

Unit 2 test

1. Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: You've **been working / worked** hard for months – you need a holiday.

- 1 He's **doing / been doing** yoga for three years now.
- 2 I've been waiting for this moment **since / for** a long time.
- 3 I've **disliked / been disliking** bananas since I was a child.
- 4 Don't worry. I haven't **been crying / cried** – I've got a cold.
- 5 I'm writing a letter to my best friend. I've **known / been knowing** her for years.
- 6 How long **has his father been working / does his father work** in Madrid?

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2. Write the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives.

Example: The people in Ireland are some of the **friendliest** (friendly) in the world.

- 1 He looks much **_____** (good) with short hair.
- 2 That was probably **_____** (bad) meal I've ever had in a restaurant!
- 3 My new office is **_____** (tiny) as my last one.
- 4 Is transport here **_____** (expensive) as in your country?
- 5 When we all checked in, Frankie's luggage was **_____** (heavy).
- 6 We think this design is **_____** (interesting) than that one.
- 7 The trains in Japan are **_____** (modern) I've ever travelled on.

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3. Complete the dialogues with the verbs. Use the present perfect simple or the past simple.

Example: I've been to Beijing, but I've **never been** (not / go) to Shanghai.

John How long ¹ **_____** (you / know) each other?
Keira Well, we ² **_____** (meet) in 1998 and we've been good friends since.

Doctor What seems to be the problem?

Mike I ³ **_____** (fall) over playing basketball.
I think I ⁴ **_____** (break) my finger.
Sean Hello, could I speak to Mr Jackson, please?
Alison I'm sorry, he ⁵ **_____** (just / go) into a meeting.
Jennie ⁶ **_____** (you / take) out any money from the cash machine this morning?
Alex No, because I had £30 in my wallet.
Will ⁷ **_____** (you / ever / lend) anyone your car?
Tom Yes, I lent it to my brother and I would never do it again!

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4. Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I'm just going to **take out** some money before we go to the cinema.

up out with

- 1 Let me pay you **_____** the money you lent me for **with** back
- 2 We were charged **£170** **_____** the bottle of champagne!
at with for
- 3 He needs a **_____** from the bank because he **spent** more money than he **has**.
loan tax mortgage
- 4 Sue's parents **_____** her some money so she **could** buy a car.
borrowed owed lent
- 5 I try to **_____** some of my salary every month so that I can go travelling.
save afford cost
- 6 I am trying not to **_____** money on clothes I will never wear.
invest waste charge
- 7 When he's twenty-one, he's going to **_____** money from his grandmother, who died last year.
invest inherit take out

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READING

5- Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

The best public transport system in the world.

Curitiba in Brazil is no ordinary city; it has the best public transport system in the world. The mayor, Jaime Lerner, along with the council, began developing the world-famous system in 1971.

Mr Lerner had grown up in Curitiba and knew that the street was an important part of city life for the residents. He made many of the streets into pedestrian areas, with no access for cars. The council put in flowers, lights, and kiosks where people could sell food and other products. To encourage shoppers to use the new areas, the mayor gave away free paper so that local children could paint pictures in the street. Cyclists also benefit from 150km of cycle lanes, which follow old river valleys and railway tracks around the city.

Mr Lerner realized that to increase the development and growth of the city in the future, the public transport system also had to improve. Buses were chosen as the main transport because it was the cheapest. Curitiba's transport system now consists of over 300 routes that use around 1,900 buses to carry approximately 1.9 million passengers every day.

Approximately 60km of the roads are for buses only, so traffic jams are unusual. Bus travel is faster and more convenient than using private cars. The city now uses 30% less fuel than other large cities in Brazil and people spend only about 10% of their yearly salaries on transport costs.

Some of the buses are able to carry 170-270 passengers. School buses are yellow, and buses for disabled people are blue. They are designed with three doors - two exits and one entrance - so that people can get on and off quickly. Bus stations provide free maps and facilities to help parents with young children and people carrying heavy bags to board the buses easily. Passengers buy a ticket at the office in advance and then wait for their bus, like in an underground station.

Because of the success of Curitiba's public transport system, Jaime Lerner now offers advice to city councils around the world on how they can solve their cities' transport problems.

Example: Curitiba has one of the best public transport systems in the world.

A True B False C Doesn't say

1 Curitiba is different from other cities in the world.

A True B False C Doesn't say

2 Jaime Lerner spent a lot of time playing on the streets when he was a child.

A True B False C Doesn't say

3 The council allows people to sell things in the pedestrian streets.

A True B False C Doesn't say

4 All the kiosks sell local food.

A True B False C Doesn't say

5 The council chose to increase the bus service because it was the least expensive type of transport.

A True B False C Doesn't say

6 The population of the city is about 1.9 million.

A True B False C Doesn't say

7 Other large Brazilian cities are planning to cut the amount of fuel they use.

A True B False C Doesn't say

8 The buses are different colours according to what they are used for.

A True B False C Doesn't say

9 Passengers buy their tickets as they get on the buses. A True B False C Doesn't say

10 Mr Lerner enjoys being an expert in developing public transport systems.

A True B False C Doesn't say

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6- WRITING

A newspaper is running a story-writing competition. Write about a nightmare holiday you've had, or a difficult situation you've been in (or invent one), to send to the newspaper. Answer the following questions. (140-180 words)

- When and where did it happen?
- Who were you with? Why?
- What went wrong? What happened?
- What happened in the end?

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