

## TEST

### GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets (each answer 2 points).

Example: She reads (read) the newspaper every day.

1. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (noisy) neighbours in the street.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (can) sing, but I can play the guitar.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) any milk in the fridge.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to him on the phone ten minutes ago.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) British. We're American.
6. Colin \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) at work yesterday.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (she travel) to India last summer?
8. How often \_\_\_\_\_ (you go) to the theatre? - 'Every month'.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) using lifts.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not ask) for a cappuccino – he asked for a latte.

## VOCABULARY

### Choose the correct answer (each answer 2 points)

Example: I make food in a restaurant. I'm b.  
a) a waiter b) a cook c) a pilot

1. He tried to resque the company from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) success b) failure c) death
2. We're actually on course and possibly even slightly \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.  
a) on b) behind c) ahead of
3. Many \_\_\_\_\_ people learn to lip read.  
a) deaf b) lazy c) approachable
4. He wants to \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting until Wednesday.  
a) delay b) close c) turn on
5. New research found that industrial \_\_\_\_\_ goes high in the atmosphere and travels far.  
a) productivity b) pollution c) capacity
6. Energy-\_\_\_\_\_ light bulbs last up to ten times longer and use a fraction of the power required by ordinary bulbs.  
a) efficient b) expensive c) effective.
7. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ about something, you are interested in it and want to know more about it.  
a) curious b) responsible c) careful
8. Children rarely show any \_\_\_\_\_ for what their parents do for them.  
a) recognition b) support c) appreciation
9. Alexander Graham Bell's father gave lessons in \_\_\_\_\_ and other aspects of speech teaching.  
a) calligraphy b) biology c) elocution
10. Penicillin and insulin were both \_\_\_\_\_ discoveries.  
a) acidental b) accidental c) axidental

## READING

Read the text about three famous inventions and tick (✓) A or B (each answer 3 points).

### Three popular inventions from the 1920s

The 1920s was an exciting time for inventions. Some of the things invented around that time changed the lives of millions of people, and some of those inventions are still widely used today.

#### *The television*

The invention with the biggest impact was probably the television. It was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images were sent. The first 'seeing-in sets' were sold that same year. For £25 (£1000 in today's money), people in their homes could watch moving images that were sent from a broadcasting station.

#### *The fridge*

Another invention that became popular in the 1920s was the home refrigerator. People used different ways to keep food cool and fresh long before the 1900s, but home fridges weren't invented until 1913 in the USA. Home fridges became very popular in the USA in the 1920s. Sales of the popular 'Frigidaire' model increased from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926. British people were less interested in fridges than Americans. They thought that they were unnecessary because the weather in Britain was cooler. But fridges were heavily advertised, and their advantages were described in detail. Soon, more fridges were sold, and the price decreased.

#### *The polygraph*

Another interesting invention of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie detector. It was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman, John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts believed that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can't really detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren't accepted as evidence and never have been since then. However, polygraphs are still used by some police forces and the FBI because many people believe they work, so they tell the truth to avoid the machine.

Example: The television was demonstrated at the Royal Institute in 1926.

A True  B False

1 Colour images were not possible until after the 1920s.

A True  B False

2 People could buy television sets in the 1920s.

A True  B False

- 3 Fridges became popular in the USA before they were popular in the UK.  
A True  B False
- 4 Some psychologists helped John Larson to build his invention.  
A True  B False
- 5 Today, very few people believe that lie detectors can really detect lies.  
A True  B False

## LISTENING

Listen to Douglas Corrigan's amazing story. Complete the gaps with one word each (each answer 3 points).

- 1) He looked at the map and planned his \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2) He turned left, not \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3) He \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4) The people of Dublin were very \_\_\_\_\_ to see him.
- 5) When Douglas Corrigan \_\_\_\_\_ returned to New York ...