

EXAM 1

1- COMPLETE USING PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS AND PAST SIMPLE

- 1 When Anh Long arrived at school, he realized he _____(leave) his homework on the bus.
- 2 Filip was tired because he _____(clean) his apartment for three hours.
- 3 Kate and Max _____(know) each other for three years before they got married.
- 4 Henry _____(play) tennis for five years before he won his first competition.
- 5 Jack forgot that he _____(promise) to help his sister with her homework.
- 6 Molly _____(try) to unlock the door for ten minutes when she realized the lock was broken.

2- COMPLETE USING BE USED TO, WOULD, USED TO, AND GET USED TO

were used to got used would didn't use to used did you use isn't used to
was used to getting used to

- 1 When Ajay was young, he _____ to hate eating fruit and vegetables.
- 2 Grandad, when you were young, _____ to write letters?
- 3 When we lived in New York, we _____ hearing traffic at night.
- 4 I am _____ living in the countryside.
- 5 When Emily got home from school every day, she _____ check her social media accounts.
- 6 Jack _____ enjoy walking in the mountains, but he loves it now.

3- GRAMMAR: HABITS

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

- 1 When we were young, Zak and I always took the same bus to school.
(used)
Zak and I _____ the same bus to school when we were young.
- 2 Tom is learning to communicate in Polish, but it wasn't easy at first.
(is)
Tom _____ in Polish, but it wasn't easy at first.
- 3 In the past, George didn't get along with his brother, but he does now.
(use)
George _____ along with his brother, but he does now.
- 4 It's normal for Andy to cook his own meals.
(used)
Andy _____ his own meals.
- 5 When we visited Grandad, he always told us jokes.
(would)
Grandad _____ us jokes when we visited him.

4- **COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITY USING THE CORRECT VOCABULARY:**

- 1 It can be ___ to your confidence when your teacher tells you that you're doing well.
A an experience B a boost C a gain
- 2 The coach says Ben ___ the potential to be the best volleyball player in his year.
A picks B puts C has
- 3 My grandad was the person who ___ to go to university and get a degree.
A inspired me B was hopeless at C was capable of
- 4 Andy tried skateboarding, but he ___ at it and kept falling off!
A was motivated B picked up the basics C was hopeless
- 5 After many years, Emma was finally able to ___ of becoming a racing driver.
A be motivated B fulfil her dream C overcome a problem
- 6 It's sometimes difficult to ___ and do your homework every day.
A attempt B be motivated C have the potential

- 1 It's not true that the _____ generation don't use technology; my grandmother often posts on social media.
- 2 Grandad has to work for five more years before he can take _____ and relax.
- 3 In _____ age, people often think back on their lives and plan for the years ahead.
- 4 One way to acquire a _____ language is to live in the country where it's spoken.
- 5 I love maths, but I'm not good at _____ arithmetic and always use a calculator.
- 6 Oscar reads a lot of books and so he has an _____ vocabulary.

potential gain theory fulfil pick attempt overcome master tutorial

- 1 Dad was able to _____ up the basics of how to play video games.
- 2 Now you've finished your course, it's time to put the _____ into practice.
- 3 I hope to _____ some experience by doing volunteer work.
- 4 Ben is going to _____ his first marathon tomorrow – wish him luck!
- 5 My teacher helped me _____ a problem I had with giving class presentations.
- 6 Watch an online _____ to find out how to use your digital camera.

5- **READING: READ THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:**

When you become a police officer or a lawyer, you are no longer an ordinary person who can afford to commit a minor offence, such as a parking or speeding offence and suffer the punishment of an official warning or a fine. As soon as you are in a profession that represents the law you must adhere to every law completely, no matter what the situation is.

1 The phrase *adhere to every law* means ___.

- A impose every law
- B obey every law
- C understand every law

To conclude my annual report, I would like to extend my thanks to our volunteers. Without them, we could not operate. They are all willing to go above and beyond what is asked of them, stepping in whenever they are needed. In tirelessly carrying out their roles for our charity, they have not only made people more aware of our organization, but have also improved our reputation.

2 When the report says that the volunteers are *willing to go above and beyond*, it means that they are ___ the charity.

- A happy to work harder than expected for
- B familiar with the working practices of
- C hoping to increase the hours they work for

It is true that bread takes time to make, but it's not hands-on time. Most bread can be made with only ten minutes' worth of effort. The rest is all waiting – for the bread to rise, for it to bake, for it to cool. During these stages, the baker doesn't need to be actively involved in the process, as the bread will get on with it by itself.

3 The writer uses *hands-on time* to mean ___.

- A the careful timing of each stage of bread-making
- B the time when you are doing something to the bread
- C the time you need to make a loaf of bread

Creativity is essential in a world that needs an imaginative and innovative workforce. Some people believe that studying arts subjects increases social mobility by motivating students from low-income families into higher education, and research indicates that a university degree is key to improving status and income. Although in reality, they may be just as demanding, degrees in arts subjects are often regarded as being easier to access than science subjects.

4 The text says some people believe that studying the arts increases social mobility because it leads to more students ___.

- A learning creative skills
- B being motivated to work hard
- C getting well-paid jobs

6- DO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES USING MODAL VERBS

A-

- 1 You don't look well; maybe you ___ see a doctor.
A must B should C can
- 2 There are a lot of dark clouds in the sky; I think it ___ rain later.
A could B can C must
- 3 You ___ be hungry; you've just had lunch!
A mustn't B couldn't C can't
- 4 I ___ come to the meeting, but I will be ten minutes late.
A am supposed to B will be able to C ought to
- 5 Kate's phone ___ be in her bedroom because that's where she last used it.
A can B needs to C must
- 6 Despite what's on the schedule, our teacher said we ___ hand in our projects until next week.
A don't need to B couldn't C aren't able to

B-

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence using the words given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 It was wrong to tell Sue because she's very upset now.
(ought)
You _____ Sue because she's very upset now.
- 2 I know Sam didn't take that photo because he doesn't have a camera.
(can't)
Sam _____ that photo because he doesn't have a camera.
- 3 Why didn't you call to say you were going to be late?
(might)
You _____ to say you were going to be late!
- 4 Linda almost fell off her skateboard so she was lucky not to hurt herself.
(could)
Linda almost fell off her skateboard and _____ herself.
- 5 There was no point rushing to the airport because the flight was delayed.
(needn't)
We _____ to the airport because the flight was delayed.
- 6 You were meant to be here half an hour ago!
(should)
You _____ here half an hour ago!

7- CHOOSE THE CORRECT MODAL VERB TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

mustn't have might can't have should needn't could have didn't need
were supposed have to

- 1 Hurry up, please! We _____ to have set off an hour ago!
- 2 Dave _____ seen Polly because she's on holiday abroad.
- 3 I'm freezing! You _____ let me know you were going to be late!
- 4 Look! We _____ to run for the bus; it's still there.
- 5 I'm worried; we _____ have closed the windows before we left the house.
- 6 Henry _____ not have received the message because his phone has a fault.

8- VOCABULARY: DO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

A- USE ONE PHRASE FROM THE BOX

astonished talk over make up get on fall out offended calm down miserable
frustrated

- 1 Many people were _____ by his unpleasant jokes and walked out of the meeting.
- 2 Sam was _____ and excited to learn that he had won the competition!
- 3 You should _____ with your sister after the fight you had last week.
- 4 I find that counting to ten helps me to _____ if I am upset.
- 5 Jakub is _____ because he keeps phoning the company and no one ever answers!
- 6 Doesn't your neighbours' loud music _____ your nerves?

addiction downtime depression self-confidence burnout mindset well-being
regrets mindful

Are you aware of the dangers of ¹ _____ caused by overwork or too much study? It's important to schedule some ² _____ in which to relax. This may not mean simply doing nothing. Sport can improve our physical and our mental ³ _____. Many people find that regular exercise helps them to fight ⁴ _____ and improves their mood. It has the added benefit of building ⁵ _____ as the body becomes stronger. Being ⁶ _____ using breathing exercises can also help.

