

Teacher:

Group:

Testing Period:

Student:

## VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Write a sentence using the expressions below.

1. Give a hand: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Come to an end: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Show off: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Write a **definition in English** of these words or expressions:

1. review: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Real pain in the neck: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Keep fingers crossed: \_\_\_\_\_

F. Circle the correct answer.

## Nancy's Fitness and Wellbeing Center

It was a place that had it all. Pilates, kickboxing, aerobics, spinning and a sauna (1) **which / where** you could get a massage. There was even an organic coffee shop in (2) **which / where** you could find mouth-watering veggie burgers and rejuvenating fruit smoothies. Sandra had gone there (3) **to tone / toning** her muscles and to increase her flexibility. At least that's what the brochure (4) **where / which** she had read before joining up had promised her. It had been a month now and the pilates classes seemed to be helping her (5) **get / getting** into shape. One afternoon, (6) **have / having** worked out for two hours, Sandra saw a newcomer to the gym looking at the notice board. She decided (7) **to promote / promote** pilates as a form of exercise. Enthusiastically, she started (8) **explain / explaining** all about the movements and health benefits. The woman listened politely for ten minutes. Sandra (9) **should / ought** probably have asked her who she was first. When Sandra stopped (10) **to talk / talking**, she asked the woman which exercise class she was thinking of signing up for. The woman smiled and said, "I'm the new pilates teacher."

**B. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb + have + past participle.**

1. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ (must / go) to the supermarket. She's not at home.

2. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (could / give) us a lot of homework. But she decided not to do it.

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (may / study) for the exam. He looks very confident about the answers he wrote.

**READ.** Read the text and answer the questions. Choose a, b, c or d

## So The Story Goes

Once upon a time there were no books. People would pass on their knowledge by word of mouth. Storytellers used words, music and dance to tell tales about their history, culture and religion.

The first stories helped people understand the world. "There was a time when there was no sun, only a moon and stars," the wise elder of some remote Aboriginal tribe would explain. "One day, Brolga, a beautiful dancing bird, and Dinewan, the emu, fought. Brolga got so angry that she rushed to Dinewan's nest, grabbed an egg and threw it up into the sky. It landed on a burning fire and the yellow yolk in the middle burst into flames. Dazzling brightness lit up the world. That is how the sun was created."

Later, books were printed, but people still needed stories as they provided entertainment

Stories from the Aboriginal Dreamtime (Australia), Homer's epic poems (Greece), Aesop's Fables (Greece), the tales of Nasreddin Hodja (Turkey), the Grimm brothers (Germany), Scheherazade's tales of One Thousand and One Nights (Persia) are just a few clicks away on the computer keyboard. Stories from around the world are readily available at our fingertips but it's not the same as having them told.

The way in which the storyteller interacts with the listener is as fascinating as the story itself. The teller's voice lingers at the most important moments, sending chills down our spine as we imagine the scene being described. Our imagination creates brilliant special effects. The teller looks into our eyes to see if he has caught our attention and there is plenty of improvisation as the story unfolds.

and were an effective way to teach valuable lessons about life. "When I was a young girl I would always lose my temper," the grandmother would say as the family gathered around to hear another gripping yarn from its own personal history. "My mother told me that I would have to sew a button onto my curtain every time I lost my temper. On the first day I sewed thirty buttons! But I got better. Finally, I stopped sewing buttons altogether. So my mother suggested I unstitch a button from the curtain every time I managed to control my temper. When all the buttons had come off, the curtain was full of holes. They were the holes of my anger. Words said in anger leave marks forever."

Time passed. Grandmothers began to live further away. Families got too busy to sit around sharing tales. Thanks to technology, however, we can still find stories online.

Stories calm us down and make us think. Authors such as Australian George W. Burns and Argentinean Jorge Bucay have realized this. Their bestselling books prescribe stories to help people understand themselves better. Teachers, too, are aware of the benefits of stories and attend storytelling workshops so that they can engage their students and make learning meaningful.

Fewer opportunities to hear stories have made us need them more than ever before. Professional storytellers have become the guardians of simple tales, turning them into outstanding performances. Fables told long ago are given new life and are as relevant as ever.



1. Why were the first stories told?
  - a. to pass time
  - b. to entertain people
  - c. to explain why the sun was created
  - d. to hand down knowledge
2. What does the word "its" refer to in line 22?
  - a. entertainment
  - b. the family
  - c. the grandmother's temper
  - d. the story the grandmother told
3. How has technology changed stories?
  - a. Computer programs add special effects.
  - b. There are more versions available.
  - c. They are easier to find.
  - d. We are more focused on technology than stories.
4. According to the writer, it is better to hear a storyteller rather than read a story because
  - a. We can focus on the story rather than on reading it.
  - b. Storytellers are good actors.
  - c. The storytellers have lived through the stories they tell.
  - d. The interaction between the storyteller and listener is fascinating.

5. Why do some authors use stories?
- a. They know that people can learn through stories.
  - b. They like to study the characters in the story.
  - c. They understand more about the people who made up the stories.
  - d. They make people talk about how they feel.
6. Why do we need storytelling more than ever before?
- a. It is rare to find, therefore more valuable than ever.
  - b. Experts say that we need it.
  - c. We will forget our stories if we have no storytellers.
  - d. There aren't enough new stories.