

2nd Term 23/24-UNIT 3- TEST 1- 4º ESO

Student name _____

Group/Class _____

Date _____ Score _____

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five speakers talk about the best way to improve your brainpower. Choose the correct alternative.

 Unit 3 Audio

- 1 Tomorrow, Speaker 1 is going to a museum/school to do something.
- 2 Speaker 2 started learning a card game recently/last year.
- 3 Speaker 3 has found that learning a new skill/doing meditation really makes a difference.
- 4 Speaker 4 explains that something that will make your brain work better is doing martial arts/relaxing.
- 5 Speaker 5 says that she will happily do crosswords/Sudoku.

Score: / 5

VOCABULARY

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

articulate bewildered mind nerd recall recognise words

- 1 When I saw James again after many years, I didn't _____ him because he'd changed so much.
- 2 I think you can do most things if you really turn your _____ to them. Do you agree?
- 3 Sam was so excited he couldn't get his _____ straight, and I couldn't understand what he was saying.
- 4 After the explosion, people looked _____ and frightened. Nobody knew what to do.
- 5 Lisa has an incredible memory, she can _____ any phone numbers she hears.

- 6 Fran is really _____, he can express his thoughts and ideas really clearly and effectively.
- 7 Sheldon in the TV series *Big Bang Theory* is a bit of a _____. Although he's very clever, he's not good socially.

Score: / 7

3 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 It's a tricky maths problem, but I'm sure I can work it up *it/work* it out.
- 2 There was a robbery at the bank and the police are going to look into *it/look* for it.
- 3 That's a brilliant idea! How did you catch up with *it/hit* on it?
- 4 Learning languages is easy for me, I leap out at *them/pick* them up quickly.
- 5 What's the matter? Do you want to come up with *it/talk* it through?
- 6 The storm meant that having a concert was impossible. We had to get on with *it/call* it off.

Score: / 6

4 Complete the sentences with the words given with the correct prefix.

- 1 I must have _____ (**understood**), I thought you wanted to meet at 4 pm today, not tomorrow. Sorry!
- 2 That book is really _____ (**rated**). I think it's excellent, but the reviews weren't that good.
- 3 It's _____ (**realistic**) to expect children to sit still for long periods of time. They need to move.
- 4 The _____ (**stars**) of the film *Casablanca* were Ingrid Bergman and Humphrey Bogart.
- 5 The weather here is _____ (**predictable**), you never know what it's going to be like.
- 6 You need to check and correct all your facts as some of them are _____ (**accurate**).
- 7 Jan's becoming really _____ (**social**), she never wants to go out or meet new people.

Score: / 7

5 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 We've decided *going/to go* to the cinema later.
- 2 I managed *finishing/to finish* all my homework before tea.
- 3 Jack can't stand *listening/to listen* to rap music.
- 4 Max expects *passing/to pass* all his exams after he's worked so hard.
- 5 Have you ever considered *learning/to learn* a musical instrument?
- 6 I don't feel like *doing/to do* much this weekend.

Score: / 6

6 Complete the pairs of sentences with the verbs given. Put one verb in the gerund and the other verb in the infinitive.

1 go

- a. I like _____ to different countries, it's so interesting that I really enjoy it.
- b. Sam likes _____ to the dentist every six months. He thinks everyone should do the same because good dental health is important.

2 make

- a. Did you mean _____ so much salad? There's loads!
- b. Doing the project well means _____ lots of notes about the topic, but I don't mind.

3 give

- a. Oh no! I forgot _____ the teacher my homework.
- b. I've been a teacher for years, but I'll never forget _____ my first class.

Score: / 6

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given. If there is more than one correct form, write both.

- 1 We can teach you _____ (**speak**) Spanish fluently in six months.
- 2 I often find myself _____ (**think**) about the future.
- 3 Writing things down helps me _____ (**remember**) them more easily.
- 4 When people are rude, it makes me _____ (**feel**) angry.
- 5 My little brother's just asked me _____ (**help**) him with his maths homework.

- 6 We heard them _____ (talk) about the new film.
- 7 My parents usually let us _____ (stay) up later at the weekend.

Score: / 7

USE OF ENGLISH

8 Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Could robots think like humans?

