Insight Intermediate Unit Test 5 B

A Grammar: Zero, first and second conditional

Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1 _____(you / buy) a big house somewhere if you were rich?

2 If she didn't play football well, she _____(not / be) in the team.

3 The children are going to sleep soon. If we talk quietly, they _____(not / hear) us.

4 Where _____(they / stay) tonight if there aren't any rooms in the hotel?

5 If she reads this book, she _____(love) it.

6 If I could fly, I _____(spend) all of my time in the air.

B Grammar: Modal verbs

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence using the words given. Use between two and five words.

1 It's fine to talk to me about your problems if you want.
(can)
You _____ to me about your problems if you want.

2 It's necessary to follow the rules, not just do what you want.
(must)
You _____ the rules, not just do what you want.

3 You aren't allowed to use my things because you always break them!
(may not)
You _____ my things because you always break them.

4 Feeding the lions isn't allowed because they're really dangerous.
(mustn't)
You _____ the lions because they're really dangerous.

5 You aren't allowed to drive on the right in Britain, because people drive on the left there.
(can't)
You _____ on the right in Britain, because people drive on the left there.

6 I'll let you use my pen, but give it back when you've finished.
(may)
You _____ , but give it back when you've finished.

C Grammar: Zero, first and second conditional

Choose the correct verb from the box. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb. There are three verbs you do not need.

win	come	give	close	lose	study	find	stay	have

1 If you _____ to my party, you'll have a great time.

2 I'd go to Germany if I _____ a month off from work.

3 If the restaurants _____ early, they would lose a lot of business.

4 If she _____ history, she'll understand her country better.

5 I'd be famous if I _____ gold at the Olympics.

6 If we _____ the right way on this map, we won't be lost any more.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Choose the correct words from the box to complete the text. There are three words you do not need.

impression	misfortune	inspiration	control	bias	reality	reputation	choice	impact

Oscar, my grandfather, had a strong [1] _____ for being serious, but he was also fair: he had no [2] _____ against anyone. When there was a problem, he would take [3] _____ and deal with it. He always made a good first [4] _____ on people who met him. He was also the [5] _____ for my career: we're both teachers! He had a huge [6] _____ on so many students.

E Vocabulary: Recognizing phrasal verbs

Choose the correct phrases from the box to complete the sentences. There are three phrases you do not need.

come up with	get round to	get away with	look forward to	live up to	own up to	fall out with	put up with	put it down to

1 When I _____ people, I remove their numbers from my phone.

2 We can't _____ this. Someone will catch us and then we'll be in trouble.

3 They didn't like the cold winters, but they learned to _____ them.

4 They'll have to _____ a reason for being late.

5 The holiday didn't _____ what we expected. It was quite boring.

6 If you don't _____ what you did, no one will know about it.

F Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Choose the correct words from the box to complete the sentences. There are three words you do not need.

optional	legal	restrictive	traditional	prohibited	fair	civic	obligatory	criminal

1 We all take turns to wash the dishes, which we all agree is _____!

2 Parking is _____ outside the school on Arthur Road.

3 Ties are _____ at our school: everyone has to wear them.

4 You can decide to vote for class president or not: it's _____.

5 In some countries, it is _____ to drive at 16 but not without a driving licence.

6 The club rules are too _____ : for example, we can't use the pool in the evening.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

G Reading: Identifying different types of referencing

Six sentences are missing from this text. Choose the correct sentence for each gap. There are three extra sentences which you do not need.

How children learn right and wrong

Society works better when everyone follows the rules. So, how do we learn what is right and what is wrong?

When we're two or three years old, we begin to learn about what's right and wrong. We learn directly from parents and people who take care of us. Little children want what they want – another child's toy, ice-cream just before lunch – and it's their parents' role to teach them that they can't always have what they want. [1] _____

Between the ages of five and ten, we usually follow the rules that our parents and teachers set. [2] _____ We also don't like to break them because we may get punished. For example, at school, we might have to stay in at break-time when other children are playing outside.[3] _____ But by being shown what's wrong like this, and by seeing good examples of behaviour from others, we start to discover what we should and shouldn't do.

As we continue to grow, we learn about how other people feel as a result of our actions. For example, we might learn that saying something mean hurts the other person. [4] _____ This – possibly unexpected – display of emotion doesn't make us feel good. We also discover that breaking certain rules has stronger consequences than breaking others.[5] _____ But blaming a colleague for a mistake you've made at work could result in more serious trouble.

During our teenage years, it's natural to experiment with different ways of behaving. This could be anything from talking back to a teacher in class to driving too fast. We also take risks, which may have positive or negative consequences.[6] _____ These are times when we learn about respect and responsibility, when society takes over from the role of parents in teaching us right and wrong. By the time we are in our 20s, we certainly know what's right and what's not.

A For example, we might be thanked for our kindness, or feel bad when we get everything wrong.
B And at home, it may mean not getting to play video games after dinner.
C If you're rude to Mum, you may not be able to play out with your friends.
D For that reason, children start to learn what they do has an effect on those around them.
E After that, it's a choice that each individual should make.
F We might experience him or her feeling upset.
G At this age, we are shown right from wrong only by those at home.
H The wider community certainly plays its part in it.
I We don't question them because we see them as facts.

H Listening: Understanding key information

Listen to Ajay talking to Beth about friends. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1 What does Beth think is important about friends?
- A ☐ They can help you with problems.
- B ☐ They can talk about your mistakes.
- C ☐ They can talk to your family for you.

2 What does Beth feel are the best types of friendships?
- A ☐ Friendships with people who live locally
- B ☐ Friendships with people that you don't see very often
- C ☐ Friendships with people that you see every day

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 How can we help a friend with problems at school?

A ☐ Ask them to talk to people with the same problem.
B ☐ Tell them to talk to a teacher.
C ☐ Sit down and look at the problem together.

4 What should you do if you have a friend who behaves badly?

A ☐ Tell their parents.
B ☐ Talk to them.
C ☐ Do the same things.

5 When is it right to tell someone a friend's secret?

A ☐ When they are in danger
B ☐ When another friend wants to know
C ☐ When you argue with them

6 What suggestion does Beth make to help someone make friends?

A ☐ Talk to everyone you meet.
B ☐ Try your best to fit into a group.
C ☐ Join a study group.

I Speaking: Making apologies

Choose the correct words from the box to complete the sentences. There are three options you do not need.

was very inconsiderate	feel really bad	worry about it	accept my apologies
say no more	really doesn't matter	regret to inform	like to apologize	forgive you

1 Let's _____ about it. We never need to speak about it again.
2 Please _____, sir. I will see if I can find a chair that isn't broken.
3 I'd _____ for what I said to you yesterday.
4 We _____ about it. We promise we won't do it again.
5 It _____ of us. It won't happen again.
6 It _____. I didn't think you had enough time.

LIVEWORKSHEETS