

Starlight

11

Test Booklet

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

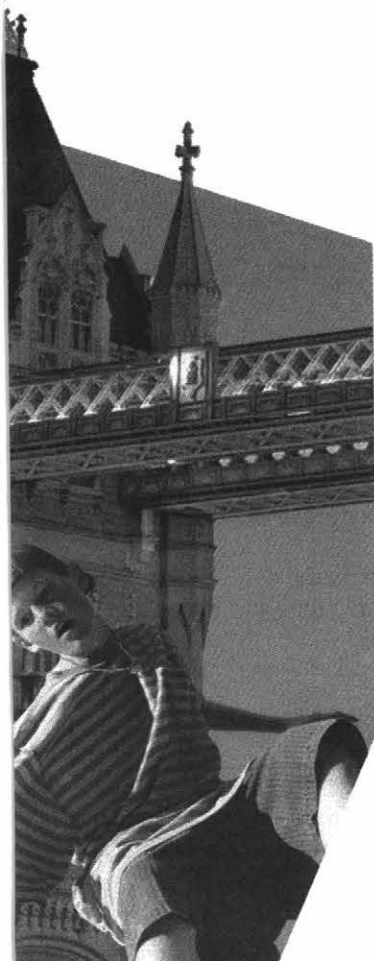
Контрольные задания

11 класс

Учебное пособие
для общеобразовательных
организаций и школ
с углублённым изучением
английского языка

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Test 1a (Module 1)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Vocabulary and Grammar

A **Fill in:** *shrugged, hold, sense, reliable, sighed, spirits, stare, shook, concentrated, blames.*

- 1 It's bad for your eyes to at a computer screen all day.
- 2 The operator told Ben to the line while she connected his call.
- 3 Oliver deeply when he found out that he'd failed the exam.
- 4 Anna her head to show that she didn't want any ice cream.
- 5 After getting top marks, Lily was in high for the rest of the day.
- 6 Peter is very, so if he says he will help you, he will.
- 7 I couldn't make of what she said because of her heavy accent.
- 8 When I asked him if he wanted to go to the theatre, he just his shoulders.
- 9 If I had more in class, I'd have got better marks in the test.
- 10 He his sister for everything, even when it is his fault.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2 \quad 20}$)

B **Complete the phrases with the following words:** *facial, gain, build, keep, language.*

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 in touch | 4 barriers |
| 2 expressions | 5 popularity |
| 3 a reputation | |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

C **Fill in:** *with, off, in, of, to.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 He went to the airport to see them | 4 We must all learn to deal difficulties in life. |
| 2 A positive attitude is the key success. | 5 Are you aware the risks involved in extreme sports? |
| 3 Peer pressure can result bad behaviour. | |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

D **Join the sentences using the word(s) in brackets.**

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Sam is a hard worker. He has been given a pay increase (such). | 4 He had forgotten the shopping list. He didn't know what to buy. (since) |
| 2 He didn't ask for more pie. He didn't want to appear greedy. (so as not to) | 5 I should buy more food. My friends might visit tonight. (in case) |
| 3 Emma was very grateful. She bought some flowers to thank everyone. (so) | |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4 \quad 20}$)

E Read the text and complete gaps 1–7 with the correct form and tense of each verb in capitals.

A New Dawn

It was a beautiful morning and Mary 1) up earlier than usual. She 2) very well, but that was probably because of the unfamiliar room she 3) in. After all, this was the first time she 4) from her parents and pet dog, Floss. It was all very strange.

“Come on, girl, you 5) to be late for your interview,” Mary said to herself. “It 6) an interesting day.”

With that thought, Mary headed for the bathroom, 7) to make herself look as smart as possible for the job interview that could change her life.

WAKE
NOT SLEEP
STAY
SEPARATE

NOT WANT
BE
DETERMINE

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2 \quad 14}$)

F Read the text and complete gaps 1–6 with the correct derivative of each word in capitals.

Building Bridges

We all expect that the doctors who look after us should be well-qualified and know exactly what 1) we need when we are ill.

What is equally important, however, is that doctors should be 2) to our concerns when they talk to us. A doctor who looks smart, and who can have a warm and sympathetic 3) with a new patient, will make a far better 4) on that patient than one who is cold and distant.

Doctors have to have the ability to communicate with their patients, and their relatives, in a 5) but friendly way. If a doctor can gain the trust of patients and their loved ones from the start, then the patient will have a far better chance of making a 6) and swift recovery.

