

Second Term Test



Name: _____



Surname: _____



Date: _____



1. She **can't have/might have/must have** left her phone at school. Or perhaps she left it on the bus.
2. There's no pizza left. They **can't have/may have/must have** eaten it all.
3. Juliet **can't have/ may have/ must have** gone on holiday. She was at school yesterday!
4. I didn't get your email. Do you think you **can't have/ could have/must have** sent it to my old email address?
5. Your smartwatch probably isn't broken. It **can't have/might have/must have** run out of charge.

Erica: What's the matter, Jack? You look worried.

Jack: I can't find my phone. I _____ (leave) it somewhere.

Erica: Did you have it on the bus?

Jack: Yes, I did. But I _____ (leave) it there because I used it just after I got off. I sent you a text.

Erica: You _____ (drop) it when you were walking here from the bus stop.

Jack: Yes, that's possible. I was listening to my MP3 player.

Erica: Somebody _____ (find) it by now and handed it in to the police.

Jack: Or they _____ (hand) it in. They _____ (keep) it.

Erica: Shall I phone the police station and ask?

- Customer** I'm looking for a perfume for my wife that ¹ smells nice and fresh.
- Assistant** What about this one? It ² _____ very flowery.
- Customer** No, I don't like it. It ³ _____ it's for an older woman.
- Assistant** Try this one then – it's called "Paris."
- Customer** That's very nice. It ⁴ _____ roses.



Complete the dialogue with *feels*, *feels like*, or *feels as if*.

- Assistant** It's very good quality and it ⁵ _____ very smooth. Touch it and see.
- Tourist** Hmm, yes. It ⁶ _____ silk. Is it silk?
- Assistant** No, it's cotton, but it ⁷ _____ it's made of silk.
- Tourist** The material ⁸ _____ very soft. I like it.



Complete the dialogue with *tastes*, *tastes like*, or *tastes as if*.

- Woman 1** Try a piece of this. It ⁹ _____ delicious.
- Woman 2** Mmm. This one ¹⁰ _____ the cakes my grandma used to make.
- Woman 1** It's very nice. It ¹¹ _____ there's a little bit of orange in there.
- Woman 2** That's right! And it ¹² _____ much better than the store-bought cakes.



- Woman** You shouldn't have said you wanted to come if you didn't.
- Man** Why do you say that?
- Woman** You ¹³ _____ you are totally bored.
- Man** I did want to come. It's just that they all ¹⁴ _____ fine to me.
- Woman** Even the ones that make me ¹⁵ _____ I'm 60 years old?
- Man** OK, those ones do ¹⁶ _____ a little old fashioned.
- Woman** And these ones that ¹⁷ _____ something a 13-year-old would wear?
- Man** They ¹⁸ _____ OK to me.
- Woman** Oh, you're so helpful.



Complete the dialogue with *sound(s)*, *sound(s) like*, or *sound(s) as if*.

- Engineer** Wait! You're coming in too soon. It ¹⁹ _____ wrong.
- Guitarist** It ²⁰ _____ fine to me.
- Engineer** No, it ²¹ _____ you're rushing in.
- Guitarist** Well, how should it sound?
- Engineer** It should ²² _____ an early 80s rock band, remember?



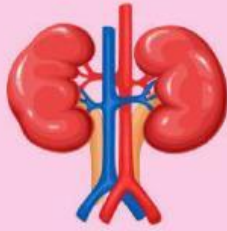


LIVER

STOMACH



LUNGS



BRAIN



HEART

KIDNEYS



INTESTINES



attempting

verdict

escape

court

innocent

break into

caught

found guilty

crime

sentence

weapon

get away with

accused

- A: Silence in the 1) _____ ! ... You have been 2) _____ of the 3) _____ of murder and I hereby 4) _____ you to life in prison.
B: My client is 5) _____, ... Your Honour! This is an unfair 6) _____ ! ...
- A: Put your 7) _____ on the ground very slowly! There's no point 8) _____ to 9) _____, ... we've got the place surrounded. How did you ever think you'd 10) _____ it?
B: You may have 11) _____ me this time, but I'll be back!
- A: Ms Danes, is the 12) _____ standing in front of you, the man you saw?
B: Yes, sir, he is. I was looking out of my window and I saw him 13) _____ the corner shop across the road.

