

Speaking (20 pts)

A. Work with a partner. Look at the descriptions and decide together which home would be best for a couple with a girl aged nine and a boy aged eleven. Use the phrases in the Language for speaking box to help you.

- 1 A three-bedroomed apartment in the town centre. Near the children's school. No garden. Two bathrooms and a large kitchen/dining room. Expensive but just affordable.
- 2 A three-bedroomed house in the suburbs. A thirty-minute bus ride to school or fifteen-minute drive. Large garden. One bathroom. Reasonably priced.
- 3 A four-bedroomed house in a noisy and slightly dangerous area of town. Within walking distance to school. Two bathrooms and a small garden. Large kitchen/dining room.

LANGUAGE FOR SPEAKING making decisions

Controlling the time

Could we move on?

Let's leave that for now. We're running out of time.

Discussing options

Are there any other suggestions?

What would happen if ...?

Making your point stronger

I'm convinced that ...

You must admit that ...

Arriving at a decision

So, what we're saying we've decided is ...

That's settled, then.

Example:

A: Let's start by looking at the three options for our family.

B: Good idea. The first option is a three-bedroom apartment in the town center. It's near the children's school, but it's quite expensive.

A: **Could we move on to the second option?**

B: Sure. The second option is a three-bedroom house in the suburbs. It has a large garden, but it's about thirty minutes from the school by bus.

A: **Are there any other suggestions?**

B: Yes, there's also a four-bedroom house in a noisy and slightly dangerous area, but it's within walking distance of the school.

A: You must admit that living in a dangerous area might not be good for the children.

B: **I'm convinced that** the second option is better. Even though it's a bit far, it's safer and has more space for the kids to play.

A: **What would happen if** the children had to travel thirty minutes every day? That could be tiring.

B: It might be, but they would have a garden, which is great for outdoor activities.

A: **So, what we're saying we've decided is** the house in the suburbs, right?

B: **That's settled, then!**

Listening (20 pts)

B. ▷ Listen to the phrases and choose the modal verb that you hear.

1. He must / should be more careful.
2. You could / should try to be more positive.
3. I have / had to visit my friend in hospital.
4. Roger shouldn't / couldn't go to see the film.
5. She might / must apologize.
6. We may / might take the train.
7. Boris couldn't / shouldn't tell anyone what happened.
8. You may / might start the test now.
9. They had / have to leave immediately.
10. Pat can / can't take the test on Tuesday.

C. ▷ Listen and write the modal verb that you hear. Use the words from the box. There are two modal verbs that you don't need.

could	couldn't	had to	have to
might	must	shouldn't	

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Writing/Grammar (25 pts)

D. Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use each word twice.

bank change fine key wave

1. Sometimes Abdul enjoys just sitting on the _____ of the river watching the boats going by.
2. A huge _____ is thought to have been responsible for washing the man out to sea.
3. **A** Do you have any _____ for the drinks machine?
B I've only got notes, I'm afraid.
4. Please be aware that there is a _____ for any books returned later than the date shown.
5. Would you say that the _____ to happiness is good health or having lots of friends?
6. If the _____ had refused to lend us the money, we couldn't have opened our new shop.
7. According to the forecast, tomorrow will be a _____ day, but there'll be rain for the rest of the week.
8. It made such a nice _____ to go to the mountains on holiday this year, rather than the beach again.
9. Yohanne gave his family a final _____ goodbye as he got on the plane.
10. There must be a different _____ for this door. The one you've given me won't unlock it!

E. Read the text. Then complete the sentences using should have/shouldn't have and the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Raul missed his train yesterday. The problem was he went to bed at midnight and didn't remember to set his alarm, so he didn't get up until 10 a.m. He hadn't packed the night before, so he had to get his bags ready in the morning. When he got the bus to the train station, the traffic was terrible and it would have been quicker to walk. He didn't get to the station until nearly eleven o'clock. He ordered a coffee from the station café and was waiting to pay for it when his train suddenly arrived on the platform. He tried to run for it, but was too late. He had booked his ticket three weeks in advance, so he couldn't use it on another train. What a waste of time and money!

1. He _____ to set his alarm. (forget)
2. He _____ his packing until the morning. (leave)
3. He _____ to the station. (walk)
4. He _____ a coffee. (buy)
5. He _____ to get his ticket. (wait)

F. Choose the correct option a–c to complete the sentences.

1. I suppose that if he had more money ...
 - a he would steal that woman's purse.
 - b he hadn't stolen that woman's purse.
 - c he wouldn't have stolen that woman's purse.
2. Masa might not have been arrested ...
 - a if he hit the other man.
 - b if he wouldn't have hit the other man.
 - c if he hadn't hit the other man.
3. If the police hadn't caught the thieves in time ...
 - a they probably took everything.
 - b they would probably have taken everything.
 - c they would probably take everything.

4. Daniel couldn't have burgled anyone's house ...
- a if he was already in prison.
 - b if he wasn't in prison.
 - c if he would have been in prison.
5. If they hadn't left their bags in the restaurant ...
- a they would be stolen.
 - b they would have been stolen.
 - c they wouldn't have been stolen.