TREAT
SENSE

CONVERSE
IMPRESS

PROFESSION

SATISFY

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{6 \times 2 \quad 12}$)

Test 1a

G Read the text. For gaps 1–7, choose A, B, C or D to complete each gap correctly.

Today, it is quite a simple matter to send a letter or postcard almost anywhere in the world. You write a letter, put it into an addressed envelope, make sure that you have 1) on the correct stamp and pop it into a letter box. A day or so later, you can be reasonably certain that your correspondence will have reached its 2)

This is all very different to what the situation was like before the postal reforms that Sir Rowland Hill introduced in Great Britain in 1840. Before that time, it was not the sender of the letter who paid the postage, but the receiver, and the 3) he or she had to pay depended on how many pages were in the letter and how far it had travelled.

This system was slow, complicated, and very inefficient. The postal services 4) a lot of money because anybody receiving a letter could simply refuse to accept the delivery if they thought they were being asked to pay too much money for it.

Hill was not alone in recognising the need to modernise the postal services, but it was his ideas that the government of the time accepted and in May, 1840 the world's first pre-paid postage stamp, the 'Penny Black', went on 5) The stamp was very simple in design with the profile of Queen Victoria against a black background. Above and below the Queen's face were the words 'One Penny'. These were the only words on the stamp because, at that time, no other country was producing pre-paid postage stamps and so it was probably assumed that everyone would know where they came from! This situation changed rapidly as other countries 6) up the idea.

Within thirty years, most countries had their own postage stamps and they all carried the name of the country to show their origin, except British stamps. To this day, British stamps remain 7) as they still do not carry any words to show that they are British.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|----------|---------------|
| 1 | A adhered | B stuck | C sealed | D jammed |
| 2 | A objective | B target | C end | D destination |
| 3 | A amount | B quantity | C number | D purchase |
| 4 | A missed | B mislaid | C lost | D stole |
| 5 | A sale | B trade | C deal | D demand |
| 6 | A caught | B put | C took | D brought |
| 7 | A alone | B solitary | C single | D unique |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2} = \frac{\quad}{14}$)

Test 1b (Module 1)

NAME:.....

DATE:.....

CLASS:.....

MARK: /50

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Reading

H You are going to read a short story. For statements 1–7, choose A, B, C or D to complete each statement correctly.

Feel the Beat

'You definitely need money so don't even think about saying no.' Andy had phoned me first thing in the morning, dragging me out of a deep sleep. 'You do want a job, don't you?' I was about to mumble something that may have been agreement, but lacking the courage to make the leap into day, I told him to call me back in fifteen minutes. That gave me enough time to get out of bed, make a seriously strong coffee and kick-start my slow-to-wake system.

Still half-asleep in the kitchen, I thought over what he'd said. I'd been out of work far too long and was beginning to doubt I'd ever find suitable work. Since leaving school, I'd suffered a string of dead-end jobs that barely paid the bus fare. I'd been a meat packer, a shelf stacker, a mail sorter and a fish feeder. The meat went off, the shelves fell down, the mail got lost and the fish died. I sat down. The coffee was slowly working and I could feel the day coming into delayed focus.

The phone rang again. 'Okay,' I said. 'What have you got for me?' Andy paused before answering, 'Well, I know you're mad about music so how do you fancy being a DJ for a night?' I didn't hesitate. 'Are you serious? That's my dream job. I was born to be a DJ.' Andy gave me some details and just before he rang off I asked where the job was and what time I needed to be there. 'Saint Owen's, Dewsbury Street, six o'clock,' and he put the phone down. It took me until early afternoon to realise that Saint Owen's was the local school for the deaf. My heart sank.

Arriving in a thin trickle of rain that matched my mood, I had the caretaker open up for me. 'It's all in the hall, mate,' and he vaguely indicated somewhere along the corridor. I found the hall and, switching on the lights, saw the prehistoric deck and speakers that I'd be using. With a heavy sigh, I began to acquaint myself with the stone-age tools of my new trade. It wasn't long before I was joined by a short lady with a bad wig who I immediately identified as the teacher in charge.

She introduced herself as Mrs Biggs and I nodded absent-mindedly as I worked up the courage to ask something that had been on my mind. 'Can I ask you something? How...'. But before the question had time to trip off my lips, she caught it. 'You want to know how we can have a disco for the deaf, eh? Well, young man, they might not be able to hear the music, but they can certainly feel it!' And she sauntered off.

