

MODULE TEST 2

A. VOCABULARY

- 1 Peter can be very sometimes; he just says what he thinks even if it upsets people.
A argumentative B brash C presumptuous D blunt
- 2 There's been an of food poisoning at a hotel in the city centre.
A outlook B outcome C outrage D outbreak
- 3 After Tom lost the game, he was and didn't want to talk to anyone.
A sulky B withdrawn C resentful D wretched
- 4 Sally is very and not willing to do what others want.
A headstrong B aggressive C self-confident D dominant
- 5 Female teachers far their male colleagues in primary education.
A outdo B outnumber C outweigh D outsource
- 6 The girl gave her little sister a long and hug.
A considerate B sympathetic C affectionate D tolerant
- 7 Radar equipment is used to aircrafts and ships.
A allocate B detect C conceive D uncover
- 8 The latest in computer technology are changing the way people communicate.
A navigations B innovations C demonstrations D installations
- 9 Some people find that certain foods can an allergic reaction.
A facilitate B prompt C trigger D initiate
- 10 The idea of 3D printing was by a group of engineering experts.
A conceived B conveyed C compiled D commenced
- 11 David has his kitchen with new high-tech appliances.
A broadened B revolutionised C modernised D renewed
- 12 The surgeon's consisted of a new method that made operations much safer.
A breakthrough B advancement C development D innovation
- 13 Medical researchers have artificial organs into human bodies.
A activated B generated C integrated D installed
- 14 NASA has discovered a new star system that is 39 years away.
A rocket B light C turbine D radar
- 15 You need a password to connect your wireless network.
A with B into C to D in
- 16 Researchers are experiments to learn more about human biology.
A undertaking B conducting C demonstrating D carrying
- 17 Thousands of patients have benefited new medical treatments.
A by B of C with D from
- 18 The robot has advanced limbs that appear lifelike.
A artificial B fake C counterfeit D false
- 19 Technological advances will a great effect on the medical field.
A make B do C have D get

B. GRAMMAR

- 1 Eric a meeting for an hour now.
A has gone to B has been to C has been in D has gone in
- 2 Sue living alone in a big city.
A didn't use to B isn't used to C is getting used D would
- 3 Sue dinner before her guests arrived.
A has already been cooking B was already cooking
C had already cooked D is already cooking
- 4 Look out! You into a puddle of water.
A are going to step B are stepping C will step D will be stepping
- 5 The researcher his report by tomorrow.
A will have finished B will finish C will be finishing D are finishing
- 6 I don't know if that people will drive flying cars in the future.
A there is a chance B it is a chance C the chance is D the chance seems
- 7 Ann the tomato sauce to see if it needs more salt.
A is tasting B taste C tastes D will be tasting
- 8 This time next week, the robotic expert a speech at the school.
A gives B will give C will be giving D is giving
- 9 By the time we to the centre, the science museum will have closed.
A will get B will have got C are going to get D get
- 10 Eric his science project by the end of the week.
A is finishing B will finish C will have finished D will be finishing
- 11 William is only successful as his brother.
A twice as B half as C not quite as D the more
- 12 Tom and Lyle civil engineers when they finish university. At least that is their plan.
A will be B are being C will have been D are going to be
- 13 Henry making a call when the phone rang.
A was due to B was on the point of C was about to D was sure to
- 14 scientists may have discovered other Earth-like planets in the galaxy.
A It appears that B There appears that C It appears as D It appears like
- 15 By the end of the year, Jacob biology for three years.
A will be studying B will have been studying C has been studying D is studying
- 16 the computer for long? I need to type up my research paper.
A Are you using B Are you going to use C Will you be using D Will you have been using
- 17 Accidents are happen while travelling at high speeds.
A bound to B the verge of C due to D about to

C. RESPONSIVE ANSWER

- 1 A: What is wrong?
B: a My computer crashed. What's your feeling?
b My computer crashed. Any ideas?
- 2 A: It might be a good idea to save your files in a new folder.
B: a I'll have a look at it for you.
b That's a fair point.

- 3 A: I think the website needs a makeover.
B: **a** I couldn't agree more.
b I could, I suppose.
- 4 A: My computer is slow. It's so annoying.
B: **a** Have you ever thought of that?
b Have you tried restarting it?
- 5 A: Why don't we create a video sharing website?
B: **a** How does that work?
b What's your view?
- 6 A: How long have you been studying at university?
B: **a** I hope to be doing a postgraduate degree.
b I'm in my second year of a teaching degree.
- 7 A: What are your career plans?
B: **a** I suggest studying marketing at university.
b I would like to get a full-time job in marketing.
- 8 A: What do you do in the evenings?
B: **a** I normally cook dinner and watch TV.
b I'm planning to hang out with my friends.
- 9 A: Have you considered using a tablet?
B: **a** What are your thoughts?
b How does that work?
- 10 A: Why don't you scan your PC for viruses?
B: **a** I hadn't thought of that.
b I can't be certain.

D You are going to read a text about names and how they can affect a person. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph.

Can our names shape us as people?

Does what we're called have any effect on who we are as a person? We look at this interesting idea and consider why your name matters.

We often wonder what's in a name. As it turns out, potentially quite a lot; from your personality down to your success in life.

1

While these ideas sound quite radical, you might be surprised that they aren't anything new. In fact, as far back as 1948, academics surmised that rare names had a negative effect on the psychology of the owner.

2

Another factor that examines the link between names and behaviour is the implicit-egotism effect. A theory that states that we tend to be drawn to things that resemble us, such as the letters found in our names. Other studies have also discovered that a person's initial might unconsciously impact their thinking. However, not all scientists and experts agree on what extent our names influence these factors, with some arguing that the impacts, if any, are mild at best.

3

In one famous study, researchers sent five thousand CV's to different job advertisements in Chicago and Boston. They identified what they believed to be common sounding names and more uncommon sounding ones.

4

Names, they concluded, send strong messages about who we are and our roots. Few other words in the CVs it seemed, carried the same amount of weight as the one simple noun that we have no control over.

5

The more initials used the more intellectual the person was perceived to be. So perhaps J.R.R Tolkien had the right idea when he wrote the Hobbit! Another more extreme way that we can use our name to our own advantage is by changing it ourselves.

6

So if you ever find yourself becoming a parent, think carefully about what you call your child. It might just be the most important decision you make in your life!

- A Or do we? According to research in the European Journal of Social Psychology, perhaps we can turn this idea around. The paper observed that using a middle initial increases the positive opinion of your intelligence and competence.
- B Regardless of how academics feel about the impact of a name upon the individual, one thing that is clear is the effect our names have on the people around us. Various experts observed that names play a large role in the way others perceive us, and the opportunities that may, or may not, be presented to us as a result.
- C This is often done by immigrants when they move to a new country. The reason being that changing a name to a local alternative substantially improves income as well as educational prospects for children.
- D Through the years, ideas about exotic names have been taken further, with recent studies finding that the choices parents make for the names of their children could even be related to genetics. Professors noticed that adventurous parents choose exciting names, which could signal the underlying genes of the baby and their likelihood to be outgoing.
- E The results showed a great deal about preconceptions of background, and the way names open doors for some, and slam them shut for others. The study showed, shockingly, that the 'common' names received fifty percent more callbacks than the more unusual ones.
- F Research now shows how a simple word which we use to designate ourselves has remarkable power. It can impact your education, how hireable you are, and even your behaviour and character traits!
- G The most popular name in the country actually came from a famous athlete who was well known for his success both on and off the athletics track. Keen to cash in, parents named their children after the runner for good luck.