# 1 Review Unit 1

## Vocabulary

**1 Complete the sentences with the words below.**

anxious cross disappointed embarrassed envious relieved

1 Ted was very _____ before his exams, but in the end he got excellent marks.
2 I'm so _____ to know that you're OK and that you didn't get hurt in the accident.
3 I work all summer, so I'm _____ of people who can take the summer off.
4 Sam was _____ that he didn't win the race, but he was happy that he took part in it.
5 She was extremely _____ when she forgot the words to the song in front of hundreds of people.
6 I'm sorry I was _____ with you. I had a very bad day.

Mark: / 6

**2 Replace the underlined words in the sentences with the words below.**

bored confused delighted excited frightened suspicious

1 She was <u>scared</u> when her car broke down on a lonely country road at night. _____
2 I am really <u>unsure</u> about his instructions. Now I have no idea what to do! _____
3 The film made us so <u>uninterested</u> that we went home before it finished. _____
4 I'm very <u>enthusiastic</u> about studying abroad next year. _____
5 Alice was <u>very happy</u> that so many of her friends called her on her birthday. _____
6 I don't want to be <u>unwilling to believe</u>, but do you think Alan is telling the truth? _____

Mark: / 6

**3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.**

give have make take (×2) tell

1 You look really tired! You should stop revising and _____ a break.
2 To _____ the truth, I'm a bit bored with this TV programme.
3 Do you think we could _____ a word with the teacher about our homework? I don't really understand it.
4 Don't _____ offence at everything people say. It's better to ignore negative comments.
5 We need to _____ a plan for the party next week, otherwise we won't be prepared.
6 Can you _____ me a call tomorrow? I'll have more time to talk then.

Mark: / 6

**4 Complete the sentences. Choose the correct verb and use the past simple.**

1 'What happened to your hand? It's very red.' 'I _____ (bleed / burn) it while I was cooking.'
2 'Why is your ankle in a bandage?' 'I _____ (trip / sprain) it while I was playing football.'
3 'Why is your arm in a cast?' 'I _____ (fall over / injure) and _____ (break / burn) it while I was hiking.'
4 'What are you doing on the floor?' 'I _____ (slip / trip) over on some spilled water.'
5 'Why is there blood on your coat?' 'I _____ (cut / sprain) my hand this morning!'
6 'Your hand is all blue.' 'I know. I _____ (burn / hurt) it doing karate.'

Mark: / 6

**5 Choose the correct answers.**

1 If you don't _____ help, how can people know you need it?
a ask for b find out c get over
2 I know you're upset now, but I'm sure you'll _____ it in time.
a get on b get over c get back
3 Did you _____ when the test is? I still don't know the date.
a talk about b ask for c find out
4 I know he's embarrassed by what he did, but he needs to _____ his mistakes.
a see to b own up to c look at
5 When you finish using my tablet, please could you _____ on my desk?
a put it back b take it back c get it over

Mark: / 5

## Word Skills

**6 Complete the email with the *-ed* or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.**

✉ Hey Lisa!

How are things with you? We're having a great time in Greece. The islands are [1] _____ (fascinate) and the weather is hot and sunny every day. To be honest, we were a little [2] _____ (bore) at first because we weren't sure what to do, and it's [3] _____ (annoy) not to be able to talk to people in their own language or understand what they're saying. But then we met a group of people from Sweden who have lots of ideas for [4] _____ (excite) things to do every day. We went snorkelling today. We were [5] _____ (amaze) by the number of fish we saw, but then it was a bit [6] _____ (disgust) when we ate some of the same fish for lunch afterwards!

We're looking forward to seeing you in September.

Love
Anna

Mark: / 6



LIVEWORKSHEETS

# 1 Review Unit 1

## Grammar

**7 Complete the dialogues with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.**

**Jane** Tim [1]_____ (tell) me about your holiday. Is it true you [2]_____ (go) to Spain?

**Chris** Yes! We [3]_____ (have) a fantastic time. We [4]_____ (visit) some amazing museums, and we [5]_____ (have) some truly amazing food!

**Mike** I [6]_____ (buy) a new tablet yesterday. Someone [7]_____ (steal) my old one out of my bag.

**Laura** That's a shame! You [8]_____ (report) the theft to the police, didn't you?

**Mike** No. I [9]_____ (want) a new tablet anyway, and I actually [10]_____ (spend) less on the new one than the old one.

Mark: ___ / 10

**8 Complete the dialogues with the correct negative or interrogative past simple form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 A [1]_____ (you / go) to the cinema last night?
B No, I [2]_____ (go) in the end. I got home from work so late that there [3]_____ (be) enough time.

