Test

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 My grandfather _____ (retire), so he doesn't have to get up early any more.

2 We _____ (not be) late if our car hadn't broken down.

3 We _____ (not go) camping next weekend if it rains.

4 We _____ (ask) to switch off our phones before the performance began.

5 I can't call my mum in half an hour because she _____ (drive) home from work.

6 George _____ (not park) on the road if he had a garage.

7 Grace told me she _____ (buy) two tickets for the musical before I arrived.

8 If only you _____ (listen) when I'm talking to you.

9 I asked Max if he _____ (know) the time of the next bus.

10 Ollie and Jess fell in love while they _____ (study) at university.

2 Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1 Cheryl ___ work for a multinational company, but now she's started her own business.

A gets used to B is used to C used to

2 Those photos are terrible – they're too dark. You ___ used the flash.

A may have B must have C should have

3 We're having ___ next week.

A been fitted a new shower B a new shower fitted C fitted a new shower

4 I'm not sure what I'm going to do tonight. I ___ just hang out with friends.

A may B will C won't

5 Our house has ___ balconies than our neighbour's because theirs is on the corner.

A fewer B least C less

6 I don't spend ___ time on social media – probably half an hour a day.

A any B many C much

7 Passengers are reminded that they may only consume drinks ___ on the plane.

A purchase B purchased C purchasing

8 Stratford-upon-Avon, ___ Shakespeare was born, isn't far from my hometown.

A that B which C where

9 I can't find my tablet. I suppose I ___ left it at my friend's house, but I thought I'd put it in my bag.

A can't have B might have C must have

10 That's the woman ___ lives next door to my best friend.

A who B who she C whose

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary

3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 My neighbours have got **an air-conditioned** / **a solar-heated** swimming pool in their garden.

2 We're taking the **cabin** / **sleeper** from London to Edinburgh, so I hope we get a good night's rest.

3 The other students **live up to** / **look up to** my brother because he's the cleverest boy in the class.

4 I'm quite **optimistic** / **pessimistic** about my exam results. I'm fairly sure that I'll pass.

5 I'm busy right now. I'll **call** / **get** back to you later.

6 Larry's **chin** / **shin** was badly bruised when his leg was hit by another player's hockey stick.

7 They spread a blanket on the **flower bed** / **lawn** and sat down to eat their picnic.

8 My mother **does** / **makes** yoga in her free time.

9 **Click on** / **Scroll down** the icon and a new window will open.

10 In Verdi's **operas** / **plays**, there are often several hundred singers on stage at the same time.

4 Complete the paragraph with the prepositions below.

across	back	to	up	with

The painting *Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I*, by Austrian painter Gustav Klimt, plays a central role in the 2015 film *Woman in Gold*. The main character of the film is the niece of the woman in the painting, Maria Altmann. After her sister's death, Maria comes [1]_____ some letters mentioning the painting, which had been left behind in 1938 when Maria's family had been forced to leave Austria for the USA.

Maria is determined to get the painting back and so she travels to Austria with her lawyer, Randol Schoenberg. The country's Board of Restitution refuses her request, but Maria does not give [2]_____ . Back home, she contacts the American courts, and wins her case against Austria.

Austria then tries to persuade Maria to lend the gallery the painting, which she refuses to do. Schoenberg insists that Maria should return to Austria to argue her case, but she is unhappy [3]_____ the idea and she fires him. Schoenberg decides to continue the case anyway, and travels to Austria alone.

Maria goes [4]_____ on her decision and joins him there. This time the board is sensitive [5]_____ Maria's situation and agrees to let her have the painting. *Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I* is now on display at the Neue Galerie in New York.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1 My best friend shared my _____ (sad) when my dog passed away.

