

**FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS AGRACIAS**  
**ENGLISH COURSE**  
**QUIZ 1UPPER -INTERMEDIATE**

**Name:**

**Date:**

**Physical Brain Changes**

The benefits of music for academic learning are well documented, thanks to research following young people's progress as **they** learn an instrument. Evidence is also increasing that studying music leads to actual physical changes in one's brain development. Significantly, learning and playing music alter the amount of activity in certain regions of the brain, as well as the structure of specific areas.

One study at the University of Munster in Germany monitored the brain activity of two groups of people between 20 and 30 years of age. One group consisted of 20 musicians who had played music for at least 15 years. The other group consisted of 13 non-musicians. Each participant listened to a recording of piano music as the researchers watched **their** brain responses. While listening to the recording, the musicians showed 25% more activity in the area of the brain that processes auditory signals. Although the music was from a piano, the response level was higher for all musicians, whether **they** played the piano, violin, or another instrument.

A separate study at McMaster University in Canada followed the progress of 12 children for a year. Six of the children were taught music using the Suzuki method, a popular teaching method from Japan. The other six did not learn an instrument. Over the course of the study, the researchers took regular measurements of certain brain regions. **They** found that the music students had increased activity in the region of the brain responsible for focusing attention and making sense of different sounds.

**A) Are the following statements TRUE OR FALSE according to the text?** (10)

- |                                                                                                |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Learning and playing music change the structures of specific brain areas.                   | T / F |
| 2. All the students participated in the study at Munster University were experienced in music. | T / F |
| 3. In the German study, brain activity was measured as people listened to music.               | T / F |
| 4. The McMaster study was conducted over a 12-month period.                                    | T / F |
| 5. The study involving the Suzuki method took place in Japan.                                  | T / F |

**B) What do the following words refer to in the text?** (4)

1. "**they**" paragraph 1: \_\_\_\_\_
2. "**their**" paragraph 2: \_\_\_\_\_
3. "**they**" paragraph 2: \_\_\_\_\_
4. "**They**" paragraph 3: \_\_\_\_\_

**C) Ask questions about each of these sentences from the text:** (10)

1. **20 musicians** had played music for at least 15 years."
2.
  - a. WHO \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
20 musicians had played **music** for at least 15 years."
  - b. WHAT \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. "last year, the researchers took regular measurements of certain brain regions."
- a. WHEN \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
"last year, the researchers took regular measurements of certain brain regions."
- b. WHAT \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- c. "last year, the researchers took regular measurements of certain brain regions because they want to study it."
- d. WHY \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**2) Complete the following sentences with the Present Simple/ Present Continuous/ Simple Past/ Past Continuous/ Present Perfect / Future tenses. (20 P 2E)**

- 1- Sue wants to lose weight, so this week she \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) chocolate cookies.
- 2- Every year things are more expensive. The cost of living \_\_\_\_\_ (rise).
- 3- John \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) his report yet. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in trouble with the boss
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ ( you apologise) with Paul yet for what you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) last week?. It was wrong!.
- 5- Hurry up! We are all \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you.
- 6- I can't drive yet, but my father \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) me next year.
- 7 - I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) home yesterday when a bird \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) at my head.

**3) Complete the following sentences with the correct adjective or idiom. There are some extra expressions which you do not need to use. (20 P 2 e)**

Party booper – smart cookie – bubbly - messy – selfish – out going – dare devil- mean – sensitive – big fish – sponger –nosy parker –sensible –picky

- 1) My adolescent son never seems to find his clothes in his bedroom since he is really.....
- 2) .....people are always optimistic and happy about life.
- 3) My brother is a real.....he loves danger and adrenaline.
- 4) You were really.....to her! You shouldn't have told her all those nasty words!
- 5) Last night everybody came to my birthday party except Peter! He is such a.....! nobody likes him!
- 6) You have to be a.....if you want to get to Harvard, not everybody can go there!
- 7) Don't be .....and share your food with your brother!
- 8) I'm really.....because I can cry with any romantic movie.
- 9) Susan is a/an .....person . That's why she loves hanging out with her friends.

- 10) You are really.....with your food. You have to eat what you have on the plate and don't complain so much!.

**4) MISCELLANEOUS. Circle the correct alternative. (18 P 1E)**

- 1) Susan is from Rome but she BROUGHT UP - GREW UP - GAVE UP in Paris
- 2) That is her book and this is MY -ME -MINE
- 3) When I was young my sister always got angry and LOOKED DOWN ON ME -TOLD ME OFF - CARRIED ON when I used her dresses
- 4) Your sister really LOOKS AFTER - TAKES AFTER - GET ALONG you. Both of you have the same smile
- 5) What was THEIR -THEY -THEIRS address? I can't remember it!
- 6) He is the man WHO-WHICH-WHOSE car was stolen
- 7) After many years of playing volleyball I had to GO ON - JOIN UP - GIVE UP because I had a health problem.
- 8) I didn't know Peter very well. I met him a few times at work .He was just a/an ACQUAINTANCE - STRANGER - CLOSE FRIEND.
- 9) The place WHERE -WHICH-WHEN you were born is amazing
- 10) Tom looks unfriendly but once you KEEP IN TOUCH -GET TO KNOW HIM - FALL OUT you will see he is a kind man.
- 11) If I were you I WILL STAY -WOULD STAY- WOULD HAVE STAYED here.
- 12) How do you GET ON WITH - CARRY ON WITH - LOOK UP TO your mother in law?
- 13) I WOULD HAVE GONE -WOULD GO -WILL GO if he had told me the address.
- 14) His parents got tired of the city stress and they decided to BRING UP - GROW UP - TAKE CARE their children in the countryside.
- 15) He apologised OF -FOR -OF arriving late to the meeting
- 16) The boss congratulated me FOR -ON -OF my great report
- 17) I would like to specialise ON- IN- ABOUT heart surgery
- 18) He is really interested IN-ON -OF visual art.

**5) Use the following information to write sentences in the Causative Have in affirmative, negative or interrogative form (18 p 3E)**

- 1) Lucy - house 's living room -repair tomorrow. (AFFIRMATIVE)

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- 2) Tom and Paul - homework - do -computer now (NEGATIVE)

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3) I – meals –make – Susy –since September. (AFFIRMATIVE)

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4) They – bike –fix –last Monday (NEGATIVE)

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5) We – clothes – iron –every day (INTERROGATIVE)

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6) The famous actress –book –write –famous novelist –next week (NEGATIVE)  
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