

**1. Listen and circle the correct answer (track 11)**

- 1 Max thinks that Anna and Dave look _____.
a) tired b) angry
- 2 Anna and Dave had taken a maths test _____.
a) the day before b) that day
- 3 Anna says she'll be _____ surprised if she's passed.
a) a little b) very
- 4 Anna's friend, Carla, also thought the test was very _____.
a) difficult b) huge
- 5 Dave was _____ with the test.
a) happy b) unhappy

2. Read and circle the correct answer

If someone told you there was a new type of school where students didn't wear uniforms, didn't get homework, and didn't sit in a classroom all day, would you believe them? Well, that type of school is now a reality for thousands of students in England. It is a new concept called *The Studio School*.

Studio school students (age 14–19) study maths, English, and science as in other schools, but the rest of the learning is done through practical projects and work placements with local businesses. Many of the schools specialize in particular areas, for example, engineering; health and social care and technology

Recognizing that not all students learn in the same way, studio schools were first set up in 2010, and have been growing in popularity ever since. In 2014, with over 40 studio schools already open across England, 13 new ones were approved by the government minister for schools, Lord Nash, who said he was delighted to approve more schools.

The schools are small—about 300 students—in order to ensure a close and personalized learning environment. Every student has a 'personal coach' who meets with them regularly to develop their own learning plan. Many students who were not doing well at traditional schools, improved their grades a lot after going to a studio school. If you could change to a studio school, would you?

- 1 Studio school students get _____ homework.
a) a lot of b) no
- 2 The students go on _____.
a) work placements b) student exchanges
- 3 When were studio schools first set up?
a) 2010 b) 2014
- 4 How many schools are there now?
a) more than 40 b) less than 40
- 5 How did the minister feel about approving more studio schools?
a) strong b) delighted



3. Which grammar areas have been used in the underlined parts of these sentences?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 If I <u>hadn't finished school</u> , I <u>wouldn't have got</u> a good job. | a) present continuous |
| 2 Yesterday I realized I'd <u>left</u> my mobile phone at home. | b) present perfect |
| 3 I'll <u>never forget</u> that day! | c) past perfect |
| 4 My brother <u>used to be</u> very good at sports. | d) <i>used to</i> |
| 5 I've <u>never performed</u> in front of an audience before. | e) past passive |
| 6 We'll <u>be leaving</u> early in the morning. | f) future simple |
| 7 If I <u>wasn't sick</u> , I'd <u>go</u> to school today. | g) future continuous |
| 8 'I'm <u>doing</u> an exam,' he said. | h) modals |
| 9 I <u>couldn't remember</u> the answers to all the questions. | i) second conditional |
| 10 He <u>was told</u> to put the pen down immediately. | j) third conditional |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

4. Circle the correct answer

What is Mensa?

Mensa (1) *is/ will be* a society for very clever people! You're only allowed to join Mensa if you (2) *had/ have* a very high IQ – higher than 98% of the population. Dr Lancelot Ware, from England, and an Australian called Roland Berrill (3) *were starting/ started* the society in Oxford in 1946. The Second World War (4) *had just finished/just had finished* when Ware (5) *did meet/ met* Berrill on a train and they (6) *started/ were starting* talking about the subject of intelligence testing. Berrill and Ware, who (7) *were studying/ was studied* at the University of Oxford at the time, had the idea of creating an organization to bring intelligent people together and encourage research into the subject of intelligence. Since it began, Mensa (8) *are attracting/has attracted* members from all over the world who come from many different backgrounds and age groups. Today *there* (9) *are/ is* about 110,000 'Mensans' in more than 40 countries! If you (10) *want/ will want* to join Mensa, it's simple. Anyone of any age, background and nationality can apply. You (11) *has/ have* to take an intelligence test first, though!

5. Modals: choose the correct option

- That essay question **didn't have to** / **can't** be right ... we never studied that topic!
- They **had to** / **can't** cancel the exam because there was a terrible fire in the school.
- If you haven't finished the project, you **had to** / **could** ask for extra time.
- There was a queue at the library but, luckily, I **didn't have to** / **must** wait long.
- Unfortunately, I won't be there, but you **might** / **can't** see my sister; she's planning to go.
- You're not allowed to leave the exam hall early; you **must** / **can't** stay until the end.



6. Are these sentences active (A) or passive (P)?

- 1 The exam will be held in the hall. ☐
- 2 You must stay positive. ☐
- 3 Was John given an award? ☐

Rewrite these sentences in the passive.

- Julia rescued three cats.
- Alex will learn the poem.

7. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the conditional tense in brackets.

- If you _____ (not listen), I _____ (not tell) you what happened. (1st conditional)
- If everyone _____ (help), we _____ (finish) sooner. (2nd conditional)
- If she _____ (not ask), she _____ (not know) the answer. (3rd conditional)

8. Circle the proper relative pronoun:

For over 25 years, Nike, a company (1) **which** / **who** manufactures sporting goods, has enjoyed one of the most successful advertising campaigns of all time. The "Just Do It" slogan was coined by Dan Wieden, (2) **who** / **that** also started the famous ad agency, Wieden+Kennedy. Major celebrities (3) **whose** / **who** names have been associated with Nike include Ronaldinho, Rafael Nadal, and Wayne Rooney. But the thing (4) **that** / **who** makes Nike special is that its target audience is not just athletes. Instead, it encourages anyone (5) **who** / **which** wants to try sports to 'Just do it!' In North America, (6) **where** / **which** the advert was particularly popular, Nike more than doubled its sales of sports shoes in a ten-year period. And, at a time (7) **which** / **when** no one else had come up with the idea, Nike began advertising sports shoes (8) **that** / **whose** it marketed for fashion rather than sports purposes. The brand, (9) **who** / **which** originally focussed on print and TV adverts, now runs a range of successful online ads. It's an advertising miracle (10) **when** / **which** one simple line can last for over 25 years!