2 You have to go through some rather _____ (impress) gates to reach the entrance to the castle.

3 Our head teacher is recognised for her _____ (flexible). She doesn't always stick to the rules.

4 Pictures by _____ (paint) like Picasso and Van Gogh sell for hundreds of millions of pounds today.

5 We stopped at a _____ (fill) station to get some more petrol.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Use of English

6 Rewrite the sentences so they have a similar meaning. Use the words in brackets.

1 Do you think he should ask for advice? (ought)

_____

2 You ought not to spend all of that money. (should)

_____

3 We need to decide. (decision)

_____

4 It looks like a sort of fish. (it / kind)

_____

5 What you've just said is good. (that / point)

_____

6 In the first photo it's cloudy, whereas in the second photo there's a blue sky. (unlike)

_____

7 I'd be interested to know whether you are enjoying the book. (wondering)

_____

8 I've never really liked football. (never / keen)

_____

9 It's clear to me that she's angry. (be / certain)

_____

10 He's probably passed all of his exams. (sure / would say)

_____

Listening

7 🎧 12 Listen to Ryan and Elsa talk about selfie sticks. Answer questions 1–5. Write R (Ryan) or E (Elsa).

Which person …

1 takes pity on people who use selfie sticks? ___

2 suggests that selfie sticks improve photos? ___

3 mentions a prohibition involving selfie sticks? ___

4 is not aware of the price of a selfie stick? ___

5 has no intention of ever possessing a selfie stick? ___

Reading

8 Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Get the message?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Your mobile phone vibrates in your pocket. 'Need to see you,' reads the screen. Nothing new, considering that texting is currently the most common form of long-distance communication. But how were messages conveyed in the past?

One of the first methods was the smoke signal. This practice was used by Chinese soldiers guarding the Great Wall to warn of the enemy's approach. The Greeks devised a whole alphabet of smoke signals for sending messages. But it was Native Americans who made the system mobile by carrying small bunches of dried grasses around with them. These could be lit quickly from any place at any time.

Moving on to messages transmitted by sound, an early technique was the drum. Drums are still used today in the rainforests of Africa, Papua New Guinea and Central and South America for broadcasting news. The instrument is made from a hollow log and this is hit with a stick. On receiving the message, each village passes it on to the next, which means that news can travel at up to 150 km an hour.

Another instrument traditionally used for long-distance communication is the alphorn. These four-metre long wooden horns were common in most mountainous regions of Europe and their deep rich sound could be heard over 6 km away. Farmers would use them to send messages across the valley as well as to call in their cows. Today, the alphorn is a form of entertainment, and Switzerland alone has around 4,000 players.

In some parts of the world, humans are able to convey messages over long distances without using instruments. On La Gomera, one of the Canary Islands, people use Silbo, or the 'whistling language' to communicate across the valleys. The language involves the use of the tongue, lips and hands to make sounds, which can travel up to 5 km. To ensure its continuation, Silbo is currently a compulsory subject in primary and secondary schools on the island.

A look at long-distance communication would not be complete without mentioning the art of yodelling. This is a form of singing, in which the voice changes pitch very quickly, making it easily heard over long distances. It is believed that the technique was developed in the Swiss Alps, but it is also found in other places such as Central Africa. At one time, yodelling was popular in theatres and music halls, but this is no longer so.

1 What was most remarkable about the Native Americans' system of smoke signals?

A It could communicate words.

B It could be used instantly.

C It could distract the enemy.

D It could stop wars from breaking out.

2 What is common to all of the places where the drum is used for long-distance communication?

A The land is covered by trees.

B They are all on the same continent.

C The people have very good hearing.

D The inhabitants can run very fast.

3 Which of the statements about the alphorn is TRUE?

A An alphorn is the approximate length of one tall person.

B At one time, alphorns could be found all over the world.

C Farmers used them just for communication.

D The art of playing the alphorn is still alive today.

4 Why is Silbo unlikely to die out?

A It is a very easy language.

B It is passed down from parents to children.

C It is taught in the island's schools.

D It is the only way to communicate over long distances on the island.

5 Today yodelling is still popular

A as a form of entertainment.

B as a means of communication in some areas.

C as a technique used in opera.

D as a way of calling animals.

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