FB 4- TEST MODULE 1

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Choose a,b, c or d.

1. I've _____ a few photos and a video of me on my holiday to this e-mail.
   a- scrolled b- attached c- deleted d- clicked
2. Nora forgot to _____ what time the play would start.
   a- provide b- mention c- include d- select
3. Fay has been _____ her parents to buy her a new bike for months.
   a- nagging b- bending c- installing d- yelling
4. Jamie isn't really a big fan _____ action films.
   a- with b- about c- on d- of
5. I couldn't call you because there was a problem with the _____.
   a- signal b- browser c- ringtone d- feature
6. I find SN sites a great way to keep in _____ with old school friends.
   a- Line b- reply c- touch d- call
7. The film we watched last night was _____. We couldn't stop laughing.
   a- nasty b- flexible c- hilarious d- embarrassing
8. This is a new website where you can _____ some interesting programs from.
   a- advertise b- crash c- download d- press
9. This steak is cold and these chips are disgusting. I think I'm going to _____ to the waiter.
   a- gossip b- refuse c- argue d- complain
10. Everyone enjoyed the school trip apart _____ Donald.
   a- with b- about c- for d- from

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. My friends had an _____ about what their project was going to be about. **ARGUE**
2. I've read the _____ of this book three times but I still can't understand what it's about. **INTRODUCE**
3. Use your _____ and try to think what it would be like to live 200 years ago. **IMAGINE**
4. After Mr Green's excellent _____ everybody understood exactly what to do. **EXPLAIN**
5. You could see by the _____on Larry's face that he was having a great time. **EXPRESS**
6. Kelly needs to show a big _____ if she wants to continue on the course. **IMPROVE**
7. Oliver had a long _____ with his parents about whether he could go on holiday with his friends or not. **DISCUSS**
8. The light bulb was just one of Thomas Edison's important _____. **INVENT**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Choose the correct words.

1. .

A. Is that an e-mail from Gary?

B. Yeah. I **(1) used to receive / received** it this morning. Does he send e-mails to you?

A. He **(2) used to / got used to**, but not any more.

B. Wait a minute. You changed your e-mail address two months ago. Did you give him your new one?

A. Oops! I **(3) used to forget / forgot** to let Gary know.

B. That explains it.

2. .

A. Hey Rick, do you still live in Coventry?

B. No, I live in Norway, now.

A. What's it like?

B. It's OK. I'm learning the language, but I can't get used to **(4) drive / driving** on the right.

A. Of course, you **(5) used to / 're used to** driving on the left.

D. Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Julie,

Guess what! I've got a new laptop! I (1) _____(not write) this e-mail on my new laptop, because I still (2) _____ (need) to fix a few things. My dad (3) _____ (work) on it at the moment. He (4) _____ (install) an antivirus program that he downloaded a minute ago. I can't wait to get rid of my old computer. It (5) _____ (take) up so much room on my desk. Also, my laptop is much faster. My mum (6) _____ (think) I'm going to play computer games all day, but I'm going to do all my homework on it, too. (7) _____ you _____ (do) anything later? My dad will finish with my laptop soon. (8) _____ you _____ (want) to come round? Send me a text to let me know.

E. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

1. I have never had a more enjoyable flight than this one. **MOST**

   This was _____ I have ever had.

2. I don't know how Sally thinks of so many brilliant ideas. **COMES**

   I don't know _____ so many brilliant ideas.

3. It's much slower to go by car than by motorbike. **LOT**

   It's _____ by car than by motorbike.

4. There is no one who lives as far from school as George. **THE**

   George _____ from school.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

F. Choose a, b, c or d.

1. Ian has a mobile but he _____ it very often.

a. isn't using c. doesn't use

b. uses d. used to use

2. This exercise is _____ more difficult than the others.

a. as c. the

b. much d. very

3. Brian isn't _____ about going to the cinema as we are.

a. enthusiastic c. as enthusiastic

b. more enthusiastic d. as enthusiastic

4. The weather was getting _____ so we decided to leave.

a. more and more worse c. more worse than

b. worse and worse d. worse and worst

5. Don't worry you'll soon _____ up early in the morning.

a. get used to getting c. used to get

b. used to getting d. getting used to

6. Tim _____ in a house by the lake this summer.

a. lives c. is living

b. lived d. is used to living

7. I don't think any of my friends' parents are _____ than mine.

a. more sporty c. most sporty

b. as sporty d. a lot sporty

COMMUNICATION

Choose the correct response a or b.

1. Do you think people will ever travel to Mars?

a. I'm enthusiastic about it.

b. Only time will tell.

2. Are you coming to see my performance on Saturday?

a. I wouldn't miss it for the world.

b. I've been meaning to come.

3. **It's been really nice talking to you after all this time.**

a. Give my regards, OK?

b. Keep in touch, OK?

