

## Test: Module 7

## Vocabulary

**A. Circle the correct words.**

1. I only have one **disapproval / criticism** about your presentation. Generally I think your talk was excellent.
2. It was a sunny day so I could see her behind me **reflected / portrayed** in the glass of the shop window.
3. I'm sorry but you seem to have been **misinformed / misinterpreted**; the show isn't until tomorrow.
4. Our plans to go hiking Sunday morning fell **in / through** when we woke up and saw it was pouring outside.
5. We decided to **alter / drop** our holiday plans and add a few more destinations to our list of places to visit.

score		5
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**B. Choose a, b, c or d.**

score		7
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**C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.**

**Now You See Me...**

**Now You Don't**

When animals want to avoid being spotted and eventually eaten by a predator, they are at an advantage if they look **1** \_\_\_\_\_, or better still if they are not noticed at all. There are **2** \_\_\_\_\_ ways in which different animals are able to disguise themselves. These deceptions are known as camouflage.

Otherwise **3** \_\_\_\_\_ prey, such as the flatfish, take on the colours and shape of their surroundings to remain unseen by predators, and in turn many predators, such as lions, **4** \_\_\_\_\_ against their background when hunting prey. Perhaps one of the most **5** \_\_\_\_\_ examples of camouflage is the octopus, which cannot only change colour but can also change shape dramatically, taking on a spiky form to look like coral. Another species who puts any predator's **6** \_\_\_\_\_ to the test because its disguise is so **7** \_\_\_\_\_, is the stick insect. This insect's shape can **8** \_\_\_\_\_ people into believing it's just a stick, which is why it can't be easily distinguished from the tree branches it lives on.

**EDIBLE**  
**COUNT**

**DEFENCE**  
**APPEAR**

**BELIEVE**  
**JUDGE**  
**CONVINCE**  
**LEAD**

score		8
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**D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.**

economical	readily	display	necessity	nutritious	construction
interrupt	enlarge	manipulate		temporarily	

1. I really love this family photo and will have it \_\_\_\_\_ to put on my bedroom wall.
2. The new museum is currently under \_\_\_\_\_ but will be ready to open to the public next spring.
3. All the new products are \_\_\_\_\_ at the front part of the shop window.
4. Diane and I were talking when Michelle came in and \_\_\_\_\_ us.
5. Louise \_\_\_\_\_ accepted my offer to help her move house; she seemed to be very overwhelmed by the task.
6. Vegetables are very \_\_\_\_\_, containing a lot of vitamins and minerals.
7. Our new car is very \_\_\_\_\_; its fuel consumption is low and we spend very little money on petrol.
8. We are sorry but the service is \_\_\_\_\_ unavailable; it should be running again in a few hours.
9. Ensuring adequate healthcare for people living in poor conditions is a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. We are all \_\_\_\_\_ into believing that there is only one beauty standard but this isn't true.

score	10
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**Use of English**

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.**

1. The town hall was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. **date**  
The town hall \_\_\_\_\_ the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
2. The man disappeared after having deceived many people. **ripped**  
The man, \_\_\_\_\_ many people, disappeared.
5. When Martin and Mr Dale had a disagreement, Martin left the company. **fell**  
Martin left the company when he \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Dale.

score	3
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## &lt;divGrammar!

**A. Choose a, b, c or d.**

score		8
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## &lt;divB. Complete the sentences using the present, past or perfect participle of the verbs in brackets.

1. Rose, \_\_\_\_\_ (shock) by Sally's rudeness, walked out of the room.
2. The sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) at Danny's Deli are always made with fresh ingredients.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) that the meeting would be delayed, Jack went out for lunch.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) home from work, I bumped into an old friend from school.
5. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ (run) the campaign is an old friend of mine.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to impress the audience, Helen created an impressive powerpoint presentation.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (respond) to all of my e-mails, I was free to go outside and enjoy the sunshine.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) well, Emily left work early and went home.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a plumber for years, he decided to change profession.
10. Not \_\_\_\_\_ (be) scared of the dark, Bart walked further into the room.

score		10
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## Listening

Look at the questions. Then listen to a nutritionist talking about breakfast. Choose a, b, c or d.

