LIFE VISION Pre-intermediate A2/B1

Name: _____

Life Vision Pre-intermediate Unit Test 5 A

A Grammar: Future forms: present tenses and *going to/will*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Zak, I've got some great news – Sam and I [1] _____(visit) you next weekend. I [2] _____(go out) for dinner to celebrate a friend's birthday on Friday night, so I think we [3] _____(leave) on Saturday morning, soon after breakfast. We [4] _____(drive). I think the journey [5] _____(take) around two hours, but I [6] _____(text) you when we leave. Can't wait to see you! Ben

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B Grammar: Future forms: present tenses and *going to/will*

Complete the sentences with one word.

1 Jenny is _____ to study for her exam tonight.
2 Those books look heavy. I _____ help you carry them.
3 _____ you leaving for the bus soon?
4 They're _____ to meet their friends in the park later.
5 We're leading 3-1. If they don't score, we _____ win the match!
6 I _____ coming home late because there's a football match after school.

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C Grammar: Zero and first conditional

Read the sentence and choose the correct answer.

1 If it rains, we often __ basketball indoors.
A ☐ will play B ☐ play C ☐ played

2 If I __ you at lunchtime, I'll see you after school.
A ☐ didn't see B ☐ won't see C ☐ don't see

3 If Ed joins the hockey club, __ new friends.
A ☐ he'll make B ☐ he makes C ☐ he made

4 If we __ our exams, we have to do them again.
A ☐ aren't passing B ☐ won't pass C ☐ don't pass

5 If you don't revise, you __ a good mark next year.
A ☐ didn't get B ☐ won't get C ☐ don't get

6 When I don't eat breakfast, I __ a lot of energy.
A ☐ won't have B ☐ don't have C ☐ 'm not having

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D Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Match the words with the definitions.

1 canteen __	A a short piece of writing as part of a course of study
2 essay __	B scientific knowledge used in practical ways
3 degree __	C a time in the year when students go to school
4 qualification __	D a place where you buy food and drink in a school
5 term __	E an exam that you have passed or a course of study that you have completed
6 technology __	F a university or college course, and the official record you get when you complete it

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E Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Choose the correct words from the box to complete the sentences. There are two words you do not need to use.

attend	concentrate	fail	grades	pass	progress	secondary	revise

1 To do well at school, you need to _____ in lessons.
2 Martin is happy. He managed to _____ his chemistry exam.
3 How many children _____ the school each day?
4 Emily is worried. She thinks she might _____ her music exam.
5 To do well in your exams, you should _____ regularly.
6 What exam _____ do you need for a place at college?

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F Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Read the dialogue and choose the correct answer.

1 A Do you play any musical instruments?
B Yes, I play the __.
A ☐ choir B ☐ stage C ☐ flute

2 A Are you going to be in the school play?
B No, but I'm making the __ for the actors to wear.
A ☐ stages B ☐ costumes C ☐ tools

3 A Do you prefer singing or dancing?
B I love dancing. I do __ dancing every weekend.
A ☐ theatre B ☐ choir C ☐ folk

4 A What are you playing?
B It's a multiplayer __. I designed it myself.
A ☐ online game B ☐ community garden C ☐ leisure centre

5 A Do you play your violin with other people?
B Yes, I play in the school __.
A ☐ orchestra B ☐ choir C ☐ flute

6 A Why are you wearing sports clothes?
B I'm on my way to __.
A ☐ theatre group B ☐ pottery lessons C ☐ fitness training

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G Reading: Understanding new words

Read the article about a famous teacher and her pupil and choose the best option to answer the questions.

A famous teacher and her pupil

Anne Sullivan is one of the world's most famous teachers. During her life, she only had one student. This was American author and disability rights campaigner Helen Keller, who later in her life fought for people like herself to have the same educational and employment opportunities as everyone else. When the two first met in 1887, they could not communicate with each other. At that time, Helen was blind, deaf and mute. She lost her sight and hearing after she became ill at the age of 19 months, which meant that she didn't learn to speak as a child.

Anne was 20 when she started working for the Kellers. Helen was seven, and her parents had no control over her. After the first week, Anne took Helen away from the main house to live with her in her cottage.

Anne was the perfect teacher because she understood some of Helen's problems. When Anne was five, she was ill. She contracted an infection that damaged her sight. As a teenager, she attended the Perkins School for the Blind. Here, she learned to use the manual alphabet, but it was a difficult time for her as she endured several unsuccessful operations to improve her eyesight while she was at the school.

At first, Helen did not understand finger spelling. Then one day, she was washing her hands. Anne took one hand and spelled W-A-T-E-R on it. From that moment on, they could communicate. Helen went on to learn nearly 600 words in only a few months. She also became familiar with some multiplication tables and the Braille writing system, which uses raised dots you read with your fingers. Later, Helen learned to lip-read by placing her fingers on the lips of the speaker.

