

GOLD EXPERIENCE B2 – UNIT TEST 3

Exercise A. Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verbs in brackets.

1. By the time the new school term starts, the teachers _____ (work) for a week.
2. After finishing school, I _____ (look) for a job in the music industry.
3. This time next week, I _____ (finish) my exams.
4. The school concert _____ (start) at 8.00 p.m.
5. I _____ (have) my first online class tomorrow. It will be fun!
6. In five years' time, he _____ probably _____ (be) at university.
7. The new history teacher _____ (be) due to start work next week.
8. I _____ (give) my English teacher my homework when I see her.

Exercise B. Read the text and correct the mistakes. Write the correct future form of the underlined verbs.

Hi, I'm Jane. I'm a design student at the university in my city. I will have been finishing (9) _____ university in three years' time. I will probably have looked (10) _____ for a job with a design company when I am finishing (11) _____ my studies. As soon as I will get (12) _____ a job, I'll find a flat to live in. I'll have a room of my own so I am not going to share (13) _____ a room with anyone like I do now. I share with my sister and she is always taking my things without asking. It's so annoying! She isn't finishing (14) _____ school until after she passes her exams next year – by then, she is learning (15) _____ English for eight years.

Exercise C. Complete the sentences with these words.

attendance detention discipline experiment grade handout syllabus timetable

16. My friend didn't do his homework so the teacher gave him _____. He had to stay behind after school and do his homework then.
17. Harry did a chemistry _____ about gases in his science class yesterday.
18. George thinks the geography _____ is very interesting this year.
19. Luke's history teacher gave the class a _____ with information about the kings and queens of England.
20. The head teacher wanted to improve _____ so he made all the pupils go to assembly at the start of the day.
21. Harriet has got a different _____ this year. She now has English three days a week.
22. Kim improved his _____ by getting a good mark in the end of term test.
23. The school has a strict policy when it comes to _____. If you aren't wearing the correct uniform you will get sent home to change.

Exercise D. Complete the text with phrasal verbs with two particles. Use one phrasal verb more than once.

Last term I missed a lot of school because I broke my leg so I had to (24) _____ lots of school work. I told my teacher I was having difficulty (25) _____ the lessons so she (26) _____ the idea of a homework club after school. I thought it was a great idea as it (27) _____ the lessons I'd missed. She invited students who hadn't missed school so they could explain the content of the lessons that some of us had missed. I (28) _____ the students from my year very well and they have helped me a lot to (29) _____ the lessons I had missed. We didn't (30) _____ topics to work on as I'd missed so much.

Exercise E. 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. Use between two and five words, including the word given.

31. I met lots of people who interested me in my last job. **SO**

I met _____ people in my last job.

32. Most students don't have much responsibility in their part time job. **LITTLE**

Most students _____ in their part-time job.

33. You may not be paid much money in this job. **DEAL**

You should not expect to earn _____ in this job.

34. A lot of experience is necessary for this job. **LARGE**

You _____ experience for this job.

35. Not many teenagers have luck in getting their first choice of job. **FEW**

Only _____ enough to get their first choice of job.

Exercise F. Read the article and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

The value of part-time jobs

Many teenagers in the UK have part-time jobs. They depend **(36)** _____ their jobs for extra money to pay for their leisure-time activities. When it comes to their free time, they will have **(37)** _____ between working and being free to do what they like. Many part-time jobs require them to cope **(38)** _____ pressure. When there is a problem, they have to **(39)** _____ a judgement about the situation and have to apologise **(40)** _____ any mistakes. This requires the ability to **(41)** _____ effective decisions. Teenagers who have a part-time job benefit **(42)** _____ increased self-confidence. They are in a good position to **(43)** _____ for jobs as they have previous experience. They know how to **(44)** _____ their time and are likely to succeed **(45)** _____ finding interesting work in the future.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 36. A over | B to | C on | D at |
| 37. A judged | B chosen | C taken | D preferred |
| 38. A with | B by | C along | D in |
| 39. A produce | B get | C make | D do |
| 40. A of | B for | C from | D off |
| 41. A have | B get | C earn | D take |
| 42. A from | B for | C of | D off |
| 43. A request | B allow | C result | D apply |
| 44. A run | B create | C organise | D form |
| 45. A in | B on | C out | D to |

