Name: .....
Date: .../ .../ 20...
Class: S9
Tel: 034 200 9294

Vocab + Grammar: .....
Reading: .....
Listening: .....

FINAL TEST

I. Tick (☑) the box with the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

1. She'd developed feelings for him that _____ friendship.

a. ☐ went beyond b. ☐ feel apart

2. We heard our neighbors _____ over money.

a. ☐ salvaging b. ☐ quarreling

3. They cut down a tree with a large _____ hole in the middle.

a. ☐ frantic b. ☐ hollowed-out

4. She maintains a _____ schedule as a journalist and a mother.

a. ☐ hectic b. ☐ striking

5. It is a traditional society in which the _____ group is very important.

a. ☐ kinship b. ☐ adversary

II. Change the following questions and statements into reported speech.

1. Timothy asked the girls: "Who is the woman in the red dress?"

→_____ .

2. July asked me: "Where do you usually go swimming?"

→_____ .

3. Jason and Victoria said: "We will do our best in the exams tomorrow."

→_____ .

4. Helen told us: "I was writing about 3 essays yesterday."

→_____ .

5. Patricia told Charlotte: "My mother will celebrate my sister's birthday next weekend."

→_____ .

III. Complete the sentences with the correct tenses of the given verbs.

1. She _____ **(already / post)** the letter when she _____ **(realize)** she _____ **(send)** it to the wrong address.

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2. This time tomorrow, Maria_____ **(sunbathe)** on a beach in Rimini.

3. This book is about a man who _____ **(leave)** his family during the war and _____ **(go)** to live on a Pacific island.

4. _____ **(you / ever/ play)** cricket? – No, but I _____ **(try)** baseball when I _____ **(be)** in the US last fall.

5. I think people _____ **(travel)** to Mars one day.

IV. Choose a phrase on the right-hand side to fill in each blank. Capitalize if necessary.

1. While Ms. Murphy returned to the show on Thursday, she wasn't _____.

2. I just want to earn enough money to _____ of comfort.

3. After-school detention means a student must _____ has finished.

4. There's no point complaining about rising prices. They're a(n) _____.

5. The monthly fee will _____ the full month regardless of the date of connection.

6. Spending time outdoors is good for stress and _____.

stay behind after school
be charged for
lift your spirit
lead a life
in peak condition
fact of life

V. Guess the words based on their definitions. The first letter is given as a hint.

1. a group of people who live together and share responsibilities, possessions, etc.	→ c_____
2. wood that the sea carries up onto land, or that floats on the water	→ d_____
3. the amount produced, compared with how much time, work and money is needed to produce them	→ p_____
4. the amount of work that has to be done by a particular person or organization.	→ w_____
5. saving parts or property from a damaged ship or from a fire, etc.	→ s_____

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The Pompidou Centre

More than three decades after it was built, the Pompidou Centre in Paris has survived its moment at the edge of architectural fashion and proved itself to be one of the most remarkable buildings of the 20th century.

It was the most outstanding new building constructed in Paris for two generations. It looked like an explosion of brightly coloured service pipes in the calm of the city centre. However, when in 1977 the architects Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano stood among a large crowd of 5,000 at the opening of the Centre Culturel d'Art Georges Pompidou (known as the Pompidou), no one was really aware of the significance of this unusual building.

Rogers was only 38 when he and Piano won the competition to design a new cultural centre for Paris in the old market site. Young, unknown architects, they had been chosen from a field of nearly 700 to design one of the most prestigious buildings of its day. After six difficult years, with 25,000 drawings, seven lawsuits, battles over budgets, and a desperate last-minute scramble to finish the building, it had finally been done.

Yet the opening was a downbeat moment. The Pompidou Centre had been rubbished by the critics while it was being built, there was no more work in prospect for the architects, and their partnership had effectively broken down. But this was just a passing crisis. The Centre, which combined the national museum of modern art, exhibition space, a public library and a centre for modern music, proved an enormous success. It attracted six million visitors in its first year, and with its success, the critics swiftly changed their tune.

The architects had been driven by the desire for ultimate flexibility, for a building that would not limit the movement of its users. All the different parts were approached through the same enormous entrance hall and served by the same escalator, which was free to anyone to ride, whether they wanted to visit an exhibition or just admire the view. With all the services at one end of the building, escalators and lifts at the other, and the floors hung on giant steel beams providing uninterrupted space the size of two football pitches, their dream had become a reality.

The image of the Pompidou pervaded popular culture in the 1970s, making appearances everywhere – on record-album covers and a table lamp, and even acting as the set for a James Bond film. This did much to overcome the secretive nature of the architectural culture of its time, as it enabled a wider audience to appreciate the style and content of the building and so moved away from the strictly professional view.

The following year, Rogers was commissioned to design a new headquarters for Lloyd's Bank in London, and went on to create one of Britain's most dynamic architectural practices. Piano is now among the world's most respected architects. But what of their shared creation?

It was certainly like no previous museum, with its plans for a flexible interior that not only had movable walls, but floors that could also be adjusted up or down. This second feature did not in the end survive when the competition drawings were turned into a real building. In other ways, however, the finished building demonstrated a remarkable degree of refinement – of craftsmanship even – in the way the original diagram was transformed into a superbly detailed structure. It was this quality which, according to some critics, suggested that the Pompidou should be seen as closer to the 19th-century engineering tradition than the space age.

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Nevertheless, as a model for urban planning, it has proved immensely influential. The Guggenheim in Bilbao* and the many other major landmark projects that were built in the belief that innovatively designed cultural buildings can bring about urban renewal are all following the lead of the Pompidou Centre.

Other buildings may now challenge it for the title of Europe's most outlandish work of architecture. However, more than a quarter of a century later, this construction – it is hard to call it a building when there is no façade, just a lattice of steel beams and pipes and a long external escalator snaking up the outside – still seems extreme.

Today, the Pompidou Centre itself still looks much as it did when it opened. The shock value of its colour-coded plumbing and its structure has not faded with the years. But while traditionalists regarded it as an ugly attack on Paris when it was built, they now see it for what it is – an enormous achievement, technically and conceptually.

* a modern-art museum in Spain designed by the North American architect, Frank O. Gehry

adapted from http://designmuseum.org

Questions 5–8

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–F**, below.*

5 The escalators and lifts inside the Pompidou

6 In the 1970s, pictures of the Pompidou

7 The original plans for the floors of the Pompidou

8 The detailed structure of the finished building

A reminded some people of past building styles.

B were used to decorate everyday objects.

C fitted in well with the external surroundings.

D were situated on one side of the building.

E showed people which area to visit.

F were changed during the construction process.

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4 Look at Questions 6–10 below.

1 What does the flow chart show?
2 What type of word or words is needed to complete each gap?

Questions 6–10

Complete the flow chart below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Aspirin: a brief history

Ancient Greece, about 2500 BCE:
6 ..... from willow trees are used to make a drink with a painkilling effect.

↓

Italy, 1823:
The 7 ..... in the willow (salicin) is identified and extracted.

↓

Germany 1838:
Salicin is also discovered in the meadowsweet flower.

↓

France, 1853:
Salicin is first produced in a 8 ..... (called salicylic acid).

↓

Germany 1893:
Acetyl is added to salicylic acid. Irritant qualities are reduced.

↓

Germany 1897:
A 9 ..... of acetyl salicylic acid is first produced by Bayer (1897).

↓

Germany 1899:
Aspirin goes on sale in 1899 after successful 10 ..... .

5 (6) Now listen to the second part of the conversation and answer Questions 6–10.

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

Track 6 (3:24-5:46)

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