Artificial intelligence (AI) is machines that are created by humans to 'think', but could they ever think like humans? When AI started, many people worried about robots taking over the world, but they 1 _____ have worried because it's extremely unlikely. I can remember 2 _____ the same thing! It's true that AI has caught 3 _____ with us in some ways. When a computer called Deep Blue played against the world chess champion Garry Kasparov in 1997, few people thought that the computer 4 _____ to win — but it did! It was the first time it 5 _____ and it was a great achievement for the developers. It 6 _____ have been incredible when it happened. Since then, computers have improved a lot – and not just at chess. Some computers 7 _____ now scan images and classify them better than humans — but that doesn't mean they understand what they are seeing and they certainly don't experience the real world as we do or have emotions like us. The human brain 8 _____ for over five million years, so computers still have a long way to go before they can think like humans and perhaps they never will.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 A can't | B mustn't | C wouldn't | D needn't |
| 2 A thinking | B think | C to think | D thought |
| 3 A over | B up | C into | D out |
| 4 A was going | B would | C could | D used |
| 5 A happens | B has happened | C had happened | D has been happening |
| 6 A should | B might | C must | D can't |
| 7 A can | B must | C should | D need to |
| 8 A developed | B used to develop | C has been developing | D had developed |

Score: / 8

READING

9 Read the text.

Dream on

- A** Dreams have fascinated people for centuries. You might be surprised to learn that everyone dreams for around two hours a night, although not everyone remembers their dreams. But why? While scientists have come up with many theories, they haven't reached any definite conclusions yet.
- B** Dreams are the images, ideas and feelings you have while you are sleeping. Generally, people see their dreams, but some dreamers experience dreams using other senses. Blind people, for example, are more likely to have dreams that involve smell, sound or taste, perhaps because they use the senses more in daily life. The majority of people dream in colour, but there are people who say they only ever dream in black and white. In one study, researchers found that people over the age of 55 said that around 25% of their dreams were in black and white. In contrast, the under 25s only dreamed in colour. It is thought that this could be because the older group all watched black and white TV as children, before colour TV was easily accessible.
- C** Most dreams take place during REM sleep. REM stands for 'rapid eye movement', and it's the stage of sleep where your eyes move below your eyelids and your brain is more active. The first REM stage of sleep tends to be around 90 minutes after falling asleep, and lasts about 10 minutes. During the night, REM periods of sleep last longer, the final one might be as long as an hour. REM sleep periods are important because the parts of the brain that are active then are responsible for memories — making and keeping them — as well as learning. Dreams that you have during REM sleep are more memorable and more vivid and you'll probably have about five dreams every night, which are between five and twenty minutes long. Although we also dream during non-REM sleep, people remember these dreams less frequently — 50% of people woken in non-REM sleep report dreams compared to 80% in REM sleep.

- D** Some of the most popular theories about why we dream are related to memory and emotions. One theory is that dreams enable us to process everything we have experienced during the day, so important information can be stored as long-term memories. Researchers have proved that amount of REM sleep you have is related to how well you deal with emotions. In addition, dreams allow us to experience difficult or dangerous situations again in a safe way so we can later have the memory without experiencing such a strong feeling.
- E** Some people believe that dreams are an important part of creativity — we don't talk about 'dreaming up' ideas for nothing. When we are asleep, our brains come up with solutions to problems or incredible new ideas. It's not only research that supports this theory, many people have been inspired by dreams. Larry Page once dreamed that he downloaded the whole web onto some old computers which gave him the idea of creating a search engine, and Google was the result. The writer Stephen King dreamed the story of one his books, and the tune for one of the most famous songs in the world, Yesterday, came to Paul McCartney in a dream. These are just a few of hundreds of examples.
- F** One thing that fascinates researchers, is that there are certain universal dreams. People all over the world of different nationalities, cultures and ages all share some dreams. The most common ones involve flying, falling, being chased, being unable to move or taking an exam you can't do. It's possible that these dreams help us with negative feelings such as fear, embarrassment or worry. Fortunately, there are some positive common dreams, too, such as discovering a new room in a place you know well, finding money or enjoying delicious food.
- G** It seems that dreams and why we dream are still a mystery. For now, many experts agree that it is likely that dreams are likely to happen for a combination of reasons.

10 Match the headlines with the paragraphs (B–F).

- 1** Making us creative. ____
- 2** Time to dream. ____

- 3 What dreams are like. ____
- 4 Remembering and feeling. ____
- 5 Common themes. ____

Score: / 5

11 Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 People who can't see tend to have dreams involving other senses. T / F
- 2 Some people under the age of 25 dream in black and white. T / F
- 3 The first stage of REM is about 90 minutes long. T / F
- 4 You can have dreams in both REM and non-REM sleep. T / F
- 5 The amount of REM sleep you have affects your emotions. T / F
- 6 Larry Page dreamed of creating an invention but was unable to do it. T / F
- 7 Dreaming about finding a new room is considered to be a rare dream. T / F

Score: / 7