

TEST UNIT 5-8 NAVIGATE PRE-INTERMEDIATE

Name:

Date:

Reading comprehension

Complete the dialogue between two friends with the phrases in the box. Use each phrase **ONCE** only.

I'm really happy for you	how fantastic				
I've got some bad news	what a pity	oh no	guess what	oh wow	never
mind					

Ivana ¹ _____ ? I got the job I applied for.

Nikos ² _____ ! I knew you would!

Ivana And there's more good news. They want me to go and work in the office in Hong Kong!

Nikos ³ _____ ! Think about all the sights you'll see when you're there.

Ivana I know! I think it'll be great.

Nikos Well, ⁴ _____. You've worked hard and you deserve this success.

Ivana There's just one thing, though.

Nikos What's that?

Ivana They want me to start next month, so that means I won't be able to go to your wedding.

Nikos ⁵ _____ ! But don't worry, I'll make sure you see all the photos!

Grammar

QUANTIFIERS

	Big quantities	Small quantities	Zero quantities	More than you need	Less than you need
Countable Lots of (-) not many (2) How many?	(+) a lot of plenty of	(a) few very few	not..... any none (in short answers)	too many	not enough
Uncountable Lots of (-) not much (?) How much?	(+) a lot of plenty of	(a) little very little	not..... any none (in short answers)	too much	not enough

Use **a lot of/lots of** before nouns. E.g. He has a lot of money.

After verbs, use **a lot**. E.g. He eats a lot.

Use **too + adjective**. E.g. My coffee is too hot.

Use **(not) enough** before nouns, but after adjectives.

E.g. I haven't got **enough time**.

E.g. This soup isn't **hot enough**.

Complete the sentences with a, b or c.

- A Have you got _____ free time next week?

B Yes, I'm not busy at all.

a a few b too many c any
- Steffi ate _____ sweets and now she feels sick.

a lots of b too much c a little
- I don't think it's warm _____ in here. Can you turn the heat up, please?

a some b enough c many
- I'll be there in _____ minutes. I just need to finish this.

a a few b a lot of c a little
- I don't want _____ salad with my meal, thanks.

a any b some c enough

Understanding Grammar - a, an or the



Read the following text and choose the correct answer: the word/s in *italics* or --.

When I was a child, I had ¹ *a / the* favourite toy. It was ² *a / --* small, soft toy animal and my father bought it for me on ³ *-- / the* day I was born. It wasn't ⁴ *an / --* expensive toy, but it was special to me. I called ⁵ *a / the* toy Joe, and I took it everywhere with me until I was seven years old. After that, Joe lived on ⁶ *-- / a* shelf in my room. Years later, I went off to university and when I came back home in the holidays, I always felt happy when I saw Joe sitting there on ⁷ *the / a* shelf. I'm married now and have ⁸ *a / --* children of my own, but they're not into ⁹ *-- / the* soft toys. Joe is still with us, though. He lives in ¹⁰ *the / --* garage now!

1 SYLLABLE	OLD	OLDER	THE OLDEST
+ -ER/-EST	CHEAP	CHEAPER	THE CHEAPEST
	HIGH	HIGHER	THE HIGHEST
1 SYLLABLE CONS.-VOWEL-CONS.	HOT	HOTTER	THE HOTTEST
	BIG	BIGGER	THE BIGGEST
DOUBLE CONSONANT + -ER/-EST	THIN	THINNER	THE THINNEST
2 SYLLABLES ENDING -Y*	HEALTHY	HEALTHIER	THE HEALTHIEST
-Y ⇒ -IER/IEST	HAPPY	HAPPIER	THE HAPPIEST
*ADVERBS ⇒ MORE/MOST MORE SLOWLY (NOT SLOWLIER)	NOISY	NOISIER	THE NOISIEST
2 OR MORE SYLLABLES	FAMOUS	MORE FAMOUS	THE MOST FAMOUS
MORE/MOST + ADJECTIVE	GENEROUS	MORE GENEROUS	THE MOST GENEROUS
IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	GOOD	BETTER	THE BEST
	BAD	WORSE	THE WORST
	FAR	FARTHER FURTHER	THE FARTHEST THE FURTHEST

In the affirmative . . .

To compare people or things that are equal to one another, use . . .
as + *adjective* + as = *tan* + *adjective* + *como*

Ejemplo: In my school, swimming is **as popular as** running.
En mi escuela, la natación es **tan popular como** correr

In the negative . . .

Ejemplo: In your school, swimming is **not as popular as** running.
En tu escuela, la natación **no es tan popular como** correr.

Otros ejemplos:

- Reading is **as important as** writing.
Leer es **tan importante como** escribir
- Your voice is **not as good as** my voice.
Tu voz **no es tan buena como** mi voz.

Complete the sentences with a, b or c.

- I think New York is _____ London.
a most exciting b the most exciting
c more exciting than
- In my opinion, English is _____ to learn as Japanese.
a not as difficult b less difficult
c more difficult
- My boss is _____ person I know!

