

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Solutions Third Edition

# Unit 7 Progress Test A

## Grammar

1 Match the sentence halves. Then complete the second conditional sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Australia, ☐
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) lonely ☐
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (save) as much money as possible ☐
- 4 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to school, ☐
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her ☐
- 6 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) more fruit and vegetables, ☐
- 7 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer, ☐
- 8 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) play a musical instrument, ☐
- 9 I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) lions and elephants ☐
- 10 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on a reality TV show, ☐

- A I \_\_\_\_\_ (join) a band.  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ (not learn) anything.  
C I \_\_\_\_\_ (become) famous.  
D if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more friends.  
E I \_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) you!  
F if I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Kenya.  
G if I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a good job.  
H I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) healthier.  
I I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) surfing every day.  
J if I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) her phone number.

Mark: \_\_\_\_ / 10

**2 Rewrite the two sentences as one sentence using the word in brackets. Change one of the verbs into the past perfect and make any other necessary changes.**

- 1 Tina left her credit card at home. She wanted to buy a new dress in the sale. (but)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Samantha learned to ski. Then she went on the skiing holiday. (after)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Andrea's computer broke. Then she stopped shopping online. (after)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Gemma saved her pocket money for three months. She could buy a skateboard. (because)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Sheila wrapped all the presents. Then the guests arrived. (after)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Howard bought a lot of things in the shop. He got a free gift. (because)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Helen and Mark got married. Then they went on a honeymoon to Mauritius. (after)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Anna didn't spend much money before Christmas. She bought some new shoes in January. (so)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Ben tried to repair his own bike. Then he borrowed his friend's bike. (after)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Gavin went to university. He found a well-paid job. (because)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mark: \_\_\_\_ / 10

## Vocabulary

**3 Read the definitions of shops and services and write the correct words. The first letter of each word has been given.**

- 1 This shop only sells fresh flowers. f \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 This is a shop where you can buy fresh fruit and vegetables. g \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 This shop sells clothes and other things to raise money for a good cause. c \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 If you want to buy or sell a house, you go to this place. e \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 If you don't have a washing machine, you can go to this place to wash your clothes. l \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 This is a great place to have a hot drink and meet your friends for a chat. c \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 This shop only sells beauty products. c \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 In this shop, you can buy special or unusual foods from other countries. d \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 If you want to decorate your home, you need to buy things from this shop. D \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 People go to this place if they want to invest or borrow money. b \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: \_\_\_\_ / 10

#### 4 Write the numbers and currencies in words.

- 1 451 ₹ \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 £5,467 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \$3,500,000 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 €522,364 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 ¥32,975 \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: \_\_\_\_ / 5

#### 5 Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

- Steve** Have you heard that there's a <sup>1</sup>sale / coupon on at WP Arnold's? They're moving to a bigger building so there are loads of <sup>2</sup>bargains / price tags.
- Ben** Yeah, but I've got enough stuff to wear and I can't really afford to buy anything at the moment.
- Steve** I can lend you some money if you like. Yesterday I took back a coat that I'd bought and got a <sup>3</sup>receipt / refund, so I've got plenty of cash now.
- Ben** Don't worry. I'd prefer to <sup>4</sup>owe / save up and spend my own money. I don't really like <sup>5</sup>borrowing / lending from friends.
- Steve** OK, no problem.

Mark: \_\_\_\_ / 5

### Use of English

#### 6 Read the text and complete gaps 1–10. Circle the correct answer A, B or C.

I'm going to talk about the importance of spending more money on music in schools. <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_, I'm going to talk about the role of music in schools. <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_, I'm going to discuss how playing a musical instrument is good for your brain development. <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_, I'm going to talk about how playing a musical instrument helps you to do better at school and why schools should therefore pay for all students to learn an instrument. Then I'm going to <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_ up the main points before taking questions.