2 A They announced the winners of the art competition yesterday. [4]_____ (you / win) a prize?
B No, I [5]_____ (win) anything, but I [6]_____ (expect) to. I'm not very good at art.

3 A [7]_____ (David / tell) you his news when you spoke to him yesterday?
B No, he [8]_____ (say) much – just hello and goodbye.
A Well, he [9]_____ (pass) his exams. Maybe he [10]_____ (want) you to know.

Mark: ___ / 10

## Use of English

**9 Choose the correct answers.**

Pain is not easy to control, and people with conditions that cause constant pain often have [1]_____ hard time – like Denise, for example. She worked as a nurse [2]_____ many years, and she also took part in sports [3]_____ running, hiking and skiing. An old skiing injury annoyed her occasionally, but she [4]_____ it. Then she began to have terrible headaches and she became unable to work [5]_____ of the constant pain. She talked [6]_____ her problem with several doctors, but she didn't [7]_____ out exactly what the problem was. One of the most [8]_____ things about this kind of problem is that people tell her it's 'all in her head' and that she should just [9]_____ over it. Denise sometimes feels very [10]_____, but she tries to stay optimistic and every day she finds new ways to cope with a problem that may never have a cure.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | a an extremely | b an extreme | c extremely |
| 2 | a from | b since | c for |
| 3 | a such | b like | c as |
| 4 | a ignores | b is ignoring | c ignored |
| 5 | a because | b due | c reason |
| 6 | a to | b that | c about |
| 7 | a look | b find | c search |
| 8 | a annoying | b annoyed | c annoy |
| 9 | a go | b come | c get |
| 10 | a discouraging | b discouraged | c discourage |

Mark: ___ / 10

Total: ___ / 65

## *I can ...*

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

★ = I need more practice.

★★ = I sometimes find this difficult.

★★★ = No problem!

| | ★ | ★★ | ★★★ |
|---|---|---|---|
| I can describe how people are feeling. | | | |
| I can use the past simple affirmative, negative and interrogative. | | | |
| I can listen for gist. | | | |
| I can use the past simple to describe events. | | | |
| I can use different adjective endings. | | | |
| I can understand a text about an unusual medical condition. | | | |
| I can relate and react to past events. | | | |
| I can write a description of an event. | | | |

LIVEWORKSHEETS

# 1 Exam Skills Trainer

## Reading

**Strategy**
Read the text all the way through first so that you get a good general understanding before you try to answer the questions.

**1 Read the Strategy. Then read the text in exercise 2. Choose the best summary (a–c).**

a The text describes what teenagers believe makes them happy.
b The text gives tips for teenagers about different ways to be happy.
c The text gives some information about how young people feel.

**2 Read the text again. Circle the correct answer: *True* (T), *False* (F) or *Doesn't say* (DS).**

**Happiness is ... ? Your survey says ...**

So you're between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. What makes you happy? There have been lots of surveys about teenagers and happiness and they all come to different conclusions. Some surveys say that most young people are happiest when they spend time with their family. Others say it's when they're with friends. Some teenagers think that getting good marks at school and passing exams makes them happy and others feel that it's having a boyfriend or girlfriend that improves their lives. The problem is that there isn't just one thing that makes everyone happy. Happiness is something different for each of us, and what made us happy last week might not make us happy next week!

However, there are some things that can help improve our mood when we're feeling unhappy. Experts believe that exercise can make you a happier person – but how? Exercise releases chemicals in your brain that are related to a feeling of pleasure. Many people who exercise say that the more exercise they do, the more they want to do. Now we know why! In addition to this, exercise is also good for our physical health. So, if we know that we're doing something healthy, that should make us even happier!

There's another surprising idea to help make us happier. Although you might think that eating chocolate is bad for you, it seems that it is good to eat chocolate when we're feeling sad. According to some research, experts say that eating chocolate can make us feel happy. Of course it isn't healthy to eat too much, but chocolate releases chemicals in the same way that exercise does – and for some people it's easier and quicker than running several kilometres or working out in the gym!

It's also important to remember that we can't all be happy all the time. There are times in our lives when things are going well and we feel good. But we can also be happy for brief moments and we should value these as well. For example, perhaps you're sitting on a beach watching the sun on the water, with friends around you, and you feel happy. Remember that moment! Or maybe your dog does something silly that makes you laugh. Remember it! And when you feel sad, go for a run or eat some chocolate – you'll soon cheer up!

