Test

Grammar

1	Co	omplete 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	Ch	noose 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



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.

	00.000 2001 to up 11111
Misis bee Misis bee Misis had the shift sh	ne painting <i>Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I</i> , by Austrian painter Gustav Klimt, plays a central role in the 2015 film <i>Joman in Gold</i> . The main character of the film is the niece of the woman in the painting, Maria Altmann. After her ster's death, Maria comes ¹ some letters mentioning the painting, which had been left thind in 1938 when Maria's family had been forced to leave Austria for the USA. The country's Board of Restitution refuses her request, but Maria does not give ² Back ome, she contacts the American courts, and wins her case against Austria. The painting <i>Portrait</i> of Adele Bloch-Bauer <i>I</i> is time the board is sensitive maria goes ⁴ on her decision and gions him there. This time the board is sensitive maria should at the Neue Galerie in New York.
1 2 3	omplete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. My best friend shared my
5	We stopped at a (fill) station to get some more petrol.



Use of English

6 Re	ewrite the sentences so they have a similar meaning. Use the words in brackets. Do you think he should ask for advice? (ought)
	bo you trimin 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)
Liste	ening
7 or	12 Listen to Ryan and Elsa talk about selfie sticks. Answer questions 1–5. Write R (Ryan) E (Elsa).
	nich 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?
Rea	ding
	and the text and choose the correct answers.
	Get the message?



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.