- a the lazy b the lazier c the laziest
- 4 Many people think that we're _____ with our lives now than we used to be.
a as happy as b less happy
c not as happy
- 5 I'm so lucky! I've got _____ boyfriend in the world!
a the good b the better c the best
- 6 A Ask Jenna to give you a hand.
B Yes, I'll do that. She's _____ Zara.
a less helpful b more helpful than
c the most helpful

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-age	A result	Wreckage
-ance	An action or state	Importance
-ant	A person	Assistant
-ee	A person	Referee
-ence	An action or state	Difference
-er/or	A person	Teacher
-ery	A type or place of work	Bakery
-ess	Makes a feminine form	Waitress
-ful	As much as will fill	Spoonful
-ing	An action or result	Painting
-ion	A process, state or result	Decoration
Prefix	Meaning	Example
Anti-	Against	Antifreeze, antithesis
De-	Opposite	Decode, decompose
Dis-	Not, opposite of	Disconnect, disembark
Em-	Cause to	Embrace, emphasis
En-	Cause to	Encode, encounter
Fore-	Before	Forecast, foresight
Pack	In	Infield, infiltrate
Im-	In	Imbalance
Inter-	Between	International, interact
Mid-	Middle	Midday, midway
Mis-	Wrongly	Misfire, misunderstand
Non-	Not	Nonsense, nonexistent

Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

When you travel abroad, it's important to know how to behave. If you're *disorganized* (organized) and don't do any research, you could have problems. When I went to India recently, I found that Indians don't really like using the word 'no' because they think it's ¹ _____ (polite). Instead, people often told me what they thought I wanted to hear. I don't think this was ² _____ (honest). It's just that our cultures are different. Shaking hands was common, especially in cities. Men would shake hands with men, and women might shake hands with women. However, I rarely saw handshakes between men and

women. This isn't because they are ³ _____ (friendly) towards each other – it's because of religious beliefs. When you're invited to an Indian person's home, it's usual to take a gift. One of my Indian friends told me this was ⁴ _____ (necessary), but I thought it would be rude not to take something. However, I avoided taking white flowers – they're used at funerals, so Indians consider them ⁵ _____ (lucky).

SOMEBODY / ANYBODY / NOBODY / EVERYBODY



	PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
+	<i>somebody</i> <i>someone</i>	<i>something</i>	<i>somewhere</i>
-	<i>not anybody</i> <i>not anyone</i> <i>nobody</i> <i>no one</i>	<i>not anything</i> <i>nothing</i>	<i>not anywhere</i> <i>nowhere</i>
?	<i>anybody</i> <i>anyone</i>	<i>anything</i>	<i>anywhere</i>

Complete the sentences with a, b or c.

- We spent ages looking for my passport, but _____ found it.
a everybody b somebody c nobody
- This year I want to go _____ for my holidays that's not too hot.
a someone b somewhere c something
- If _____ needs the name of a good hotel, just ask me.
a nobody b somebody c anybody
- Wow! I've never seen _____ like that before.
a anything b nothing c something
- I'd like to buy _____ smart to wear on my trip.
a something b anything c someone

Adjectives with -ed vs. -ing

- ed

describes a person's own feelings

bored
confused

interested

excited
surprised

This lesson is difficult. I am confused!
Kate had nothing to do; she was very bored.

- ing

describes a situation, a thing, or a
person that CAUSES the feelings

boring
confusing

interesting

exciting
surprising

This lecture is very confusing. I don't understand.

Complete the text with suitable adjectives in the correct form: *-ed* or *-ing*.

I love travelling and am always ¹e_____ about visiting a new country. When I visited Turkey last year, I visited a ²f_____ place called Göreme. It's in an area called Cappadocia, a historical region of the country. The online reviews of the area were very good, and I definitely wasn't ³d_____ when I got there. Göreme is special because there are lots of rocks of different shapes there. Some of these shapes are very ⁴s_____. The rocks are called 'fairy chimneys', and I think they're one of the most ⁵a_____ things I've ever seen!

Must	Have to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - express personal obligation - express what the speaker thinks is necessary - express subjective obligation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - express impersonal obligation - the subject is obliged or forced to act by a separate, external power (for example, the Law or school rules) - express objective obligation.
<p>I must go to bed earlier.</p> <p>You must answer all the questions.</p>	<p>I have to arrive at work at 9 sharp. My boss is very strict.</p> <p>In Britain, you have to drive on the left.</p>
Mustn't	Don't have to
<p>It is prohibited; it is not allowed. It is important that you do NOT do something. The prohibition can be subjective (the speaker's opinion) or objective.</p>	<p>There is no obligation; you are not required to do something, especially if you don't want to.</p>
<p>In the army, you mustn't go out after 9.</p> <p>You mustn't drink wine.</p>	<p>You don't have to drive. I can do it.</p> <p>He doesn't have to turn here. He can turn at the next intersection.</p>

Complete the sentences with **must / mustn't, have to / don't have to or can / can't.**

Not all schools around the world are the same. At the School of the Future in Philadelphia, a lot of the rules are ones you might expect. Students ¹ _____ behave badly to others, and there are certain kinds of clothes they ² _____ wear to school, such as shorts. They ³ _____ arrive on time for all classes and ⁴ _____ be late for any. They ⁵ _____ read for 30 minutes every day outside class and they also ⁶ _____ do homework every day. At the Brooklyn Free School in New York City, things are quite different. Students ⁷ _____ choose the classes they go to and they ⁸ _____ go to any if they don't want to! The students ⁹ _____ make the rules instead of the teachers. And their parents ¹⁰ _____ pay for lessons if they don't have enough money!