

**A. Listening comprehension**

1. Listen to Calum talking about a music competition. Write one or two words or a number or a date.

Music competition

Rules:

- people must be 10–16 years old
- groups of between 3–(1)
- all songs need to be created on a computer.

Their song:

They had drum, guitar and (2) sounds. Katie was the singer.

They applied on Monday and finished making their song on (3)

Their song was called *Red River* and their band was called (4)

The winner will have the most online votes. The most popular song has (5) votes now.

The top prize is tickets to a concert and second prize is a (6)

B. Reading comprehension

1. Read the article and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

When you think about an international language, what language do you think of? Maybe English? Certainly, lots of popular films and music are in English, and English is the most popular second language to learn, but there was a language invented to be even more international. That language is Esperanto.

In 1887, a man called LL Zamenhof wanted to design a language that didn't come from any country and that was completely international. He came up with Esperanto. When he designed the language, he made it easy to learn but it wasn't always easy to find books or teachers in the past. You couldn't learn it at school either. But now, with the internet, it is much easier to find ways to learn Esperanto, like apps or programs.

In fact, there are over a million speakers of Esperanto around the world. The most interesting thing is that you don't know where they might be – they aren't from a specific country! You have to join Esperanto groups to find other speakers.

There are also a small number of people who have Esperanto as their first language. You might think this is impossible, but it can happen when parents don't have the same language. They learn a completely different one to communicate with at home.

This is what happened to Vito. Vito is 17 years old. His father is from New Zealand and his mother is from Spain. 'When my parents met, they couldn't communicate very well. My mother spoke the language of her home area and also Spanish, and my father only spoke English. He then learnt a little Spanish to help them talk to each other. When I was born, they didn't want me to have a favourite; English or Spanish. So, we all learnt Esperanto! It was the first language I knew. I then went to school in New Zealand and learned more English there.'

Vito also says, 'It's really great having Esperanto as a first language. It's like having a secret code that only some people know. And there are great Esperanto groups online. They are full of people all around the world. We sometimes meet up. There is a group where you can find, and go and stay with, another Esperanto speaker in a different country. So, I can speak Esperanto and learn about a whole new place!'

- 1 In the first paragraph, what does the writer say about English?
 - A It isn't really an international language.
 - B Its aim is to be international.
 - C More people learn it than any other language.
 - D People can't learn it just through films.
- 2 Why did LL Zamenhof design Esperanto?
 - A Because he didn't like his first language.
 - B Because he thought most languages were too hard to learn.
 - C Because he didn't like the language of his country.
 - D Because he wanted an international language.
- 3 Why was Esperanto difficult to learn?
 - A There were no speakers.
 - B There were no places to learn.
 - C Nobody was interested.
 - D The books were bad.
- 4 What reason does the writer give for having Esperanto as a first language?
 - A The parents cannot speak another language.
 - B The parents enjoy learning new languages.
 - C It becomes the only shared family language.
 - D The family think it will bring new chances.
- 5 How many languages can Vito's mother speak?
 - A two
 - B three
 - C four
 - D five
- 6 Where does Zito meet other Esperanto speakers?
 - A on the internet
 - B in his own country
 - C through his family
 - D at meetings

C. Writing

1. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A: Hi Hannah. How are you?

B: Fine, but I didn't (do) my homework last night, so I (want) to do it now.

A: But the lesson is (start)!

B: I know. I usually (complete) my homework for the lesson but I didn't (feel) well last night.

A: Mr Caine (be) really nice. You should (tell) him.

B: He (know) that I wasn't very well. My mum (tell) him earlier this morning, but I can do it. I'm just (finish) the last question.

2. Complete the sentences with these words.

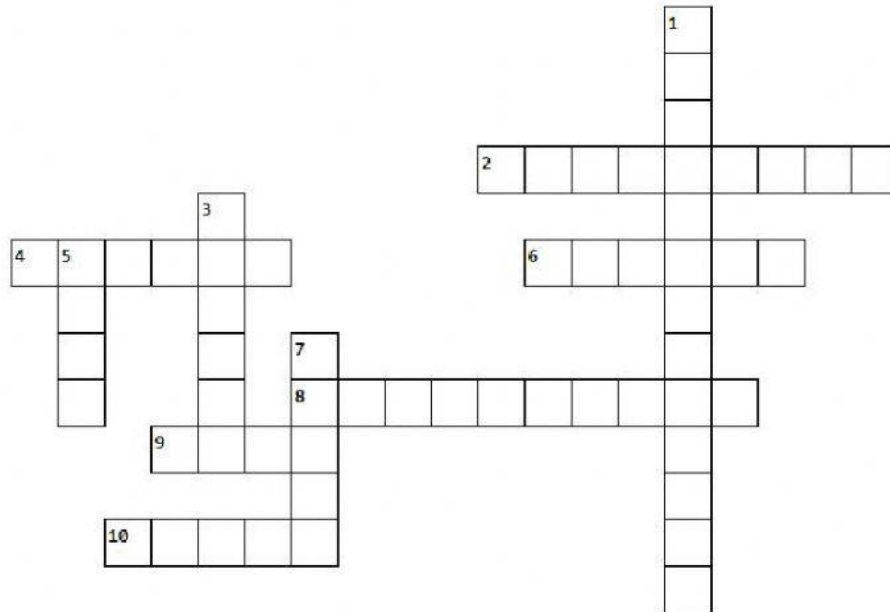
awful bossy dishwasher electricity follow grow install lazy successful turn

1. The film was _____. There was no story and it was really boring.
2. You can _____ me. I'll show you where the bus stop is.
3. Ben is so _____. He just watches TV all day and he never does his homework.
4. I want to be a doctor when I _____ up.
5. Can you put the _____ on? All the plates and glasses are dirty.
6. Please _____ off the television. I'm studying!
7. My mother is so _____. She always tells me what I should eat and when I should go to bed.
8. I think there is a problem with the _____. The lights and the TV don't work.
9. I want to _____ an anti-virus on my computer. Can you help?
10. Eva is really _____. She started a business when she was 19 and now she is rich.

3. Choose the correct answer A , B or C.

1. It's time to switch the lights and go home.
A. up B. out C. off
2. I'm very interested other people. I like finding out their likes and dislikes.
A. in B. on C. about
3. We are really excited Tomorrow because it's the start of the school holiday.
A. with B. about C. on
4. I need some help setting my new computer.
A. with B. up C. at
5. I'm afraid big dogs.
A. in B. about C. of
6. I think Ben is hanging out Noah right now.
A. in B. out C. with
7. Can you turn the light please? I can't see.
A. on B. up C. in

4. Complete the crossword puzzle.



1) Change the channel using the _____.



2) Can you cook this in the _____?



3) You use this to boil water.

4) _____ = intelligent

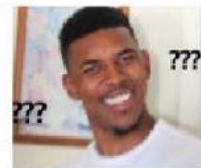


5) A person who doesn't do anything is _____.

6) Teacher: "_____ after me: BOX."

Students: "BOX".

7) A person who makes you laugh is _____.



8) Student: "Sorry, I don't _____ this word." →

9) Student: "Teacher, what does *Merci* _____ in English?"

10) My sister is too _____, he wants to tell me what to do! →

