change if we want to save our planet. a must
		a ☐ must b ☐ might
	4	you help me carry these bags, please?
		a Could
		b Must
	/ 4	1
2	Oı	rder the words to make sentences.
	1	have / gone / to / the house / should / Mum
	2	homework / Barry / finished / have / already / can't / his
	3	school / don't / children / to / on / have / to / Most / Saturdays / go
	4	vote / decided / might / but / Susan / yet / she / hasn't
Г	/ 4	<u> </u>
-		omplete the sentences with suitable modal verbs and the correct form of the erbs in the box. There may be more than one correct answer.
	а	ask dance finish walk
	1	People who live in this area home at night on their own. It's too dangerous.
	2	Sheena very well. She won first prize in the competition!
	3	If children are struggling at school, they for help.
_	4	all the work you wanted to do?
	/ 4	4

verbs.		
1	It's impossible that John was arrested, because he never gets into trouble.	
2	My manager and I weren't able to talk to each other today because she was busy.	
3	It's not essential to book tickets in advance.	
4	It's certain that the play has finished by now, because it started five hours ago!	
/ 8	3	
V	ocabulary	
Cł	noose the correct answers.	
2	I don't believe that Pat is I'm almost certain he committed the crime. a	
4	b defensive Leo was very on the morning of his driving test.	
•	a open	
	b nervous	
/ 4		
Co	omplete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.	
а	pologize wave interrupt touch	
	The newly married couple at their guests as they drove away. Lisa has just for breaking my pen by accident. In certain cultures, you should never the person you're talking to. The woman the waiter to ask about the ingredients in the dish.	
	1 2 3 4 / 8 V CH 1 2 3	

3	C	omplete the verbs in the sentences.
	1	In some countries, people k each other when they say hello to family and friends.
	2	It's not polite to a your phone when you are at the theatre.
	3	Sometimes shoppers get angry if they have to q for a long time.
	4	Many business people s hands when they agree on a deal.
	/ 4	1
4	4 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence.	
	1	The little girl is very sensitive so she became very upset.
		The reason the little girl became very upset was her
	2	She mentioned that it's important to read the rules carefully.
		She mentioned the
	3	He made the mistake because he was impatient.
		He made the mistake because of
	4	Everyone feels frustration from time to time.
		Everyone gets
	/ 8	\mathbf{B}

Reading

1 Read the article and choose the correct answers.	/ 6
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Whatever happened to walking? Thirty years ago, four out of five British children walked to school. Today, that figure has fallen to less than half. Many parents drive their children to school, and half of those parents live less than 1.5km from their child's school! We all know that walking is better for the environment, and helps to improve our fitness and reduce our body fat. So why do so few children walk to school? В One of the main reasons given is that walking takes too much time. A 1.5km walk takes about 20 minutes and, if parents walk there and back with younger children, they have to allow an extra 40 minutes in the morning routine. Some parents say that it makes sense to drop their children off at school because they're in a hurry and have to drive to work anyway. However, parents who spend the day at home have more flexibility, so timing should not be such a problem for them. The other common reason given is that parents think walking is too dangerous because of the amount of traffic on the roads. What they don't consider is that they are causing most of the traffic! Roads near schools are often dangerously blocked with cars, but in the school holidays they are much quieter. Perhaps people simply prefer to travel by car because of laziness. Most families have cars, and they've got into the habit of using them for everything. People even drive to the gym, a place where they go to get fit! We're just not used to walking anymore! 1 How many British children walk to school today? under half of them b a higher number than 30 years ago c almost all of them 2 According to the second paragraph, one complaint parents have is about a the length of a typical journey between home and school. b how much time it takes to walk to school with their children. c being late for work because of having to drive their children to school. 3 The argument that 'it's dangerous for children to walk to school because of the traffic on the roads' doesn't make sense because

a there isn't much traffic on the roads.

the roads around schools are usually very safe. it is parents who are causing the traffic problem.

2	Read the article again and complete the sentences.
	1 As well as being good for our health, walking instead of driving to school also helps
	2 Some parents drive their children to school because they are in in the mornings.
	3 The roads around schools are usually less busy in the
	4 The writer is surprised that some people use their cars to go to the
3	Find words and phrases in the text which match these definitions.
	1 number, amount (paragraph A)
	2 make better (paragraph A)
	3 to and from somewhere (paragraph B)
	4 ability to decide what you want to do (paragraph B)
	5 full, so that things can't move (paragraph C)
	6 not wanting to move or use any energy (paragraph D)
	/ 6
	Writing
С	hoose one of the tasks. Write 150–200 words.
1	Write a personal narrative describing a time when you had some good luck. Explain what happened, why you believe you were lucky, and how this made you feel.
2	Write a formal email to the manager of a language school about an English Language course you are interested in doing. Explain why you would like to do the course and ask some questions about the course.
	/ 20
	Listening
	You are going to listen to a podcast about a new type of running event. Read the questions below, then listen to the podcast and choose the correct answers.
	1 Where is the presenter?
	a at Victoria Station in London
	b in a park in London
	c at a concert in London
	2 How long is tonight's run?
	a 1km
	b
	6 10km