I didn't have time to work out what she meant because my audience was making a leisurely entrance. They stood around the edges of the hall, taking off drizzle-drenched raincoats, shaking rain-spattered umbrellas and looking my way with cautious expectation. I felt that I had to do something, so I started the music and prayed for the best. Five tracks later and I was panicking. The flow of pupils and parents into the hall had become a flood and I was the one in danger of drowning. The dance floor, however, remained stubbornly empty and I was almost grateful when I saw Mrs Biggs come bounding across the deserted dance floor with a cry of, 'No, no, no!' I could see that my career as a DJ was about to come to a very public end.

'Do it like this,' she said, wrenching the volume to maximum. 'If it's too low, it's no good. If it's loud, the kids can feel the music through the floor. Look.' The music was bouncing off the walls and the glass in the windows was shaking in sympathy. A pulse of solid sound rippled across the floor. I could feel the pounding beat through the floor, up my legs, in my stomach and, to my immense relief, the kids were actually moving away from the wall to the rhythm of the music.

line 21

- 1 The writer tells Andy to phone back later because
- A he had only just woken up.
 - B he was preparing breakfast.
 - C he wanted to go back to bed.
 - D he was annoyed at being woken up.
- 2 In the second paragraph, the writer is concerned about
- A not having money for public transport.
 - B not finding work that matched his abilities.
 - C not knowing what job Andy was offering.
 - D not having worked since leaving school.
- 3 When the writer heard Andy's offer, he
- A believed that Andy was joking.
 - B thought that he was dreaming.
 - C was pleasantly surprised.
 - D had not thought of becoming a DJ.
- 4 The writer thought that the equipment was
- A old-fashioned. C complicated.
 - B in need of repair. D impractical.
- 5 The writer uses the term 'absent-mindedly' in line 21 to show that
- A he was trying to remember something.
 - B he had forgotten what he wanted to ask.
 - C he had not been listening to the woman.
 - D he was thinking of something else.
- 6 When the people first entered the hall, they were
- A not sure what to expect.
 - B relieved to be out of the rain.
 - C taking their time to settle down.
 - D not expecting to be entertained.
- 7 The writer was relieved to see Mrs Biggs because
- A she wanted him to stop playing music.
 - B she was encouraging the young people to dance.
 - C he thought there were too many people in the hall.
 - D he was uncomfortable because nobody was dancing.

(Marks:)
7 X 5 35

Test 2a (Module 2)

NAME:..... DATE:.....

CLASS:..... MARK: /100

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Vocabulary and Grammar

A **Fill in:** *summit, apparatus, confined, scoured, millennia, hissed, colony, supply, transition, flourished.*

- 1 After the flood, the town's water became contaminated.
- 2 The prisoner was to his cell for one week.
- 3 Teenagers can find the from school to university difficult.
- 4 Two ago, Rome ruled the Mediterranean.
- 5 The twins after being placed in separate classes.
- 6 The lions the horizon in search of food.
- 7 Cries from the of seabirds filled the air.
- 8 He planted a flag on the of the mountain.
- 9 The snake in warning as the boy approached.
- 10 The marine scientists checked their diving one last time. (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2 \quad 20}$)

B **Complete the phrases with the following words:** *volcanic, conservation, perfectly, high, nomadic.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 lifestyle | 4 area |
| 2 eruption | 5 standards |
| 3 preserved | |
- (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

C **Fill in:** *to, on, by, in, for.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 The scientist discovered the cure accident. | 4 The meeting is progress at the moment. |
| 2 She always blames others her mistakes. | 5 Focus the big picture and not the details. |
| 3 I haven't decided yet so I'm open suggestions. | |
- (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

D **Choose the correct word(s).**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Take an umbrella in case it will rain/rains. | 4 Sam cooked/was cooking dinner when the phone rang. |
| 2 I haven't seen/didn't see my grandparents lately. | 5 Look out! You will/are going to drop the plates if you're not careful. |
| 3 By 2050, scientists fear that the polar ice caps will have melted/will melt. | |
- (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4 \quad 20}$)

E Read the text and complete gaps 1–7 with the correct form and tense of the verb in capitals.

Free again!

It was a few seconds before Sandra realised why she felt so excited when she woke up. Then she remembered that at last the heavy white plaster that 1) her left leg for the previous two months was to be removed. "At last I 2) free again!" she thought. "If only I hadn't gone skiing that day, none of this 3)"! Awkwardly, she got out of bed and started to dress. She knew her mother 4) to help her soon, as usual, but she wanted 5) as much as possible for herself because she knew that, with three other children in the family, her mother was a very busy woman. Just as Sandra 6) that she wished she could do more to help, there was a loud crash from the kitchen and seconds later her mother called out: "Sandra, call an ambulance! I think I 7) my leg!"

