INGLES 2.
Review unit 11

GRAMMAR

1 Rewrite the sentences with *might* or *might not*.

Example: Perhaps Bruce won't want to come to the cinema.
Bruce might not want to come to the cinema.

1 Perhaps it will snow tomorrow.
_____

2 Perhaps you'll meet someone interesting at the party.
_____

3 Perhaps I'll phone Simone later.
_____

4 Perhaps she won't pass the exam.
_____

5 Perhaps Sergio's parents will buy him a bike.
_____

6 Perhaps we won't go out tonight.
_____

2 Complete the sentences with *used to, didn't use to*, or *Did … use to*.

Example: Nigel *used to* work in Talin but now he works in Riga.

1 _____ you _____ have long hair?
2 I _____ be slim, but I lost weight.
3 Valery _____ play basketball, but now she plays squash.
4 Where _____ Ivan _____ go to school?
5 They _____ have a car, but now they do.
6 There _____ be one theatre in my town, but now there are two!

3 Complete the dialogues with one word.

Example: **A** I was late this morning.
B So *was* I.

1 **A** I've seen this film before.
B So _____ I.
2 **A** I didn't do well in the test.
B Neither _____ I.
3 **A** I can speak three languages.
B So _____ I.
4 **A** I'd love to visit Brazil.
B So _____ I.
5 **A** I'm not from London.
B Neither _____ I.
6 **A** I bought a new car last year.
B So _____ I.
7 **A** I haven't ever been camping.
B Neither _____ I.
8 **A** I don't like cheese.
B Neither _____ I.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Departamento de Idiomas Modernos

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VOCABULARY

4 Change the verb in brackets into a noun and use it to complete the sentence.

Example: When is the next *election*? (elect)

1 My _____ is getting worse. I need new glasses. (see)
2 Have you received an _____ to the party? (invite)
3 We'd like some _____ about hotels in Madrid. (inform)
4 My son has to make a _____ about his future. (decide)
5 Amelia had a very interesting _____. (live)
6 The director's last film was a big _____. (succeed)

5 Complete the names of the school subjects.

Example: Franceso wasn't very good at numbers. **m***aths*

1 Milly enjoyed learning about the past. **h**_____
2 Hiroto was always good at sport. **p**_____ **e**_____
3 John was the best in the class at computers. **i**_____ **t**_____
4 I really enjoyed biology and chemistry. **s**_____
5 Caroline loved reading plays and novels. **l**_____
6 We studied Spanish and German at school. **f**_____ **l**_____
7 Mr Brown taught us about different parts of the world. **g**_____
8 Rufus was really interested in painting and drawing. **a**_____

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: You've got the same mobile phone *as* me.
like both as

1 Mark and Matthew are _____. They look exactly the same.
identical like similar
2 Zane didn't enjoy the meal and _____ did Jen.
neither so both
3 Amy looks just _____ her mum.
as like same
4 Tilly and Max are_____ good at sport.
neither both same
5 Guy hates swimming and _____ does his sister.
similar so neither
6 Their names are very _____. She's called Carla and he's called Carlo.
same like similar

LIVEWORKSHEETS

File Test 11
Listening and Speaking A

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Quiet people

Confidence coach, Marika Novotny, discusses the importance of quiet people.

I moved to America soon after my thirteenth birthday. It was a big change. In the Czech Republic I used to go to a small school – there were 14 children in my class. In my American class there were 30, and there were over 1,000 kids at my school. It was so loud. Lunch times were especially difficult as the whole school ate in one large room. I was a quiet child, and my reaction was to become even quieter. In lessons, I used to pretend I couldn't speak English (I could). I'm sure some of my teachers thought I was stupid (I'm not) and lonely (I wasn't).

The problem is that some of the most important places in life, such as classrooms and businesses, are designed for confident people. Quiet students are often told by teachers to 'try harder'. It's the same in offices. When any group of people has to make a decision, the loudest opinion is usually selected. That might be the best opinion, of course – but it might not. In films and on social media, leaders are usually shown as loud and confident, proud of their opinions. Loud is successful, right?

Wrong! In her book *Quiet*, Susan Cain gives examples of leaders and thinkers from history who were quiet, such as Gandhi and Charles Dickens. According to Cain, quiet business leaders are more creative and great at solving problems. Very confident leaders, on the other hand, might not share information or difficult problems – even when they need help.

If you are a quiet person who wants to make their voice heard, what can you do? The most important thing is to take action. Decide to change a specific behaviour and then do it. For example, speak to someone you don't know very well today. Research tells us that when we change our behaviour in small ways like this, it changes the way we actually think about ourselves. We do, in fact, start to become more confident. Practice is also very important. If you need to speak in front of an audience, practise out loud. Watch videos of other speakers. Ask a friend to listen to your talk.

For me, I've gradually become more confident as I've grown up. A lot of that is thanks to my more confident husband. I still don't have many friends, but that's fine – my few friends are very important to me. And perhaps I am their important quiet person.

Example: The writer moved to America as a teenager.
A True ✓ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

1 The writer's education was different after her family moved.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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File Test 11
Listening and Speaking A

2 At school, the writer used to pretend she couldn't speak.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
3 Offices aren't designed for quiet people.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
4 Quiet students get better grades if they can work alone.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
5 In groups, people don't always choose the best opinion.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
6 Leaders in films are usually confident people.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
7 According to Susan Cain, Barack Obama was a quiet leader.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
8 Quiet people can't solve business problems.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
9 If you change your behaviour, it's possible to become more confident.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
10 The writer would like more friends now that she is more confident.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

LISTENING

1 Listen to two girls talking about shopping. <u>Underline</u> the correct word(s).

1 The two girls **have a similar appearance** / **have a similar personality**.
2 They need identical clothes for **a party** / **a school play**.
3 They are finding shopping **stressful**/ **exciting** today.
4 Hester's mum only shops **online** / **with a list**.
5 It's easier to choose **if they are together** / **if they try clothes on**.

2 Listen to five conversations about school. Match the conversations with the things they didn't like (A–G). There are two answers you don't need.

Conversation 1 ☐
Conversation 2 ☐
Conversation 3 ☐
Conversation 4 ☐
Conversation 5 ☐

A school food
B IT lessons
C physics
D homework
E school plays
F the journey to school
G clothes for PE lessons

LIVEWORKSHEETS