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3	According to Jake, what is the main reason that people enjoy running	so much?
	a They feel really good when they do it.	
	b They can get fit by doing it.	
	c It's a great way to relax.	
4	Jake thinks this run is special because	
	a runners have previously never had an opportunity like this	
	b it combines the fun of running with partying	
	c there isn't a focus on winning	
5	How does Alex feel now?	
	a ready to dance	
	b exhausted after the run	
	c 🔲 glad her friends didn't join her	
6	What does Alex say ought to be provided tonight?	
	a some modern music	
	b something to eat	
	c a light show	
7	What did the runners have with them to give out light?	
	a body suits	
	b head torches	
	c sticks in their hands	
8	What does Alex say about runners' times?	
	a They will be published online.	
	b They haven't been recorded.	
	c They are not important to calculate.	
9	Alex believes that the main aim of the runs is to	
	a offer a cheaper night out than going to a dance club	
	b create an atmosphere similar to a dance club	
	c encourage people to run instead of dance	
10	What does Alex think the result of these events will be?	
	a Runners will become less competitive.	
	b She may become a faster runner.	
	c More people will run for fun.	
12	20	

Speaking

Compare and contrast photos A and B. Describe the behaviour of the people and their preferences. How do you prefer to spend your spare time?





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End of Term 1

Standard test

Grammar

1	CI	hoose the correct answers to complete the sentences.
	1	of us could understand what the tourists were asking us, because we don't speak Japanese.
		a None
		b All
		c Each
	2	We'vedone a course in creative writing at the local college.
		a still
		b i just c vet
	3	c yet This time next week voluntary work in South Africa.
	J	a we'll do
		b we'll be doing
		c we were doing
	4	When I was a child, we my grandparents every weekend.
		a were visiting
		b may visit
		c would visit
	/ 4	1
2	Us	se the prompts to make sentences or questions.
	1	will / you / get / pilot's licence / by June
		?
	2	last / film / definitely / not / good / first one
	2	L/mat and / hillings / may friends / disposal and magnith
	3	I / not go / hiking / my friends / since last month
	4	you / can't / see / Luisa / yesterday / she / still / holiday / Italy
		
	/ 4	1
3	C	orrect one error in each sentence.
	1	My sister has been living in London for a few years when she met her husband.
	2	Did you used to travel to university by train when you were a student?

Reading

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Live forever?

Α

Let's face it, few people want to get old. We think that youth is 'good' and old age is 'bad' because, as we get older, our bodies and minds slow down, our health can cause problems, and many of us think we become less attractive. We dye our hair, follow exercise programmes, use costly face creams, and sometimes even undergo surgery in order to look and feel younger than our age. We used to think there was nothing we could do about getting older, and nobody believed that delaying ageing was possible. However, these days we can look younger and live longer because of advances in science and healthcare.

В

But we should ask ourselves if living longer is actually a good thing, or will we simply spend more years in poor health towards the end of our lives? And will there be enough younger people and money to look after us when we're old? We've already started to see the outcomes of overpopulation, and more people on the planet will lead to more pollution and increasing climate change. I have no doubt that the risk of epidemics will be higher, as will the risk of conflict, as people become more assertive and aggressive in guarding their territory. Many more species will become endangered.

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These disturbing predictions don't stop us from wanting to live longer, though, or asking what can help us to do this. To enable us to answer this question, scientists have studied the habits of people who lived into old age in various parts of the world from Greece to Japan. Astonishingly, they found that hard work and a bit of stress seem to make us live longer, and helping others and doing voluntary work can help, too. Many studies have been done on the healthiest foods and lifestyles, but the results have not always been the same. Despite this, the number of elderly people increases every year, and many scientists now believe that ageing can be slowed down or even stopped. One scientist says that the person who will be the first to celebrate their 1,000th birthday is alive today! What do you think?

1	In Paragraph A, what does the writer say about the ageing process?
	a Nowadays, most people don't start to look old as quickly as before.
	b People would like to stay looking young for as long as possible.
	c Younger people accept that they can't do anything about ageing.
2	According to Paragraph B, the writer is unsure whether
	a
	b a large population would be good for the future of our planet.
	c there will be more danger to human life in the future.

