

Student: _____

Date: _____

TEST UNITS 9 & 10



Prof / Lic
Cinthia Herrera

- 1 A man called Alan is leaving a voicemail for his friend Katya. Listen to the message and complete the sentences.

Hi Katya, it's Alan here. I'm just calling to check if ¹ _____ to come round to our house this evening instead of tomorrow. It's just that Dianna's made ² _____ dish you love so we thought you might like to join us tonight for dinner. We've got some ³ _____, too. What do you think? I'll pop out to the ⁴ _____ and pick up something to go with those oat crackers I've got from our holiday in Scotland. Anyway, hope to see you later. ⁵ _____ OK?

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct option.

- 1 I **get used to doing / am used to doing / used to do** exercise for an hour a day at the moment.
- 2 When I was a university student I **would study / used to studying / am getting used to studying** in the library where it was nice and warm.
- 3 It's best not to take the motorway as it **would be busy / used to be busy / is usually busy** at this time.
- 4 Living alone is a new experience for me, but I **used / I'm getting used / I use** to it.
- 5 We **used to love / would love / are used to loving** having a day out at the seaside when we were younger.
- 6 I'm afraid Grandma's not as fit and healthy as she **was used to / used to be / would be**.
- 7 My parents **were used to sitting / would sit / got used to sitting** with us at bedtime when we were little.
- 8 Maria **was used to having / gets used to having / would have** her own way, so it was a nasty shock to her when she didn't.
- 9 Where **did you get used to working / did you use to work / would you work** before you started here?
- 10 Helga **used to / didn't use to / was used to** study any languages, but she's started learning French.

- 3 Read the dialogue between two politicians who are planning a meeting with a foreign minister. Put the words in *italics* in the right order to complete the dialogue.

Kostas So, Mr Yakamoto will be with us around 11 o'clock. He's coming straight from the airport.

Irina That's the plan, but I'd ¹ _____ *say / like / something / if / to* I may.

Kostas Sure, go ahead.

Irina He's bound to be tired after such a long flight so I think he'd appreciate it if he could go to his hotel for a rest first.

Kostas Good point. Yes, let's make the meeting a little later. How about half past two? And that ...

Irina If I could ² _____ *for / second / just / a / interrupt*. Don't forget that we have another meeting at 4. And it's an important one too.

Kostas Well, I don't think the meeting with Mr Yakamoto is likely to go past our scheduled finish time. I'm sure he's got a lot to do. Anyway, I've drawn up an agenda for our meeting. Have you had a look at it?

Irina I'd ³ _____ *to / that / comment / like / on*, actually. There's something I'd like to add to it. I think we should spend some time discussing plans for increased trade with Japan. It would certainly ...

Kostas ⁴ _____ *me / interrupting / excuse / for*, but that's already there under the second item on the agenda – business relations.

Irina Oh, yes. Apologies, I missed that completely. But ⁵ _____ *say / I / can / here / something*?

Kostas Yes, of course ...

4 Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The moon is Earth's only ¹ _____ **NATURE** satellite. As well as this, it is the second brightest object in the sky after the sun and although it has the ² _____ **APPEAR** of being bright white, its surface is actually dark. The moon is thought to have formed ³ _____ **APPROXIMATE** 4.5 billion years ago, not long after Earth. There have been several theories about its origin, but the current most accepted explanation is that the moon formed from the debris left over after a giant impact between Earth and a Mars-sized body called Theia. The moon remained ⁴ _____ **EXPLORE** until 1959, when it was visited by the Soviet spacecraft Luna 2, and it was last visited by humans in 1972. In the summer of 1994, the Moon was very ⁵ _____ **EXTENSIVE** mapped by the little spacecraft Clementine, and again in 1999 by Lunar Prospector.

5 Complete the sentences with conjunctions from the box. Each conjunction can be used more than once.

as soon as if in case unless until when

- 1 I was embarrassed _____ I realized that I'd been getting my neighbour's name wrong!
- 2 _____ it starts to rain later, the tennis match will go ahead.
- 3 Please text me _____ your plane lands to let me know you've arrived.
- 4 My brother slept with the light on from the age of two _____ he was eight.
- 5 _____ I'm nervous about something, I always try talking to myself to calm myself down.
- 6 Just imagine – _____ you next see me, I'll have finished my exams!
- 7 Take plenty of suncream with you just _____ it gets hot this afternoon.
- 8 We won't have a chance to catch up _____ the summer holidays are over.
- 9 My meeting might finish ahead of schedule today; _____ it does, I'll be home earlier.
- 10 The bank will sell their house _____ they make the repayments they owe.