SUPPORT
FEEL
HAPPEN

COME
DO

THINK

BREAK

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2 \quad 14}$)

F Read the text and complete gaps 1–6 with the correct derivative of each word in capitals.

Tough Audience

I have been a professional entertainer for about ten years now and I can 1) say that I have enjoyed every moment of it. I don't want to give you the idea that it is an easy way to make a living because it isn't, especially when you have to face a theatre full of very young children! Although children are easily caught up in the 2) of the atmosphere inside a dark theatre, I find it is often difficult to get them focused on the 3) from the beginning. This, plus the fact that their 4) does not last very long, means that entertainers like me have to work harder with young audiences than with more mature ones. I wouldn't want you to get the 5) that I would rather not work with very young children. Far from it. When everything goes right, it can be the most 6) experience you could possibly have.

HONEST

EXCITE

PERFORM
CONCENTRATE

IMPRESS

SATISFY

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{6 \times 2 \quad 12}$)

G Read the text. For gaps 1–7, choose A, B, C or D to complete each gap correctly.

A Great Adventure

Imagine, you have just finished high school and you are about to face one of the biggest challenges of your young life. You will be 1) away from home to start your university education.

Some students may find a place at a university close enough to their homes to avoid some of the problems faced by the majority. If the university is nearby, you will not need to worry 2) accommodation or food and, even if you do not know any of the other students on your course, you will at least have some 3) faces to come home to.

Surprisingly enough, perhaps, for most young people starting out on their university careers, being close to home is not important. It seems that 4) numbers welcome the chance to 5) away from the family home and start out on their own. Being accepted by the university they have set their hearts on is the main 6), even if that university is situated at the far end of the country! There is also the excitement of making new friends and, in your second or third year away, perhaps setting 7) home with a couple of your fellow students. Going off to university really is the start of a great adventure.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 A leaving | B departing | C moving | D drifting |
| 2 A about | B for | C from | D of |
| 3 A known | B common | C popular | D familiar |
| 4 A developing | B growing | C additional | D further |
| 5 A separate | B crack | C break | D run |
| 6 A demand | B priority | C call | D thought |
| 7 A off | B down | C out | D up |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2}$ 14)

Test 2b (Module 2)

NAME:..... DATE:.....
CLASS:..... MARK: /50

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Reading

H You are going to read an article about a job interview. Read the text and choose the correct parts of sentences A–G to complete gaps 1–6. There is one part of a sentence you do not need to use.

My First Job Interview

In my experience, a job interview can take many different forms, from a quick chat over the telephone to a five-day grilling by a panel of experts. To a large extent, the nature of the interview depends on the type of job involved; you are unlikely to be interviewed by telephone if you are applying for the post of managing director in a large international company!

I remember my first interview as if it were yesterday. I was still at school 1) A few of us, those students who were interested in electronics, agreed to meet them as we thought we would hear a talk about the industry. To be honest, I don't think that even our teacher had a clear idea of what was going to happen, 2)

We were totally unprepared for the reality. Instead of a talk that got us away from dull lessons for a couple of hours, we were spoken to one by one. We were, in fact, being interviewed as potential trainee engineers for the company. When this became apparent, many of my friends decided not to continue, 3) After all, I was still undecided about what I was going to do when I left school so I felt I had nothing to lose.

For the next hour I answered questions on my background, interests and future plans. The two gentlemen who interviewed me seemed quite pleased with my responses and then asked me to read a circuit diagram. I was a bit worried by this, 4) I happily explained the function of the main components and traced the signal path for them and that was it. I was told that the interview was over and that I would be hearing from them shortly.

I immediately put the whole business out of my mind. I didn't mention it to my parents, thinking that would be the last we would hear from the company. After all, I was supposed to be preparing for a university education, not training to be an engineer for an electronics firm. Surely they would find more suitable candidates in other schools?

The company had other ideas. About three weeks later, I returned home to find my mother in a very agitated state. She demanded to know what I thought I was doing applying for a job as an electronics engineer 5) Apparently, I had no sense of responsibility or respect for her wishes.

Eventually she calmed down enough to show me the letter she had received. I must admit that I was rather flattered by the contents. It seemed that, in the company's opinion, I had all the right qualities to become one of their leading service engineers and I was invited to start training at once. I immediately sat down and wrote back to decline their kind offer, 6) Peace in the family home was restored.

