

# Unit 3 Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

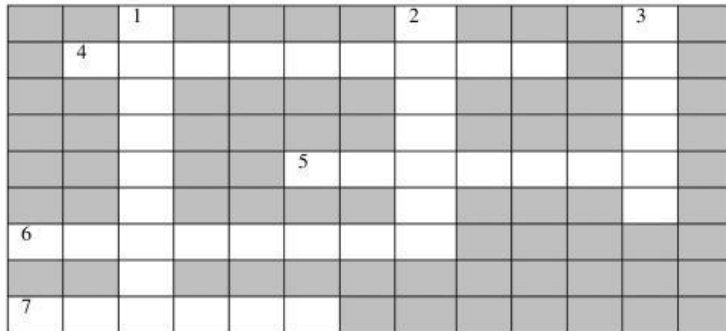
## Vocabulary

### 1 Match the collective nouns to the animals.

- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 troop  | a) elephants |
| 2 flock  | b) ants      |
| 3 herd   | c) gorillas  |
| 4 swarm  | d) wolves    |
| 5 pack   | e) fish      |
| 6 school | e) birds     |

(6 points)

### 2 Read the clues to complete the crossword.



#### Down

- 1 when a whole group agrees on something
- 2 when animals move to different areas for periods of time
- 3 to like something more than something else

#### Across

- 4 objects or people that are arranged in a certain way
- 5 to become aware of something
- 6 to come together as a group
- 7 to think something is true, even if it's unproven

(7 points)

# Grammar

## 3 Read the pairs of sentences. Tick the correct one.

- |   |                                                 |                          |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | a) The researcher looked into the theory.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | b) The researchers looked the theory into.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | a) I couldn't work out it.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | b) I couldn't work it out.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | a) The students thought about the experiment.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | b) The students thought the experiment about.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | a) The results depended on the amount of water. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | b) The results depended the amount of water on. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | a) He made a cake to cheer up her.              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | b) He made a cake to cheer her up.              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | a) Don't rely him on.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | b) Don't rely on him.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(6 points)

## 4 Complete the sentences with *too much*, *too many* or *enough*.

- 1 I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ onions to make the soup.
- 2 Have some of my home-grown tomatoes – I've got far \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Have we got \_\_\_\_\_ time to go to the library after school?
- 4 We ordered far \_\_\_\_\_ food for three people!
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ people don't do enough exercise.
- 6 I think you spend \_\_\_\_\_ time on your phone.

(6 points)

# Reading

5 Read the article. Then write T (true) or F (false) or NG (not given).

Why do you join a group? Think about the different groups you belong to, whether it is a school team, a choir, or even a family. Some you choose to join voluntarily, others you don't. However, one of the positive aspects of being in a group is the interaction with other members of the group. For example, if you are a member of a choir, you will spend time singing with other members of that group. This feels very different to singing alone in your bedroom. You likely chose to join a choir because you love singing and it makes you happy. If you're happy, you continue to do something, therefore both you and the group thrive. From a personal perspective, it is useful to occasionally reassess the groups you have chosen to join. Does being a member of that group still make you happy? If it does, continue to enjoy it. If it doesn't, perhaps it's time to think about finding a different group to belong to.

- 1 Being in a choir is an example of voluntarily joining a group. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Being Spanish is an example of voluntarily joining a group. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A good thing about being in a group is that you communicate with others. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 If you like singing, you'll be happier singing in a choir than in your bedroom. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It's important for members of a group to enjoy the activities of that group. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 You shouldn't leave a group once you have committed to joining it. \_\_\_\_\_

(6 points)

# Writing

6 Read the three main ideas. Then read each of the supporting examples. Write the number of the idea they support.

Main ideas

- 1 Many animals migrate. Some animals walk or fly thousands of miles. But not all journeys are that long.
- 2 People join flash mobs for many reasons.
- 3 Social behaviour is the way people or animals interact with each other.

- 1 The main reason people give is 'belonging' – in other words, they want to feel part of a group. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 For example, spotted frogs might only travel a short distance to find a good place to lay eggs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 For example, when a red deer roars loudly to keep other males away, that is a form of animal interaction. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Another reason is the sense of excitement it brings. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 In other words, some animals might spend the summer a couple of kilometres away from their winter home \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Most fish, for example, might only travel a short distance to find food.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 For some, it's simply the chance to perform that encourages them to take part.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Another example is when a female moth sends out a strong smell in order to attract a mate. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Sometimes, this interaction can be negative, such as when males fight.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**(9 points)**