SUPERMIND Name: _____ Class: _____

I. LISTENING

1. Listen to a conversation between a man and a receptionist. Fill each of the gaps in the notes with no more than two words or a number. You will listen TWICE.

Mayfair Hotel - BOOKING FORM

Name: Mark (1) _____.
Phone number: (2) _____.
Number of days: (3) _____.
Number of guests: (4) _____.
Price: $160
Note: Book a (5) _____ for him.

II. Grammar

A: Fill in the gaps with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. We need.....(study) a lot before the geography exam on Friday.
2. She would like..... (meet) her friend for lunch in a restaurant.
3. Sean and Elizabeth enjoy ..... (go) for walks on the beach every day.
4. He wants.....(visit) the Eiffel Tower when he goes to France.
5. Frank and Sarah love.....(play) the guitar in the evenings.
6. They don't mind .....(wait) in the queue for ice cream.
7. We decided..... (eat) pasta with tomato sauce for dinner.
8. I hate ..... (clean) the kitchen.
9. She learned .....(play) the piano when she was a child.
10. The children finished .....(tidy) their bedrooms.

B: Fill in the comparative forms of the adjectives and correct pronouns.

Example: They don't study a lot. You study **more** than **them.**

1. She isn't very clever. You are _____ than _____.
2. He isn't very tall. You're _____ than _____.
3. She isn't very old. You're _____ than _____.
4. I don't work very hard. You work _____ than _____.
5. He doesn't smoke very much. You smoke _____ than _____.
6. I'm not a very good cook. You cook _____ than _____.
7. We don't know many people. You know _____ than _____.
8. They haven't got much money. You've got _____ than _____.
9. I can't run very fast. You can run _____ than _____.
10. I didn't get up very early. You got up _____ than _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. Reading

Fill each blank with one suitable word from the box. Write the word in the gap:

living satisfaction interviews salary optimistic

A new survey has found that Brit ish people who live in the countryside are more **(1)**_____ than those who live in big cities. According to it, between January and September 2013, the **(2)**_____ ratings of people living in the countryside leapt from 20.5 to 30.8 per cent, an increase of five per cent compared to the previous year. These rural people all shared that the cost of **(3)**_____, medical service and education had improved significantly. As a result, they feel less pressure and enjoy life more. At the same time, people in big cities were worried and their confidence about job and the economy fell 3.9 per cent. The quality of life, obtained from **(4)**_____, was reported to be three times higher in the countryside than that in the city. Nevertheless, young people still prefer big cities because of higher job demand, higher **(5)**_____ and more interesting life.

IV. Writing

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets. You must not change the word. Write no more than THREE words.

Here is an example.

0. The bookshop is opposite the library.

   _____ a bookshop opposite the library. **(THERE)**

   Answer: 0. *There is*

1. Herding buffaloes is more difficult than loading the rice.

   Loading the rice is _____ herding buffaloes. **(EASY)**

2. Life in a mountainous village is more boring than life in a big city.

   Life in a big city is _____ life in a mountainous village. **(INTERESTING)**

3. People in the countryside are often more optimistic than those in the city.

   People in the countryside often _____ than those in the city. **(OPTIMISTIC)**

4. Living in a modern town is noisier than living in a small village.

   Living in a small village is _____ living in a modern town. **(PEACEFUL)**

5. Houses in this village have less furniture than those in the nearby city.

   Houses in this city are _____ those in the nearby village. **(BETTER)**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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