

Progress Test 3 (Units 7-9)

Name:

Date:

1 For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Too young for a mobile?

On a train recently, I couldn't (1) ... my eyes. A 4-year-old girl was using a bright pink mobile phone, not playing with it, but using it. She was obviously talking to a friend and got quite upset when we went through a tunnel and she lost the (2) But a few moments later she was pressing the bright red buttons and calling her friend (3) My first thought was that her parents (4) have been insane to have given their young daughter a real mobile phone and my second thought was that whoever (5) up with the idea of a phone for 4-year-olds was completely irresponsible.

I had always thought that parents were generally against their children having mobiles. However, I have (6) learnt that parental attitudes have undergone a change in recent years because scientific research has not proven any related health problems. Nevertheless, experts agree that mobile phones can still (7) a lot of harm to children psychologically. Around 40 percent of 6- and 7-year-olds are considered sleep deprived because they stay up texting late at night! The general view is that parents should be discouraged (8) giving mobile phones to children under the age of 12. (9) this, the UK seems to be a long way behind other countries. The sale of phones to children under 6 (10) banned recently in France, along with advertising phones which target children under 16.

Personally, just the thought of the ring (11) a 4-year-old might choose would (12) me mad!

1 A understand	B believe	C realise	D accept
2 A voice	B wave	C signal	D connect
3 A back	B on	C forward	D in
4 A should	B could	C needed	D must
5 A went	B came	C took	D had
6 A until	B only	C since	D following
7 A do	B make	C produce	D have
8 A to	B about	C for	D from
9 A Although	B Since	C Despite	D Like
10 A had been	B has been	C could be	D will be
11 A tone	B melody	C dial	D music
12 A cause	B put	C drive	D chase

2 For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Smile, please

Maria Parnell (13) recently dismissed from her job as a sales assistant, not because of incompetence, but because she was too miserable and didn't smile enough. 'I'm a really emotional person,' said Maria. 'Sometimes I (14) I could hide my feelings more. I know it's important to make the customer feel good, but that's not always very easy if you're feeling a bit (15) up with where your life is going. I just couldn't get (16) to smiling this big, fake smile all the time, and because of that I'm now unemployed. If I weren't (17) an open person, I wouldn't have (18) my job.'

Apparently the correct term for faking emotion is 'emotional labour' and it seems that it can create big problems for workers. To a certain extent, it's understandable. Who wants to hear a gloomy voice on a hotel reception phone or (19) served by a depressed flight attendant on a plane? However, it has (20) shown that hiding our emotions for long periods can actually (21) us a lot of harm. Not (22) can it cause frustration, but also depression – in some cases quite severe. However, as long as we need to (23) a living, we must try to carry (24) our duties with a smile on our face, even though it may be a bit forced and unnatural.

3 For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Write your answer in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Picture it

In the past athletes have relied on years of hard physical training and (25) to prepare them for their many (26) Today they also consult psychologists in the search for (27) and one of the most popular techniques they use is visualisation. This involves (28) a mental picture of the perfect moment, which may be anything from sprinting past their (29) to the finishing line to throwing a javelin far beyond everyone else's. The athlete must keep this picture in his / her head and repeat it over and over again until he / she feels and believes that it can be done. However (30) this may sound, visualisation has proven to be a very (31) way to improve an athlete's (32) and many believe that these techniques can definitely (33) his / her chances of winning. Research has also shown that visualisation techniques can result in (34) in other areas of our lives such as work, education and relationships.

DEDICATE
COMPETE
SUCCEED
CREATE

OPPOSE

PROBABLE
RELY
PERFORM
STRONG
ACHIEVE

4 For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Write only the missing words in CAPITAL LETTERS.

35 When we were on holiday I had to drive on the other side of the road, which was difficult.

GET

It was difficult on the other side of the road on holiday.

36 I've got a cold because I went for a walk in the freezing rain without a coat on.

IF

I wouldn't have a cold for a walk in the freezing rain without a coat.

37 When the judges' decision was announced, Anna and I both disagreed with it.

NEITHER

When the judges' decision was announced with it.

38 I'm getting a builder to put a new window in my room to give me more light.

HAVING

I'm in my room to give me more light.

39 These techniques are only taught at art schools, so I can only assume Tim learnt them there.

GONE

Tim to art school as there is no other way he could have learnt these techniques.

40 They are discussing plans for the new school building at the moment.

DISCUSSED

Plans for the new school building at the moment.

41 Penny thinks she's better than her classmates because she's rich.

DOWN

Penny her classmates because she's rich.

42 If you're feeling guilty about something it's a good idea to tell someone about it.

OFF

If you're feeling guilty about something it's a good idea to