

Life Vision Pre-intermediate Unit Test 6 A

## A Grammar: Present perfect simple

**Read the sentence and choose the correct answer.**

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## B Grammar: Present perfect simple

**Complete the sentences with one word.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Oscar ever decorated a cake?
- 2 Emily and Molly have been on the volleyball team \_\_\_\_\_ a year.
- 3 I've \_\_\_\_\_ been to New Zealand, but I want to go there.
- 4 Have you \_\_\_\_\_ applied to a university abroad?
- 5 Have you \_\_\_\_\_ finished your assignment? That was quick!
- 6 It's Dad's birthday tomorrow and we haven't bought him a card \_\_\_\_\_.

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## C Grammar: Present perfect simple and past simple

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Scotland for the first time last summer.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (never / eat) Mexican food, but I'd like to try it.
- 3 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) their 25th wedding anniversary in May.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / go) to a wedding in a different country?
- 5 Priya \_\_\_\_\_ (not / visit) her brother since he moved to India.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / speak) to your new neighbours when you saw them?

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## D Vocabulary: Recognizing collocations

Choose the correct words from the box to complete the sentences. There are three words you do not need.

turn apply to leave take up rent take part in pass open pay

- 1 You should \_\_\_\_\_ a hobby. You spend too much time watching TV!
- 2 If I \_\_\_\_\_ my final exams, I'll get a place at university.
- 3 Emma will \_\_\_\_\_ 18 in May. We should plan a surprise party!
- 4 I want to \_\_\_\_\_ university to study medicine.
- 5 We're going to \_\_\_\_\_ a race to get money for charity.
- 6 You should \_\_\_\_\_ a bank account to save money for the holidays.

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## E Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Choose the correct phrases from the box to complete the sentences. There are three phrases you do not need.

be independent take up a new hobby get a credit card get a driving licence get a job  
go abroad rent a flat save money pass exams

- 1 I had to \_\_\_\_\_ for over a year to buy my car.
- 2 Will you \_\_\_\_\_, like swimming?
- 3 David is planning to \_\_\_\_\_, to earn money.
- 4 Beth wants to \_\_\_\_\_ so her parents don't have to take her everywhere.
- 5 Dana wants to \_\_\_\_\_ with her sister because it's cheaper than living alone.
- 6 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_, so I can pay for big things with it.

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## F Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Choose the correct words from the box to complete the text. There are three words you do not need.

grew up childhood wedding anniversaries got married a teenager an only child  
a twin started a family relatives

My dad was <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ because my grandparents didn't want to have any more children. But he didn't have a lonely <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ because he had a lot of cousins and other <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to play with. As <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, my dad met my mum at school and when they were both 18, they <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and became husband and wife at a young age. They wanted to have children, so when they were 22, they <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

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## G Reading: Reading comprehension

Read the article about birthdays in Japan and choose the correct answer for each question.

### Japanese birthday celebrations

In the past, people in Japan rarely celebrated their birthdays on the day they were actually born. Instead, everyone in the country celebrated together on New Year's Day. Now, however, people celebrate their birthday every year on the day they were born.

Some birthdays are considered more important than others and as a result follow certain traditions. For example, when a baby reaches their first birthday, their parents may follow a tradition called *erabitori*. This is when certain objects are put in front of the child such as a camera or a pen. This is not to find out how clever they are. The idea is that the object the child picks up represents the job they will have. For example, if they choose a pen, they will be an artist or a writer. Another tradition is to give a one-year-old child a special rice cake. The children carry the cake or step on it for good luck.

Another birthday celebration for children is called *Shichi Go San* or *seven-five-three*. This is a ceremony which takes place on 15 November for three- and five-year old boys, and three- and seven-year-old girls. People believe these ages mark important changes in a child's growth. It is traditional for all the children involved to visit a special religious place during October and November. On the day of the 15th, the girls and boys dress in traditional clothes. The girls wear kimonos and have flowers in their hair. The children are given red and white sweets called *chitose-ame* or *thousand-year-sweets*. This is to wish the children a long life and good health.

Every year in January, the Japanese celebrate Coming of Age Day, or *Seijin no Hi*. This is for young people aged 20. The day is a national holiday and celebrations are held all over the country. Young people and their families go to local events and listen to speeches. Sometimes there is entertainment too, such as live music.