Exercise G. Read the article and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The no-tech school that is getting results

2 These days, it is commonplace to hear about schools
4 investing heavily in technology and even having 'cyber-
6 school' days, when pupils work remotely from home
8 using their computers. But one school has bravely
10 rejected the use of technology for its pupils. At a school
12 in the north of England, pupils aren't allowed to use
14 smartphones or computers and they can't watch TV at
16 home even during the holidays. In the school, there are
18 no iPads, no smartphones and no television screens.
20 Parents who choose to send their children to this fee-
22 paying school have to follow the same strict
24 programme at home, with no television, computers or
26 films, both during term-time and during holidays.

28 The school opened in 2011. It charges high annual
30 fees so it is only for families with money, and it is
32 taking advantage of recent doubts about how much
34 using technology in schools promotes learning. James
36 Bishop, who is chair of the school board of directors,
38 explained the ban on technology as a way to give
40 children the space to grow. He believes children today
42 can rely too much on technology and television feeding
44 them stimulation rather than learning to create their
46 own activities and entertainment. Therefore, the aim of
48 the school is to encourage creativity so that the
50 children are active creators not passive consumers. In
52 September 2015, a global study found that schools that
54 had spent a lot of money on computers and technology
56 did not have improved results. In fact, the exact
58 opposite was the case.

60 Another study revealed children are too busy playing
62 games on their tablets to spend time in the sun during
64 holidays, which could have negative effects on their
66 physical health. Other reports highlighted the
68 potentially negative effect of social media, with one
70 finding that nearly a quarter of students were on it at
72 night, thus reducing the hours spent asleep. There is
74 also a concern that allowing students to use mobile
76 phones and iPads in the classroom leads to disruptive
78 behaviour and poor concentration.

40 The school is against the use of all forms of electronics
42 by small children and only gradual integration in
44 adolescence. Many parents accept that following this
46 edict means an agreement on their part to reduce the
48 use of screen time at home. According to school rules,
50 children are not allowed to watch television at all
52 before they are twelve, when they can watch
54 documentaries that have been viewed and approved
56 by their parents. Films are banned until fourteen and
58 the internet is out of bounds for anyone under sixteen.
60 Following these require great commitment on the part
62 of all concerned.

64 Ann Springer, whose daughter Isobel, eleven, joined
66 the school two years ago, believes the ban asks a lot
68 of both parents and children. But she has no doubts
70 that it is worth the effort. In her view, reduced exposure
72 to screens has resulted in less social pressure on
74 Isobel to be like other children and behave in certain
76 ways. Isobel, herself, says she was 'a bit annoyed'
78 when she found out about the no-technology rules and
80 that she sometimes finds it difficult when she plays with
her friends who go to other schools, which stresses her
out. She reports that it can be a problem that she can't
share viewing experiences with her friends and can't
join in conversations based on what they have seen
and heard. But she claims the no-technology rule has
resulted in her having a better imagination.

Another parent, Richard Atkins, who works in IT,
enrolled his two children in the school after seeing a
friend's children do really well at a similar school
without new technology. He says both he and his wife
completely approve of technology on condition it is
age-appropriate as it is detrimental if it is introduced
too soon. When asked if he, especially as someone
employed in the technology industry, is worried he is
taking away the opportunity for his children to learn
important skills for a digital future, his response is
unconcerned. 'Technology is growing and developing
at a huge rate, so the future is likely to see this
accelerate even further. Anything we teach our children
now will be out of date very soon indeed.'

46. In the first paragraph, what is the writer's main point about the school?

- A. Its policy on technology is going against a trend.
- B. Its teachers dislike the use of technology in class.
- C. Parents should be involved in decisions it makes.
- D. Students like to conform to its rules.

47. What is James Bishop doing in paragraph 2?

- A. explaining the effect of too much technology on children
- B. justifying the school's approach to technology
- C. describing the school's policy on use of the internet
- D. illustrating the kind of problems technology can cause

48. What does 'it' refer to in line 35?

- A. their tablet
- B. social media
- C. the study
- D. disruptive behaviour

49. In paragraph 4, what does the internet is 'out of bounds' mean?

- A. its use is partially restricted
- B. it's part of a package of rules
- C. it's banned completely
- D. it's a useful tool for some people

50. What do Ann and Isobel disagree on about the ban on technology in paragraph 5?

- A. It has reduced social pressure to conform.
- B. It causes problems with friends from other schools.
- C. It has made her more creative.
- D. It can be difficult to accept at times.

