Unit 1 General Test

Part 1

Listen to the conversation. Then choose the name of the person who has done each activity.

Example:

Angie **[Jonathan]** Karen

1.

Angie Jonathan Karen

2.

Angie Jonathan Karen

3.

Angie Jonathan Karen

4.

Angie Jonathan Karen

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5.

Angie Jonathan Karen

6.

Angie Jonathan Karen

7.

Angie Jonathan Karen

Part 2

Complete each sentence using a participial adjective. Follow the example.

Example: A: The speaker fascinated us with her talk.
B: It was a .....fascinating..... lecture.

8. A: That dog frightens everyone in the neighborhood!
B: I am certainly ..... of him!

9. A: The call from the doctor's office relieved me.
B: I felt ..... when I told my mother about the call.

10. A: The hike up the mountain exhausted Manny.
B: Manny took a nap after the ..... hike.

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Part 3

In each row, choose the word or phrase that does NOT belong in the category.

Example: **topics for small talk:** the weather ~~hugging~~ your job

11. greetings: take pictures bow shake hands

12. tourist activities: take a tour take pictures get a job

13. gestures: point go sightseeing make a fist

Part 4

Choose the word that correctly completes each sentence.

Example: Have you had gelato **([yet] / ever)**?

14. I've **(already / before)** been to India, but I'd like to go again.

15. Have they **(yet / ever)** been to the top of the Sears Tower in Chicago?

16. Sarah has eaten Mexican food, but she hasn't tried *sopapilla* **(already / yet)**.

17. You don't need to introduce us. I've met Les **(ever / before)**.

Part 5

Complete the sentences using the present perfect. Do not use contractions.

Example: **A:** ____Have you eaten____ (**eat**) yet?
B: No, we haven't. Shall we eat together?

18. A: I .....(**go**) to China three times.
B: Wow! I am going for the first time next week.

19. A: ..... (**see**) the new Brad Pitt movie yet?
B: No, they haven't. They're going to see it tonight.

20. A: I arrived in New York a few days ago
B: .....(**go**) sightseeing yet?

21: **A:** My mom ..... (**take**) so many great pictures with her digital camera.
B: Nice! Can I see some of them?

22: **A:** ..... (**speak**) to the new student yet?
B: No, but I plan to speak to her after school today.

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23: **A:** I .....(**not learn**) how to use this computer.
B: You haven't? But it's so easy to learn!

Part 6
Choose the sentence in each pair that is written correctly.

Example: ..... **a.** I never been a good student.

.....✓..... **b.** I have never been a good student.

24. ..... **a.** Bob climbed a mountain when he was only 13.

..... **b.** Bob has climbed a mountain when he was only 13.

25. ..... **a.** We taken the neighbor's dog for a walk before.

..... **b.** We have taken the neighbor's dog for a walk before.

26. ..... **a.** Matt has gone to another country.

..... **b.** Matt has gone to another country last summer.

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Part 7

Read the article. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

Mean What You Say: The Art of Conversation

It's always a good idea to study the language of a foreign country before you travel there. But speaking with someone from another country can involve more than just words in a different language. People in different countries can have very different customs when they speak.

People in Indonesia, for example, always want to be agreeable and polite, and this means that they don't like to say "no." In their native language (Bahasa Indonesia), there are many ways to say "yes." But twelve of these "yes" words actually mean "no"!

Australians are friendly with people, but they value directness. Australians prefer a clear, direct response, even if it is not the one they wanted.

The French appreciate the art of conversation, which can include arguing as a form of entertainment. In this case, speakers may interrupt each other frequently. This is considered active participation in the conversation by both people. It is better than one person lecturing the other.

As in many other Latin American countries, titles are very important in Costa Rica. People's titles can indicate their professions, such as *Doctor* (doctor) or *Ingeniero* (engineer). *Licenciado* is used when talking to someone with a college degree. If someone doesn't have a professional title, *Señor* (Mr.), *Señora* (Mrs.), or *Señorita* (Miss) are appropriate.

Example: In which country do people dislike saying *no* directly?

a. France
b. Australia
[c. Indonesia]
d. Costa Rica

27. Australians prefer to

a. say "yes."
b. receive a direct answer.
c. say "no."
d. argue for entertainment.

28. In Indonesia, it is considered polite to

a. agree.
b. argue.
c. be direct.
d. be entertaining.

29. What can you expect to find during an argument in France?

a. anger
b. lecturing
c. interruptions
d. lots of jokes

30. In conversation, Costa Ricans like to

a. argue.
b. interrupt.
c. say "no."
d. refer to a person's profession.

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Writing Test

1. **What is a custom in your country for greeting someone you have never met before? What is acceptable behavior for meeting a stranger? Use at least two sentences to describe how to greet someone new.**

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.....

2. **Tell about a thrilling, fascinating, or frightening experience you've had. Write at least two sentences.**

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Speaking Test

Imagine you are going to travel to another country. What country is it? Why did you choose it? What are you going to do when you get there? Say at least four sentences.

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