

PROGRESS TEST 7

1. Listen and write the sentences.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

2. Complete the word for each situation.

1. Children are ill in Africa because they don't have enough to eat.
2. Large numbers of people are coming into the country to live and to look for work.
3. The government feels worried because the number of young people who can't read is going up.
4. Both countries have agreed to end the war -people are driving into the city center to celebrate.
5. Scientists have made discoveries that show the sea is dirtier than people thought.

3. Replace **get** in each sentence with a verb from the box in correct form.

Arrive receive become bring buy obtain

1. What did you get for your birthday? _____
2. She got back from her holidays on Sunday. _____
3. He didn't get any milk from the market. _____
4. He got good marks in his tests. _____
5. I get tired in the evening. _____
6. Are you thirsty? Will I get you some water? _____

4. Complete with the verbs in brackets. Use the second conditional form.

1. If I _____ (win) a medal, I _____ (be) really excited.
2. We _____ (live) in a bigger house if we _____ (have) more money.
3. Kate _____ (stay) in if there _____ (be) an interesting programme on TV.
4. If you _____ (eat) all that cake, you _____ (get) ill.
5. If I _____ (know) his name, I _____ (tell) you.
6. Children _____ (not be) homeless if they _____ (not run) away.
7. If Mary _____ (not eat) so much, she _____ (not get) fat.

5. Order the words to make sentences.

1. will / buy / They / probably / from the Oxfam website / some fairtrade goods.

2. Mike / win / maybe / this week / the lottery / will.

3. will / to the party / we / come / definitely.

4. she / tonight / perhaps / to go / like / to the cinema / would.

5. I / tomorrow / ill / won't / go / feel / probably / to school / I / because.

6. Read the text and then decide if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).

The United Nations defines illiteracy as the inability to read and write a simple message in any language. So how many people in the world can't read or write? Well, in 1957 a United Nations survey discovered that 44% of the world's population was illiterate. This was a huge and worrying number at the time, but later surveys showed that illiteracy rates fell after that. A 1978 study, for example, showed the illiteracy rate to have dropped to 32.5%. In 1990, a further study showed the illiteracy rate worldwide to have dropped to about 27%, and by 1998 it was at about 16%.

However, a study by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), published in 1998, predicted that worldwide illiteracy would increase again in the future. In 2000, a UNICEF study discovered that only a quarter of the world's children were at school. This is a potentially disastrous development, because if the number of children in schools across the world falls, illiteracy will start to increase once more.

UNICEF is interested in building schools and training teachers around the world, because this is the best way to end illiteracy. And the war against illiteracy is an important one. The world's poorest people are usually illiterate.

1. 44% of the world's population was illiterate in 1957. **T / F**
2. Illiteracy rates in the world fell by 28% between 1957 and 1998. **T / F**
3. UNICEF thinks that illiteracy rates won't start to rise in the future. **T / F**
4. The number of children at school increases. **T / F**
5. Only 25% of children were at school worldwide in 2000. **T / F**
6. UNICEF wants to train teachers and build new school. **T / F**