Listening

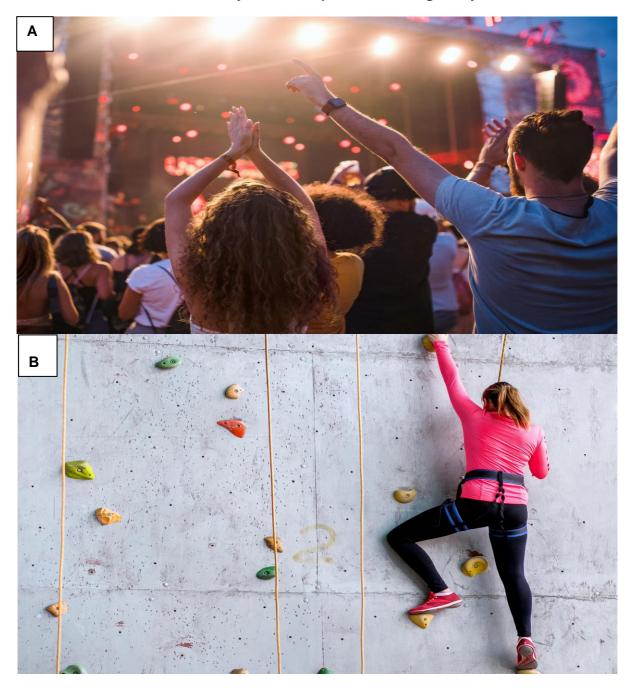
You are going to hear a woman, Jill, interviewing two mountain-climbing experts, Susan and Chris. Read the questions below, then listen and choose the correct answers.

1	What does Jill say about the two mountaineers? a Both of them have climbed Everest.
	a Both of them have climbed Everest.b Neither of them has reached the top of Everest yet.
	c Both of them experienced problems while attempting to climb Everest.
2	Chris explains that the problem with Everest is that
_	a the space makes climbers feel very lonely.
	b it has grown in popularity.
	c the silence makes climbers feel nervous.
3	Why are so many people climbing Everest now?
•	a The local people have improved at helping climbers.
	b Modern equipment has made it easier to achieve success.
	c There has been increased interest in breaking world records.
4	The greatest number of people to have reached the top of Everest in one day is
	a
	b
	c 234.
5	What does Susan say about her Everest climb?
	a The weather caused problems for her and her team.
	b She got annoyed when she had to wait in a queue to climb.
	c It's a much more exciting experience than being in an amusement park.
6	What has already been done to help less experienced climbers?
	a A ladder has been attached to the mountain.
	b Ropes have been attached to the mountain.
	c Experts have started helping people through the difficult sections.
7	How does Chris feel about the steps that have been taken?
	a He thinks they make the climb less dangerous.
	b He believes they make the climb easier for everyone.
	c He thinks they make some climbers angry.
8	What does Susan think about the current rules for climbing Everest?
	a Fewer people should be allowed on the mountain.
	b People should have to prove their climbing experience to be allowed on the mountain.
	c Everyone should have the chance to climb the mountain.
9	Chris says that the local people
	a like all the new shops and hotels in their area.
	b should try to work on the higher parts of the mountain.
	c should benefit more from tourism at the bottom of the mountain.

10	What is Susan planning to do next?
	a 🔲 recover from an injury
	b concentrate on her job
	c climb other mountains
/ 2	20

Speaking

Compare and contrast Photo A and Photo B. How do you think the people feel? Which of these activities would you rather spend time doing? Why?



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End of Year 1

Standard test

Grammar

1	Choose	e the correct answers to complete the sentences.
	1 I car	n honestly say that was film I've ever watched!
	a [the least exciting
	b [most exciting
	С	less exciting
	2 Ane	ew model of electric car at the moment in Japan.
	a [was designed
	b [will have been designed
	С	is being designed
	3 Whe	en I was at primary school, I a chat with my teacher every day after class.
	a [would have
	b [was having
	c _	use to have
	_	s know who organized the sponsored walk last week?
	a [somebody
	b [anybody
	C	everybody
	/ 4	
2	-	ete the dialogue using the correct form of a verb from the box. Use moda
	verbs a	and negatives where necessary. There are verbs you do not need to use.
	give	e make break look think use call be see feel hear
	Ben	
		Mum. ¹ my phone? I can't find it anywhere.
	Mum	Mum, ¹ my phone? I can't find it anywhere. I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half ar
	Mum	I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half ar
	Mum Ben	I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half ar hour ago.
		I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half ar hour ago. Yeah, my mate from school called. I
		I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half ar hour ago.
	Ben	I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half ar hour ago. Yeah, my mate from school called. I just in my room. No luck.
	Ben	I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half ar hour ago. Yeah, my mate from school called. I 3 just in my room. No luck. Well I ⁴ you now, and hopefully that'll solve the problem of
	Ben Mum	I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half are hour ago. Yeah, my mate from school called. I 3 just in my room. No luck. Well I ⁴ you now, and hopefully that'll solve the problem of where it is.
	Ben Mum	I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half are hour ago. Yeah, my mate from school called. I 3 just in my room. No luck. Well I ⁴ you now, and hopefully that'll solve the problem of where it is. Yeah, hopefully, but there's a problem with the volume so we
	Ben Mum Ben	I think you ² it when I walked into your room about half are hour ago. Yeah, my mate from school called. I 3 just in my room. No luck. Well I ⁴ you now, and hopefully that'll solve the problem of where it is. Yeah, hopefully, but there's a problem with the volume so we 5 it ringing!

