MID COURSE TEST I4

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. Excuse me, I think there's a **fault / failure** with my washing machine.

2. Your idea is good, but there is one major **flaw / faulty** in the plan. You haven't considered what the union will say.

3. I'm sorry, but there seems to have been some kind of **breakdown / misunderstanding**. My appointment is at 2:00 PM and your appointment is at 2:30 PM so I should go first.

4. Sorry, you'll have to wait if you want to use the Internet. The server will be **wrong / down** for at least three hours.

5. Don't bother trying to use that software on a PC. It's **incompatible / defective** with anything but a Mac.

6. You won't believe this. My car **is down / has broken down** for the third time this month. It's at the garage now.

7. I wouldn't use them. They'll fix it for you, but they are so **unreliable / defective** for getting things done on time.

8. Take the stairs. The lift is **down / out** of order again.

9. I think the problems are due to the **mistake / failure** of staff to communicate properly. We need some more staff training.

10. It's not always in our interests to achieve zero **failures / defective** as this can be expensive and push up prices.

_____ / 10

2. Complete these sentences with the missing words:

A: So, what's the **m**_____ exactly?

B: It's the DVD. It **k**_____ on switching off.

A: When you say it switches off, do you **m**_____ it stops, or there's no power at all?

B: No power. It goes dark.

A: Are you using it on battery, or a mains?

B: Battery, I think.

A: Have you **t**_____ plugging in the power cable?

B: Is there one?

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A: What appears to be the **t**_____?

B: My boss is **a**_____ giving me more projects when we haven't finished the last ones. I just can't keep up.

A: It **m**_____ be useful to talk to her.

B: But she's never here. I just get notes stuck on yet more reports.

A: The **b**_____ sing would be to call her. Just talking should solve the problem.

A: Hello. How can I **h**_____?

B: Well, I bought this from you last week, but it doesn't work.

A: What's wrong with it **e**_____?

B: It won't come on and there's smell when you plug it in.

A: What **s**_____ of smell?

B: A kind of burning.

A: It sounds like there's a problem with the electrics. I'll give you another one.

_____ / 11

3. Correct the sentences:

1. I think you should to ask for help.

_____

2. What you would do in this situation?

_____

3. I'd speak to her if I would be you.

_____

4. Is it enough easy for you?

_____

5. The issue is too much hard to solve.

_____

6. The main problem is that we don't have too resources.

_____

_____ / 6

4. Complete these sentences with Past Perfect or Past Simple:

1. After they _____ (see) the Tower, they _____ (go) to Westminster Abbey.
2. He _____ (ask) me which animals I _____ (see) in Africa.
3. After Columbus _____ (discover) America, he _____ (return) to Spain.

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4. Before they _____ (move) to Liverpool, they _____ (sell) everything.

5. After he _____ (work) very hard, he _____ (fall) ill.

6. She _____ (open) the box after she _____ (find) the key.

7. They _____ (go) to a restaurant after they _____ (sail).

8. Before they _____ (start) the party, they _____ (invite) some friends.

9. After she _____ (wash) the curtains, she _____ (clean) the windows.

10. They _____ (go) for a sightseeing tour after the bus _____ (arrive).

11. Before he _____ (mow) the lawn, he _____ (pick) some roses.

12. After he _____ (finish) school, he _____ (work) for a magazine.

13. They _____ (drink) a cup of tea after they _____ (finish) lunch.

14. He _____ (ask) me for her telephone number before he _____ (phone) her.

15. My sister _____ (eat) all the chocolate before my parents _____ (come) home.

_____ / 30

5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs in the box (change the form of the verb if needed):

Pick take feed put make

1. We _____ all our furniture out of real wood.

2. _____ the boxes up and put them on the lorry.

3. Sorry! I _____ the paper into the fax machine really slowly, but it's jammed.

4. The nuts are _____ off their shelves using this machine.

5. Can you _____ about 10 litres of petrol in the engine?

_____ / 5

6. Transform into the Passive Voice:

1. The lawyer is preparing some important documents for the trial.

_____

2. They are building a new amusement park in this neighbourhood.

_____

3. The politicians will reach a decision by tomorrow.

_____

4. Millions of people all over the world watch this programme.

_____

5. They need to pay the workers more.

_____

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6. Somebody stole my car from the car park.

_____

7. She hasn't watered these plants for over a week.

_____

8. Joe showed me how to get to the office.

_____

9. The audience was not listening to the speaker.

_____

10.They might invite us to the party.

