



TEST- UNITS 4, 5 & 6

Name: _____

VOCABULARY

1- Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are 2 words you don't need.

emergency painkillers prescription results
surgery symptoms virus

- 1 Have you got the _____ from my tests?
- 2 My _____ are a sore throat and a cough.
- 3 The doctor gave me a _____ for some medicine.
- 4 You need to go and see a doctor at the _____.
- 5 In an _____, go to the hospital.

2- Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

broken can feeling help hurts if
put should sounds symptoms

Conversation 1

A: What _____ I do for you?

B: I think I've _____ my wrist. I fell over and now it's really painful.

A: Oh dear.

B: I _____ some ice on it this morning, and I've taken some painkillers but it still _____ a lot.

A: Hmm. It _____ like you should get an x-ray. Let me take a look first.

Conversation 2

A: How can I _____ you?

B: I don't feel well but I'm not sure what the problem is.

A: Could you tell me your _____?

B: Yes. I'm _____ really tired all the time.

Sometimes I feel dizzy and I've got a cough.

A: When did these symptoms start?

B: About three days ago.

A: I think you've got a virus, but let me do some tests.

...

A: Yes, you've got a virus. You _____ stay at home, get some rest and drink lots of water. _____ you don't feel better in a week, make another appointment.

LEVEL: 3er Year

OCTOBER 2026

GRAMMAR

1- Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 I often spend / spend often Saturdays with my grandma.
- 2 He hard worked / worked hard all day yesterday.
- 3 Sometimes, she stays / She stays sometimes in bed until midday.
- 4 They always are / are always kind to each other.
- 5 The man explained clear it / it clearly.
- 6 I get easy bored / bored easily.
- 7 They lost bad the match / the match badly. 10-0!

2- Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple form.

- 1 I _____ (recently/buy) a new sofa.
- 2 _____ (you/read) this book yet?
- 3 You _____ (still/not/tell) me about your weekend.
- 4 We _____ (just/meet) your sister.
- 5 Maddy _____ (not/find) her bag yet.
- 6 I _____ (already/see) this film.
- 7 Alex _____ (just/get) back from Morocco.

READING

1- Read the text about breaking. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

The writer believes that ...

- 1 breakers are the same as other athletes. T / F
- 2 breakers train differently to other athletes. T / F
- 3 the sport tries to be fair. T / F
- 4 breaking only interests young people. T / F
- 5 breaking is an art, not a sport. T / F

Breaking: An Art or a Sport?

When we think of *breaking* (or breakdancing), the first thing that we think of is young men and women dancing in city parks. They move their bodies to music, watching and encouraging each other. They move fast, stand on their hands and even turn around on their heads. It's an art – but is it also a sport?

To many people, it is a sport and that's why the IOC (the International Olympic Committee) have added it to the Olympic Games programme for 2024. The dancers are called *breakers*. To dance well, breakers need to be strong, but they also need to move quickly and easily. They use everything – from their feet to their backs to their elbows to their heads and shoulders. This is no different to athletes who do judo, karate, athletics, gymnastics, etc.

So, breakers aren't just dancers. They're also athletes. They practise for several hours a day every day of the week. They dance, but they also do other types of gym exercises to become strong, just like swimmers or surfers. They have to eat the right foods to stay healthy, too. Sports scientists are studying the activity to find out more about it.

In a breaking competition there are rules. Three or five people (judges) watch each dance (usually at least three) and give it a score. They look for things like how well the breaker moves and how different the dance is to other dances. One problem is that judges use their opinions to score the dances, and they don't always agree, but the rules make it as fair as possible.

This is the same as some other Olympic sports – ice dancing for example.

I understand why breaking is in the Olympics. It's hard work, just like any sport, and it's fun. But most importantly, it gets the attention of all kinds of young people, as well as older people like myself. It's an art, but it's also a sport for everyone to do and watch in the 21st century.

LEVEL: 3er Year

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2- Read the text and choose the correct answers A, B, C or D.

- 1** Breaking first makes people think of
 - A** music.
 - B** art
 - C** time.
 - D** location.

- 2** The writer says that breakers
 - A** need good partners.
 - B** should try different sports.
 - C** have to use their whole bodies.
 - D** must think quickly.

- 3** To prepare for competitions, breakers
 - A** get help from sports scientists.
 - B** eat large amounts of food.
 - C** do water sports to get fit.
 - D** spend time at the gym.

- 4** The writer says that judges
 - A** look at one part of each dance.
 - B** watch no more than three dances by each breaker.
 - C** work with other sports people, too.
 - D** can sometimes score very differently.

- 5** The writer thinks the main advantage of having breaking in the Olympics is that
 - A** it's interesting to different types of people.
 - B** it's a sport for the future.
 - C** it's fun to watch.
 - D** it's difficult to do.