Life Vision Pre-intermediate Unit 5 Test

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

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb 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

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

Complete the sentences with one word.

1 Jenny _____(study) for her exam tonight.

2 Those books look heavy. I _____(help) you carry them.

3 _____(you leave) for the bus soon?

4 They_____(meet) their friends in the park later.

5 We're leading 3–1. If they don't score, we _____(win) the match!

6 I _____(come) home late because there's a basketball game after school.

7 We _____(go) to Madrid at 8 am on Monday.

8 Mark's mother believes that he _____(be) famous.

9 Look at those clouds! It _____(rain) soon.

10 I hope you _____ (stay) after the party.

11 Rachel thinks you _____ (understand) what she means soon.

12 I _____ (meet) my uncle at the airport.

13 We _____ (have) a dinner party. Everything is ready.

14 The Browns _____ (move) to the country next month. They have already sold their house in the city.

15 We _____ (fly) to London tonight.

16 Do you think your brother _____ (help) you?

17 I don't think it _____(snow).

18 Lilly _____ (see) the dentist tomorrow.

19 We _____(spend) a week in Spain but we haven't booked a hotel yet.

20 Wait! I _____ (bring) you a glass of water.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C Grammar: Zero and first conditional

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

1 If there's a lot of traffic, Claire always _____(get) to school late.

2 You _____(not / have) time to go to the cinema tomorrow if you don't finish your work now.

3 If my parents _____(be) home in time, we always eat dinner with them in the evening.

4 I _____(come) to your house this evening to discuss the project, if you want.

5 I play basketball with my friends in the park at the weekend if it _____(not / rain).

Conditionals: zero and first

FILL IN THE BLANKS

I___ __(not go) out if it _____(rain) tomorrow morning. 	She_____ (give) you a call if she_____ (have) the time, 	If you___ (study) hard you___ (get) good marks. 	I___ (lend) you my umbrella if it___ (rain). 
Plants_____ (die) if they _____(not get) enough water. 	The world_____ (be) a better place if everyone_____(make) a change. 	If you_____ (drink) that, you_____ (get) ill. 	They_____ (spend) a lot of money when they_____ (go) to London. 
Many fish____ (die) if we____ (pollute) the water. 	If we_____ (go) to Paris, we_____ (visit) the Eiffel Tower. 	Windmills_____ (not work) if_____ (there to be) no wind. 	If you____ (eat) organic food, you____ (feel) a lot healthier. 
If you ____ (put) water in the fridge, it_____ (freeze).	She_____ (arrive) at school on time when she_____ (catch) the 8 o'clock bus.	I_____ (not go) with you, if_____ (insist) on texting your friend Sarah.	Amanda_____ (look) completely different when she_____ (have) her hair cut.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

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

assignment	exam	qualification	term	canteen	technology	primary school	essay	secondary school

1 Are you planning to go to university after finishing _____?
2 I'm very excited about the end of _____ because I really need a holiday.
3 I have a thousand-word _____ to write this weekend, so I can't come out.
4 Our language _____ this week is to write a book review.
5 David and Filip always sit together at lunch in the _____.
6 A university degree is an attractive _____ to future employers.

E Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

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

attend	concentrate	fail	grades	pass	progress	secondary	revise	primary

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?

F Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Choose the correct words from the box to complete the text. There are three words you do not need.

pottery lessons	robotics	choir	community garden	fitness training	coding	theatre group	leisure centre	orchestra

Andy has a lot of hobbies. On Mondays, he goes swimming at the [1] _____ and on Tuesdays, he sings in a [2] _____. He's acting in a play this summer and he goes to [3] _____ on Wednesdays to prepare for it. On Thursdays, he has [4] _____, where he makes beautiful bowls. On Saturdays, he goes to the [5] _____, where he grows vegetables. He's also learning [6] _____ so he can design websites.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

G Reading: Understanding new words

Read the article about a famous teacher and her pupil and choose the correct answer.

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

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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 phrase *endured several operations* means ___.

A ☐ requested several operations

B ☐ had several operations

C ☐ enjoyed several operations

5 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

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

H Listening: Understanding key points

Listen to a student giving a presentation to his classmates about education in another country and complete the sentences with the words from the text. Write one or two words only.

1 Too much testing is _____ for people both taking and giving the tests.

2 Rests between lessons are _____ in Finland than in other places.

3 Finnish students achieve more because the _____ makes them more awake in lessons.

4 Finnish students work together and avoid _____.

5 Finnish students have _____ because the studying is done at school.

6 It's possible to do a variety of _____ as well as normal classes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I Speaking: Recalling set phrases

Choose the best sentences to complete the dialogue. There are three sentences you do not 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 Yes, why not.
F We could get the bus to the new shopping centre in the morning.
G Why don't we get him a smartwatch?
H I'm not sure about that.
I Shall we go shopping this afternoon?

J Writing: Connecting ideas

Read the text and choose the correct answers.

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.

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS