

GRAMMAR
1. Complete the sentences with for or since:

1. Rome has been the capital of Italy _____ 1871.
2. Pauline has had this car _____ ten years.
3. The weather has been really warm _____ a week now.
4. Harry and I have known each other _____ we were children.
5. Frank and Melanie have been engaged _____ three years.
6. I have been awake _____ five o'clock.
7. We haven't seen Daniel _____ two weeks.
8. Susan has worked in that shop _____ three months.
9. I have had a headache _____ this morning.
10. Elaine and Keith have lived in this house _____ they got married.

 _____/10

2. Complete with the correct form of the verb in Present Perfect or Past Simple:

1. I _____ (*have*) a problem with my computer yesterday.
2. We _____ (*already see*) that movie, but I will go with you again if you want me to.
3. We _____ (*be*) in John's room when the storm _____ (*begin*).
4. I _____ (*not begin*) my homework yet.
5. He _____ (*not sleep*) for three nights, even though he _____ (*go*) to bed early yesterday evening.
6. My uncle _____ (*never forget*) my birthday.
7. They _____ (*travel*) around the world last summer.
8. They _____ (*decide*) this at a meeting a few days ago.
9. _____ (*You ever be*) to Paris?
10. I know Manchester well. I _____ (*live*) there for three years when I was a student.
11. Jim does not have much money so he _____ (*not buy*) a car yet.
12. We _____ (*have*) a good time at the party last weekend.
13. Look at that. Someone _____ (*break*) my bike.
14. Emmi _____ (*just finish*) packing her bags.
15. The plane _____ (*land*) ten minutes ago.
16. I _____ (*do*) all the housework. Everything is clean now.
17. When _____ (*Columbus discover*) the New World?
18. We _____ (*not visit*) him since last weekend.
19. She feels great. She _____ (*lose*) five pounds since Christmas.
20. The last time I _____ (*play*) tennis was four years ago.

 _____/20

3. Choose the correct option:

1. Let's make pizzas tonight. The children **may** / **will** certainly like it.
2. John **will** / **might** come to the cinema with us, but he isn't sure.
3. Drive more slowly or you **may** / **won't** have an accident.
4. Climate **might** / **will** definitely change.
5. I don't feel very well, so I **will probably** / **probably will stay** at home tonight.
6. Don't drink another coffee or you **might not** / **will** sleep tonight.
7. Scientists are certain they **might** / **will** discover a cure for cancer.
8. Computers **will** / **may** certainly become more intelligent than humans.
9. Do you think there **might** / **won't** be life on another planet?
10. It **certainly won't** / **won't certainly** rain today.

_____ /10

4. Arrange the words in the correct order to make predictions:

1. gases / the / probably / of / greenhouse / will / quantity / double

2. will / the / temperature / certainly / average / rise

3. find / scientists / energy / might / new / clean / a / source

4. not / we / as / do / certainly / will / petrol / as / we / much / use / today

5. completely / solar / replace / may / power / petrol

_____ /5

VOCABULARY:

1. Complete the sentences with the right word, the first letter is given to you.

1. The government needs to take action to combat climate c _____.
2. The biggest cause of global warming is economic d _____.
3. The s _____ of gas in the world is large enough for a couple hundred years.
4. Education standards have declined because there is a s _____ of good teachers.

5. There is a rising d_____ for cheap, sustainable energy.

6. Population g_____ and economic development a_____ the water supply in a very serious way.

7. Experts e_____ that two-fifths of the world will soon face bigger water shortages.

8. One study f_____ that by 2035, 60% of the population will not have enough water to live on, however the world will not r_____ of water.

_____ /10

2. Choose the correct answer:

1. A: Why were you **disappointed** / **satisfactory** our sales results?
B: Because we didn't **meet deadlines** / **achieve our targets**.
2. A: Did your **targets** / **safety records** improve last year?
B: Yes, our results were **excellent** / **poor**. We only had 2 accidents the entire year.
3. A: It's not **satisfactory** / **average** for a company to just make profits.
B: No, it must also be **workplace diversity** / **socially responsible** and look after its staff.
4. A: This article here says that we have a **good reputation** / **safety record** for reliable service and quick response times.
B: Well, that's **poor** / **excellent**. The press often prefer to talk about our bad environmental record.
5. A: Have you improved your record on **social responsibility** / **social diversity**?
B: Not really. Our performance here has been **disappointed** / **disappointing**. Only 5% of our employees are from ethnic minorities.

_____ /10

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

In 1990, the World Bank published a report showing that there were over a billion people in the world with an income of just one dollar a day. At the start of this century, the United Nations promised to halve this figure by 2015. It has been working hard to keep this promise ever since. A series of short films was made to show what you can buy in different countries with this tiny amount. In a market in Nepal, for example, they could only buy four bananas and a loaf of bread. It was impossible to buy meat or any protein.

Other people have been horrified to learn how enormous the problem is and have taken action in different ways. A UK charity called *1 Dollar a Day* has been raising money to invest in projects to improve health, clean water, education, etc. They have also given people loans to help them set up a business as it is difficult to borrow money if you have no bank account.

In the US, two school teachers decided to try spending only one dollar each day on food for a month and have now written a book about their experience. They say they were often starving, and got bored with eating the same food. And they couldn't afford to buy healthy foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables. The book describes how much rich countries waste, and how they try to save money by buying cheap food from other countries.

The World Bank has recently published another report on how the situation has changed since 1990. One dollar is worth less now, and food and fuel cost more, so it is difficult to work out exactly how much progress there has been. However, there have clearly been some amazing changes. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of people who earned salaries below the poverty line went down from 43% of the developing world to 22%, so the UN has already made a big difference. Of course there is still a huge amount to do to improve the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

Example: More than a billion people **B** one dollar a day in 1990.

A gave B earned C saved

- 1 In _____ the UN made a promise to cut the poverty figures by half.
A 2000 B 1900 C 2015
- 2 In Nepal it costs one dollar to buy _____ and some bread.
A cheese B meat C a few bananas
- 3 The charity *1 Dollar a Day* lends people money to _____.
A get water B start a business C buy food
- 4 Two school teachers spent one dollar a day on _____.
A a book B vegetables C eating
- 5 They were often very _____.
A tired B hungry C healthy
- 6 It wasn't possible to buy _____ with a dollar.
A unhealthy food B anything C fruit
- 7 The book shows how much rich countries _____.
A throw away B spend each day C can afford to buy
- 8 Since 1990, the situation has changed _____.
A very little B not at all C a surprising amount
- 9 In 2008, _____ of the world's population was very poor.
A 43% B 22% C over a billion
- 10 The writer says we still need to do _____ to help people.
A a little B a lot C some things

_____ /10

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: The United Nations wants to reduce the number of people who live on one dollar a day. **T**

- 1 In Nepal, you can buy fruit and bread for one dollar. _____
- 2 To borrow money, you have to have a business. _____
- 3 *1 Dollar a Day* wants to improve schools. _____
- 4 To save money, rich countries pay lower prices for food from other countries. _____

5 Food has been less expensive since 1990. _____

_____ /5

LISTENING

1. Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false):

1. The delivery hasn't arrived yet. _____
2. Andrea is having cash flow issues and needs a payment extension. _____
3. Andrea usually asks for an extension of the payment terms. _____
4. Andrea has a new order to place, even bigger than the last one. _____
5. Junko can extend the payment terms on the last order to 60 days. _____
6. Junko will send Andrea an email confirmation. _____

_____ /6

2.1 Listen to the lecturer giving some facts and figures about the Panama Canal and arrange the topics in the order they were mentioned:

History of the construction of the canal _____

Length of the Panama Canal _____

Who controls the Panama Canal _____

How many ships cross the canal _____

_____ /4

2.2 Listen again and complete the sentences with the correct numbers.

1. The Panama Canal connects _____ oceans.
2. It is _____ kilometres long.
3. It is _____ kilometres to travel around South America.
4. It takes _____ hours to cross the canal.
5. The canal was started in _____.
6. It was finished in _____.

7. Almost _____ people died while they were building the canal.
8. The control of the canal returned to Panama in _____.
9. Every year, about _____ ships come through the canal.
10. Now the canal is bigger, and _____ per cent of ships can pass through it.

_____ /10