6 Put the words in italics into the correct order.

- 1 I found _____ *old / gorgeous / vase / a / Russian* at the market.
- 2 Karla baked _____ *big / apple / delicious / American / a pie*.
- 3 The bride wore _____ *dress / silk / a / white / long*.
- 4 We chose _____ *leather / chair / the / brown / small* in the end.
- 5 Are you talking about _____ *pretty / pale / the / short / girl?*

7 Complete the sentences with a word from the box in its correct form. There are two words that you don't need.

distinguish focus gaze glance glare stare
observe reflect reveal spot visible vision

- 1 When I was looking through your work, I _____ some spelling mistakes.
- 2 The winner of the singing competition will be _____ on Saturday night's show.
- 3 Don't worry – the stain on your shirt is barely _____, so I'm sure nobody will notice.
- 4 When babies are a few months old, they're able to _____ more clearly than when they're born.
- 5 Since my sister had her eye operation, she's had no problem whatsoever with her _____.
- 6 'Don't _____ at people. They'll think you're very rude!' said the mother to her son.
- 7 Researchers _____ a dramatic change in performance once the temperature of the metal had been lowered.
- 8 'How dare you speak to me like that!' she said, _____ angrily at the boy.
- 9 You can often _____ between a male and female bird, as the male tends to be more colourful.
- 10 I didn't read the letter carefully as I was in a rush. I just _____ at it.

8 Read the article about sleep from a science magazine. Then choose the correct answers to questions 1–5.

TO SLEEP OR NOT TO SLEEP – FOR EIGHT HOURS!

People are often concerned about not being able to get to sleep, but it turns out that lying awake in the middle of the night could actually be good for us. A growing body of evidence from both history and science suggests that the eight-hour sleep may not be the most natural way to sleep.

In the early 1990s, a scientist called Thomas Wehr carried out an experiment in which the participants were kept in darkness for 14 hours a day for a month. It took time for their sleep patterns to settle down, but by week four they had established a clear sleeping pattern, which involved sleeping for four hours, waking for one or two, and then sleeping again for a further four hours.

Later, in 2001, historian Roger Ekirch published an academic paper, based on years of historical research, which revealed that humans, in the course of a night, originally used to sleep over two distinct time periods. The people Ekirch studied referred to a first sleep beginning when it was getting dark, followed by a waking period of one to two hours and then a second sleep. Ekirch explains that it wasn't just the number of references that he came across, but the way that people referred to the 'two-sleep' pattern as if it were common knowledge. During this waking period people were usually quite active. Some would get up, play games or go out. Others, however, used to stay in bed and perhaps read and write.

This pattern of sleeping did not continue. Ekirch found that references to the two sleeps started to disappear from 1650 onwards. This began with the upper classes in northern Europe and eventually was adopted by the rest of Western society over the next 200 years. By the 1920s, the idea of a first and second sleep seems to have disappeared completely. Ekirch believes that improvements in both street lighting and domestic lighting were responsible for this change. According to Ekirch, history shows that bad things happened at night. But when cities across Europe started to light their streets, going out at night became fashionable, so people would go to bed later and sleep through until morning.

Nowadays, most people have adjusted to an eight-hour sleep pattern. However, Ekirch believes that many sleep problems may arise from the body's preference for a divided sleep, as well as the fact that we're surrounded by too much artificial light, for instance from electronic screens. This could be the cause of a condition called 'sleep maintenance insomnia', which results in people waking up during the night and being unable to get back to sleep.

Psychologist Gregg Jacobs suggests that the waking period between sleeps could have played an important part in helping humans to control stress naturally, as they were forced into periods of rest and relaxation. He believes that not having waking periods is linked to a rise in levels of anxiety, stress and depression nowadays.

So when you're next lying awake in the middle of the night, remember that it could actually be doing you good!

1. What happened to the people who took part in Thomas Wehr's experiment?

- a. They immediately got used to doing what Wehr wanted.
- b. They took a while to adjust to the routine Wehr had put in place.
- c. They had difficulty sleeping for the eight hours that Wehr wanted them to.

2. What does Roger Ekirch say about having two periods of sleep per night?

- a. Research shows that it was considered a normal part of life.
- b. More research is needed to come to any conclusion.
- c. Research makes it clear that it only happened among certain people.

3. According to Ekirch, what led to the changes in people's sleep patterns in the 17th century?

- a. better communication between social classes
- b. a decrease in crime rates
- c. advances in technology

4. What does Ekirch say about modern-day sleep problems?

- a. They are becoming increasingly common.
- b. They are unrelated to the presence of light.
- c. They are linked to how our bodies naturally function.

5. What does Gregg Jacobs believe about the way people used to sleep?

- a. It would be unsuccessful today.
- b. It had psychological benefits.
- c. It was an unnatural thing to do.