

Unit 7 General Test

Part 1

Listen to the conversation. Then choose the person who has each trait.

	Diane	Elizabeth
Example: is a cheerful person		✓
1. favorite color is green		
2. likes a calm environment		
3. is creative		
4. is the baby of the family		
5. enjoys being alone		

Part 2

Use the verb plus the gerund or infinitive to correctly complete each sentence.

Example: You have to practice **doing** something before you get good at it.

(do)

6. We agreed the work among all the group members.

(divide)

7. If you're on a diet, you should avoid soda with sugar in it.

(drink)

8. When I'm sad, I don't feel like anywhere.

(go)

9. I enjoy TV after dinner.
(watch)

10. If you quit, you'll reduce your risk of cancer.
(smoke)

11. We need this room a different color.
(paint)

12. She seems the lesson.
(understand)

13. When Becky wants, she usually does.
(succeed)

14. Let's discuss the work fairly.
(share)

Part 3

Complete each sentence using a preposition and a gerund. You will use one preposition twice.

of	to	with	about	for	in
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Example: Everyone is tired of trying to find parking places.
(try)

15. My brother talks psychology next year.
(study)

16. Don't complain late if you're not ready to go on time.

(arrive)

17. After two years, she's become bored the same thing.

(study)

18. Do you believe to plants to make them grow better?

(talk)

19. I apologize your chair.

(take)

20. The teacher didn't object a party on the last day.

(have)

Part 4

Match the words on the left with the descriptions on the right.

Example: sibling b

a. a person who likes to be with other people

21. emotions ____

b. ~~brother or sister~~

22. extrovert ____

c. traits that we inherit from our parents

23. personality ____

d. feelings, such as joy, anger, or sadness

24. psychology ____

e. a person's usual behavior

25. genetics ____

f. the study of how people think and behave

Part 5

Read the article. Then choose True or False for each statement.

NATURE VS. NURTURE

Where do people's personalities come from? Many people agree that our personalities are a combination of nature, or genetics from our parents, and nurture, or the social environment in which we grow up. But how much of our personalities come from nature and how much come from nurture?

To answer this question, scientists are very interested in studying identical twins who did not grow up together. In these cases, the twins have the same genetics (nature), but different environments (nurture).

These studies have produced interesting results. In many cases, twins who grew up in separate families have more similarities than

differences. These twins often have the same careers, choose mates with similar traits, and prefer the same kinds of music. They are usually much more alike than the siblings they grew up with. So nature is clearly very important in developing a person's personality.

But what about nurture? Does this mean that it doesn't matter how people raise their children? No. Nurture also affects people's personalities. In fact, many scientists think that nurture is just as important as nature. Some studies suggest that environment is important in helping children fully develop their genetic potential.

Example: This article is about introverts and extroverts.

True

False

()

(✓)

26. "Nurture" refers to inherited traits.

()

()

27. Identical twins have the same genetics.

()

()

28. Identical twins who grow up in different families are not similar. () ()

29. Nature is an important part of personality development. () ()

30. Scientists now agree that nurture is more important than nature. () ()