



11th-12th grades upper class
Unit 5 test: "Relationships"

Aim: Apply contents seen during the Unit

I. READING COMPREHENSION. Read and then choose the correct alternative (5 pts)

Love is in the Air

When John Paul Young sang his disco classic Love Is In The Air, he probably wasn't thinking about how human beings release smells into the atmosphere to attract potential mates. However, the success of this song in the 1990s coincided with an increasing interest from the scientific community in discovering why people fall in love. For centuries, poets, artists and musicians had tried to provide the answers, but now it was time for scientists to have their say.

The first scientists to investigate love in depth were sociologists, and they quickly destroyed the common belief that people fall in love with each other because of destiny. They discovered that reality was much less romantic. In 2005, sociologists Christine R Schwartz and Robert D Mare presented a paper on their extensive study of couples who had married between 1940 and 2005 that showed that people very rarely marry someone who was a different level of education from theirs. Neither, according to the research by other academics, do we fall for people from different socioeconomic backgrounds, nor with different beliefs. Sociologists concluded that we want to go out with people who are just like us. However, you can walk into a room full of people with the same background as you, and you are unlikely to fall in love with any of them. As a result, scientists suspected that there must be more to falling in love than just having a lot in common with someone. Their suspicions were confirmed when, in 1995, a Swiss scientist presented proof to the world: a sweaty T-shirt.

Claus Wedekind was a zoologist at the University of Bern in Switzerland, and he was studying how fish chose their mates. Since the 1970s, scientists have known that animals, and humans, used their sense of smell to detect a group of genes known as MHC in potential mates. These genes are very important part of our immune systems and all animals want mates with very different MHC genes because that means they will produce strong offspring that can resist disease. (MHC genes are also important because they control the acceptance or rejection of transplanted organs.) Wedekind suspected that all animals had a preference for certain signals and smells, but he had a problem: fish can't talk. So, in a reversal of the normal laboratory situation, human beings became the guinea pigs for research that would help scientists understand animals better.

For the study, Wedekind recruited 49 women and 44 men who all had a wide range of different MHC genes. Then, on a Sunday morning, he gave the men a clean T-shirt and instructed them to wear it for the following two days and nights. The men weren't allowed to use either deodorant or perfumed soaps during that time. On the following Tuesday, the men handed in their sweaty T-shirts and Wedekind put each one in a box with a small hole in the top for the women to smell the T-shirt through. He then presented each woman with a set of seven boxes. In three of the boxes there were T-shirts from men that had similar MHC genes to the woman's and in three others there were T-shirts from men with different MHC genes. In the seventh box, he put a clean T-shirt.



The next step was to ask the women to sat which T-shirts had a pleasant smell and which hadn't, and nearly all of them preferred the scent of men with different MHC genes from theirs. In fact, some of the women even commented that the smells reminded them of their own boyfriends.

Wedekind's experiment demonstrated that humans, and therefore possibly other animals, detect a perfect mate by being attracted to their smell. Since then, research into the importance of smell in human relationships has increased and further investigations have supported his findings. The now famous 'sweaty T-shirts experiment' has also inspired a new kind of social event in Los Angeles that supposedly helps people find others that are attracted to them without the bother of having to flatter or flirt: smelly T-shirts parties. Guests take a T-shirt that they have worn for three days to a club, put it in a plastic bag and then let the other people smell it. The hope is that someone will like your scent and it will be the beginning of a beautiful relationship. What could be more romantic than that?