_____

_____ / 10

7. Complete with the active or the passive:

1. Try to _____ (notice) by your boss as quickly as possible if you want a promotion.
2. People prefer to _____ (do) business with people they like.
3. Staff must _____ (warn) if they break any rules.
4. If you _____ (invite) to dinner in Germany it's a good idea to be on time.
5. Jatropha plants can _____ (plant) on infertile ground.
6. The conveyor belt _____ (carry) the components to this box here.
7. We can _____ (fire) you if you turn up late for work.
8. The company _____ (found) two years ago.

_____ / 8

READING

Read the article and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

9 In the first paragraph, what does the writer say about English?
A It isn't really an international language.
B Its aim is to be international.
C More people learn it than any other language.
D People can't learn it just through films.

10 Why did LL Zamenhof design Esperanto?
A Because he didn't like his first language.
B Because he thought most languages were too hard to learn.
C Because he didn't like the language of his country.
D Because he wanted an international language.

11 Why was Esperanto difficult to learn?
A There were no speakers.
B There were no places to learn.
C Nobody was interested.
D The books were bad.

12 What reason does the writer give for having Esperanto as a first language?
A The parents cannot speak another language.

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B The parents enjoy learning new languages.
C It becomes the only shared family language.
D The family think it will bring new chances.

13 How many languages can Vito's mother speak?
A two
B three
C four
D five

14 Where does Zito meet other Esperanto speakers?
A on the internet
B in his own country
C through his family
D at meetings

What about Esperanto?

When you think about an international language, what language do you think of? Maybe English? Certainly, lots of popular films and music are in English, and English is the most popular second language to learn, but there was a language invented to be even more international. That language is Esperanto.

In 1887, a man called LL Zamenhof wanted to design a language that didn't come from any country and that was completely international. He came up with Esperanto. When he designed the language, he made it easy to learn but it wasn't always easy to find books or teachers in the past. You couldn't learn it at school either. But now, with the internet, it is much easier to find ways to learn Esperanto, like apps or programs.

In fact, there are over a million speakers of Esperanto around the world. The most interesting thing is that you don't know where they might be – they aren't from a specific country! You have to join Esperanto groups to find other speakers.

There are also a small number of people who have Esperanto as their first language. You might think this is impossible, but it can happen when parents don't have the same language. They learn a completely different one to communicate with at home.

This is what happened to Vito. Vito is 17 years old. His father is from New Zealand and his mother is from Spain. 'When my parents met, they couldn't communicate very well. My mother speaks spoke the language of her home area and also Spanish, and my father only spoke English. He then learnt a little Spanish to help them talk to each other. When I was born, they didn't want me to have a favourite; English or Spanish. So, we all learnt Esperanto! It was the first language I knew. I then went to school in New Zealand and learned more English there.'

Vito also says, 'It's really great having Esperanto as a first language. It's like having a secret code that only some people know. And there are great Esperanto groups online. They are full of people all around the world. We sometimes meet up. There is a group where you can find, and go and stay with, another Esperanto speaker in a different country. So, I can speak Esperanto and learn about a whole new place!'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING

1. **Listen to Calum talking about a music competition. Write one or two words or a number or a date.**

Music competition
Rules:
• people must be 10–16 years old
• groups of between 3–**(1)** .....
• all songs need to be created on a computer.
Their song:
They had drum, guitar and **(2)** ..... sounds. Katie was the singer.
They applied on Monday and finished making their song on **(3)** ..... .
Their song was called *Red River* and their band was called **(4)** ..... .
The winner will have the most online votes. The most popular song has **(5)** ..... votes now.
The top prize is tickets to a concert and second prize is a **(6)** ..... .

2. You are going to listen to an interview with tennis player Pete Murphy. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear.

1 What got him interested in sports?
A He enjoyed his teacher's lessons.
B His parents were interested in sports.
C He wanted to compete with his best friend.

2 How good was Pete when he first started playing tennis?
A better than the others in his school
B quite good but not brilliant
C really poor compared to his classmates

3 When did Pete start playing in national competitions?
A after practising for a year
B in his final school year
C when he moved towns

4 How well did Pete do in his first national competition?
A He came last.
B He won two games.
C He came third.

5 How has becoming professional changed him?
A He spends more time with friends.
B He is more relaxed.
C He has more time for fitness.

6 What does he say about the competition in Miami?
A He is very nervous.
B He will play at the highest level.
C He thinks he can win it

LIVEWORKSHEETS