

Life Vision Pre-intermediate Unit Test 7 C

A Grammar: Second conditional

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

- If they lived closer to the university, they _____(walk) to their classes.
- If Aisha _____(learn) to drive, she could be more independent.
- If I had more money, I _____(not / need) to get a job.
- If you _____(not / stay) up so late, you wouldn't feel so tired all the time!
- I _____(not / go) running unless I had comfortable trainers.
- We wouldn't travel abroad unless we _____(can) speak the language.

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B Grammar: Second conditional

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

- _____ you did fitness training, you would be stronger.
- I _____ love to travel the world if I had a lot of money.
- If you took a sandwich, you _____ have to buy lunch.
- I wouldn't take up photography _____ I had a good camera.
- If I _____ a bungee jump, I'd be nervous!
- I wouldn't join a band if I _____ sing.

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

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C Grammar: The passive

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence using the words given. Use between two and five words and do not use contractions.

- They speak Portuguese in Brazil.
(spoken)
Portuguese _____ in Brazil.
- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
(by)
The telephone _____ Alexander Graham Bell.
- People don't use DVDs very much now.
(used)
DVDs _____ very much now.

1

- 4 When did people first make tablets?
(made)
When _____ ?
- 5 Marie Curie didn't invent the X-ray.
(by)
The X-ray _____ Marie Curie.
- 6 Where do people grow coffee?
(grown)
Where _____ ?

/ 6

D Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Match the words with the definitions.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|---|
| 1 astronaut | ___ | A the mix of gases around the earth |
| 2 atmosphere | ___ | B the top or outside layer of something |
| 3 conditions | ___ | C the force that pulls things towards the earth |
| 4 gravity | ___ | D the water provided for a building, town or area |
| 5 surface | ___ | E a person who travels and works in a vehicle in space |
| 6 water supply | ___ | F the situation in which people live, work or do things |

/ 6

E Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

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

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

be
breathe
explore
float
step
survive
travel
wear

/ 6

2

F Vocabulary: Understanding topic vocabulary

Read the sentence and choose the correct answer.

- 1 The new computer ___ at school is much faster than the old one.
A thermometer B system C powder
- 2 You should ___ the eggs, butter and sugar together in a bowl.
A develop B produce C mix
- 3 My little brother's shoes are easy to put on because they have ___, not laces.
A Velcro B foam C material
- 4 I feel hot. I'm going to check my temperature with a ___.
A powder B material C thermometer
- 5 This pan is easy to cook with because the food doesn't ___ to it.
A contain B stick C weigh
- 6 The factory ___ parts for mobile phones.
A produces B discovers C runs

/ 6

G Reading: Recognizing paraphrasing

Read the text and write a one-word answer.

Women in science

Caroline Herschel, German astronomer (1750–1848)

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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 program.

- 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 _____.
- 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.

/ 6

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 - *Speaker A*, *Speaker B*, *Speaker C* and *Speaker D*.

- 1 _____ describes the qualities of an invention or device.
- 2 _____ tells a story about a problem with a new invention or device.
- 3 _____ advises on how to use a type of invention or device.
- 4 _____ complains about the quality of an invention or device.
- 5 _____ doesn't like the way people use a new invention or device.
- 6 _____ recommends a particular invention or device.

Speaker A Speaker B Speaker C Speaker D
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/ 6

I Speaking: Giving instructions

Choose the best sentences to complete the dialogue. There are two sentences you don't 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!

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- 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 scroll down to find the photo.
- F Why isn't anything happening?
- G Got it.
- H Turn on your phone

/ 6

J Writing: Organizing ideas

Six headings are missing from this text. Choose the correct heading for each gap. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

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 lots 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 _____

6

Another good feature of the website is the presentations and videos. There are lots 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 lots 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 Seeing science clearly
- G Conclusion
- H Big problems for science

/ 6

Test score

To focus on next: