

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: If I had (have) a lot of money, I'd buy a new car.

- I _____ (know) Lisa for ten years. We're good friends.
- We _____ (live) in a big house in the country, but now we have a city flat.
- What would you do if you _____ (lose) your wallet?
- A I didn't really like that film.
B Neither _____ (do) I!
- If you really wanted that coat, you _____ (save) your money to buy it.
- Jean-Pierre asked us if we _____ (want) to go out for a pizza.
- A How long _____ (you / be) in the swimming team?
B Since last summer.
- A I _____ (not go) to the party tonight.
B Neither are we.
- Pasta comes from Italy, but now it _____ (make) all over the world.
- A Why are you going out?
B _____ (post) this letter.
- Gus was there at the time of the robbery, but he said he _____ (not see) anything.
- If they _____ (get) here before 7pm, we'll go and see that film.
- The teacher told us _____ (stay) after class.
- We got to the theatre twenty minutes late, and the play _____ (already / start).
- Our school _____ (build) in 1968.

2 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: When did you finish / **have you finished** your work?

- You **don't have to** / **mustn't** pay to enter the museum. It's free.
- If you don't tidy your room, your things **will** / **would** get lost.
- I get on **well with my brother** / **my brother well**.
- A I love salsa dancing.
B **Neither** / **So** does my sister.
- We really **enjoy** / **want** spending time at the beach.
- The meeting **will** / **might** finish early. It depends how long the boss speaks!
- You **don't have to** / **shouldn't** listen to him. He tells lies.
- I borrowed my sister's laptop, because **mine** / **my** was broken.
- Was** / **Did** he use to teach history at your school?
- They've lived in this flat **for** / **since** 18 months.
- It's easier **to learn** / **learn** a language when you're young.
- Who **left** / **did leave** all this washing up last night?
- Is Dominic good at **playing** / **play** the piano?
- I might **see** / **to see** that film this weekend.
- What **have you eaten** / **did you eat** for dinner last night?

3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The boy ran into the street to catch his ball.

- Ted said he _____ already heard this album.
- This play was written _____ William Shakespeare.
- Oh no! I've _____ to feed the dog!
- The hours in my job are long, but I don't _____ working late, so that's okay.

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- 5 A Is this book _____, Lucia?
B Yes, it is. Thanks. It was a birthday present.
- 6 He hasn't seen his cousins _____ last year.
- 7 You _____ smoke in this building. It's against the law.
- 8 Her class is in room 12 on the first floor. Go _____ the stairs and turn left.
- 9 _____ you pay that man, he'll sell you the tickets you need.
- 10 A _____ there use to be a cinema in the town centre?
B Yes, but it closed six months ago.

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word(s) out.

Example: duck eagle swan mosquito

- 1 divorced retired married tired
2 put on take off turn down try on
3 maths physics chemistry biology
4 towards passed through along
5 lose miss catch get on
6 spider cow horse pig
7 get an email get home get a present get a salary
8 crocodile shark dolphin goat
9 a bit really quite good
10 get up go away sit down look after

5 Write the opposite.

Example: turn on (the TV) turn off

- 1 get up (in the morning) _____
2 stand up _____
3 forget (a name) _____
4 put on (a coat) _____
5 turn up (the radio) _____

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Would you like to look at my holiday photos?
watch look at read

- 1 I used to play a lot of tennis, but I gave it _____ last year, and now I play basketball.
down off up
- 2 Nina is really afraid _____ spiders.
on of by
- 3 My uncle decided to _____ at the age of 50 and go travelling.
retire receive repair
- 4 Go _____ the museum and the cinema is on your left.
over past along
- 5 When I saw them they were walking _____ the park.
on away across
- 6 Email was _____ in the 1970s, but most of us first used it a lot later.
discovered invented designed
- 7 If you don't know how to get there, look _____ the directions on the internet.

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- down through up
- 8 My great-grandmother married young, and _____ ten children.
had got became
- 9 I'm looking _____ my neighbour's cats while he's on holiday.
after forward for
- 10 I _____ broke my friend's iPod.
luckily accidentally finally
- 11 My aunt always _____ a handbag.
wears puts carries
- 12 Ben doesn't look _____ his father. They're completely different.
like as same
- 13 I'm really tired, and I don't feel _____ going out tonight.
for like to
- 14 The snake moved _____, and everyone felt very frightened.
luckily sadly suddenly
- 15 A I don't like early mornings at all.
B _____ do I!
So Also Neither

7 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: I woke up very early this morning.

- 1 Please _____ your dictionaries to the next class.
- 2 Frank doesn't _____ much money. His job is badly paid.
- 3 A Sorry this is taking a long time.
B That's OK. I _____ mind waiting.
- 4 Leo _____ on very well with Alex. They're good friends.
- 5 I _____ last night listening to my favourite songs.
- 6 Our teacher _____ us we had all passed our exams.
- 7 The boy _____ that he wanted to travel before university.
- 8 Keith's in the shower right now. He'll call you _____ in twenty minutes.
- 9 Clare got a _____ for her birthday, and now she's having riding lessons.
- 10 Don't _____ away that old newspaper. I haven't read it yet.

8 Match the words with the same sound.

tiger	send	finish	get	turn	discover
wear	enjoy	forget	hope	divorced	

Example: remember send

- 1 elephant _____
- 2 throw _____
- 3 across _____
- 4 pretend _____
- 5 whale _____
- 6 promise _____
- 7 dangerous _____
- 8 earn _____
- 9 mosquito _____
- 10 try _____

READING

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

Is technology bad for our brains?

by James Sanders

Nowadays, many useful gadgets (small machines) are advertised as 'smart'. This 'smartness' generally means that the machine can change how it works to **suit** the user's needs, learn our preferences, and make intelligent choices for us. Smartphones can now take photos, play songs, send emails, and do a thousand other useful things, such as shopping online or **assisting** us with our homework. We used to need lots of machines to help us to do these things, but not any more. They fit in our pockets, but contain more **data** than we could ever possibly need, or remember.

If you asked most people, they would say that smart machines have improved life. Not everyone agrees, however. A few scientists are worried about the **effect** of using machines to do things that we used to do for ourselves. For example, we don't have to remember people's **contact details** any more, as our phones **store** this information. We can also find information **instantly**, via internet search engines like Google. A few studies have shown, surprisingly, that people in their 50s and 60s are better than teenagers at studying and **memorizing** information, because they've always worked this way.

Technology has changed our expectations and made us very impatient. Now we want our news in tiny **soundbites**, and get bored if we actually have to read or listen for more than a minute or two. Scientists reported recently that the internet was changing how we think and learn. One author even said that Google was making us stupid! It's certainly true that we often do two or three things **simultaneously** when we are online, and it's harder and harder to **focus on** one thing. Maybe technology is bad for our brains, and our memories, and we should stop depending on it all the time. But if you tell me to give up my smartphone, sorry, I won't!

Example: Gadgets nowadays can be very useful.

A True B False C Doesn't say

- 1 'Smart' gadgets work differently for different users.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 2 Gadgets can do more things now than in the past.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 3 Most people don't have many machines any more.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 4 Most people think that 'smart' technology is bad for us.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 5 Younger people depend too much on 'smart' technology.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 6 Teenagers are always better than older people at remembering information.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 7 We are less happy to wait for things than we used to be.
A True B False C Doesn't say

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- 8 Using the internet changes young people's brains more than older people's.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 9 We find it more difficult to concentrate on one thing than we used to.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 10 James Sanders wants to stop using modern gadgets.
A True B False C Doesn't say

