

Unit 7 Test

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the questions. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Do you ever use _____ exchange offices to change your money?
A coin **B** currency C money
- 1 When you travel, do you pay for everything _____ credit card or cash?
A by B for C with
- 2 Do you often use _____ machines in public places, or do you go into banks?
A cash B currency C money
- 3 Do you like travelling _____ plane?
A by B on C with
- 4 If you're on a plane, can you _____ any time sleeping?
A have B spend C take
- 5 When you want to visit a big city, do you ever _____ a train?
A ride B take C travel
- 6 Do you usually check in online, to _____ time?
A save B spend C win
- 7 Do you use a debit card to _____ out money, or do you change currency?
A bring B find C take
- 8 When you need things for a trip, like a tent or a rucksack, do you buy it or _____ it?
A borrow B lend C take out
- 9 Do you always _____ time for shopping in Duty Free, when you go to an airport?
A do B have C spend
- 10 Do you take _____ to get from an airport to a hotel?
A by taxi B in taxi C a taxi

___ / 10

2 Read the descriptions and match them to the words (a–k). There is an example at the beginning (0).

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|---|-----------|------------|
| 0 Another word for the money of a country. | ___ c ___ | a by bike |
| 1 Nice skin is usually very ... | _____ | b coins |
| 2 Leaves in autumn ... red and yellow. | _____ | c currency |
| 3 How you travel when cycling. | _____ | d drive |
| 4 It covers and protects your body. | _____ | e flies |
| 5 When you use your money to buy things. | _____ | f lend |
| 6 Can you ... me your pen, please? | _____ | g port |
| 7 metal money | _____ | h skin |
| 8 When you ... a car, a bus or a train, it moves. | _____ | i smooth |
| 9 A place where ships leave from. | _____ | j spend |
| 10 A pilot doesn't pilot a plane, he/she ... it. | _____ | k turn |

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Grammar

3 Complete the text using the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Ice cream is one of the (0) most popular (popular) desserts. But do you know about the journey of vanilla and chocolate ice cream, the world's favourite flavours? It's possibly the (1) _____ (long) journey of all your favourite foods. In Ancient Greece, people ate snow with honey. In Ancient China, there was a dessert with ice, too. Ice and snow, at 0°C, are (2) _____ (cold) than ice cream, which is 0°C–2°C. This means that they were (3) _____ (bad) for people's teeth. Teeth can break when we eat cold things, but the Greeks and Chinese possibly had (4) _____ (strong) teeth than us. Was the Greek recipe (5) _____ (old) than the Chinese one? Nobody knows which one was first. What we do know is where modern ice cream comes from – France. The English had an (6) _____ (early) recipe with milk. Later a man from Sicily put eggs and sugar in it too, in his café in Paris in the seventeenth century. This made the dessert (7) _____ (sweet). The ingredients travelled a long way, too. Vanilla and chocolate were both from Mexico. Chocolate was the (8) _____ (good) drink for men who went to fight against other villages. It was also (9) _____ (hot) than modern hot chocolate and (10) _____ (bitter) to drink, because there was no sugar. Sugar was originally from India. So when you have ice cream on your plate, you have a map in front of you! Enjoy it.

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4 Here are some sentences about a famous walk in Spain. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than THREE words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 The Camino de Santiago is more important than other walks in Spain.

The Camino de Santiago is the most important walk in Spain.

- 1 There are many routes, but the part along the north of Spain is more famous than the others.

There are many routes, but _____ part is along the north of Spain.

- 2 Some parts of the walk are difficult. Some parts of the walk aren't very difficult.

Some parts of the walk are _____ others.

- 3 Some months are not good for doing the walk, particularly July.

July is _____ for doing the walk.

- 4 Most of the Camino is flat across the north of Spain. The last 200 km are not flat.

Most of the Camino across the north of Spain is _____ the last 200 km.

- 5 There are interesting towns and cities along the Camino, in particular León and Pamplona.

León and Pamplona are _____ the other towns and cities along the Camino.

- 6 Santiago is in the region of Spain with more wet weather than the rest of Spain.

Santiago is the region that has _____ in Spain.

- 7 The Camino along the north is about 767 km. The Camino from Seville to Santiago is 884 km.

The Camino from Seville to Santiago _____ the Camino along the north.

- 8 The hotel at the end of the Camino de Santiago is older than all the hotels in the world.

_____ in the world is in Santiago de Compostela, at the end of the Camino.

- 9 April, May, June and September are better than the other months for the Camino.

_____ for the Camino are April, May, June and September.

- 10 The Camino in April is not as crowded as it is in July.

The Camino in July is _____ in April.

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Reading

5 Read the article about journeys into space. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? There is an example at the beginning (0).

In the 1950s, when the popular science-fiction programme *Journey into Space* was on the radio, the idea of space travel was just a fantastic story. Nowadays, it is still one of our most exciting dreams. We love films and TV series like *Star Trek* and *Star Wars*, but it is also a real possibility. We know a lot more about space now – and some people can go there! Yuri Gagarin was the first person in space. He went on 12th April 1961 and he flew around the world for 108 minutes. The Americans wanted to be first, but the Russians were quicker. Alan Shepherd was the second man in space in May 1961, a month after Gagarin, but his flight was shorter – it was fifteen minutes long. Shepherd also went to the moon. He was the fifth person there, and the oldest. He also played golf there, so he was the most famous golfer on the moon!

Nowadays, the Russians and the Americans work together with fourteen other nationalities on the International Space Station. The ISS first went into space in 2000 with two Russians, Yuri Gidzenko and Sergei Krikalev, and an American, Bill Shepherd. Their journey was 141 days long. There are still people on the ISS now.

Russian Valeri Polyakov spent the longest time in one visit to space. He spent 437 days and eighteen hours there between 1994 and 1995. The American with the longest time in space is Peggy Whitson. She broke the record in 2017 after 665 days in space (in more than one visit). Her last journey ended on 3rd September 2017 after 288 days. In that time, she travelled 196.66 million kilometres. That's a very long journey.

- 0 In the fifties, *Journey into Space* wasn't about a real journey. T
- 1 The article says the idea of journeys into space are a little boring now. _____
- 2 The article doesn't say what country Gagarin was from. _____
- 3 Gagarin spent more time in space than Shepherd. _____
- 4 Shepherd was older than all other people who walked on the moon. _____
- 5 Shepherd was also one of the most famous golfers in the world. _____
- 6 More than fifteen countries work together on the ISS project. _____
- 7 One of the first people on the ISS had the same first name or surname as the first two men in space. _____
- 8 Polyakov spent 437 days on more than one space journey. _____
- 9 Whitson spent 665 days on more than one space journey. _____
- 10 Whitson travelled over 196 million kilometres in one journey. _____

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