Life Vision Pre-intermediate Unit Test 7

A Grammar: Second conditional

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

1 If they _____(live) closer to the university, they _____(walk) to their classes.

2 If Aisha _____(learn) to drive, she _____(be) more independent.

3 If I _____(have) more money, I _____(not / need) to get a job.

4 If you _____(not / stay) up so late, you _____(feel) so tired all the time!

5 I _____(not / go) running unless I _____(have) comfortable trainers.

6 We _____(travel) abroad unless we _____(can) speak the language.

7. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (get) a new job.

8. If he _____ (be) younger, he _____ (travel) more.

9. If we _____ (not / be) friends, I _____ (be) angry with you.

10. If I _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (buy) a big house.

B Grammar: Second conditional

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

couldn't	did	didn't	if	unless	went	would	wouldn't	had

1 _____ you did fitness training, you would be stronger.

2 I _____ love to travel the world if I had a lot of money.

3 If you took a sandwich, you _____ have to buy lunch.

4 I wouldn't take up photography _____ I had a good camera.

5 If I _____ a bungee jump, I'd be nervous!

6 I wouldn't join a band if I _____ sing

C Grammar: The passive

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence.

1 They speak Portuguese in Brazil.

Portuguese _____ in Brazil.

2 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

The telephone _____ Alexander Graham Bell.

3 People don't use DVDs very much now.

DVDs _____ very much now.

4 When did people first make tablets?

When _____ ?

5 Marie Curie didn't invent the X-ray.

The X-ray _____ Marie Curie.

6 Where do people grow coffee?

Where _____ ?

Change active to passive

1 They grow rice in China.

_____

2 People don't buy CDs now.

_____

3 Where do people speak Portuguese?

_____

4 Motorola produced the first mobile phone.

_____

5 When did people first use email?

_____

6 Rontgen didn't discover radium.

_____

7 A loud noise woke me up last night.

_____

8 The company employs 5 people.

_____

D Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

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

atmosphere	spaceship	conditions	water supply	members	gravity
spacesuit	surface	astronauts			

When [1] _____ travel into space, they find some very difficult [2] _____. Outside the [3] _____ – the gases around planet Earth – it feels like there's no [4] _____ and like things have no weight, so people often feel quite sick. They can't wash or drink very much because of the very small [5] _____. However, I'm sure that the experience of seeing the blue and green [6] _____ of the planet from space is absolutely incredible!

E Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

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

be	breathe	explore	float	step	survive	travel	wear	walk

1 Would you like to _____ on board a spaceship?
2 Plants and animals need food and water to _____.
3 Several countries have sent vehicles to _____ the planet Mars.
4 On a spaceship, the astronauts _____ in space because there is no gravity.
5 You can _____ through your nose and your mouth.
6 What skills do you need to _____ a member of the crew on a spaceship?

F Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

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

produce	system	Velcro	powder	discover	stick to	do research into	material	weigh

1 Can you _____ these tomatoes? We need one kilo.
2 My little brother can't tie shoes, so he usually wears _____ shoes.
3 Frogs can climb easily because their feet _____ things.
4 Cars and buildings _____ heat, so it's hotter in the city than the country.
5 Card is a useful _____ because it's very light and quite strong.
6 You can't add water to coffee beans. You need to make them into a _____ first.

G Reading: Recognizing paraphrasing

Read the text and write a one-word answer.

Women in science

Caroline Herschel, *German astronomer (1750–1848)*

Caroline was the youngest daughter of the Herschel family, so she spent most of her early life in Germany cooking and cleaning. Little changed when she first moved to Bath in the UK to live with her older brother, William. At the time, William played various instruments and gave concerts to the public. After having lessons with her brother, Caroline sang with him when he needed her. Then, William became interested in astronomy. At first, he only did it in his free time, but later he decided to change career. Caroline helped William at the beginning, but then she went on to become a brilliant astronomer on her own. While William discovered the planet Uranus, Caroline identified many new stars. Eventually, brother and sister went to work for the king, and Caroline Herschel became the first woman in England to get paid for her scientific work.

