

TEST UNIT 5-8 NAVIGATE PRE-INTERMEDIATE

Name:

Date:

Reading comprehension

Complete the dialogue between two friends with the phrases in the box. Use each phrase **ONCE** only.

I'm really happy for you how fantastic
I've got some bad news what a pity oh no guess what oh wow never
mind

Ivana ¹ _____ ? I got the job I applied for.

Nikos ² _____ ! I knew you would!

Ivana And there's more good news. They want me to go and work in the office in Hong Kong!

Nikos ³ _____ ! Think about all the sights you'll see when you're there.

Ivana I know! I think it'll be great.

Nikos Well, ⁴ _____. You've worked hard and you deserve this success.

Ivana There's just one thing, though.

Nikos What's that?

Ivana They want me to start next month, so that means I won't be able to go to your wedding.

Nikos ⁵ _____ ! But don't worry, I'll make sure you see all the photos!

Grammar

QUANTIFIERS

	Big quantities	Small quantities	Zero quantities	More than you need	Less than you need
Countable Lots of (-) not many (2) How many?	(+) a lot of plenty of	(a) few very few	not..... any none (in short answers)	too many	not enough
Uncountable Lots of (-) not much (?) How much?	(+) a lot of plenty of	(a) little very little	not..... any none (in short answers)	too much	not enough

Use **a lot of/lots of** before nouns. E.g. He has a lot of money.

After verbs, use **a lot**. E.g. He eats a lot.

Use **too + adjective**. E.g. My coffee is too hot.

Use **(not) enough** before nouns, but after adjectives.

E.g. I haven't got **enough time**.

E.g. This soup isn't **hot enough**.

Complete the sentences with a, b or c.

- A Have you got _____ free time next week?

B Yes, I'm not busy at all.

a a few b too many c any
- Steffi ate _____ sweets and now she feels sick.

a lots of b too much c a little
- I don't think it's warm _____ in here. Can you turn the heat up, please?

a some b enough c many
- I'll be there in _____ minutes. I just need to finish this.

a a few b a lot of c a little
- I don't want _____ salad with my meal, thanks.

a any b some c enough

Understanding Grammar - a, an or the



Read the following text and choose the correct answer: the word/s in *italics* or --.

When I was a child, I had ¹ *a / the* favourite toy. It was ² *a / --* small, soft toy animal and my father bought it for me on ³ *-- / the* day I was born. It wasn't ⁴ *an / --* expensive toy, but it was special to me. I called ⁵ *a / the* toy Joe, and I took it everywhere with me until I was seven years old. After that, Joe lived on ⁶ *-- / a* shelf in my room. Years later, I went off to university and when I came back home in the holidays, I always felt happy when I saw Joe sitting there on ⁷ *the / a* shelf. I'm married now and have ⁸ *a / --* children of my own, but they're not into ⁹ *-- / the* soft toys. Joe is still with us, though. He lives in ¹⁰ *the / --* garage now!

1 SYLLABLE	OLD	OLDER	THE OLDEST
+ -ER/-EST	CHEAP	CHEAPER	THE CHEAPEST
	HIGH	HIGHER	THE HIGHEST
1 SYLLABLE CONS.-VOWEL-CONS.	HOT	HOTTER	THE HOTTEST
	BIG	BIGGER	THE BIGGEST
DOUBLE CONSONANT + -ER/-EST	THIN	THINNER	THE THINNEST
2 SYLLABLES ENDING -Y*	HEALTHY	HEALTHIER	THE HEALTHIEST
-Y ⇒ -IER/IEST	HAPPY	HAPPIER	THE HAPPIEST
*ADVERBS ⇒ MORE/MOST MORE SLOWLY (NOT SLOWLIER)	NOISY	NOISIER	THE NOISIEST
2 OR MORE SYLLABLES	FAMOUS	MORE FAMOUS	THE MOST FAMOUS
MORE/MOST + ADJECTIVE	GENEROUS	MORE GENEROUS	THE MOST GENEROUS
IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	GOOD	BETTER	THE BEST
	BAD	WORSE	THE WORST
	FAR	FARTHER FURTHER	THE FARTHEST THE FURTHEST

In the affirmative . . .

To compare people or things that are equal to one another, use . . .
as + *adjective* + as = *tan* + *adjective* + *como*

Ejemplo: In my school, swimming is **as popular as** running.
En mi escuela, la natación es **tan popular como** correr

In the negative . . .

Ejemplo: In your school, swimming is **not as popular as** running.
En tu escuela, la natación **no es tan popular como** correr.

Otros ejemplos:

1. Reading is **as important as** writing.
Leer es **tan importante como** escribir
2. Your voice is **not as good as** my voice.
Tu voz **no es tan buena como** mi voz.

Complete the sentences with a, b or c.

- 1 I think New York is _____ London.
a most exciting b the most exciting
c more exciting than
- 2 In my opinion, English is _____ to learn as Japanese.
a not as difficult b less difficult
c more difficult
- 3 My boss is _____ person I know!

