



Student's Name: _____

Date: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Part I Listening:

Listen to the conversation. Write "yes" or "no" next to the statements

1. She has been to the Vancouver Aquarium _____
2. She has visited Gastown _____
3. She has been to the top of the Grouse Mountain _____
4. She has seen the Capilano Suspension Bridge _____
5. She has tried dim sum _____

Grammar

Complete each sentence using a participial adjective. Follow the example.

Example: A: The speaker fascinated us with her talk.

B: It was a fascinating lecture.

1. **A:** That dog frightens everyone in the neighborhood!
B: I am certainly of him!
2. **A:** The call from the doctor's office relieved me.
B: I felt when I told my mother about the call.
3. **A:** The hike up the mountain exhausted Manny.
B: Manny took a nap after the hike.

Choose the word that correctly completes each sentence. Write the best option on the line.

1. I've _____ been to India, but I'd like to go again. (**already / before**)
2. Have they _____ been to the top of the Sears Tower in Chicago? (**yet / ever**)
3. Sarah has eaten Mexican food, but she hasn't tried *sopapilla* _____ (**already / yet**).

4. You don't need to introduce us. I've met Les _____ (ever / before).

Complete the sentences using the present perfect. Do not use contractions.

Example: A: Have you eaten (eat) yet?
 B: No, we haven't. Shall we eat together?

1. A: I(go) to China three times.
 B: Wow! I am going for the first time next week.

2. A: (see) the new Brad Pitt movie yet?
 B: No, they haven't. They're going to see it tonight.

3. A: I arrived in New York a few days ago
 B:(go) sightseeing yet?

4. A: My mom (take) so many great pictures with her digital camera.
 B: Nice! Can I see some of them?

5. A: (speak) to the new student yet?
 B: No, but I plan to speak to her after school today

Reading

Read the article. Then choose the correct answer for each question. Write the best option on the line (a, b, c, or d)

Mean What You Say: The Art of Conversation

It's always a good idea to study the language of a foreign country before you travel there. But speaking with someone from another country can involve more than just words in a different language. People in different countries can have very different customs when they speak.

People in Indonesia, for example, always want to be agreeable and polite, and this means that they don't like to say "no." In their native language (Bahasa Indonesia), there are many ways to say "yes." But twelve of these "yes" words actually mean "no"!

Australians are friendly with people, but they value directness. Australians prefer a clear, direct response, even if it is not the one they wanted.

The French appreciate the art of conversation, which can include arguing as a form of entertainment. In this case, speakers may interrupt each other frequently. This is considered active participation in the conversation by both people. It is better than one person lecturing the other.

As in many other Latin American countries, titles are very important in Costa Rica. People's titles can indicate their professions, such as *Doctor* (doctor) or *Ingeniero* (engineer). *Licenciado* is used when talking to someone with a college degree. If someone doesn't have a professional title, *Señor* (Mr.), *Señora* (Mrs.), or *Señorita* (Miss) are appropriate.

1. Australians prefer to _____
 - a. say "yes."
 - b. receive a direct answer.
 - c. say "no."
 - d. argue for entertainment.

2. In Indonesia, it is considered polite to _____
 - a. agree.
 - b. argue.
 - c. be direct.
 - d. be entertaining.

3. What can you expect to find during an argument in France?

 - a. anger
 - b. lecturing
 - c. interruptions
 - d. lots of jokes

4. In conversation, Costa Ricans like to _____
 - a. argue.
 - b. interrupt.
 - c. say "no."
 - d. refer to a person's profession.

Writing

Tell about a thrilling, fascinating, or frightening experience you've had. Write a paragraph.