Katherine Johnson, *American mathematician (1918–2020)*

Katherine Johnson was one of the first African-American women to work as a NASA scientist. As a child, she was a brilliant student and she graduated with degrees in maths and French when she was only 18. First, she worked as a teacher, and then got married and attended a postgraduate course at West Virginia University. She chose to have children instead of finishing the course, and then started teaching again when her daughters were old enough. In 1953, Katherine got a job with NASA working as a human computer, using only her brain to add up. Later, she joined a different department and worked with other scientists to send astronaut Alan Shepard into space in May 1961. The following year, John Glenn refused to start his space flight around the Earth until Katherine had checked the computer data in person. Katherine went on to work on many other NASA projects including the Apollo programme.

1 When Caroline Herschel joined her brother in the UK, he was working as a _____.

2 At first, astronomy was a _____ for William, but he went on to become an important astronomer.

3 Because of her paid work as an astronomer, Caroline became the first female _____ in England.

4 Katherine Johnson finished _____ when she was only 18.

5 She left her postgraduate course to start a _____.

6 Katherine worked for NASA as part of the _____ that sent American astronauts into space.

H Listening: Identifying who said what

Listen to four people talking about inventions and devices. Match the statements below to one of the four speakers (*A*, *B*, *C* or *D*).

1 Speaker ___ describes the qualities of an invention or device.

2 Speaker ___ tells a story about a problem with a new invention or device.

3 Speaker ___ advises on how to use a type of invention or device.

4 Speaker ___ complains about the quality of an invention or device.

5 Speaker ___ doesn't like the way people use a new invention or device.

6 Speaker ___ recommends a particular invention or device.

I Speaking: Giving instructions

Choose the best sentences to complete the dialogue. There are three sentences you do not need.

Speaker 1 Jenny, how can I send you a photo?

Speaker 2 [1] ___ Grandma.

Speaker 1 What do I do first?

Speaker 2 [2] ___ and open the gallery.

Speaker 1 Done it.

Speaker 2 [3] ___ you get a list of options.

Speaker 1 Right. What am I looking for?

Speaker 2 Tap on the word 'Share'. Then [4] ___

Speaker 1 Got it. So, I tap on 'Share' again and then the app symbol.

Speaker 2 That's right. [5] ___ – there it is! Then tap on it and tap on the green sign.

Speaker 1 There! I've sent it. Have you got it yet?

Speaker 2 Oh no! [6] ___ Sorry, Grandma. There's no battery on my phone!

A If you tap on the three small circles,
B How do I do that?
C Find my name,
D I'll show you,
E Don't drop it!
F scroll down to find the photo.
G Why isn't anything happening?
H Got it.
I Turn on your phone

J Writing: Organizing ideas

Six headings are missing from this text. Choose the correct heading for each gap. There are three headings you do not need.

Learning about science

1 ___

The aim of this report is to describe the best website for students to learn about science and inventions.

2 ___

The resource I would like to recommend is the website *ScienceForFun*. The website looks at biology, chemistry and physics. Each section of the website gives a lot of facts and information on major scientific discoveries and inventions in those subjects. It also explains why understanding them is essential for today, and the future.

3 ___

One really good feature is that the website lists each scientific discovery and invention in the order they happened, so you get a clear picture of how science has developed over time. This helps you understand how new discoveries add to older ideas. There are also interesting facts about how some mistakes in the past have been corrected by new theories. There is also a feature on past scientists who knew a lot of things that are right, called 'Ahead of their time'.

4 ___

Another good feature of the website is the presentations and videos. There are a lot of talks from experts who explain the way different scientific processes happen. They also have really amazing graphics that help you to see what's happening.

5 ___

But perhaps the best part of the website is the section about science for the future. This part of the website looks at our changing world and some of the difficult problems that we have to solve. It looks at the science of climate change, growing food and providing clean drinking water. There are a lot of discussion topics and information on new technology that helps. The short videos about young scientists trying to solve these problems are really inspiring.

6 ___

In my opinion, everyone should visit the *ScienceForFun* website. It teaches you everything you need to know about the big ideas in science today, and it is enjoyable to use.

A The importance of science
B Science through the years
C To begin
D Introduction
E Finding solutions for the future
F A different way forward
G Seeing science clearly
H Conclusion
I Big problems for science