G. Complete the text using one word in each space. The first letter of each answer has been given.

Two men have been ¹ **a**_____ by police for the attempted ² **b**_____ of a house in Colleville at the weekend. Police ³ **s**_____ that the same men may be guilty of other crimes in the area and will be questioning them about them too. A number of ⁴ **r**_____ have been reported in which members of the public have had jewellery, bags and cash ⁵ **s**_____. Police are advising everyone to be watchful, especially at night.

H. Complete the sentences with words/phrases from the box. There are two words/phrases that you don't need.

face to face	feel passionate	a real difference	speak up	stand up	upset	a victim
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1. I hope that the money I give to charity makes _____ to the people that need it most.
2. Nowadays you can have a job interview over the phone, rather than meeting an employer _____.
3. If you feel strongly about something, but don't _____ about it, you may regret it later.
4. Amnesty International is an organization which aims to _____ for the human rights of people all around the world,
5. The comments he made online were very hurtful and bound to _____ many readers.

I. Choose one of the situations below and write an email to apologize. Use the Language for writing box to help you.

<p>LANGUAGE FOR WRITING apologizing</p> <p>It is important to get the tone right when you apologize. We can say the same thing in more or less formal ways, depending on the words we choose to use.</p> <p><i>apologize – say you are sorry</i> <i>inconvenience – trouble</i></p> <p>More formal (MF) English uses complete sentences. Less formal (LF) English can miss out words.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">Formal</th> <th style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">Informal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">Apologizing</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>I apologize for the delay in replying.</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Sorry for not getting in touch sooner.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Please accept my apologies for ...</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Apologies for .../Sorry for ...</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>I apologize for the inconvenience.</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Sorry for the trouble this causes.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>I hope you will be able to forgive me.</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Please forgive me.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>I hope you understand. I can see now it would have been better to ...</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>I can understand that you ...</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">Accepting an apology</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>I understand completely.</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>It's perfectly all right.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>There's no need to apologize.</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>That's OK/fine.</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Formal	Informal	Apologizing		<i>I apologize for the delay in replying.</i>	<i>Sorry for not getting in touch sooner.</i>	<i>Please accept my apologies for ...</i>	<i>Apologies for .../Sorry for ...</i>	<i>I apologize for the inconvenience.</i>	<i>Sorry for the trouble this causes.</i>	<i>I hope you will be able to forgive me.</i>	<i>Please forgive me.</i>	<i>I hope you understand. I can see now it would have been better to ...</i>	<i>I can understand that you ...</i>	Accepting an apology		<i>I understand completely.</i>	<i>It's perfectly all right.</i>	<i>There's no need to apologize.</i>	<i>That's OK/fine.</i>	<p>Situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missed an important deadline at work or college. Left someone out of an important decision. Forgotten to thank someone for helping. Sent a special invitation to the wrong friend.
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Reading (20 pts)

J. Read the text about real-life detectives. Use one word in each space 1–5 to complete the text.

Real-life detectives

Detective stories have always been popular and still feature regularly in books, television and radio shows and movies. Most people will be familiar with fictional characters ¹ _____ as Sherlock Holmes, Hercule Poirot and Mma Precious Ramotswe of the No. 1 Ladies' Detective Agency. But what's the attraction for readers and viewers? The main appeal is probably that we like to try to ² _____ the crimes with our heroes; we enjoy looking for clues to try to work out what happened and who might be responsible for committing the crime. Sometimes we like to think that we're cleverer than a criminal who gets caught and can see what they shouldn't have done and how they could have got away with it.

Very often there are real-life detectives behind the fictional ones: some of them were responsible for solving some of the greatest crimes in history and so became the inspiration for many of our fictional heroes. One example is the Pinkerton family, who created a detective agency in the late nineteenth ³ _____ in the United States. They became famous for helping to capture the outlaw Jesse James and for employing the first female detective, called Kate Warne. They managed to arrest criminals all over the world including burglars, bank ⁴ _____ and gangs. In 1850 they created a code, or set of rules, for their detectives to follow which included making sure they worked with the local police force. They were such a famous detective agency that no fewer ⁵ _____ four US TV shows were inspired by them.

Ignatius Pollaky was another real-life detective. He was a Hungarian living in London in the 1800s. He spent years following criminals and working on crimes and became famous throughout Europe. It was thought by many that he was good at capturing criminals because he understood their behaviour. But just after he started to become famous, Pollaky retired. A few years afterwards, the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes was created and it was thought that Pollaky could have been the inspiration for Holmes.

K. Read the text again. Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). If there is no information about this, choose 'not given' (NG).

1. Many people enjoy detective stories because they can try to work out who committed the crimes.
T / F / NG
2. Many famous detectives have been based on real-life detectives.
T / F / NG
3. The female detective Kate Warne helped to capture Jesse James.
T / F / NG
4. The Pinkerton family insisted that their detectives had to be employed by the police.
T / F / NG
5. Stories about Sherlock Holmes were published while Pollaky was working in London.
T / F / NG