

Reading and Writing Narrating a story

1 Read the webpage and choose the best answer.

FLAG FACTS

Flags are colourful, powerful, and symbolic objects. They represent countries, institutions, history, and organizations.

National flags

The most common colours used on national flags are blue, yellow, red, green, white, and black.

Most flags are rectangular. However, the Swiss and Vatican City flags are square. All the sides are the same length.

The Libyan flag is the only one with one colour, green.

The flags of Monaco and Indonesia are identical. They are red and white and have the same design.

When flags from different countries are flown together, they must be the same size and be flown at the same height.

International flags

The United Nations flag was designed about 50 years ago. It has a white map of the world on a light blue background. The colours and design of the flag are symbols of international peace.

The official flag of the Olympic Games was designed by Pierre de Coubertin in 1913. It has five coloured rings on a white background. The rings are blue, yellow, red, green, and black. With the white background, these form the six colours which are seen on most national flags.

Example This text is about _____
a countries b history c flags

- 1 The writer wrote this text to _____
a tell a story b give information
c give an opinion
- 2 National flags DON'T often use the colour _____
a yellow b orange c black
- 3 The Swiss and Vatican City flags are _____
a square b round c rectangular
- 4 The Libyan flag is _____.
a green b light and dark green
c green and white
- 5 The flags of Indonesia and Monaco are the same _____.
a colour b design c colour and design
- 6 When two national flags are flown together they must be the same _____.
a size b colour c design
- 7 The United Nations flag is _____.
a blue b white c blue and white
- 8 When was the Olympic flag designed?
a About 50 years ago. b In 1913. c In 1945.
- 9 How many colours has the Olympic flag?
a four b five c six

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2 Read the text and match the titles to the sections.

- 1 Check your car is locked when you park.
- 2 Never leave your keys in the car.
- 3 Know the history of a car when you buy it.
- 4 Don't leave things where people can see them.
- 5 Jenny's story

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Car crime stories

A Jenny's car was stolen and she didn't have much money to buy a new one. Eventually, she found a cheap one and bought it. Three weeks later, the problems started. First it was the oil. Then, much more seriously, the brakes stopped working.

Jenny took it to a garage and was shocked when they told her she had been the victim of a serious crime. Her 'new' car had originally been two cars – parts of two old cars had been used to make a new one.

B Adrian bought a new car. He went to the post office to pay his car tax. The assistant checked on the computer and told Adrian there was a problem. His new car was a stolen car. She advised Adrian to contact the police. Just like Jenny, Adrian didn't know the true story about his car's past when he bought it.

C Karen got into her car and put her handbag on the passenger seat. It was a hot day so she opened the windows. When she stopped at some traffic lights, someone reached into the car and stole her handbag.

D Jim filled his car with petrol at the garage. When he went inside to pay, he left the keys in the car. Someone stole his car while he was paying for the petrol.

E Beverly parked her car outside her house one evening. It had been a hot day and Beverly had opened the sunroof. She checked the doors and windows were closed, but she forgot the sunroof. During the night thieves stole the car stereo.

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

Example Whose car was stolen? Jenny's

- 1 Why did Jenny have to buy a new car? _____
- 2 What two problems did she have with her new car? _____ and _____
- 3 What was the problem with Adrian's car? _____
- 4 Where did Karen put her handbag? _____
- 5 What was Jim doing when someone stole his car? _____
- 6 When did thieves steal Beverly's stereo? _____

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- 4 Choose one of the four stories, or another one. Tell it in an exciting way. Write 80–100 words.

Reading and Writing Total 30

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Simple.

1. John (not call) me recently.
2. They (buy) a new car last month.
3. The teacher (not return) the tests yet.
4. How long she (know) about this problem?
5. you ever (hear) such an unbelievable story?
6. When I was a child, I (live) in England for two years.
7. He (buy) me a beautiful gift for my birthday.
8. I am so excited to have a dog. I (always / want) one.

B.1. Explain the tense use of each of the sentences.

Ex: 1. I've chosen "x tense" for news/recent events.

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

B.2. Which is the key word of each sentence?

Ex: 1. Recently is one of the key words of "x tense".

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

A Choose the correct answer.

1. I'm really hungry. I (haven't eaten / didn't eat) yet.
2. They (arrived / have arrived) a week ago.
3. We (have worked / worked) here for three years.
4. They (didn't recognise / haven't recognised) me at yesterday's meeting.
5. Our neighbour (was / has been) in hospital since Friday.
6. (Have you travelled / Did you travel) abroad many times?

Complete the sentences using a comparative or superlative.

Example: Her house is **bigger than** (big) mine.
Her house is **the biggest** (big) in the village.

1. This exercise is (easy) that one.
2. The River Tagus is (long) the River Mondego.
3. This car is (expensive) of the three.
4. Mount Everest is (high) mountain in the world.
5. Marie is (tall) her brother.
6. This is (interesting) TV programme I have ever seen.
7. He was (thin) person in the competition.
8. Would you like to do a (difficult) exercise?
9. They say the weather is going to get (good) tomorrow.
10. This is (ridiculous) thing I have ever heard.

True or False. Say if the following statements are true or false.

1. The superlative adjectives are used to compare 2 things.
2. The word "than" is used when comparing 2 things.
3. We add the suffix -er in one-syllable comparative adjectives.
4. We add "the most" in two-syllable comparative adjectives.
5. The comparative adjectives are used to compare 2 things.
6. "Good" is an irregular adjective.
7. We add the suffix -est in two-syllable superlative adjectives.
8. In two-syllable adjectives ending in Y, we change the "Y" for a "i" and the suffixes -er and -est.

Grammar

1 **Used to** Replace the bold words with phrases with *used to* where possible. If it is not possible, write **X**.

When I was a teenager ...

used to ask

- my parents **asked** me to jobs around the house.
- my mother always **cleaned** my bedroom.
- I **had** a big party when I was 16.
- I **didn't pay** for my clothes and shoes.
- my father only **got** very angry with me once.
- When you were a teenager ... **were** you happy?

Grammar

1 **Subject and object relative clauses** Complete the sentences with the words below.

you which that who where who

Example Tom is the man **who** taught me French.

- 1 The review _____ I wrote is in today's paper.
- 2 That's the café _____ I met my friend earlier.
- 3 That's my friend _____ met Kate Winslet.
- 4 Is that the film _____ saw last week?
- 5 I like films _____ tell a true story.

Defining Relative Clauses Exercise 1

Make one sentence from the two short ones. The sentence in *italics* should become the relative clause. The relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause.

1. She worked for a man. *The man used to be an athlete.*
She worked for a man who used to be an athlete.
2. They called a lawyer. *The lawyer lived nearby.*

3. I sent an email to my brother. *My brother lives in Australia.*

4. The customer liked the waitress. *The waitress was very friendly.*

5. We broke the computer. *The computer belonged to my father.*

6. I dropped a glass. *The glass was new.*
