

ADULTOS VI – UNIT 6 TEST

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Look at the date – this food has to be eaten (eat) today.

- 1 Most films _____ (release) on DVD a few months after the cinema release.
- 2 When I looked for his comment on the blog, it _____ (already / delete).
- 3 Nobody likes _____ (judge) on their appearance only.
- 4 Please wait in the hotel reception while your room _____ (clean).
- 5 She _____ (tell) tomorrow whether her job is in danger or not.
- 6 Too much money _____ (spend) last year on personal expenses.
- 7 I'm really enjoying this film. It _____ (base) on a true story, isn't it?
- 8 You'll have to go another route – the motorway _____ (close) since this morning.
- 9 America _____ (still / see) as the land of opportunity today.
- 10 *Frankenweenie* _____ (direct) by Tim Burton.
- 11 I'm hoping _____ (meet) by my parents at the airport.
- 12 Congratulations! You _____ (choose) to take part in our £1,000 prize draw!

2 Complete the dialogues with **must**, **can't**, or **might**.

Example: They must be out. Nobody is answering the phone.

- 1 A 'I think he _____ be French with a name like Luc.'
B 'Yes, he sounds French too.'
- 2 A 'You're getting engaged to Elena? You _____ be serious!'
B 'No, really, I am!'
- 3 A 'I thought you _____ like to borrow my *Avengers Assemble* DVD.'
B 'Oh great, thanks. I didn't get to see it at the cinema.'
- 4 A 'I think Jill and Alan are away in Italy this week.'
B 'They _____ be. I've just seen Jill in town.'
- 5 A 'Is Steven in his office?'
B 'I don't know. He _____ be in a meeting. I'll just go and check.'
- 6 A 'I finally passed my driving test!'
B 'Congratulations! You _____ be very pleased.'
- 7 A 'I've just run 20 km. I'm training for a marathon.'
B 'Really? You _____ be exhausted.'
- 8 A 'Look, Diana's left her bag here.'
B 'It _____ be Diana's – her bag is brown.'

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VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The film is set in Brazil.

- 1 A lot of the latest James Bond film was shot on _____ in London.
- 2 Most films have amazing special _____ now. They aren't so special anymore!
- 3 I really enjoyed the first film. I can't wait for the _____.
- 4 The dialogue was spoken in English and then _____ in Spanish and French.
- 5 I don't like _____ films because I get scared very easily.
- 6 The _____ from all the *High School Musical* films became best-selling albums.
- 7 It's a Swedish film, so you'll have to read the _____.
- 8 Hundreds of _____ were employed for the battle scenes in the *Lord of the Rings* films.
- 9 The _____ was very complicated and I got confused halfway through the film.
- 10 I like science-_____ films with robots in them.

4 Complete the sentences with nouns and verbs related to the body.

Example: She has a very long neck.

- 1 I've got very long **f**_____, which makes playing the piano easier.
- 2 If you hold your nose, you can't **t**_____ much of the food you eat.
- 3 It was so noisy I had to put my hands over my **e**_____.
- 4 I'm scared of dogs because my neighbour's dog **b**_____ me when I was young.
- 5 Can you hear me? If you can, just **n**_____ your head.
- 6 I've actually got brown **h**_____ but I dye it black.
- 7 Jackie! Stop **st**_____ at that man at the next table! It's very rude!
- 8 My **st**_____ feels really uncomfortable. I think I've eaten too much.
- 9 We **cl**_____ for so long at the end of the concert that my hands hurt.
- 10 I can't sing, but I like to **wh**_____ tunes while I'm painting.

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READING

1 Read the article and complete the gap with the correct option A, B, or C.

Face recognition

We now upload over four billion photos a month onto *Facebook*, and anyone who uses the site is familiar with the idea of face recognition software, which can tell you who is (or might be) in your photo.

Face recognition is being used in many different areas, especially to help the police identify criminals. Computers are not able to read faces like humans can, but they can be trained to compare a face with a photo that is stored in a database. They do this by noting certain features, or, for example, measuring the distance between the eyes. A 'smart' surveillance system – cameras which record our movements in public spaces – has now been developed by a Japanese company which can look through 36 million faces in one second to find a matching one. Many people say they feel safer if there are cameras to protect them in public places, but others are not comfortable with the fact that so many images of us are stored in a database.

The technology is not yet perfect (people who have had plastic surgery can especially confuse the system!), but it is now often preferred to other forms of conventional identification. This is partly because it can be used without us knowing. Face recognition is being improved all the time. Other new technology has been designed which can predict how a face might look as it gets older or which can fill in missing parts of an image. It can even identify someone from video taken in very low light.

In the future, face recognition might also inspire many more good business ideas. There is already an app for smartphones to tell how many people are at a club, and the ratio of men to women. Sony has also designed a camera that waits for you to smile before it takes a picture.

Finally, facial recognition doesn't just recognize humans now – tests have been carried out which show that individual chimpanzees can be recognized, a development that could be used to protect wildlife in the future.

Example: *Facebook* uses face recognition _____. A

- A to identify people in our photos
- B to tell us who our friends are
- C to tell us who our family are

- 1 _____ photos are uploaded onto Facebook every month.
A 36 million B More than four billion C Fewer than four billion
- 2 Computers are able to _____.
A record the differences between two images B recognize faces like people can
C measure the distance between two people
- 3 It takes _____ one second to search 36 million images.
A the police B a computer C a surveillance system
- 4 Many people like surveillance systems in public places because _____.
A they can recognize criminals B they feel safer C they like being filmed

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- 5 Face recognition technology _____.
A occasionally makes mistakes B is likely to make mistakes
C is 100 per cent accurate
- 6 Other technology has been designed to show _____.
A how we can improve ourselves B how we can predict the future
C how we might look when we're older
- 7 A smartphone app can tell _____ in a club.
A how much people spend B the number of men and women
C us how to save time
- 8 A new camera doesn't take a photo until people _____.
A smile B stand still C look natural
- 9 Facial recognition _____ animals in the future.
A can definitely help B may be able to help C is unlikely to help animals

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Face recognition is something new for *Facebook* users. F

- 1 The police don't use face recognition to identify criminals. ____
- 2 Some people are worried that photos are kept in a database. ____
- 3 People know when they are being identified by face recognition technology. ____
- 4 Identification isn't possible if there isn't much light. ____
- 5 Face recognition won't be used so much for business in the future. ____
- 6 Face recognition technology can now be used on all animals. ____

6 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

1 Listen to the film review. Complete the gap with the correct option, A, B, or C.

- 1 *Vertigo* was made in the _____.
A 1940s B 1950s C 1960s
- 2 _____ of the film was made in San Francisco.
A All B Some C None
- 3 Hitchcock thought that the _____ was quite simple.
A plot B soundtrack C script
- 4 The unusual atmosphere in the film is helped by the _____.
A actors B location C soundtrack
- 5 Reactions to the film were _____ when it was first released.
A quite negative B mostly positive C disappointing

2 Listen to five conversations about a film quiz. Match the conversations (1–5) with what the speakers are talking about (A–E).

Conversation 1

Conversation 2

Conversation 3

Conversation 4

Conversation 5

- A where something was made
- B who directed something
- C where someone is from
- D what kind of film something is
- E who someone might be from part of a photo