B- COMPLETE USING ONE WORD

- 1 Kate has been on the _____ since early this morning.
- 2 Martin _____ on stress because it helps him produce better work.
- 3 Working and studying at the same time is getting on _____ of me.
- 4 My school offers support to pupils with _____ health issues, such as anxiety.
- 5 We enjoy chilling _____ by the pool during our summer holiday.
- 6 If you develop a positive _____, you will feel more optimistic about life.

9- READ THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING:

Read the article from a literary magazine. Match the headings to each paragraph. Three headings do not match any of the paragraphs.

The history of detective fiction

When did the genre come into existence and why is it so popular?

¹ ___ Poetry and drama were the first literary forms, so perhaps we should look here for early fictional detectives. Hamlet, the main character in Shakespeare's drama written around 1600, could be thought of as a detective. Sure that a crime had been committed, he used a play to reveal the truth about his father's murder. However, the first true detective writers in English were Edgar Allan Poe and Wilkie Collins, in the 19th century.

² ___ The 'golden age' of detective fiction came in the early 20th century, which is when the novels of Agatha Christie featuring Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple became popular. Christie's skill lay in setting up a puzzle and revealing information bit by bit which ultimately led to a neat solution. In reaction to this somewhat simplified picture, American authors started writing novels about organized crime, with their tough detectives facing unexpected and dangerous situations.

³ ___ The detectives themselves are at the heart of most crime fiction, but there is often another important 'character'. The attraction of an unfamiliar setting and culture draws many readers to this genre; Sherlock Holmes takes us to 19th century London, Maigret to post-war Paris and Montalbano to modern-day Sicily. Certain settings have become particularly popular recently, such as Scandinavia, whose cold climate and long dark nights have provided fertile territory for atmospheric TV series.

⁴ ___ Avid readers of detective novels adore seeing their heroes on screen. Some actors in much-loved TV adaptations are hard to separate from the fictional characters they play. Crime fiction is ideally suited to movie and TV because the plot, characters and locations are all important. Who doesn't enjoy watching their favourite hero striding across a Scottish hillside or relaxing on a West Indian beach, getting to know the local people and their customs?

⁵ ___ Although some of us enjoy escaping to a comfortable and predictable fictional world, others are looking for a more risky life between the covers of a book. Luckily, we can experience detective stories which appeal to all tastes. There is a huge range to be explored – from realistic contemporary police detectives bringing vicious murderers to justice to 16th century lawyers involved in historical events.

⁶ ___ But there's one common feature of crime fiction that applies to it in all its forms and which probably accounts for its popularity. Whatever surprises the story holds, at the end of the novel the guilty person is revealed. This is immensely satisfying for the reader. Not only do we get to understand how the detective solved the puzzle, but we take comfort from the fact that the perpetrator of the crime will be punished.

- A Something for everyone: scary or safe
- B Bringing detectives to life
- C Crimes in every climate
- D Why we love it – justice is always done
- E Not only a modern genre
- F The most famous fictional detectives
- G Fiction with a political message
- H History and location
- I Clever clues and dramatic surprises

10-DO THE FOLLOWING LISTENING ACTIVITY:

🔊 Listen to a woman talking about the University of the Third Age (U3A) and complete the sentences with words from the text. Write no more than four words in each gap.

- 1 Research shows happiness can be achieved by continuing to learn _____.
- 2 The third age is a period of life when people have time to concentrate on _____.
- 3 The U3A aims to provide _____ in a range of subjects chosen by local people.
- 4 After starting in France, _____ all around the world now attend the U3A.
- 5 One reason that people join the U3A is to help _____.
- 6 The U3A enables older people to _____, both mentally and socially.