

REVIEW TEST 4

LISTENING

Questions 1-2. Listen to an online lecture about living underground (Track 1). Then choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Why is there a need for a new solution to the problem of where to live?
 - a. The type of home people want to live in is changing.
 - b. Skyscrapers are no longer popular with architects.
 - c. The world's population is growing very quickly.
2. Why are architects creating plans for underground buildings in cities?
 - a. They are better than skyscrapers.
 - b. There is little room left on the surface.
 - c. People want to live underground.

Questions 3-6. Listen to an excerpt from an online lecture about living underground (Track 2). Then choose the correct answer for each question.

3. What result of new building in cities does the speaker mention?
 - a. More people can enjoy life in the city.
 - b. Cities are less safe because of high buildings.
 - c. There is less green space for people to enjoy in the city.
4. What does the speaker say about Coober Pedy, Australia?
 - a. Eight percent of the population lives underground.
 - b. Temperatures can reach 130 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - c. Living underground there started around 100 years ago.
5. What is the reason for possibly building underground in Mexico City?
 - a. The fact that there are rules about certain parts of the city.
 - b. The fact that there is a huge population
 - c. The wish to build a new type of pyramid

6. What is the planned building in Singapore designed to provide?
- a. New homes for local residents
 - b. A new place for people to work
 - c. A new location for banks and stores

PRONUNCIATION

Questions 7-11. Listen to the sentences. (Tracks 3-7). You will hear each sentence twice. Then choose the focus words you hear.

7. The hotel isn't too expensive, and it has five stars. (Track 3)
- A. Hotel and expensive
 - B. Hotel and five stars
 - C. Expensive and five stars
8. I don't want to live in a place with a glass ceiling! (Track 4)
- A. Want and live
 - B. Place and glass ceiling
 - C. Live and glass ceiling
9. This house is near the lake, so we could go swimming every day. (Track 5)
- A. Lake and swimming
 - B. House and day
 - C. Go and day
10. I could never live underground, even if you paid me! (Track 6)
- A. Live and even
 - B. Live and underground
 - C. Underground and paid
11. Well, it's a nice apartment, but I don't like all those stairs! (Track 7)
- A. Apartment and stairs
 - B. Nice and apartment
 - C. Like and stairs

VOCABULARY

Questions 12-16. Read the text. Notice the bold words. Then choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

It may be **obvious** that an **architect** always hopes to have a positive **impact** on the world, but the problems that he or she has to **deal with** in any situation can sometimes make this difficult to achieve. When designing a building where people will live, for example, the needs of the **residents** may not be the same as what the environment around the building needs. It is the architect's job to solve problems like this and do their best for everyone involved.

12. The word **obvious** is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. correct
- b. simple
- c. clear

13. An **architect** is a person who _____ buildings.

- a. designs
- b. invents
- c. discovers

14. The word **impact** means _____.

- a. an effect
- b. a purpose
- c. an appearance

15. To **deal with** is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. meet
- b. avoid
- c. handle

16. **Residents** are people who _____ a place.

- a. own
- b. live in
- c. work in

GRAMMAR

Questions 17-20. Which conjunction - *and*, *but*, or *so* - best completes each sentence?

17. For thousands of years, people have been interested in space, _____ it was only in the 1950s that technology made it possible for people to build rockets.

- a. and b. but c. so

18. At the end of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s, the Soviet Union launched a satellite into space, then animals, _____ finally a person - Yuri Gagarin.

- a. and b. but c. so

19. In the 1960s, the United States of America was concerned that it was losing the "Space Race," _____ it invested a lot of money and time in the space program.

- a. and b. but c. so

20. In the 1960s, America sent several astronauts into space, _____ then finally managed to send a three-person team to the moon.

- a. and b. but c. so

READING

Questions 21-28. Read the passage.

A Predicting what life will be like in the future is not easy, and most predictions are incorrect. Even science fiction writers, who make a career out of writing about the future, are usually wrong in what they predict. But occasionally, science fiction writers have made predictions about future developments that are surprisingly accurate.

B Many sci-fi stories deal with future conflicts - for example, wars fought between humans on Earth, and conflicts between humans and alien species. It is perhaps not surprising that at least some predictions about war technology have come true. In a story written in 1903, for instance, early sci-fi writer H.G. Wells predicted metal war machines. His prediction came true just 13 years later when the first tanks were built. Wells also predicted that humans would one day develop weapons based on nuclear power. Again, his prediction came true.

C Other science fiction predictions have focused on entertainment technologies. Have you used a tablet computer to access online information recently? Listened to music through earbud-type headphones? Or, watched something on a flat-screen television? For many citizens today, these are common activities. Yet these were all predicted several decades or longer ago by science fiction writers.

D Science fiction writers have predicted several advances in communications technology, too. These include computers that can translate immediately between different languages, and the use of artificial satellites to broadcast television or telephone signals around the world. Sci-fi authors also predicted developments in security technology, such as the use of such satellites to track the position of objects, or even people, from space, and the use of cameras to spy on the actions of citizens.

E Some kinds of science fiction technology have not come true yet - but are very close. Take the machines called replicators that appear in the Star Trek movies and television programs. These machines are able to produce a wide variety of objects - from food to liquids to clothes. Although replicators do not yet exist, 3-D printers are a similar device. Self-driving cars are also common in science fiction stories. These already exist on our streets, at least in some regions, and some experts predict they will become normal within a decade.

Look at each statement and write:

TRUE *if the statement agrees with information in the passage*

FALSE *if the statement contradicts information in the passage*

NOT GIVEN *if there is no information about this in the passage*

21. Science fiction writers usually make accurate predictions about the future.
22. Stories about human-alien conflicts are the most popular of all science fiction stories.
23. The writer H. G. Wells made at least two predictions about military technology that were accurate.
24. Flat-screen televisions were invented in the early twenty-first century.
25. At least one sci-fi author predicted that computers would be able to provide immediate translations.
26. Science fiction writers accurately predicted how satellites could be used to track people and objects.
27. In *Star Trek* movies and TV shows, replicator machines are only used to produce types of food and drink.
28. According to the predictions of experts, self-driving cars will soon become more common.

WRITING

Questions 29-32. Write full sentences in answer to these questions.

29. Think about your childhood. In what ways is your life more enjoyable now than it was then?

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30. Where do you think you will live five years from now?

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31. Which of your life goals do you think you will achieve within the next five years?

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32. In what ways do you think technology will improve people's lifestyles in the next ten years?

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SPEAKING

Questions 33-35. Complete each conversation so that speaker B uses an expression to agree or disagree.

33. A: This house is too small for our family.

B: _____ point, but we don't have enough money to move.

34. A: Ugh! This hotel room isn't very clean!

B: You're _____. I'm going to speak to the manager.

35. A: You could use this room as your home office. It would be great!

B: Hmm. I see _____, but I think I'll keep it as a bedroom.