So that was my first job interview. It came totally out of the blue and I was completely unprepared for it, but I obviously did rather well. For all my subsequent interviews, I followed the conventional advice. I made sure that I arrived in plenty of time for the interview and that I was smartly dressed. Unfortunately, I never felt quite as relaxed as I had done during that first interview. Sometimes, I wonder whether perhaps, just perhaps, I should have accepted their offer.

Test 2b

- A but then I recognised it as part of a television receiver
- B explaining that I had set my sights on a different sort of career
- C but I decided to carry on
- D thinking that this could be the start of an exciting career
- E when she fully expected me to go on to be a top lawyer or doctor
- F so I don't blame him for the farce that developed
- G when representatives of an electronics company paid us a visit

1	2	3	4	5	6

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{6 \times 6 = 36}$)

• **Writing**

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your new English pen-friend Mary, who writes:

*What do you like doing in your spare time? Do you have any interesting hobbies? Have you ever won a prize for anything?
I really love cooking and last year I took part in a national cookery contest for young people. I won second prize!*

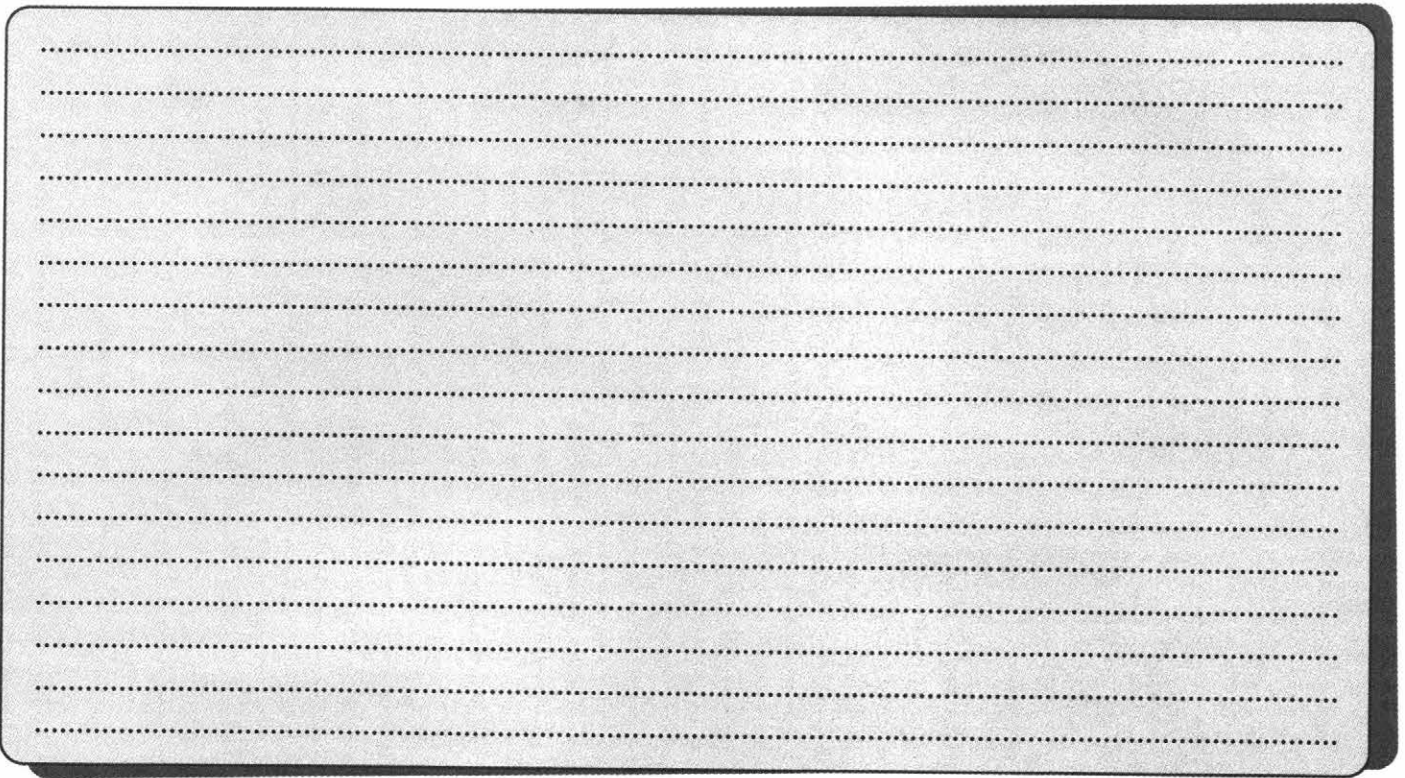
Write a letter to Mary.