1 The surveys show that teenagers and parents have different ideas about happiness. T F DS
2 The things that make us happy never change. T F DS
3 The surveys show that teenagers who do exercise are happier. T F DS
4 When we feel depressed it's good to do something active. T F DS
5 Exercise and eating chocolate can produce similar results. T F DS
6 It's important to value even short moments of happiness. T F DS

## Listening

**Strategy**
Read through the options in the task carefully before listening. Try to predict what kind of text you think you will hear: a conversation, an announcement, part of a talk, part of a radio show, an advert, a telephone message, etc. This will help you to better understand what the text is about.

**3 Read the Strategy. Then read the questions and answers in exercise 4 and try to predict what types of text you are going to hear.**

**4 1.05 You will hear six texts twice. Choose the correct answer (A–D).**

1 What is the speaker giving advice about?
A making life decisions
B studying for tests
C improving your work
D planning your time

2 What is true about Amy?
A She's leaving her family.
B She's starting work.
C She's leaving her home town.
D She's going on holiday.

3 The presenter is asking for opinions about
A a news story.
B a holiday.
C a charity.
D a new lottery.

4 What does Lucy do?
A give advice
B ask about an event
C recommend a style of music
D remind someone about an event

5 What is the speaker advertising?
A the best bands to see in August
B the range of food to buy at music events
C different places to make money in the summer
D the chance to work at a music festival


LIVEWORKSHEETS

# 1 Exam Skills Trainer

6 Who is the speaker?

A a student discussing schoolwork
B a teacher giving advice on a trip
C a tour guide welcoming visitors
D a weather presenter on television

## Use of English

**Strategy**
Always read the text all the way through first, ignoring the gaps, to understand the general meaning.

**5 Read the Strategy. Then quickly read through the text in exercise 6. What is the disadvantage of using electronic devices?**

**6 Read the text again and complete it with the correct words. Use only one word for each gap.**

I'm sure that, like most people today, you have and regularly use a wide range of electronic devices – smartphones, tablets, laptops and so on. We rely on these [1]_____ talk to our friends, get information, send pictures and videos and [2]_____ lot more. But [3]_____ you ever think [4]_____ the dangers to your health of using these devices? It seems that more [5]_____ 60% of us listen to music that is too loud, and this can damage our ears. Some people text and message all [6]_____ time, which can cause problems with their fingers and thumbs. Also, because we regularly look [7]_____ small screens, we can sometimes get bad headaches and sore eyes. And people who use desktop computers every day at work can get very bad backs. Finally, there [8]_____ a horrible problem that experts call 'Text neck'. When we text, we look down at our phone, bending our necks. When we do this [9]_____ much, it can cause neck pain and even damage to the spine. Will this information stop us using electronic devices? Probably not. But it might make us think [10]_____ a moment before we pick up our phone or go online.

## Speaking

**Strategy**
When you are doing a role-play task, remember to ask questions, make suggestions, and agree or disagree with your partner. Include all the information in the task.

**7 Decide who is Student A and who is Student B. Read your own role in the exam task. Make a list of ideas and think about ways of suggesting them to your partner. Then do the role-play.**

**Student A**
You and a friend want to go to see a new film together. Discuss what your friends have told you about the new films they've seen recently and decide which one to see with your friend. Tell your partner about a friend who saw a comedy.

**Student B**
You and a friend want to go to see a new film together. Discuss what your friends have told you about the new films they've seen recently and decide which one to see with your friend. Tell your partner about a friend who saw an action film.

## Writing

**Strategy**
Read the question carefully and make sure you understand what type of text you need to write. Think carefully about how formal or informal your writing needs to be.

**8 Read the Strategy. Then read the exam task and a student's answer. Underline words and phrases that show you that the email was written to a friend.**

You have recently been on holiday with your family. Write an email about it to a friend in Britain. Include the following points:

- where you went
- how you got there
- something interesting you did
- how you felt when you got home
- an invitation to your friend to stay with you for the next school holiday.

Hi David,

How are things? I'm depressed! I went on holiday to the south of France with my family last week and I didn't want to come home! We had a brilliant time.

We travelled by plane to Marseille and then by coach to a seaside town. We stayed in a lovely hotel. It was right on the beach.

One day we went to a small restaurant and we had an amazing meal. We had loads of seafood – delicious! The restaurant was on a hill with a lovely view of the sea. It was really cool.

When we got home yesterday I started to get anxious about my school exams next week. I need to think about another holiday! So, why don't you come and stay with us in the summer? We can have a great time!

Write soon,

Katy

**9 You have recently been to a music event with some friends. Write an email about it to a friend in Britain. Include the points below.**

- type of event and its location
- the atmosphere at the event
- what you enjoyed most
- someone interesting you met
- a request to send you some new music he / she likes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS