

Name _____

Date _____

Class 8

Points 116/

Listening

Exercise 1. 🎧 Listen to the radio interview. Circle the three topics that are discussed.

- A definitions of success
- B holidays
- C exercise
- D happiness and unhappiness
- E how to be successful
- F the different dreams that people have
- G the importance of listening to advice

Exercise 2. 🎧 Listen again. Circle the correct answers.

1 Daniel Lee

- a writes for a newspaper.
- b writes about how to be successful in life.
- c writes popular books.

2 Daniel's definition of success is

- a being happy.
- b being famous.
- c making a lot of money.

3 Daniel believes that

- a it's more important to enjoy what you do than to have a well-paid job.
- b you must have a good salary to be successful.
- c being rich makes him happy.

4 Most people thought Daniel's old job was

- a exciting and fun.
- b boring.
- c important.

5 Daniel now earns

- a less than he did in his old job.
- b the same as he did in his old job.
- c more than he did in his old job.

6 Daniel suggests that if people want to succeed in life, they should

- a think about what they are good at and do that.
- b follow their dreams.
- c talk to people who are successful and ask them for advice.

7 Success is a combination of

- a skills and achievement.
- b knowledge and action.
- c action and luck.

Vocabulary

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with one word.

1. Most people are afraid _____ monsters, dogs and death.
2. It's my mum's birthday, so I need to get her a birthday _____ and write something nice.
3. I don't really like to _____ crosswords because I never know the answers.
4. I enjoyed my time volunteering abroad and I got _____ with many of the other volunteers.
5. Let's go and see the new exhibition at the art _____ in town.
6. We waited at the _____ station for half an hour, but the train never came.
7. Most parents hope _____ a good future for their children.
8. Many place names in the US were borrowed _____ the UK.
9. You shouldn't throw everything _____ – you can recycle some of it.
10. They only sell energy-_____ light bulbs in my country now.
11. We live in a two-_____ house – the kitchen and living room are downstairs and the bedrooms and bathrooms are upstairs.
12. I always have to _____ the table before dinner.
13. Immigration can bring _____ a lot of problems for a family.
14. When we were driving along Canning Stock Route, our car suddenly broke _____.

Exercise 4. Put the words in brackets into the correct noun, verb, adjective or adverb form.

1. There's something wrong with my _____ (**see**) – I think I need to get new glasses.
2. We enjoy going to Spain. The food there is very _____ (**taste**).
3. It rained all week, but _____ (**fortunate**) there was plenty to do in the indoor leisure centre.
4. _____ (**surprise**), life in the 1940s wasn't easy.
5. My sister was _____ (**embarrass**) when she couldn't get on her horse.
6. The wildlife in Costa Rica was _____ (**amaze**).
7. We had an _____ (**excite**) time during our rafting trip down Rio Negro.
8. The _____ (**develop**) of the frontal cortex happens last.
9. Teenagers sometimes do risky things to make an _____ (**impress**) on their friends.
10. They had no _____ (**intend**) of coming to my party.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct item.

1. We should learn to..... all our waste if we want to protect the environment.
A use **B** cycle **C** recycle
2. Governments should laws to stop people from hunting animals.
A pass **B** ban **C** create
3. You should call the hotel to check their..... prices.
A thrilling **B** current **C** ordinary
4. There will be mixed weather..... all over the country this week.
A conditions **B** reports **C** temperatures
5. As soon as you arrive at the hotel, make sure you check in at the reception.....
A desk **B** lobby **C** suite
6. Hercules was a great hero; he had a lot of courage and
A strong **B** strength **C** aim
7. He drove past us very slowly because he wanted to off his new car.
A take **B** put **C** show
8. Roy was at the parade waving his as the floats went by.
A flag **B** string **C** whistle
9. The waitress had to wear a blue uniform and light blue.....
A breeches **B** tights **C** cloaks
10. Hunters kill rhinos for their.....
A stripes **B** fins **C** horns
11. The atmosphere at the festival was fantastic; people were drums and playing trumpets.
A flying **B** cheering **C** banging
12. The chef at the restaurant must be inexperienced; the food was
A stunning **B** amusing **C** disgusting
13. When dogs their tails it means they're happy and satisfied.
A wag **B** tug **C** blow
14. If you're ever in Britain in November don't miss the celebration of Guy Fawkes' Day.
A annual **B** natural **C** terrible
15. Everybody Harry for being such a talented actor.
A admired **B** explained **C** amazed

