

## Final Test

### B1 Level

### Reading

#### Animal Loving

You may love your pet, but does your pet love you? Most animal lovers claim that animals definitely experience emotions. Many stories are told of older dogs who become jealous when a new dog (or a baby) arrives home. For many years, however, scientists did not agree that animals experienced emotions; these behaviors, they said, were simply physiological reactions to external stimuli. But now new research is beginning to confirm that animals may have feelings much like ours.

Recent studies have shown that many animals, including chimpanzees, dogs, horses, rats and birds, experience emotions similar to human jealousy, grief and love. Fear has also been widely observed by scientists, perhaps unsurprisingly, since this emotion helps in survival. Biologist Samuel Gosling claims that dogs exhibit four dimensions of personality: affection, sociability, emotional stability and "competence", a combination of intelligence and obedience. These are similar to the categories of human personality generally found in basic psychological tests.

Other studies have shown that when a recording of dogs' "laughter" is played to other dogs, they start to play with each other, and rats who "laugh" frequently seem to be popular among other rats, offering further proof of emotions among animals. In addition, animals respond to anti-depressant drugs and this proves that their brain chemistry, which is affected by the drug, must be similar to ours. Experts believe that their emotions must therefore be similar, too.

However, if animals really do have human-like emotions, there are some serious issues to consider: how fair is it, for example, for humans to keep animals in cages, or use them for pharmaceutical testing?

Based on the reading, complete if it is True (T) or False (F)

1. Animal lovers believe that dogs can be jealous \_\_\_\_\_

2. Scientists are beginning to believe that animals have got feelings \_\_\_\_\_

3. Only humans experience both positive and negative emotions \_\_\_\_\_

4. Dogs often "laugh" when they see other dogs playing \_\_\_\_\_

## **Writing**

### **First Conditional**

Complete these sentences with your own answer. Each answer needs to have minimum 50 words.

What will you do if you go to China?

What will you do if you win 1 million dollars?

What will you do if you have free time in your weekend?

What will you do if you run out of money?

## **Some/Any**

**Write 7 questions that are used in a restaurant using some/ any. For example:**

Would you like *some* coffee?

Is there *any* more cupcakes?

## **Listening**

Based on the interview about maintaining a good work–life balance choose the best answer.

1. How popular is Chris Svensson's book?

- a. Not very popular
- b. Very popular
- c. It's new. People don't know it yet.

2. What is the work–life balance like in traditional workplaces?

- a. Work lives and private lives are clearly divided.
- b. People work too much overtime and so they have no private life.
- c. People are free to manage the balance themselves.

3. How often do people do overtime?

- a. Often
- b. Sometimes
- c. They don't.

4. In traditional workplaces, do people work at weekends or when on holiday?

- a. Yes, it's normal.
- b. No, never.
- c. Usually, they don't.

5. How has technology helped people work with more flexibility?

- a. They can send and receive emails from their phones from home.
- b. Their working hours can be easily tracked.
- c. Robots can do their work for them.

6. Traditional divisions between work and life are fading. What does this mean for employees?

- a. Everyone has to do overtime, all the time.
- b. People have to work while they're on holiday.
- c. They can be flexible to work when and where it suits them.