Top notch 2.1
Quiz 1

Mark

Student's Name: _____ Date: _____

Teacher's Name: ___Irene Bracamonte Dávalos_____

A. Listen to the conversation. Then choose the name of the person who has done each activity.

Example:



Angie **[Jonathan]** Karen

1.



Angie Jonathan Karen

2.



Angie Jonathan Karen

3.



Angie Jonathan Karen

4.



Angie Jonathan Karen

5.



Angie Jonathan Karen

6.



Angie Jonathan Karen

7.



Angie Jonathan Karen

B. Make present perfect 'yes / no' or information questions

8. (You / read / War and Peace)?

9. (He / meet / your family/yet)?

10. (How long / she / live in London)?

11. (How much coffee / you / drink today)?

12. (How long / he / work here)?

C. Make the negative present perfect statements. Use contractions.

13. (He / not / hurt / his leg)

14. (Lucy / not / do / her homework)

15. (I / not / read / that book)

16. (They / not / sleep / well)

17. (John / not / buy / any food)

D. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate perfect tense time expressions; ever, never, already, yet.

18. I haven't cleaned my room

19. I have had dinner

20. Has she climbed Sica Sica Mountain?

21. They have gone to Brazil.

E. Read the article. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

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.

22. In which country do people dislike saying *no* directly?
- **a.** France
- **b.** Australia
- **c.** Indonesia
- **d.** Costa Rica

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

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

25. What can you expect to find during an argument in France?
- **a.** anger
- **b.** lecturing
- **c.** interruptions
- **d.** lots of jokes

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

F. In each row, choose the word or phrase that does NOT belong in the category

27. greetings:	take pictures	bow	shake hands
28. tourist activities:	take a tour	take pictures	get a job

G. Complete the blank with the correct verb form.

Steal	stole	
write		
speak		spoken
be		
ride		
		Forgotten

G. What is a custom in your country for greeting someone you have never met before? What is acceptable behavior for meeting a stranger? Use at least two sentences to describe how to greet someone new.

H. Tell about a thrilling, fascinating, or frightening experience you've had. Write at least two sentences.