51. What is Richard's attitude towards the school's policy for his children?

- A. He regrets his children's lack of technical expertise.
- B. He is unconvinced that they are benefiting from their general education.
- C. He is not concerned about the range of general skills they will need in future.
- D. He understands that technology is moving too quickly for them to keep up

Exercise H. Read the article and decide which answer (A, B or C) best fits each gap.

My interests

What job will you do in the future? I wanted to be an astronaut when I was ten, but now I'm (52) ____ older that's changed. I'm hoping to become a sports instructor because I love exercising in the gym and outdoors. Of course, if you are (53) ____ my brother Jack, who spends most of his time in front of his computer, then you are (54) ____ to want to stay indoors. Sometimes we play interactive computer games in front of the television and pretend we're skiing or playing football. If you are an outdoors sort of person that can't drive, then there are (55) ____ places better than your local park or gym. Or how about persuading some of your family to go for a long walk? You don't have to live in the country to do this. You can (56) ____ walk thousands of steps in the city!

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 52. | A many | B more | C much |
| 53. | A as lazy as | B lazier | C laziest |
| 54. | A likelier | B more likely | C likeliest |
| 55. | A a few | B few | C fewest |
| 56. | A more easier | B the easier | C easily |

Exercise I. Read the text and complete the gaps with one word only.

Which job?

In my school, our teachers often talk about (57) _____ future and what we will do when we are older. Sometimes, they ask someone's mum or dad to come and talk to us about their job. Most of us have an idea of what we want to do, but a (58) _____ students don't know this. So it's great to hear about different jobs. Astrid's dad is an engineer and he came and gave a presentation about his job last week. He told us about the exams you need to do to work in airports or in a (59) _____ of places where engineers work. I'm not at all keen on the idea of working as an engineer as I'm hopeless at maths and science. I'm much (60) _____ at art and music and I enjoy working in a much (61) _____ creative way. I never run out of ideas! I'm hoping to work in an art gallery or possibly even the music industry when I leave school.

Exercise J. Complete the second sentence so that that is has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words.

62. I planned to fly to Paris at the weekend, but the flight was cancelled. **DUE**
I _____ Paris at the weekend, but the flight was cancelled.
63. I've never had such an exciting feeling. **EVER**
That's the _____ felt.
64. Tina arrived late so she didn't see the start of the play. **TOO**
Tina arrived _____ the start of the play.
65. Lisa got that laptop when she was fourteen. **HAS**
Lisa _____ she was fourteen years old.
66. Delivering newspapers is less boring than I thought it would be. **AS**
Delivering newspapers _____ I thought it would be.
67. It's necessary to be very energetic to be a dancer. **DEAL**
You need _____ to be a dancer.

Exercise K. Read the article and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Memorable travel experiences

When I finish university, I want to be a tour guide. I'd like to help people (68) _____ their goal, which could be reaching the (69) _____ of a mountain or trying (70) _____ going on a zip wire for the first time. Mass tourism can lead to tour operators taking tourists to the most well-known attractions, but that doesn't appeal (71) _____ everyone. Experiences such as swimming with dolphins or staying with a local family to discover their traditions is (72) _____ on some people's lists. What about you? Would you like to be blown (73) _____ by seeing the Northern Lights in Scandinavia or discovering the lost city of Machu Picchu in Peru? Of course, sometimes the actual experience may not live up to your (74) _____. It might be cloudy when you go to Sweden so you don't (75) _____ seeing the fantastic green lights across the winter skies. It's good to have dreams, but you shouldn't insist on always realising them or you could end up being disappointed!

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 68. A realise | B finish | C get | D achieve |
| 69. A height | B summit | C bottom | D point |
| 70. A on | B in | C from | D out |
| 71. A to | B for | C at | D of |
| 72. A tall | B above | C high | D wide |
| 73. A away | B over | C with | D up |
| 74. A dreams | B expectations | C predictions | D thoughts |
| 75. A give up | B give away | C end up | D put off |