Write **100–140 words**.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about the cookery competition

Remember the rules of letter writing.



(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{14}$)

Test 3a (Module 3)

NAME:..... DATE:.....
CLASS:..... MARK: /100

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Vocabulary and Grammar

A **Fill in:** *stared, profit, dole, burden, exposed, breakthrough, engaged, charged, fine, evidence.*

- 1 There was no that he had committed the crime.
- 2 Every business needs to make a if it is to survive.
- 3 At the police station, he was with burglary.
- 4 While being sentenced, the murderer blankly at the judge.
- 5 Long prison sentences are a on prison resources.
- 6 It is difficult to pay your bills when you are on the
- 7 The bike couldn't be used after being to rain all winter.
- 8 Scientists are expecting a major in the near future.
- 9 He may not go to prison, but he will get a heavy
- 10 The police believe that he is in criminal activity. (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2 \quad 20}$)

B **Complete the phrases with the following words:** *criminal, valued, physically, illegal, minimum.*

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 handicapped | 4 record |
| 2 parking | 5 possession |
| 3 wage | |
- (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

C **Fill in:** *in, for, up, off, away.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1 My local post office was held by armed robbers yesterday. | 4 Thieves broke through the back entrance. |
| 2 The police caught the thief as he was running from the shop. | 5 The hooligan was let with a warning. |
| 3 Vandals show no respect other people's property. | |
- (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

D **Choose the correct word(s).**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Jack was arrested due to/despite having an alibi. | 4 The shop was burgled although/despite having security cameras. |
| 2 Despite/Although it was raining, Amy went jogging. | 5 Due to/In spite of improved police work, there is less crime on the streets. |
| 3 They live in the city centre, in spite of/due to the high crime rate. | |
- (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4 \quad 20}$)

E Read the text and complete gaps 1–7 with the correct form and tense of each verb in capitals.

TOP MARKS

David knew that he was a good student. Ever since starting school all those years ago, he 1) the top student in his class every term, not making even a single mistake in tests and exams. His teachers all 2) he was an outstanding student and that he 3) a brilliant future. So when the time came for David 4) the university entrance exam, he was full of confidence. "I'm sure this 5) easy," he thought to himself, 6) to look over the exam paper. But then, as he 7) the questions in front of him, he suddenly felt afraid. He could not answer any of them. His mind had gone blank!

- BE
- SAY
- HAVE
- TAKE
- BE
- START
- READ

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2} \quad 14$)

F Read the text and complete gaps 1–6 with the correct derivative of each word in capitals.

A FAIR EXPECTATION

Sarah looked at the envelope in her hand 1) She knew that the letter was from one of the universities she had applied to recently. So far, none of them had offered her a place, and she was sure this would be another 2) She really could not understand it. She knew that a lot depended on the 3) of places, but she was sure that she had all the 4) they required, and she was certain that she would do well at university. It was so 5)! With a sigh, she tore the envelope open and took out the single sheet of paper inside. As she started to read it, her eyes widened in 6) It seemed that she was going to get the university education she desired so much after all!

- NERVE
- REJECT
- AVAILABLE
- QUALIFY
- FAIR
- ASTONISH

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{6 \times 2} \quad 12$)

G Read the text. For gaps 1–7, choose A, B, C or D to complete each gap correctly.

CRAZY LAWS

There seem to be so many laws these days that you have to wonder how it is possible for anyone to get through life without being 1) with having broken one law or another! Of course, most of us know what is right and wrong in a general way, but there are some laws that seem to be ridiculous. For example, until quite recently, it was 2) to sell fresh fruit and vegetables on Sundays, but not other goods. This led to some silly situations as shopkeepers started advertising offers such as: "a free television with every kilo of apples"! Of course, the apples cost the same 3) as you would pay for a television on any other day of the week, but the shopkeepers were able to argue that they were keeping to the 4) of the law. Eventually, the government changed the law so that now shops of every kind can open on Sundays if they want to, and Sunday shopping has become very 5)

There is no 6) of other laws around the world that we might find even more peculiar, but the truth is that many of these laws made sense in the days before we had motor cars and television sets. This is probably why Canadian businesses are still supposed to 7) a rail so that their customers can tie up their horses! Everybody realises that this law is silly today – it is just that the government has never got round to changing it.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 A accused | B arrested | C convicted | D charged |
| 2 A legal | B correct | C official | D common |
| 3 A number | B quantity | C amount | D total |
| 4 A digit | B letter | C arm | D branch |
| 5 A popular | B numerous | C plentiful | D normal |
| 6 A absence | B minority | C shortage | D deficiency |
| 7 A give | B present | C supply | D provide |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2}$ 14)

