

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 1- Vocabulary

### Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. Which word means "genuine" or "not fake"?
  - a) Various
  - b) Actual
  - c) Complex
  - d) Regular
2. Which word is the opposite of "same"?
  - a) Common
  - b) Sociable
  - c) Different
  - d) Regular
3. Which word means "to show or display"?
  - a) Recognize
  - b) Prove
  - c) Demonstrate
  - d) React
- 2- Which word means "to handle or control"?
  - a) Deliver
  - b) Earn
  - c) Manage
  - d) Perform
- 3- Which word means "a person who buys goods or services"?
  - a) Member
  - b) Customer
  - c) Professor
  - d) Associate

### Part 2: True or False

1. "Refuse" means to accept something willingly. (True / False)
2. A "gate" is an opening in a fence or wall. (True / False)
3. To "shiver" means to feel warm and comfortable. (True / False)
4. "Pressure" is a feeling of stress or urgency. (True / False)
5. "Barely" means "easily" or "with abundance." (True / False)

### Part 3: Fill in the Blanks

1. I couldn't hear him very well; the \_\_\_\_\_ was muffled.
2. The company promises to \_\_\_\_\_ your order within 24 hours.
3. She tried to \_\_\_\_\_ her feelings, but everyone could tell she was upset.
4. The test was quite \_\_\_\_\_; I finished it in half the time.
5. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the local gym.

### Section- 2- Sentences

#### Part 1: Identify the Sentence Type

- For each sentence, indicate whether it is:

- |                                     |                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. _____ What time is it?           | ○ D (Declarative)   |
| 2. _____ Close the door behind you. | ○ I (Imperative)    |
| 3. _____ The cat sat on the mat.    | ○ Q (Interrogative) |
| 4. _____ I can't believe we won!    | ○ E (Exclamatory)   |
| 5. _____ Please pass the salt.      |                     |
| 6. _____ Where are you going?       |                     |
| 7. _____ The movie was fantastic.   |                     |
| 8. _____ Watch out!                 |                     |
| 9. _____ I am going to the store.   |                     |
| 10. _____ Do you like pizza?        |                     |

#### Part 2: Identify the Run-On Sentence

- Which of the following is a run-on sentence?
  - a) The sun is shining, and the birds are singing.
  - b) I went to the store, I bought milk, I forgot bread.
  - c) Although it was raining, we still went for a walk.
  - d) Because I studied hard, I passed the test.

### Part 3: Correct the Run-On Sentence

- Rewrite the run-on sentence from Part 2 (option b) in two different ways to make it grammatically correct.
  - **Method 1:** (Using a conjunction and comma)
  - **Method 2:** (Separating into multiple sentences)

### Section- 3 Collocation

Choose the correct feeling from the box to complete each sentence.

anger	horror	tears	nostalgia	pride	pride
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1. Most older people feel a slight pang of ..... as they think back on their schooldays.
2. Grace's father was filled with ..... when he saw that she had dyed her beautiful black hair blonde.
3. When Daniel saw how harshly the poor were treated by the wealthy landowners he felt a surge of .....
4. Swelling with ....., Jack watched his daughter pick up her violin and play.
5. When she saw her exam results, Kate burst into .....
6. If people have a sense of ..... in their town, they are more likely to behave.

**Part- 2- Match the beginning of each sentence on the left with its ending on the right.**

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 She's having | a- her duty.      |
| 2 She's taking | b- a lecture.     |
| 3 She's giving | c- a party.       |
| 4 She's making | d- an exam.       |
| 5 She's doing  | e- good progress. |

## **The Buy Nothing movement**

**Read about the Buy Nothing movement and answer the questions to practise and improve your reading skills.**

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

1. People buy clothes because they want to throw them away.
2. The writer thinks it is worrying that people spend money on things they do not need.
3. The amount the average Briton owes on credit cards is one third of the amount they spend on clothes each year.
4. Only a very small proportion of unwanted clothes are thrown away.
5. Charities can find ways to use clothes even if they are not very good quality.
6. Buy Nothing Day is a protest against credit cards.
7. The two friends who did the 'buy nothing' experiment only bought food for 12 months.
8. If everyone followed the Buy Nothing idea, the environment would benefit.

### Listening Exercise

**A.** Listen to the recording and answer the questions.

The father is cooking dinner because his wife is \_\_\_\_\_. The problem with the father's cooking is that he \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a. feeling a little under the weather | a. isn't following the recipe correctly     |
| b. running some errands in town       | b. is missing some important ingredients    |
| c. working late at the office         | c. is using directions for a different meal |

The meal turned out \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. perfectly
- b. unexpectedly
- c. terribly

The man added \_\_\_\_\_ to the pizza.

- a. tomatoes
- b. pineapple
- c. pumpkin

At the end, they decide to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. have something else at home
- b. eat at a nice restaurant
- c. get pizza delivered