Grammar

Exercise 6. Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The house is over one hundred years old belongs to Mrs DuPont.
A who B which C that was she writting a letter to this morning?
A Which B What C Who The food was spicy I couldn't eat it.
A so B such C such as You may my camera if you promise to return it tomorrow.
A to use B used C use We for an hour before we found the perfect picnic spot.
A had been driving B have been driving
C were driven We spend the afternoon relaxing in the garden.
A will B are going to C going Did they travel a lot of when they were first married?
A using to B used to C use to We ran paper at the office and had to order some more.
A after B out of C over I love reading <i>Guardian newspaper</i> every Sunday morning.
A the B a C an If Dona earlier at the party, she would have seen Billy.
A arrived B had arrived C arrives The government provided the victims of the flood food and shelter.
A by B about C with There is in the office today. It's Sunday.
A nobody B anybody C somebody The children are laughing. They happy.
A can't be B might have been C must be there was a snowstorm last night, all schools are closed today.
A Due to B Due to the fact that
C Because of | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jack wishes he with his brother.
A isn't fighting B wouldn't have fought
C hadn't fought I am clever,?
A was I B aren't I C am I A: I hate swimming in the sea.
B: I.
A Nor did B So do C Neither do Marry the house by the time it started to rain.
A reached B had reached
C was reaching Maria entered the room very quietly she didn't want to wake anyone up.
A while B so C as Robert me that Janet was sleeping.
A said B told C says What would you do if you leader of you country
A would be B were C are If I enough money, I would buy a new car.
A had B have C am having If I my work early , I'll call you.
A finished B will finish C finish If you go anywhere in the world, where would you go?
A can B could C had I'm sure Mike would win the race if he hard enough.
A will train B would train C trained A: Will you water the plants today?
B: Only if it rain.
A doesn't B wouldn't C will If people their cars into the city centre, there wouldn't be so much air pollution.
A didn't take B wouldn't take C hadn't take Will you bring me a newspaper if you to the newsagent's?
A went B will go C go |
|--|--|

Exercise 7. Fill in the correct form of the verb given.

1. Jeff _____(be) our bank manager at the moment. He _____(be) here for three years.
2. I _____(still sleep) when the alarm _____(go) off at 5.30 this morning.
3. If everyone donates \$5, we _____(have) enough to buy a new machine.
4. There _____(be) a great documentary on TV yesterday evening. _____(you see) it?
– No, I didn't. I _____(have) to take my television set back to the store to have it repaired.
5. When I _____(return) to the car park I didn't know where I _____(park) my car.
6. My uncle _____(wear) the same pullover the whole winter. I guess he _____(love) it.
7. Mum _____(prepare) dinner when the doctor _____(arrive).
8. He _____(walk) around with a limp since he _____(have) his accident a few weeks ago.
9. You look pretty worried. – What _____(happen) ?
10. When we _____(arrive) at the theatre the play _____(already start).
11. When she _____(come) home, she _____(see) that her husband _____(drink) for some time.
12. _____(you hear) the good news? – Stan and Margie _____(get) married!
– That's not new. – I _____(know) about it for a few weeks.
13. I _____(try) to call you the whole week! – Where _____(you be) ?
14. The manager _____(speak) to an important customer at the moment, but he _____(see) you in a few minutes.
15. Do you realize that you _____(stand) on my toes? – It hurts!
16. I think I _____(take) a break. I surely deserve one.
17. I wonder if he _____(forget) my number. I _____(expect) for him to call for the last two hours.
18. The novel is about a man who _____(come) home from the war and _____(start) a new life.
19. When I _____(look) for my passport a few days ago, I _____(come) across this old photo of our family reunion.
20. I am sorry that I _____(have) to leave your party so early last night. I _____(really enjoy) myself.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answers a, b or c.

Chasing dreams

Johnny Hunt ¹ _____ at six every day. He showers, gets dressed, has a quick snack and by seven he's already on the tennis court hitting one ball after another. He then spends six hours at school and after all his lessons, he rushes back onto the court for more practice. Today is slightly different because before he had his morning tennis lesson, he ² _____ a weightlifting session at the gym. Johnny ³ _____ in a big tournament at the weekend, so he ⁴ _____ much harder. But Johnny hates all of this. So why does he do it? Well, Johnny has 'pushy parents'.