accused

evidence

convicted

breaking

sentenced

arrested

guilty

suspected

The police had 1) _____ James Smith for weeks and when they finally gathered some real 2) _____ against him, they 3) _____ him for 4) _____ into houses. A few weeks later he was 5) _____ of the crime. The jury was convinced that he was 6) _____ of the robberies, so he was 7) _____ of the crime and 8) _____ to ten years in prison.

kidnapping	murder	hijacking	fraud	arson
rape	terrorism	burglary	blackmail	bribery
hacking	vandalism	shoplifting	stalking	
	mugging	drug dealing		



COMPLETE THE TEXT ABOUT A ROBBERY WITH THE CORRECT TENSE OR VOICE OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS. Use the Present Simple or Continuous, the Past Simple or Continuous, the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous, the Past Perfect, the 'Going to' or the Simple Future.

The event 1) (take) _____ place in 1990. The robbery 2) (plan) _____ to occur on the busiest day for the police in Boston: 17 March, St Patrick's Day. Two men pretending to be Boston police officers made their way into Boston's Isabella Gardner Museum, 3) (tie) _____ the security guards and ran away with thirteen pieces of art which cost about half a billion dollars. Although the stolen paintings 4) (include) _____ five by Degas, three Rembrandts and a Manet, the canvas that is most mentioned as the greatest loss is Vermeer's The Concert. Now It 5) (consider) _____ the world's most valuable painting ever to have been stolen. Around thirty years later, and in spite of a five- million-dollar reward, the pieces of art 6) (not find) _____ yet and the police are no nearer to making an arrest. In short, the police investigation 7) (not be) _____ successful so far. The Gardner Museum 8) (spend) _____ a fortune improving its security over the years. They 9) (still investigate) _____ and they hope the pieces 10) (find) _____ one day.

1. She is going to publish a new book next month.

A new book _____.

2. They haven't started the project yet.

The project _____ yet .

3. They could have broken the window.

The window _____.

4. Have they contacted you?

Have _____ ?

5. Where were they taking the children?

Where _____ ?

6. We have to sign all the documents at the bottom of the page.

All the documents _____.

7. Nobody can lift that cupboard.

That cupboard _____.

DEBRETT'S

GUIDE TO MODERN DILEMMAS

Debrett's is a British publisher which specializes in books about modern manners. For nearly 100 years, *Debrett's Handbook* has advised the British public on social etiquette, that is, how to behave in social situations. The *Handbook* receives more than 10,000 enquiries a year. Jo Bryant, editor of the *Handbook*, said, 'The number of enquiries we receive demonstrates that manners are still hugely important to people. The key is to always consider those around you.'

The most frequently asked questions have changed a lot over the years. In 1994, one of the most common questions was 'What should you do if you meet the Queen?', and in 2004, people asked, 'Is it acceptable to ask for money as a wedding present?'



Debrett's has given us a preview of its latest guide to good manners, which answers some of the questions that most trouble the British public today.

SOCIAL GREETING: KISSING

Many people are unclear on the subject of social kissing. Debrett's advice is that **kissing is not appropriate in many professional situations**. On the whole, it should only be used among friends, but not on a first meeting. An air kiss, without contact, may seem rude or impersonal, so very slight contact is best, but no sound effects are needed.

EATING AND PUTTING ON MAKE-UP ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT

According to Debrett's, you should avoid both. **It's inconsiderate to eat smelly food in a closed environment**, and applying make-up on public transport makes you appear disorganized.

RECLINING YOUR SEAT ON AEROPLANES

This is a common problem. Debrett's says that it's selfish to recline your seat during short daytime flights. When travelling by plane, always stay within your own space and **don't monopolize the armrest**. Also avoid kicking the back of the seat in front of you, or using it to help you stand up.

GIVING UP YOUR SEAT ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT

In a recent experiment, only 20% of London Tube passengers offered to give up their seat to a visibly pregnant woman. According to Debrett's, passengers should always offer to give up their seat to any individual who is pregnant, elderly, or clearly in need. It is important to remember, however, that **it is also rude to aggressively decline the offer of a seat**.

EATING BEFORE EVERYONE IS SERVED

The final question is one that we've all asked ourselves: is it rude to start eating at the table before everyone else has been served? Debrett's says that the simple answer is yes, **unless the host or hostess (or in a restaurant, the other diners) gives their permission for people to start**.

1-When shouldn't you greet someone with a kiss? Why?

2-What shouldn't you do on Public transport? Why?