Test 3b (Module 3)

NAME:..... DATE:.....
CLASS:..... MARK: /50

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Reading

H Match the headings (A–H) to extracts 1–7. Use each heading only once. There is one heading you do not need to use.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| A A brief but valuable career | | E Starting young |
| B Great things from small beginnings | | F Awards and honours |
| C Volunteers afloat | | G Starting again |
| D More to life than music | | H A very special quality |

- 1 If you are sailing in the waters surrounding the British Isles and you get into trouble, you will naturally send out a call for help. The call will be received by the professional coastguard authorities, who will co-ordinate any rescue efforts, but the chances are that the people who will come to help you will be unpaid sailors. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution, or RNLI for short, relies on volunteers to man its rescue craft and it receives no money from the government to pay for its equipment. It relies entirely on money generously given by members of the public.
- 2 Contrary to what some people might think, not all popular musicians are concerned simply with their own fame and fortune. For example, Paul Hewson, better known as Bono, the lead singer of the band U2, has devoted much of his time to fighting the problems of poverty in third-world countries, particularly in Africa. He has met many of the world's political leaders over the years as he campaigns to improve the lives of the world's poorest people, and he has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize three times for his efforts to help others.
- 3 Some of the largest aid organisations in the world had very small beginnings. For example, today Oxfam helps people around the world in many different ways. If there is a disaster such as an earthquake, you can be sure that Oxfam will be there, providing tents and warm clothing as well as helping to make sure that people have safe water to drink. The charity also provides poor people with the tools that will help them improve their lives. Today, Oxfam is an international confederation of 14 organisations working in over 100 countries, but it started out as the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, and its aim was to help bring food to the starving people of Greece during the second world war.

- 4 As an actress, Angelina Jolie is probably best known for her role as Lara Croft, in the film based on the well-known video game, but she has been recognised for her performances in a number of other films, including an Oscar for best supporting actress in 1999. Apart from her acting work, Angelina has become involved in a number of projects to help refugees in war-torn countries. In particular, she focuses on homeless children who may also have lost their parents. She has won a lot of praise for this work as well as many honours, including being named Goodwill Ambassador for the United Nations Refugee Agency.
- 5 It is not only generous-minded people who help those less fortunate than themselves. In many countries, it is not unusual to see a dog wearing a special harness in the company of a person who is poorly sighted or has no sight at all. These dogs are guide dogs, animals that help their owners to walk safely along the streets of busy cities. The dogs are highly trained and it takes about two years from birth before a guide dog can be introduced to its new owner. The dog will then spend around seven years helping its owner to enjoy a richer and more satisfactory life before it has to be retired and replaced with a younger dog.
- 6 Any healthy person over the age of eighteen can do a lot to help other people simply by giving a small quantity of blood. People who do this regularly are known as blood donors and, in many countries, they do not receive any reward for their offering apart from knowing that they are helping to save other people's lives. One man in Australia has donated his blood nearly one thousand times over the past 56 years. His blood is of a unique type that can save the lives of babies who have a form of anaemia. Doctors say that his blood has saved the lives of more than 2 million babies over the years.
- 7 You don't have to be rich or famous to raise money to help others – or even an adult. A 12-year-old boy, Jake Peach, raised more than £600,000 to help sick children despite having to battle with leukaemia himself. He was not satisfied with that, and within a year raised almost another £300,000 which will be used to provide new equipment for the seriously ill children being treated in the same specialist hospital that saved his own life. Jake is quite a cheeky boy. He has managed to get the famous football players from his favourite team to give money to his cause because, as he says, "they can afford it".