'Pushy parents' think that if they ⁵ _____ younger, they ⁶ _____ things differently. But because things can't ever be like they ⁷ _____, they want their own children to fulfil their failed dreams and ambitions. They see their children as an extension of themselves, sometimes not realizing how unhappy they are. Unsurprisingly, a study ⁸ _____ a few months ago, has revealed that the majority of parents who didn't manage ⁹ _____ their own dreams, want their children to succeed in those things. But the main problem with this is that these children lose their autonomy and never have their own dreams.

Back on the court, Johnny misses the last shot and loses the match. 'If he ¹⁰ _____ a bit more, he ¹¹ _____ a champion,' says his dad. But Johnny knows that this ¹² _____ ...

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|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. a wakes up | b woke up | c is waking up |
| 2. a did | b had done | c was doing |
| 3. a is going to take part | b takes part | c will take part |
| 4. a might work | b doesn't have to work | c has to work |
| 5. a were | b are | c will be |
| 6. a do | b would do | c will do |
| 7. a use to be | b used to be | c used be |
| 8. a has carried out | b carried out | c had been carried out |
| 9. a achieving | b achieve | c to achieve |
| 10. a works | b will work | c would work |
| 11. a would become | b will become | c becomes |
| 12. a will never happen | b never happens | c is never going to happen |

Reading

The first language

Recent research has revealed that all the languages on our planet have a common ancestor. Scientists in New Zealand studied 504 modern languages, from English to Hindi to Mandarin Chinese, and discovered that every language on Earth has come from a dialect that people spoke in Africa in prehistoric times. According to the researchers in New Zealand, Stone Age people in Africa began to speak for the first time approximately 100,000 years ago. This was the first language in the world although it is a language that no one speaks any more. Early humans then left Africa, slowly moving across Europe, Asia, America and Australasia, and taking their language with them which then changed along the way.

Most scientists agree that the first humans came from Africa, but some scientists believe that languages developed at different times in different parts of the world and there is no connection between them. Therefore, the research in New Zealand is important because it suggests this is not the case. The research showed that all languages must come from the same place – somewhere in Africa. So, how did the scientists make this discovery? Well, first they looked at how many different sounds there were in different languages across the world, and they discovered that the number of sounds that languages had was different in different continents. Then, they compared these languages with languages in Africa, and they found out that if a spoken language was a long way from Africa, it didn't have many sounds, but if a language was close to Africa, it had a lot of sounds. For example, Hadza, which is spoken in Tanzania in north-eastern Africa, has 69 sounds, English has about 45 sounds, Mandarin Chinese has 32 sounds, and Japanese has 20. The further away from Africa, the smaller the number of sounds. So it seems that tens of thousands of years ago, as human beings were moving further and further away from Africa, they used fewer and fewer sounds in their languages. So it seems that the first language was African! Interestingly, some African languages have an incredible number of sounds. Xhosa, a South African language, has 141 different sounds, for example. And some languages that are on the other side of the world from Africa have an extremely small number of sounds. Bandjalang, an Australian language, has only sixteen sounds, and Piraha, a Brazilian language, has only eleven.

The researchers in New Zealand wish they knew why ancient people used fewer and fewer sounds as they moved away from Africa, but it's impossible to be certain about this. What we do know, however, is that Africa was the home of the first people and the first languages in the world.

Exercise 9. Read the text. Circle the correct answers (a–d).

1. According to recent research,

- a there are more than five hundred languages in the world.
- b the world's oldest language is Chinese.
- c the earliest languages came from Europe.
- d people still speak the world's first language today.

2. According to recent research, the world's first language

- a is a language that some African people speak today.
- b is one of 500 modern languages that the scientists studied.
- c was an African language, and not a modern language.
- d came to Africa from China thousands of years ago.

3. 100,000 years ago,

- a the first human language in the world appeared.
- b humans left Africa and crossed other continents.
- c the first modern languages developed.

4. The research by the scientists from New Zealand showed that

- a all languages in the world evolved from one African language.
- b languages developed in different parts of the world with no connection between them.
- c early human beings left Africa, slowly moving across Europe to Asia.
- d all languages are very different from each other.

5. In their research, the scientists from New Zealand were interested in

- a the number of words in the world's languages.
- b how many people spoke each language.
- c the number of languages in Africa.
- d how many sounds there are in each language.

6. The researchers discovered that

- a there are more sounds in Japanese than English.
- b there are fewer sounds in languages in countries that are far away from Africa.
- c Chinese and Hadza have a similar number of sounds.
- d languages had fewer sounds than they expected.

7. According to the research, languages with the smallest number of sounds are likely to be in

- a Australia.
- b Africa.
- c Europe.
- d Asia.