3-Should you recline your seat in an areoplane? Why?

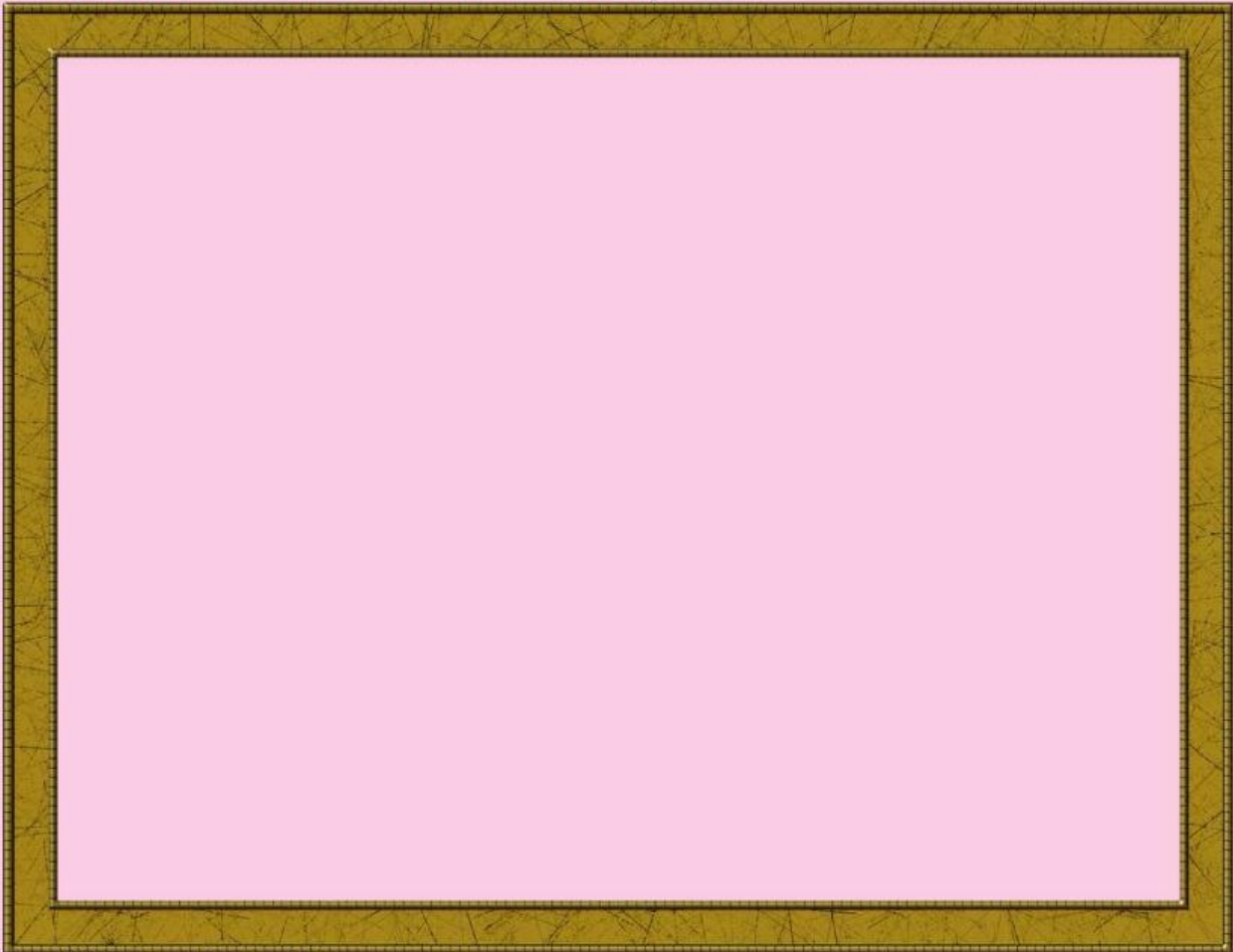
4-When should you give up your seat on a public transport? Why?

5-should you start eating before everyone is served? Why?

6- Do you see any coincidence with our society?

11- ***LISTENING***

Watch the video and answer the questions



- 1- What is digital literacy?
- 2-What are some of the skills we need?
- 3-Why is it important to evaluate information?
- 4-What does Sian say about learning platforms? What do we use them for?
- 5-Do you consider yourself to have a good level of digital literacy?