

I. VOCABULARY

A) Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 Both of my sisters have *slim / dark* eyes.
- 2 I want to be *casual / slim*, so I need to do more exercise.
- 3 Bill had lots of hair when he was a baby. Now he's *blonde / bald*.
- 4 Liz always looks *smart / curly* when she's at work.
- 5 Joanna has got long, *slim / straight* hair.

B) Cross out the word that does not go with each verb.

- 1 do *yoga / some activities / outside*
- 2 play *tennis / some homework / a video game*
- 3 go *clubbing / nothing / running*
- 4 do *some music / some homework / gardening*
- 5 play *swimming / a video game / football*

C) Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 The bank is *next to / on* the cinema.
- 2 The window is *on / in front of* you.
- 3 The forest is *behind / in* the corner of the mountain.
- 4 Let's meet *between / in* the middle of the park.
- 5 You should hide the gift *in front of / under* the bed.

D) Tick (✓) the correct responses, a or b.

- 1 What do you like doing on holiday?
a Trying new things b Going new things
- 2 What are you doing right now?
a Preparing my bags b Packing my bags
- 3 Which hotel are you staying at?
a I haven't tried it yet. b I haven't booked it yet.
- 4 Who are you going with?
a I'm travelling alone. b I'm travelling by one.

II. GRAMMAR

A) Join each pair of sentences using that, who or which.

- 1 She's a professor. She teaches history.
_____.

- 2 My dad's an author. He writes funny books.
_____.

3 It's a long journey. It takes four hours.
_____.

4 Use the new computer. It's in Bob's office.
_____.

B) Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets and should or shouldn't if necessary.

1 _____ it to the shop if it's broken! (return)

2 He's ill, so he _____ to school today. (go)

3 I'm having a party. You _____. (come)

4 It's too far to walk. You _____. (take)

C) Use the prompts to make sentences or questions in the past.

1 she / use to / own a car
_____?

2 I / not / use to / enjoy / cold weather.
_____.

3 you / use to / watch / TV every night.
_____?

4 Elliott / not / use to / work / in a shop
_____.

D) Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I _____ (go) home when I _____ (meet) her.

2 He _____ (cut) his finger when he _____ (cook) dinner.

3 Abby _____ (drop) her laptop while she _____ (get off) the train.

4 He _____ (watch) television when he _____ (get) a text from his friend.

E) Choose the correct alternatives.

1 She enjoys *meeting* / *to meet* new people.

2 I'd really like *visiting* / *to visit* Australia.

3 He doesn't mind *eating* / *to eat* pizza every day.

4 Michael hates *taking* / *to take* public transport.

5 They want *talking* / *to talk* to Anders about this.

III. READING

A) Read the article. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

We've travelled far!

Nowadays, most people have travelled to another country. But things used to be very different. How has travel changed over the years?

Every day, people go on journeys. All around the world, you can find people at airports, train stations and on the roads. Teachers, bankers, waiters, young people and old people are now taking planes, trains and cars to get to places. About eight million people are in the skies each day! We think this is normal and it's obviously something which many people often do. But things were very different not so long ago, when only very rich people could travel.

The way people travelled started to change during the nineteenth century. Before then, people used to ride horses to get around their country. Then railways and trains were built. This made it possible for people to travel from one part of the country to another. Later, cars were invented and good roads were built. This made it faster and cheaper for ordinary people to travel around. Long-distance travel became available for more people. Instead of using ships to travel to other countries, more people started to fly in aeroplanes. Change didn't happen immediately. It happened slowly. Over a number of years, it became easier and easier for people to travel.

It is not only how we travel which has changed. The reasons why we travel have also changed. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, people travelled because they wanted to do business or because they were very rich. Most people lived near to their friends and family, so they didn't need to travel far to visit them. Most people didn't travel to another country for business or holidays. To travel from London to Paris would take six days and many different horses. This was not something most people wanted to do!

Over the past two hundred years, there have been a lot of changes in who travels, how they travel and why they travel. Now, many people love travelling. When they have a holiday, they like to travel to another country. Lots of people have friends and family all over the world. Who knows where the next one hundred years will take us? Maybe to the moon and back!

- 1 Everybody has travelled to another country these days. ____
- 2 Nowadays, all kinds of people travel. ____
- 3 About eight million people travel by car every day. ____
- 4 A hundred and fifty years ago, you needed a lot of money to travel. ____
- 5 In the past two centuries, there haven't been many changes in the way people travel. ____

V. LISTENING

A) Listen to Jane and Sam discussing map apps. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Jane travelled to Borneo alone. ____
- 2 Jane flew to Brunei. ____
- 3 They used a map app called Find it 'n' Follow it so that they could listen and drive. ____
- 4 After they turned left at the roundabout, they went into the jungle. ____
- 5 Jane's sister wanted to stop and go back. ____