Insight Pre-intermediate Final Test

Name: _____

Class: _____

Everyday English

1 Przeciągnij wyrażenia A–E w odpowiednie luki w dialogu.

Alice [1]_____ they've opened a new swimming pool near our school.

Ben [2]_____ ! I love swimming. Is it just an ordinary pool, or is it part of a sports centre?

Alice I'm not sure, actually. [3]_____ going there next week when it opens and we can see what it's like?

Ben [4]_____ I've got exams next week.

Alice Oh, OK. Shall we go the week after, then?

Ben Yes, [5]_____ .

A How about

B How wonderful

C I can't because

D that sounds great

E It said on the radio that

Listening

2 Wysłuchaj audycji. Wybierz poprawne odpowiedzi.

1 The radio programme is about

a advertising in sports

b sports done by old people

c the sporting life of a famous person

2 According to the radio programme, Fauja Singh is famous for

a running faster than young runners.

b being an old, but very successful runner.

c his unusual lifestyle.

3 Wysłuchaj audycji jeszcze raz. Czy poniższe stwierdzenia są prawdziwe (P) czy fałszywe (F)?

1 Fauja Singh was the first 100-year-old man to finish a marathon. ___

2 He has played football with David Beckham. ___

3 He started running when he was five years old. ___

4 He had to stop running when he started working as a farmer. ___

5 He started running his first marathons in India. ___

6 At first, Singh believed that a marathon was only 26 kilometres. ___

7 Singh is in the Guinness Book of Records. ___

8 Singh thinks eating red meat helps him stay healthy. ___

Reading

The man who climbed Everest

These days, climbing up to the top of Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain, has become so popular that it is often crowded with teams of climbers. Fifty years ago, only a few people had reached its summit. Nowadays, more than a hundred people a year do the climb up Mount Everest. However, in 2006, one of the many people who reached the top was different. His name was Mark Inglis, he came from New Zealand, and his successful climb was unusual because Mark doesn't have any legs.

If you know anything about the history of climbing Mount Everest, you'll know that Mark wasn't the first New Zealander to reach the summit. In 1953, Edmund Hillary was not only the first New Zealander to climb the world's highest mountain, but also one of the first two men on earth to do so. He reached the summit along with his climbing partner, a Nepalese mountain climber called Tenzing Norgay. However, Mark's achievement was a first for someone with his disability. Other disabled climbers, including a blind American man and a Nepalese man with no hands, had succeeded in climbing Everest before Mark, but what Mark managed to do was perhaps more incredible. He wore artificial legs during the climb, which had been made especially for him, but the strength and effort he needed to achieve his goal was amazing.

After the climb, Mark told reporters that he had decided to go up Everest because he was a mountain climber and had always dreamed of climbing Everest, and not because he wanted to set records as a disabled person. He had lost his legs when he was in his twenties. At the time, he was working as a mountain rescue worker and during a climb, bad weather meant that he and a friend had to find shelter in an ice cave. When they were rescued, two weeks later, their legs had frozen and doctors had had to cut them off. Despite this personal disaster, Mark continued to love climbing, and never stopped dreaming about reaching the top of Everest one day.

As well as achieving a personal goal, Mark climbed Everest to raise money to help other people. On his website, he says that you don't see many disabled people in Tibet, one of the countries where Mount Everest is situated, because life is hard there, and there is very little support for people with disabilities. By raising money, he hoped to be able to provide artificial arms and legs for disabled Tibetan people, as well as for people who had lost arms and legs in other poor countries, such as Cambodia. Mark's successful climb was both an important personal achievement and an act that helped give other people hope and support.

4 Przeczytaj powyższy tekst. Wybierz poprawne odpowiedzi (a–d).

1. Which of the following sentences about climbing Mount Everest is true?
   - a More and more people are climbing Everest these days.
   - b About a hundred people have climbed Everest in the last fifty years.
   - c More people reached the summit of Everest in 2006 than in any other year.
   - d Climbing Everest was more popular fifty years ago.
2. What was special about Mark's climb?
   - a He was the first disabled person to reach the top of Everest.
   - b He was the first person from New Zealand to reach the top of Everest.
   - c He was the first man without any legs to reach the top of Everest.
   - d He was the first man without hands to climb up Everest.
3. Why did Mark climb Mount Everest?
   - a He wanted to set a new record.
   - b It was his dream to reach the top of Everest.
   - c He wanted to do it to remember his friend who died.
   - d He wanted to show disabled people what they could achieve.
4. How did Mark lose his legs?
   - a He fell down a mountain and couldn't find any shelter.
   - b He spent a long time on a mountain in cold weather.
   - c He had an accident in an ice cave.
   - d He went climbing alone and got lost in an ice cave.
5. Why has Mark raised money for disabled people in Tibet?
   - a Because their lives are difficult and they don't get much help.
   - b Because the country is very close to Everest.
   - c Because a lot of Tibetan people lose legs in the mountains.
   - d Because there aren't many disabled people in Tibet.

Vocabulary

5 Wybierz poprawne odpowiedzi a, b lub c.

1. India _____ over 30 million tonnes of bananas per year and sells them to other countries.

   a refrigerates **b** produces **c** eats

2. Take the things that you can reuse to the _____ .

   a rubbish dump **b** food miles **c** recycling centre

3. It's usually my job to _____ the washing machine in our house.

   a make **b** lay **c** load

4. The criminal is _____ in court today.

   a appearing **b** punishing **c** spending

5. In schools where there is a lot of violence and crime, it's _____ to get a good education.

   a irresponsible **b** impossible **c** immature

6. The hills weren't pretty; they actually looked _____ .

   a green **b** blue **c** drab

7. It's _____ that Earth's population will be over nine billion in 2050.

   a estimated **b** increased **c** decreased

8. The _____ appeared in all the national papers, but the product didn't make a lot of money.

   a customer **b** advert **c** research

9. My friend, who moved to the US from Mexico, speaks English with a very strong Mexican _____ .

   a slang **b** dialect **c** accent

10. Kristin Duquette campaigned _____ the rights of disabled people at her university.

    a for **b** on **c** at

11. Jane isn't afraid of public speaking – she's got a lot of _____ .

    a brilliance **b** confidence **c** independence

12. Why don't we read the _____ before we choose a film?

    a articles **b** gossip columns **c** reviews

6 Uzupełnij każdą parę zdań a i b tym samym słowem.

1 a The streets in our city aren't very _____ . People leave their rubbish everywhere.

b Everyone in my family has to _____ the bath after they've used it.

2 a We can't get anything to _____ in our garden because there's no sunlight.

b My mum always says that when I _____ up, I'll be able to make my own decisions; now I have to listen to her.

3 a We learn two foreign _____ in my school.

b How many official _____ are there in Belgium?

4 a Before you go on holiday, you should try to _____ out everything you can about the place you're visiting.

b Never give up and try to _____ a way to solve your problems.

5 a I like helping my parents with the chores, but I never _____ the ironing.

b My brother decided to go to Africa to help build a school because he wanted to _____ some good in life.

6 a There is a _____ you can calculate the estimated number of people in the world in the future.

b Take a map with you, so that we don't lose our _____ .

7 Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami rzeczownika czasownika, przymiotnika lub przysłówka utworzonymi od wyrazów w nawiasach.

1. Her _____ (brilliant) was evident when she was singing on stage.
2. Spraying graffiti on public buildings is _____ (legal).
3. When my computer broke down, I felt _____ (help).
4. You didn't have to buy me a gift, but it's so _____ (think) of you.
5. There's too much _____ (advert) in newspapers and magazines these days.
6. Going on a rollercoaster ride was a _____ (frighten) experience for me.

Grammar

8 Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź a, b, lub c aby zastąpić podkreślone fragmenty zdań.

1 They printed the first newspaper in Germany in 1605.

a The first newspaper printed

b The first newspaper was printed

c The first newspaper been printed

2 You're going to the cinema, is that right?

a are you

b aren't you

c aren't you going

3 When I was younger, I went to tennis practice every day.

a used to go

b used to went

c used to going

4 We don't have to go to school on Saturday.

a We mustn't

b It's not necessary for us to

c It's not important for us to

5 She'll definitely get married when she's older.

a She'll certainly

b She may

c She'll probably

6 This jacket is not big enough for me.

a small enough

b too big

c too small

9 Które ze zdań a–c mają takie samo znaczenie jak zdanie wyjściowe? Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź a, b lub c.

1 We visited Halls Creek on our trip along Canning Stock Route.

a When we were in Canning Stock Route, we visited Halls Creek.

b While travelling along Canning Stock Route, we visited Halls Creek.

c We went to Halls Creek to travel along Canning Stock Route.

2 She told me she was completing the survey.

a 'I was completing the survey.'

b 'I completed the survey.'

c 'I'm completing the survey.'

3 Don't go there because you will slip.

a If you don't go there, you will slip.

b If you go there, you will slip.

c If you will go there, you will slip.

4 When we got to the restaurant, they had already eaten.

a We got to the restaurant after they finished eating.

b We got to the restaurant before they started eating.

c We got to the restaurant when they started eating.

5 Regular breaks in school make students work better.

a If students have regular breaks at school, they will work better.

b If students have regular breaks at school, they work better.

c If students will have regular breaks at school, they work better.

6 You have to work harder, or you won't get good grades.

a He said I have to work harder or I won't get good grades.

b He said I had to work harder or I won't get good grades.

c He said I had to work harder or I wouldn't get good grades.

10 Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź a, b lub c.

Chasing dreams

Johnny Hunt [1]_____ at six every day. He showers, gets dressed, has a quick snack and by seven he's already on the tennis court hitting one ball after another. He then spends six hours at school and after all his lessons, he rushes back onto the court for more practice. Today is slightly different because before he had his morning tennis lesson, he [2]_____ 10 kilometres. Johnny [3]_____ in a big tournament at the weekend, so he needs [4]_____ much harder. But Johnny hates all of this. So why does he do it? Well, Johnny has 'pushy parents'.

'Pushy parents' think that if they [5]_____ young again, they [6]_____ things differently. But because they can't go back to how things [7]_____ , they want their own children to fulfil their failed dreams and ambitions. They see their children as an extension of themselves, sometimes not realizing how unhappy they are. Unsurprisingly, a recent study [8]_____ that the majority of parents who didn't manage to achieve their own dreams, want their children to succeed in those things. But [9]_____ problem with this is that these children lose their autonomy and never have their own dreams.

Back on the court, Johnny misses the last shot and loses the match. 'If he [10]_____ a bit more, he [11]_____ a champion,' says his dad. But Johnny knows that this [12]_____ the case …

1	**a** is getting up	**b** gets up	**c** got up
2	**a** ran	**b** was running	**c** had run
3	**a** will compete	**b** competes	**c** is going to compete
4	**a** to work	**b** work	**c** working
5	**a** are	**b** were	**c** will be
6	**a** would do	**b** will do	**c** do
7	**a** be	**b** use to be	**c** used to be
8	**a** has revealed	**b** revealed	**c** reveals
9	**a** more big	**b** bigger	**c** the biggest
10	**a** will practise	**b** practises	**c** would practise
11	**a** 'll be	**b** is	**c** would be
12	**a** is never going to be	**b** is never	**c** will never be