4. Roger broke the window for the fourth time.

a. That's the final straw!

b. That'll take him ages!

5. We're going fishing next weekend.

a. Count me in.

b. Have a word with me.

6. How will I know if you're OK or not?

a. I'll drop you a line.

b. I'll lose touch with you.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING

Listen to four dialogues and answer the questions. Choose a, b or c.

1. **Why is Fiona sick of doing her project?**

a. The websites she finds aren't very organized.

b. She can't find any helpful information.

c. The research is getting more difficult.

2. **What did Rick do wrong?**

a. He forgot to save a document.

b. He deleted a document by accident.

c. He printed the wrong document.

3. **Why doesn't Linda like her new mobile?**

a. She isn't used to using a smartphone.

b. It has fewer features than her old mobile.

c. She can't get used to it.

4. **Why is John ringing Philip?**

a. Because he wants to have a word with him about school.

b. Because they've lost touch with each other.

c. Because Philip didn't call back.

READING

Read the text and write T for True or F for False.

SMOKE SIGNALS

The smoke signal is one of the oldest forms of communication which people used to communicate over long distances. It involves covering a fire so that different shapes and sizes of smoke clouds rise into the air.

The North American Indians are probably the most well-known users of smoke signals, often appearing in Hollywood Western films with cowboys. Each North American Indian tribe had their own system of signals. The fire was started using damp grass but another thing that mattered was where it was lit. If the fire was halfway up a hill, it meant everything was OK, but if the fire was on the top of the hill, this meant danger was near.

Smoke signals have been used throughout history in many different countries. In ancient China, soldiers were able to inform people about an attack by smoke signals. The Great Wall of China is a huge wall which stretches the length of the country, and at certain points along the wall there are towers. By signalling from tower to tower, they could send messages as far away as 750km in just a few hours.

Some smoke signals are very simple, like those of the Australian Aborigines. They used smoke signals when they entered land which was not theirs. This was simply to inform others that they were there. A Greek historian called Polybius came up with a more complicated system of alphabetical smoke signals around 150 BC. He invented a system of converting Greek letters into numbers. Messages were signalled by holding sets of torches in pairs.

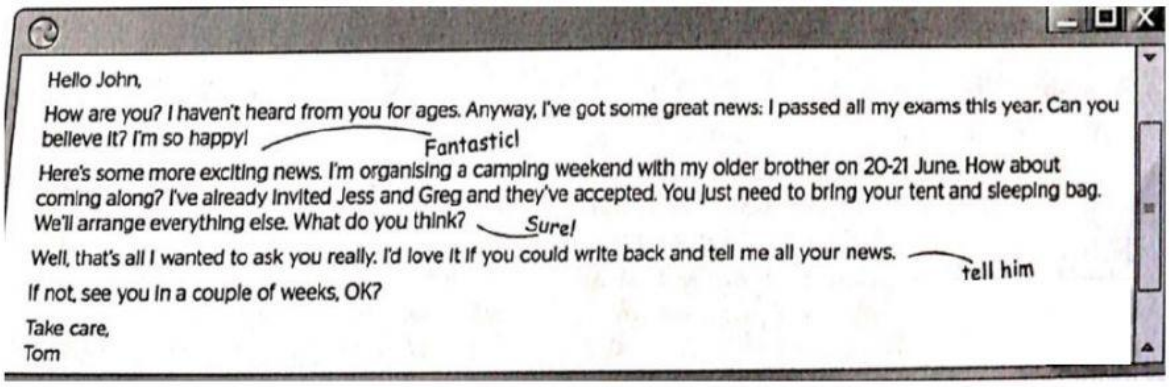
The Yahgan people who lived on the islands south of South America also used smoke signals. When a whale got stuck on a beach, they needed to tell others that there was a lot of meat there, and it shouldn't go to waste. So, they used smoke signals to inform people.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. For North American Indians, the location of the fire was important.
2. North American Indians lit a fire at the top of a hill to inform others of good and bad news.
3. Smoke signals helped people communicate over long distances in ancient China.
4. Australian Aborigines used smoke signals to create words.
5. The Yahgan people were able to tell others where food was by using smoke signals.

WRITING

Read the e-mail Tom has sent to his friend John and use the prompts given to write John's reply.



Hello John,

How are you? I haven't heard from you for ages. Anyway, I've got some great news: I passed all my exams this year. Can you believe it? I'm so happy! Fantastic!

Here's some more exciting news. I'm organising a camping weekend with my older brother on 20-21 June. How about coming along? I've already invited Jess and Greg and they've accepted. You just need to bring your tent and sleeping bag. We'll arrange everything else. What do you think? Sure!

Well, that's all I wanted to ask you really. I'd love it if you could write back and tell me all your news. tell him

If not, see you in a couple of weeks, OK?

Take care,
Tom

LIVEWORKSHEETS