

UNIT 6 TEST

Part 1

Listen to the conversations. Then choose the word or phrase that correctly completes each sentence.

Example: Tina ([doesn't care for] / loves / has a craving for) fish.

1. Tina (is allergic to / doesn't care for / is crazy about) spicy food.
2. Jeremy (can't stand / is avoiding / is crazy about) food made with salt and oil.
3. Ryan's food tastes both sweet and (salty / spicy / sour).
4. Vincent used to be (a vegetarian / on a diet / a dessert lover), but he's not now.
5. Katie (is crazy about / doesn't care for / is avoiding) chocolate.

Part 2

Choose the sentence that best matches each picture.

Example:



☐ It tastes like chicken.

☒ I'm a chicken lover.

6.



☐ I'm on a diet.

☐ I'm allergic to chocolate.

7.



☐ I don't care for vegetables. ☐ I'm a big vegetable eater.

8.



- ☐ I'm avoiding meat and fish. ☐ I'm crazy about meat and fish.

9.



- ☐ It's easy to stay thin. ☐ I'm trying to lose weight.

10.



- ☐ It tastes spicy. ☐ I can't stand that cheese.

Part 3

Choose the food that best matches each description.

- Example:** It is sour. **[a lemon]** a cookie chicken
11. It is sweet. an egg fish cake
12. It is soft. a nut ice cream salad
13. It is crunchy. a banana a carrot an orange

Part 4

Complete each sentence with use to or used to.

Example: We used to eat a lot of sweets, but now we're on a diet.

14. What did you eat for breakfast?
15. Michael didn't like salad, but now he loves it.
16. I eat meat, but now I'm a vegetarian.
17. Didn't your grandmother live nearby?
18. My parents always make us speak politely to each other during dinner.

Part 5

Complete each sentence with the word that creates a correct negative question. Use capitalization.

Example: You and your boss go out to lunch. You think the food is terrific. After a few bites, you say,
"..... Isn't the food delicious?"

19. Your colleague says he's going on vacation next week. You think he went on vacation just last week. You ask,
"..... you on vacation last week?"
20. You go to a restaurant with a friend for lunch, but your friend orders only coffee. You ask, "..... you hungry?"
21. You go with your brother to a movie. You think the movie is very bad. As you leave, you say, "..... that movie terrible?"
22. You receive a nice birthday present from your grandmother. You don't write to her. After a week, your mother asks, "..... you written a thank-you note yet?"
23. Your friend is a vegetarian, but he orders a hamburger at a restaurant. You say quietly to your other friend,
"..... he a vegetarian?"

Part 6

Choose the correct reply to each conversation.

Example:

A: Aren't you on a diet?

B:

a. No, but thanks.

[b. I used to be. Not anymore.]

c. I couldn't live without vegetables.

24. A: How does the chicken taste?
B:
a. It smells delicious. b. It's great—not too salty. c. I'm trying to avoid carbs.
25. A: Would you like some coffee?
B:
a. I'd better pass. b. Why don't we sit down? c. I couldn't stop myself.
26. A: Don't you eat cake?
B:
a. I don't know. b. Please help yourself. c. I don't care for sweets.

Part 7

Read the article. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

Food Fusion: Variety is the spice of life!



What is fusion cuisine?
Recipes
Restaurants
Spices
Techniques

What is fusion cuisine?

Fusion is putting together at least two different things. *Fusion cuisine* refers to combining ingredients—and sometimes cooking techniques—from more than one culture. This could mean adding an unusual spice to a traditional dish, or it could mean using different ways of preparing food and ingredients from a variety of cultures.

Fusion cuisine became popular in restaurants in the 1970s. While many people think it is a new discovery, the idea has actually existed for hundreds of years. European explorers brought “exotic” foods like tomatoes, oranges, and rice back from their travels. People liked these foods so much that they began using them in traditional European menus.

The key to great fusion is choosing the best elements of various cultures’ cooking and combining these to create new dishes. The goal is to come up with new, interesting dishes that surprise and delight our tastes.