Eventually, Anne persuaded Helen's parents to send Helen to the Perkins School for the Blind. Anne went with her. She continued to tutor Helen although she also had classes at school. Helen made excellent progress and later got a place at Radcliffe College. With Anne's help, Helen ultimately became the first deaf and blind person to get a degree, which was the result of her hard work and her teacher's energy and time.

Anne stayed with Helen even after she graduated. Together they gave lectures about Helen's achievements. Thanks to her amazing teacher, Helen Keller was able to lead a full and happy life despite the problems she had.

1 The word *campaigner* in the article describes someone who ___.
- A ☐ tries to bring political or social change peacefully
- B ☐ is a bad example of something
- C ☐ uses violent protest to achieve their aims

2 The words in the article that tell you that *mute* means *unable to talk* are ___.
- A ☐ she lost her sight and hearing
- B ☐ she became ill at the age of 19 months
- C ☐ she didn't learn to speak as a child

3 Another way of saying *contracted an infection* is ___.
- A ☐ had a serious illness
- B ☐ had a bad accident
- C ☐ had a problem with her eyes

4 The words in the article that explain the manual alphabet are ___.
- A ☐ raised dots you can read with your fingers
- B ☐ took one hand and spelled W-A-T-E-R on it
- C ☐ placing her fingers on the lips of the speaker

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5 The phrase *endured several operations* means ___.

A ☐ requested several operations
B ☐ had several operations
C ☐ enjoyed several operations

6 The writer uses the word *ultimately* to express the idea that ___.

A ☐ it was very easy for Helen to get a degree
B ☐ it was disappointing that Helen got a degree
C ☐ it was a hard process for Helen to get a degree

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H Listening: Understanding key points

Listen to a student giving a presentation to his classmates about education in another country. Choose the correct answer to complete the notes.

1 In many places, school is very stressful because students ___.

A ☐ cannot achieve their goals
B ☐ have too much work
C ☐ don't like their teachers

2 Classes in Finnish schools are ___ classes in other countries.

A ☐ longer than
B ☐ shorter than
C ☐ the same length as

3 When teachers have small classes, they can ___.

A ☐ give more help to weaker students
B ☐ understand how students learn
C ☐ give the students more tests

4 The focus in Finnish education is on ___.

A ☐ being the best
B ☐ passing exams
C ☐ working together

5 Finnish students spend ___ doing homework.

A ☐ no more than 30 minutes
B ☐ more than 30 minutes
C ☐ at least 30 minutes

6 The Finnish government spends 14.5 million euros on ___.

A ☐ sport
B ☐ art
C ☐ hobbies

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I Speaking: Recalling set phrases

Choose the best sentences to complete the dialogue. There are two sentences you don't need.

Speaker 1 Have you got a present for Zak yet?
Speaker 2 No, I haven't. [1] __
Speaker 1 That sounds like a great idea. We'll have twice as much money, so we can get him something nice.
Speaker 2 [2] __
Speaker 1 I'd rather not. I've got basketball practice tonight, so we won't have much time.
Speaker 2 [3] __
Speaker 1 OK, I'm free. Let's do that.
Speaker 2 [4] __ I haven't been there yet.
Speaker 1 Yes, why not? I think there's a sports shop there. We could get Zak some trainers.
Speaker 2 [5] __ We don't know his size.
Speaker 1 Right. Why don't we get him a computer game, then?
Speaker 2 [6] __ That's his favourite hobby!

A How about going tomorrow, then?
B Let's think about what we could get him.
C I like that idea.
D Do you fancy getting him something together?
E We could get the bus to the new shopping centre in the morning.
F Why don't we get him a smartwatch?
G I'm not sure about that.
H Shall we go shopping this afternoon?

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J Writing: Connecting ideas

Read the text and choose the correct answer.

Some people think exams are the best way to check if a student understands a subject. [1] __, others say that we should look at students' classwork.

There are arguments on each side. [2] __, studying for an exam can cause stress. [3] __, passing an exam is a good way to tell how well you understand a subject.

Some students feel nervous before an exam. [4] __ they work hard, they forget things in the exam. Others feel less stressed, [5] __ this could mean they care little about their results.

Exams are important. [6] __, students need help with them.

1	A ☐	Although	B ☐	However	C ☐	On the one hand
2	A ☐	But	B ☐	On the one hand	C ☐	However
3	A ☐	Although	B ☐	On the other hand	C ☐	On the one hand
4	A ☐	However	B ☐	Although	C ☐	But
5	A ☐	on the one hand	B ☐	but	C ☐	however
6	A ☐	On the one hand	B ☐	However	C ☐	On the other hand

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