Reading

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Copying culture

Α

All over China there are towns that don't look Chinese at all. In fact, they've been built intentionally to be clones of traditional towns and villages from other parts of the world. If you walked through a town called 'Thames Town', you'd think you were in England. It contains copies of old-fashioned English houses, streets and churches. This is not because the Chinese don't like their own architecture, or because they're trying to make fake buildings that are better than the real ones. It's because copying is viewed as a great skill in China, and a way of being respectful to designers from past times and foreign countries. The idea started in the 3rd century BC, when China's first emperor had copies built of the palaces he'd conquered. Times have changed, but the tradition of cloning has continued.

В

Since these towns are not *actually* old, they resemble film sets, but they are classy and atmospheric, and many people love them. Many Chinese people are interested in European culture, but can't afford to go on a trip to Europe, so these copied towns are the next best thing. Some Chinese cities are very crowded and suffer from pollution, but Thames Town is green, quiet and relaxing. It's a popular choice for weddings, and people often go there for a day trip.

C

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

1	Why do the Chinese build copies of towns?
	a They believe it is time to replace many traditional towns.
	b They want to show that they can make the originals more modern.
	c They see this as a way of showing respect to the original culture.
2	Why are the copied towns so popular among ordinary Chinese people?
	a They provide a perfect location for honeymoons.
	b They are a pleasant change from busy cities.

They offer facilities that are cheaper than those in other towns.

	3	How do some Chinese architects feel about the copied towns?
		a They believe the towns are inaccurate copies.
		b They prefer their native style of architecture.
		c They think it is a mistake to mix architectural styles together.
	/ 6	
2	ead the text and complete the sentences with one or two words.	
	1	Thames Town has many English-looking buildings, such as homes and
	2	The first cloned towns were built by a Chinese
	3	The writer compares the appearance of the cloned towns in China to
	4	In traditional Chinese architecture, many houses are made of wood and have beautiful
	/ 8	
_		
3 Find words and phrases in the text which match the definitions.		nd words and phrases in the text which match the definitions.
	1	on purpose, with the aim of (paragraph A)
	2	defeated or won a battle over someone (paragraph A)
	3	copying (paragraph A)
	4	look like (paragraph B)
	5	stylish, well-designed, tasteful (paragraph B)
	6 / 6	a fashion that lasts for a short period of time (paragraph C)
	W	riting
	Cł	noose one of the tasks. Write 150–200 words.
1		rite an article for your school website about the importance of English as an ternational language.
2		rite a discussion composition with the title 'Technology has caused many
	pr	oblems in society.'
	/ 2	20

Listening

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

1	Where does Sylvia live?
	a 🔲 in Bristol
	b in London
	c in Oxford
2	Who is Wallace?
	a an animated dog
	b a sculptor
	c an inventor
3	What is the main purpose of the Gromit Trail?
	a to encourage more people to enjoy art
	b to raise money for a local organization
	c to increase tourism in Bristol
4	Who designed and painted most of the Gromits?
	a local artists
	b amous comedians
	c celebrities
5	Matt has already bought
	a an app for his mobile phone.
	b a pocket-sized Gromit.
	c a souvenir T-shirt.
6	What does Matt explain about finding the Gromits?
	a The brightly coloured ones are easiest to find.
	b The app could be more helpful for finding them.
	c
7	Matt has been doing the Gromit Trail since
	a earlier this week.
	b this morning.
	c the previous day.
8	Where are the Gromit models located?
	a mostly in the city centre, but a few are outside the city
	b all in the city centre half in Bristol and half in London
	c mostly in tourist attractions outside the city
9	Why does Sylvia want to delay her visit to the museum?
	a She wants to spend time there on her own.
	b It's furthest away from where they are now.
	c She wants to do some shopping first.
10	Sylvia is worried that
	a the Gromit might get damaged.
	b someone might take the Gromit.
	c people might steal the coins from the Gromit.
/ 2	20

Speaking

Compare and contrast Photo A and Photo B. Which person do you think is more satisfied with their job and why? Which of these jobs would you prefer to do?





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