I'd like to <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_ by saying that people generally don't think music is an important subject. The <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_ I say that is because music is not a main subject in most schools in the UK. Most children who sing or play a musical instrument do this in extra-curricular clubs at the end of the school day. Parents pay for these classes and they are expensive. <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_ of all, we need to ask ourselves, is music a subject that should just be a choice for students with rich parents? Or should it be compulsory in every school, as I believe it should, with schools paying for instruments for students to practise on? I'll <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_ you why I think that. Many studies show us that musical children get better scores in subjects like maths. This <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_ to my next point about music and the brain. If you play an instrument, it helps your brain development. There are a number of reasons why I <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_ this. First, ...

- |                |              |              |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A Second     | B First      | C All in all |
| 2 A In sum     | B Second     | C First      |
| 3 A Finally    | B To start   | C Now        |
| 4 A sum        | B conclusion | C summarise  |
| 5 A decide     | B look at    | C start      |
| 6 A point      | B reason     | C question   |
| 7 A All        | B Second     | C First      |
| 8 A tell       | B say        | C explain    |
| 9 A summarises | B moves      | C leads      |
| 10 A believe   | B tell       | C examine    |

Mark: \_\_\_\_ / 10

## Listening

7  7 Listen to four people talking about their lifestyles and attitudes to money. Match the speakers (1–4) with the statements (A–E). There is one extra statement.

- A Speaker \_\_\_\_ would prefer not to work for too many years.
- B Speaker \_\_\_\_ gets fresh ingredients from very close to where they live.
- C Speaker \_\_\_\_ prefers not to buy new things.
- D Speaker \_\_\_\_ says they aren't very good at saving money.
- E Speaker \_\_\_\_ sometimes doesn't spend any money for a whole day.

|                |
|----------------|
| Mark: ____ / 5 |
|----------------|



## Reading

**8 Read the text. Match sentences A–G with gaps 1–5. There are two extra sentences.**

Shopping habits in the UK have changed over the last sixty years, and this can be seen in the changing appearance of any British high street – the main shopping street in a town or city. In the 1950s, high streets had rows of individual shops selling different things. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_ Most people did this every few days in order to buy fresh food. The high street was a sociable place to be.

This started to change in the 1970s with the arrival of supermarkets. They gave people the chance to buy everything that they needed in one place. People didn't need to go to individual shops any more. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_ So this new type of shop, along with a new way of storing meat and fruit at home, meant that instead of doing a small shop every few days, people could buy all the food that they needed for a week, or sometimes even a month.

As supermarkets became more popular, they changed from small local shops to huge superstores. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_ They took people away from the high street. They also tried to offer customers everything that they needed, like a coffee shop, a hairdresser's and a chemist's. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_ But this meant that the shops on the high street started to close down as they lost their customers.

These days, more and more people are choosing not to go to supermarkets to do their shopping. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_ People are also trying to spend less money, so a new type of discount shop has become very popular. It may be because of this that people have stopped doing big weekly or monthly shops. Now they go to shops more frequently to buy what they need for the next few days. So, in many ways, people seem to be going back to the way people shopped in the 1950s.

- A The idea was to get customers to spend all their money in one place.
- B Customers knew exactly where to find the things they needed in each shop.
- C And because of their size, many of these supermarkets were outside town.
- D People loved it because they had never had the chance to do all their shopping there before.
- E At the same time, more and more people had freezers in their houses.
- F There was a greengrocer's next to a butcher's next to a baker's, and people visited each place to do their shopping.
- G Instead, they are using the internet to shop from home and get their shopping delivered.

Mark: \_\_\_\_ / 5

## Writing

**9 A website is offering one lucky person the chance to win £5,000 to spend in their favourite shop. To enter the competition, you need to write an essay about the following things.**

- Say what your favourite shop is and explain why.
- Choose what you would buy if you won the money.
- Say who you would take with you on the shopping trip.
- Describe your attitude to spending money.

Mark: \_\_\_\_ / 10

Total: \_\_\_\_ / 70