1. What is the speaker's opinion about the food industry?
  - a. It is motivated by profit.
  - b. It promotes healthy foods.
  - c. It gives a lot of attention to advertising.
  - d. It is dishonest about the health benefits of some food.
2. What does the speaker imply about carbonated drinks?
  - a. They are not as healthy as orange juice.
  - b. They have similar ingredients to orange juice.
  - c. They are in many ways better than some juices.
  - d. They are particularly popular with school children.
3. How have some schools responded to the orange juice issue?
  - a. They only sell freshly squeezed orange juice in their restaurants now.
  - b. They refuse to sell juices at school.
  - c. They are discussing the issue.
  - d. They inform students about the lack of nutritional content in juices.
4. What does the speaker say about cereal?
  - a. It contains too many chemicals.
  - b. 'Healthy' cereals have higher nutritional value than sugary ones.
  - c. It contains high levels of salt and sugar.
  - d. Chocolate cake contains more sugar than most cereals.
5. What does the speaker mean when he says ?
  - a. Eating junk food for breakfast is not considered bad any more.
  - b. Junk food should be replaced by orange juice and cereal.
  - c. The popularity of orange juice and cereal for breakfast is increasing.
  - d. Orange juice and cereal are not as innocent as we may think.

score		5
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## Reading

Read the text and complete the gaps 1-6 with the sentences a-g below. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

# Crystal Clear

Have you ever started reading an article or letter written by an academic but were unable to continue because you had the feeling it had too many difficult words and technical jargon? Well, before you assume that it's because the writer is more intelligent than you, stop and ask yourself, 'Am I perhaps experiencing gobbledegook?'

To avoid being guilty of this language phenomenon, let me explain what the words 'jargon' and 'gobbledegook' mean. Jargon refers to special words or phrases that are used in particular fields, like medical, legal and computer terminology. Gobbledegook is complicated language that uses too many words and is difficult to comprehend.

The Bad Writing Contest was created to expose jargon-filled academic texts in an attempt to draw attention to this matter. In 1996, Dennis Dutton, the editor of the journal *Philosophy and Literature*, pointed out at the contest that no one was suggesting that specialised vocabulary had no place, for example, in biochemistry or physics. **1** For instance, literary theory could do without it, even though literature professors might protest that they simply enjoy the richness and depth of the language.

**2** The principles are the same as in cuisine. Can you taste fresh and nutritious ingredients or are they hidden under too much seasoning? Does the meal leave you feeling satisfied and refreshed or stuffed and exhausted?

So how can plain language be achieved without oversimplifying it to a point of it losing its imaginative or intelligent aspects? Firstly, plain language doesn't mean only writing in short sentences and avoiding unusual words. **3** Secondly, plain language doesn't have to simplify ideas. Writing can be sophisticated and meaningful without being unclear.

That's not to say that there isn't a place for language where the reader is left with uncertainties.

**4** Likewise, in journalism it's okay for readers to struggle with an ethical dilemma. However, the writer should help bring the issues to light rather than lose the reader in complicated writing.

When readers must be informed clearly about something serious or important, they shouldn't be uncertain about the meaning of a text. **5** This is why the Plain English Campaign began.

Since 1979, the group founded by Chrissie Maher OBE, has campaigned against jargon, gobbledegook and misleading information. They want everyone to have access to clear language. The Plain English Campaign has worked with thousands of organisations, including many UK Government departments, public authorities and international banks.

In 1990, they launched the Crystal Mark which appears on documents that the Campaign believes are 'crystal clear'. **6** The Crystal Mark is used by over 1600 organisations that wish to give readers the clearest possible information and appears on more than 21,000 documents worldwide.

Of course, the adoption of plain language can sometimes go too far and there are those that object, saying that like food, language needs some flavouring. Individuality in the way people write and speak can be a great source of pleasure for readers and listeners, and we shouldn't ignore the joy of celebrating all the wonderful words in our language.

- a. It implies writing in an appropriate style and in a way the intended readers can understand.
- b. Jargon should be avoided in this case.
- c. However, he objected to the use of excessive jargon when it was not needed.
- d. This is so that people aren't misunderstood.
- e. This is an expression used to describe language that is easy to understand and straightforward.
- f. But how do you know when you have overdone it with the use of technical language when writing a text?
- g. This is fine for poetry and novels where the aim is for the reader to think about and express opinions.

score	<b>6</b>
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