One example of fusion cuisine is adding spicy chilies from Latin America to traditional Asian dishes, such as Japanese hand rolls with jalapeños. Another popular result of fusion is the wrap. Tortillas, originally from Mexico, are now filled with everything from teriyaki beef to curried chicken.

Anyone can create fusion cuisine. Make flavor and excitement your goals. Remember: Variety is the spice of life!

Example: What do you need to make fusion cuisine?

- a. tomatoes, oranges, or rice
- b. spicy chilies from Latin America
- [c. an ingredient from another culture]**

27. When did fusion cuisine begin?
- a. more than 100 years ago
 - b. in the 1970s
 - c. just recently

28. What is the goal of fusion cooking?
- to prepare more healthful food
 - to create new dishes
 - to learn more about different cultures
29. A Mexican tortilla filled with teriyaki beef is an example of fusion cooking because
- it sounds delicious.
 - many people have eaten it.
 - it combines foods from two cultures.
30. Who can create fusion cuisine?
- European explorers
 - anyone
 - people in restaurants

UNIT 7 TEST

Part 1

Listen to the conversation. Then choose the person who has each trait.

	Diane	Elizabeth
Example: is a cheerful person		✓
1. favorite color is green		
2. likes a calm environment		
3. is creative		
4. is the baby of the family		
5. enjoys being alone		

Part 2

Use the verb plus the gerund or infinitive to correctly complete each sentence.

Example: You have to practice doing something before you get good at it.
(do)

6. We agreed to divide the work among all the group members.
(divide)

7. If you're on a diet, you should avoid drinking soda with sugar in it.
(drink)

8. When I'm sad, I don't feel like anywhere.
(go)

9. I enjoy TV after dinner.
(watch)

10. If you quit, you'll reduce your risk of cancer.
(smoke)

11. We need this room a different color.
(paint)

12. She seems the lesson.
(understand)

13. When Becky wants, she usually does.
(succeed)

14. Let's discuss the work fairly.
(share)

Part 3

Complete each sentence using a preposition and a gerund. You will use one preposition twice.

of	to	with	about	for	in
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Example: Everyone is tired of trying to find parking places.
(try)

15. My brother talks psychology next year.
(study)

16. Don't complain late if you're not ready to go on time.
(arrive)

17. After two years, she's become bored the same thing.
(study)

18. Do you believe to plants to make them grow better?
(talk)

19. I apologize your chair.
(take)

20. The teacher didn't object a party on the last day.
(have)

Part 4

Match the words on the left with the descriptions on the right.

Example: sibling h

a. a person who likes to be with other people

21. emotions

b. brother or sister

22. extrovert

c. traits that we inherit from our parents

23. personality

d. feelings, such as joy, anger, or sadness

24. psychology

e. a person's usual behavior

25. genetics

f. the study of how people think and behave

Part 5

Read the article. Then choose True or False for each statement.

NATURE VS. NURTURE

Where do people's personalities come from? Many people agree that our personalities are a combination of nature, or genetics from our parents, and nurture, or the social environment in which we grow up. But how much of our personalities come from nature and how much come from nurture?

To answer this question, scientists are very interested in studying identical twins who did not grow up together. In these cases, the twins have the same genetics (nature), but different environments (nurture).

These studies have produced interesting results. In many cases, twins who grew up in separate families have more similarities than

differences. These twins often have the same careers, choose mates with similar traits, and prefer the same kinds of music. They are usually much more alike than the siblings they grew up with. So nature is clearly very important in developing a person's personality.

But what about nurture? Does this mean that it doesn't matter how people raise their children? No. Nurture also affects people's personalities. In fact, many scientists think that nurture is just as important as nature. Some studies suggest that environment is important in helping children fully develop their genetic potential.

True

False

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Example: This article is about introverts and extroverts. | () | (✓) |
| 26. "Nurture" refers to inherited traits. | () | () |
| 27. Identical twins have the same genetics. | () | () |
| 28. Identical twins who grow up in different families are not similar. | () | () |
| 29. Nature is an important part of personality development. | () | () |
| 30. Scientists now agree that nurture is more important than nature. | () | () |