- 1. When the disco classic Love Is In The Air was a hit in the 1990s,**
 - a) Poets, artists and musicians were becoming interested in why people fell in love.
 - b) Scientists were beginning to investigate love.
 - c) The importance of smell in human relationships was understood.
 - d) The scientific community was studying the importance of music in human relationships
- 2. Sociologists Schwartz and Mare demonstrated that people prefer to marry someone**
 - a) From the same social class
 - b) With a different level of education
 - c) With similar beliefs
 - d) Educated to the same level
- 3. Humans were used in Wedekind's experiment because**
 - a) They would be able to provide certain information.
 - b) Animals are unable to smell MHC genes
 - c) Animals don't have MHC genes
 - d) MHC genes are important for our immune systems
- 4. The men that took part in the experiment**
 - a) Couldn't use soap
 - b) All had the same type of MHC genes
 - c) Slept in their tops
 - d) Couldn't change clothes during the weekend



5. As a result of Wedekind's experiment,

- a) Scientists believe that humans detect MHC genes similar to their own in smells that they like
- b) Scientific experiments have been done at a club in Los Angeles
- c) Other scientists have done more work on the subject
- d) Other scientists have questioned his findings

II. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words in brackets. Do not change the meaning. (16 pts)

1 We won't go for a walk until it stops raining. (Only when)

2 During their trip, my cousins didn't call home at any time. (At no time)

3 I haven't seen such a long movie before. (Rarely)

4 Jane organised the party and cleared everything away afterwards. (Not only)

III. Complete the dialogue with the negative form of the auxiliary verbs below. Use each verb at least once to form negative questions, infinitives and -ing forms. (5 pts)

Be Did Have Would

Joanne I'm thinking of inviting Mark to my party.

Annie But ¹ _____ you split up with Mark last week?

Joanne Well, yes, but he's still a friend.

Annie And an ex-boyfriend! ² _____ you thought about the fact that he might be upset?



Joanne Of course. But I'm happy I ended our relationship, you know. In fact, I regret not ³ _____ done it sooner. In life, it's important ⁴ _____ dishonest about how you feel. And I think Mark understands that.

Annie Well, maybe. But ⁵ _____ it better for you both to have time apart before you try to be friends again?

Joanne OK. You're right. I won't invite Mark. Perhaps I should invite Tim, his best friend, instead. He's really nice.

IV. Choose the correct article or quantifier to complete the sentences. (8 pts)

- 1 Would you like to go for **a** / **-** meal this evening?
- 2 Day trips with my family are among **some** / **some of** the best times I've ever had.
- 3 There's a post office and a greengrocer's in our village, but **a** / **the** post office is closed at the moment.
- 4 Amelie lives in **a** / **the** south of France.
- 5 There isn't **no** / **any** reason to complain about the quality of our accommodation.
- 6 **Neither** / **Either** of my brothers liked the film. They both thought it was rubbish.
- 7 Our youth club closed down because **few** / **a few** teenagers go there anymore.
- 8 **Each** / **Every** of my classmates have been sent an invitation.

V. Choose the correct verbs to complete the sentences. (6 pts)

1. I felt **___** when Dan told me how good he thought I was at science. But I didn't really believe him – I knew he just wanted to copy my homework!
a nagged **b** lectured **c** flattered
2. On the way home, some boys **___** me in the street. They shouted rude things, and I felt very upset.
a insulted **b** praised **c** warned



3.- The head of English ___ our class for working hard, and doing well in the exams.

a flattered b nagged c praised

4.- In school assembly yesterday, the head teacher ___ the whole school about using their mobile phones for personal reasons in class. It was so boring. She just talked on and on.

a offended b teased c lectured

VI. Replace the words in italics with the correct form of the words or phrases below.

**Add the missing word in each phrase when necessary. There are two extra phrases.
(15 pts)**

be wary ___ envy ___ feel sorry ___ have a lot in common ___ look ___ to
not see eye ___ eye ___ respect

1. I really *admire* my uncle. He's a successful businessman, and an example I want to follow in life.

I _____ my uncle.

2. My sister and I *don't agree* on anything. We have such different points of view and are always arguing.

We _____ on anything.

3. I *share the same interests as* John. We both like science fiction films and board games.

I _____ John.

4. I *don't really trust* Matthew. I never know what he's going to say next, and I worry whether he's lying or not.

I _____ Matthew.

5. I *have a lot of sympathy for* Claire. Her grandmother died recently, and she's feeling upset.

I _____ Claire.

"When we work. We work.

When we pray: God Works"

Hudson Taylor