Another important birthday is for adults when they reach 60. This birthday is known as *Kanreki*. The family of the 60-year-old usually invite people to their home. Traditionally, the person celebrating wears a red costume because this colour represents good luck. The guests are served Japanese dishes such as *kasane mocha*, which is a large rice cake, and *sekihan*, which is red bean rice. The birthday cake is decorated with animals which live for many years. This is to celebrate how much knowledge a person has and to wish them a long life.

- 1 What does the writer say about birthday celebrations in general in Japan?  
A  A lot of people celebrate their birthdays on a different date than in the past.  
B  Fewer people celebrate their birthdays than they used to.  
C  Many people only celebrate their most important birthdays.
- 2 What is the purpose of asking one-year-old children to choose an object?  
A  To test their intelligence  
B  To wish them good luck  
C  To predict their future
- 3 What is true about the *seven-five-three* festival?  
A  The official date is celebrated either in October or November.  
B  The event celebrates certain stages of a child's development.  
C  The type of celebration depends on the child's age.
- 4 What happens during the *seven-five-three* festival?  
A  Children receive gifts.  
B  Children wear red clothes.  
C  Children give people flowers.

5 What is true about the Coming of Age Day celebrations?

A  Young people attend celebrations alone.  
B  People of all ages in the country can take a break from work.  
C  There is always live music before the speeches.

6 What happens at celebrations for people who are 60?

A  The food includes symbols of age.  
B  The person celebrating is also the host.  
C  The guests wear certain colours.

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## H Listening: Identifying main points

 Listen to the conversation and answer the question.

1 What is the speaker's main point?

A  Saving money as a teenager is a challenge.  
B  Moving to a new flat as a teenager is a challenge.  
C  Living at home as a teenager is a challenge.

2 What is the speaker's main idea?

A  It's easy to keep in touch with your family if you move away.  
B  It's important to have a good relationship with your family.  
C  It's good to have close friends in case you need their help.

3 What is the speaker most excited about?

A  Working for a specific gaming company  
B  Getting work experience abroad  
C  Earning good money

4 What point does the girl make about the Inuit ceremony?

A  It teaches Inuit children how to survive in nature.  
B  It's an opportunity for Inuit children to make friends.  
C  It gives Inuit children the chance to know themselves better.

5 What is the man complaining about?

A  Crowded public transport  
B  Rude bus passengers  
C  The rules on public transport

6 What is the speaker looking forward to most?

A  Having driving lessons  
B  Travelling with his friends  
C  Passing his driving test

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## I Speaking: Making notes

 Listen to the text and choose the correct answer.

1 Which notes did the speaker make about the photo?

A  Brother and me – climbing trees – broken foot  
B  Family and me – in the country – broken tooth  
C  Friends and me – by the river – accident

2 Which notes did the speaker make about the photo?

A  Grandad and me – in garden – flying a plane  
B  Grandparents and me – at home – playing with toy car  
C  Dad took photo – grandparents' house – playing with toys

3 Which notes did the speaker make about the photo?

A  Camping by the sea – walking in the hills – saw lots of animals  
B  Camping with a friend – sitting on a hill – saw something interesting in the sea  
C  Camping with my family – climbing a hill – saw something strange in the sea

4 Which notes did the speaker make about the photo?

A  At the beach – lots of big waves – everyone got wet  
B  In the sea – swam too far – saved by Dad  
C  At the seaside – playing with Dad – bad experience in the water

5 Which notes did the speaker make about the photo?

A  At the fair – ice cream fell – got a new one  
B  Five years ago – eating ice cream – dropped it and cried  
C  With family – chose wrong ice cream – bought a different one

6 Which notes did the speaker make about the photo?

A  With cousins in park – kicked ball too hard – Mum took it away  
B  Whole family in park – game of football – I lost ball  
C  Football with family – having lots of fun – ball disappeared

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## J Writing: Using appropriate verb tenses

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence using the word given. Use between two and five words and do not use contractions.

1 We haven't had an email from them in a long time.  
(ages)  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ we heard from them.

2 I'm happy that I got your email yesterday.  
(great)  
It \_\_\_\_\_ from you yesterday.

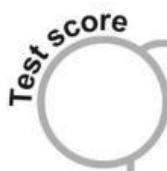
3 I don't ever travel abroad on holiday.  
(been)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday abroad.

4 The last time we ate any food was 11 o'clock.  
(since)  
We \_\_\_\_\_ 11 o'clock.

5 We prepared dinner earlier.  
(already)  
We \_\_\_\_\_.

6 A few moments ago I finished reading that book.  
(just)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ reading that book.

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To focus on next: