Grammar Block 4

Final exam

1. **Make sentences 6 comparing the pictures/places:**

Japan

Shirakawa-go

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. **Read the texts. Match the headings. There is one heading you do not need to use**

- Dreaming Of a Trip At 100
- A Grandma Sets a Record
- 98-Year-Old Teacher Inspires Community
- A Skydiving Present for His 100th Birthday

LIVEWORKSHEETS

a) .....
Johanna Quaas was born in 1925 in Germany and started doing gymnastics at an early age. She took part in her first competition in 1934. In 2012, Johanna got into the Guinness Book of Records as the oldest gymnast in the world. Johanna, who is now a grandmother and mother of three, has been married to Gerhard Quaas, a gymnast coach, for more than 50 years.

b) .....
Weifeng Yuan, from Richmond, Canada has helped thousands of people in his community to become healthier. He came to Canada from China in 1981 and in 1992 he founded the Richmond Wellness Centre, where he teaches tai chi to 100–200 people every day. Weifeng learned tai chi when he worked in Hong Kong. He likes tai chi so much that he has recently written a song about it!

c) .....
Gloria Tramontine Struck is 90 but she still rides her Harley Davidson motorcycle and wants to go on a cross-country trip when she is 100. When she was born, her father had a motorcycle shop. 'I've been with motorcycles every day of my life,' she says. She learned to ride when she was 16 and since then she has owned 14 motorcycles. Over the years, she has taken part in many races and motorcycling events in the USA and Europe.

3. Read the texts again and decide whether the statements are true (T)or false(F).

a. Johanna took part in her first competition when she was at college. T/F
b. Johanna got married when she was 50 years old. T/F
c. Weifeng has lived in Canada since 1981. T/F
d. Weifeng taught tai chi in Hong Kong. T/F
e. Gloria has 14 motorcycles. T/F
f. Gloria started riding a motorcycle when she was a teenager. T/F

3. **Watch a video [https://youtu.be/P85r-W0Ck6w] about a man named Tilmann who is 78 years old and write sentences to explain the following numbers.**

a) 1977
.....
b) 520,000
.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

c) five

.....

4. **Watch the video again and choose the correct option.**

a) His first big trip from New Zealand to Norway **changed/has changed** him a lot.
b) c) Since he started his cycling trips, Tilmann **met/has met** a few celebrities. They **were/have been** together since they met.

5. **Choose the correct option in each sentence:**

EXAMPLE: In most countries, children under 16 should/can't /must work full-time.

- People under 18 don't **have to/shouldn't/can't** buy cigarettes in the UK because it's not legal.
- You aren't **allowed to/ought not to/have to** drive until you get a license.
- Young people **should/can/have to** work on their decision-making skills before getting a driving license, to ensure they drive responsibly and don't pose a risk to others.
- In some countries, teenagers **should/have to/are allowed to** get a part-time job at the age of 15 if they want to.
- You **must/ought to/should** carry a passport when travelling abroad, as it is an official form of identification and proof of citizenship.
- Cyclists **shouldn't/ought to/can** wear a helmet every time they cycle to minimize their risk of serious head injuries.
- You **don't have to/ought not to/mustn't** get permission from your parents to get a piercing if you're over 18.
- Students **can/are allowed to/mustn't** use their phones during class as it distracts them from learning.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. **Read about different age limits and say what the advantages and disadvantages are using the modal verbs in the box. Then, say if you think the age limits are accurate.**

The Australian government decided to raise the minimum age for having a social media account from 13 to 16.

In England and Wales, the age of criminal responsibility is 10. This means that children between 10 and 17 can be arrested by the police.

In France and Denmark, people as young as 18 can run for president.

MODALS
can/can't
must/mustn't
(not) have to
(not) ought to
(not) be able to
(not) be allowed to
should/shouldn't

LIVEWORKSHEETS