- a the lazy b the lazier c the laziest
- 4 Many people think that we're _____ with our lives now than we used to be.
a as happy as b less happy
c not as happy
- 5 I'm so lucky! I've got _____ boyfriend in the world!
a the good b the better c the best
- 6 A Ask Jenna to give you a hand.
B Yes, I'll do that. She's _____ Zara.
a less helpful b more helpful than
c the most helpful

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-age	A result	Wreckage
-ance	An action or state	Importance
-ant	A person	Assistant
-ee	A person	Referee
-ence	An action or state	Difference
-er/or	A person	Teacher
-ery	A type or place of work	Bakery
-ess	Makes a feminine form	Waitress
-ful	As much as will fill	Spoonful
-ing	An action or result	Painting
-ion	A process, state or result	Decoration
Prefix	Meaning	Example
Anti-	Against	Antifreeze, antithesis
De-	Opposite	Decode, decompose
Dis-	Not, opposite of	Disconnect, disembark
Em-	Cause to	Embrace, emphasis
En-	Cause to	Encode, encounter
Fore-	Before	Forecast, foresight
Pack	In	Infield, infiltrate
Im-	In	Imbalance
Inter-	Between	International, interact
Mid-	Middle	Midday, midway
Mis-	Wrongly	Misfire, misunderstand
Non-	Not	Nonsense, nonexistent

Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

When you travel abroad, it's important to know how to behave. If you're *disorganized* (organized) and don't do any research, you could have problems. When I went to India recently, I found that Indians don't really like using the word 'no' because they think it's ¹ _____ (polite). Instead, people often told me what they thought I wanted to hear. I don't think this was ² _____ (honest). It's just that our cultures are different. Shaking hands was common, especially in cities. Men would shake hands with men, and women might shake hands with women. However, I rarely saw handshakes between men and

women. This isn't because they are ³ _____ (friendly) towards each other – it's because of religious beliefs. When you're invited to an Indian person's home, it's usual to take a gift. One of my Indian friends told me this was ⁴ _____ (necessary), but I thought it would be rude not to take something. However, I avoided taking white flowers – they're used at funerals, so Indians consider them ⁵ _____ (lucky).

SOMEBODY / ANYBODY / NOBODY / EVERYBODY



	PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
+	<i>somebody</i> <i>someone</i>	<i>something</i>	<i>somewhere</i>
-	<i>not anybody</i> <i>not anyone</i> <i>nobody</i> <i>no one</i>	<i>not anything</i> <i>nothing</i>	<i>not anywhere</i> <i>nowhere</i>
?	<i>anybody</i> <i>anyone</i>	<i>anything</i>	<i>anywhere</i>

Complete the sentences with a, b or c.

- We spent ages looking for my passport, but _____ found it.
a everybody b somebody c nobody
- This year I want to go _____ for my holidays that's not too hot.
a someone b somewhere c something
- If _____ needs the name of a good hotel, just ask me.
a nobody b somebody c anybody
- Wow! I've never seen _____ like that before.
a anything b nothing c something
- I'd like to buy _____ smart to wear on my trip.
a something b anything c someone

Adjectives with -ed vs. -ing

- ed

describes a person's own feelings

bored
confused

interested

excited
surprised

This lesson is difficult. I am confused!
Kate had nothing to do; she was very bored.

- ing

describes a situation, a thing, or a person that CAUSES the feelings

boring
confusing

interesting

exciting
surprising

This lecture is very confusing. I don't understand.

Complete the text with suitable adjectives in the correct form: *-ed* or *-ing*.

I love travelling and am always ¹e_____ about visiting a new country. When I visited Turkey last year, I visited a ²f_____ place called Göreme. It's in an area called Cappadocia, a historical region of the country. The online reviews of the area were very good, and I definitely wasn't ³d_____ when I got there. Göreme is special because there are lots of rocks of different shapes there. Some of these shapes are very ⁴s_____. The rocks are called 'fairy chimneys', and I think they're one of the most ⁵a_____ things I've ever seen!

Must	Have to
- express personal obligation - express what the speaker thinks is necessary - express subjective obligation.	- express impersonal obligation - the subject is obliged or forced to act by a separate, external power (for example, the Law or school rules) - express objective obligation.
I must go to bed earlier. You must answer all the questions.	I have to arrive at work at 9 sharp. My boss is very strict. In Britain, you have to drive on the left.
Mustn't	Don't have to
It is prohibited; it is not allowed. It is important that you do NOT do something. The prohibition can be subjective (the speaker's opinion) or objective.	There is no obligation; you are not required to do something, especially if you don't want to.
In the army, you mustn't go out after 9. You mustn't drink wine.	You don't have to drive. I can do it. He doesn't have to turn here. He can turn at the next intersection.

Complete the sentences with **must / mustn't, have to / don't have to or can / can't.**

Not all schools around the world are the same. At the School of the Future in Philadelphia, a lot of the rules are ones you might expect. Students ¹ _____ behave badly to others, and there are certain kinds of clothes they ² _____ wear to school, such as shorts. They ³ _____ arrive on time for all classes and ⁴ _____ be late for any. They ⁵ _____ read for 30 minutes every day outside class and they also ⁶ _____ do homework every day. At the Brooklyn Free School in New York City, things are quite different. Students ⁷ _____ choose the classes they go to and they ⁸ _____ go to any if they don't want to! The students ⁹ _____ make the rules instead of the teachers. And their parents ¹⁰ _____ pay for lessons if they don't have enough money!