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 5} \quad 35$)

Test 4a (Module 4)

NAME: DATE:
CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Vocabulary and Grammar

A **Fill in:** *controversial, exploited, burden, cultivate, officially, irreversible, sensational, ultimate, sustain, vulnerable.*

- 1 Desertification is because it is impossible for it to be changed back.
- 2 This type of crop is to disease if it isn't protected by pesticides.
- 3 She is studying medicine and her aim is to be a child psychiatrist.
- 4 The government has made the decision to increase taxes on fuel.
- 5 Marine biologists have made some discoveries of strange life forms in recent years.
- 6 Thanks for your offer of help, but I don't want to you with my problems.
- 7 Some scientists believe it will be possible to life on other planets.
- 8 It has been suggested that farmers should potatoes rather than rice to help solve the world's food problems.
- 9 Children are when they are forced to work for very little money.
- 10 The day of the wedding is a holiday for everyone in the family. (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2 \quad 20}$)

B **Complete the phrases with the following words:** *alternative, barren, harsh, profoundly, solar.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 conditions | 4 energy |
| 2 medicine | 5 landscape |
| 3 satisfying | |
- (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

C **Fill in:** *from, in, on, with, at.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 I will deal the problem tomorrow morning. | 4 The twins differ each other in many ways. |
| 2 The winners of the lottery are picked random. | 5 He stared amazement when I told him the news. |
| 3 average, most students struggle to make ends meet. | |
- (Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

D **Rewrite the sentences to emphasise the words in bold.**

- 1 Did she buy a **Mercedes**?
- 2 Did **Mary** offer to make the sandwiches?
- 3 He needs to find a **job**.
- 4 **Susan** wants to be a biologist.
- 5 He is painting **the kitchen** for her.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4 \quad 20}$)

E Read the text and complete gaps 1–7 with the correct form and tense of each verb in capitals.

FACING EXTINCTION

At a meeting in St Petersburg, Russia, last month, wildlife experts 1) the problems facing the wild tiger in Asia. Over the past several months, they 2) research that shows that the wild tiger is on the verge of extinction. At the moment, the number of tigers 3) rapidly, with less than 4,000 now living in the wild. Environmentalists 4) to prevent the tiger from becoming extinct in the wild by 5) a preservation program in all the areas of the world the tiger inhabits. One of the main aims of the programme will be 6) the tiger's habitat is protected and that poachers 7) to hunt them in the protected areas.

- DISCUSS
- CARRY OUT
- DECLINE

- ATTEMPT
- INTRODUCE
- ENSURE
- NOT ABLE

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2} \quad 14$)

F Read the text and complete gaps 1–6 with the correct derivative of each word in capitals.

A NEW HOME?

There's no shortage of people these days who believe that 1) warming could lead to the eventual 2) of our planet. And it is because of this that many think that the 3) of space to search for another home planet is 4) vital to our chances of survival in the future.

But it seems to me that any other planet would be completely 5) for human habitation. I don't think we would be able to survive for long on another planet because all of our 6) as a species has been only on planet Earth.

- GLOBE
- DESTROY
- EXPLORE
- ABSOLUTE

- SUIT

- EVOLVE

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{6 \times 2} \quad 12$)

G Read the text. For gaps 1–7, choose A, B, C or D to complete each gap correctly.

Flavours from the East

There are few things in life as enjoyable and interesting as trying 1) new foods. One place famed for its huge variety of dishes is Asia, which isn't surprising considering how vast the continent is. Whatever the 2), there is one characteristic that they all share and that 3) all the different parts of the continent. Each area has its own way to mix spices in order to prepare the delicious dishes that are unique 4) that particular part of the world. Whether it be the 5) spices of some parts of Southern India or the delicate aromatics of places like Thailand, every region has its characteristic flavours.

In spite of the differences 6) western and eastern cookery, learning to cook Asian food can be a rewarding experience for people in the west. It is not only the spices that makes eastern cuisine so different, but also the types of vegetables and other ingredients. Asian cookery uses techniques that are not used in western cookery, too. Meat and vegetables are 7) into pieces using different methods and food is often cooked quicker and at higher temperatures.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A on | B for | C out | D with |
| 2 A district | B region | C locality | D territory |
| 3 A unites | B blends | C joins | D fastens |
| 4 A of | B by | C for | D to |
| 5 A deep | B strong | C fierce | D extreme |
| 6 A through | B along | C among | D between |
| 7 A made | B cut | C formed | D divided |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2 \quad 14}$)

Test 4b (Module 4)

NAME:.....

DATE:.....

CLASS:.....

MARK: /50

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Reading

H Read the text. For statements 1–7, choose A, B, C or D to complete each statement correctly.

I'm not on the Menu!

Unlike humans, who just need to open the fridge door or pop into the nearest supermarket whenever they feel hungry, animals across the world spend endless hours every day hunting down their next meal. Of course, the animals they are hunting do their very best to avoid ending up on the dinner plate! It's a constant battle that requires great cunning on the part of the hunter and the hunted. Fortunately, however, nature has provided both contestants in the survival game with a whole bag of clever tricks. Just take a look at some of the amazing things animals do to escape the jaws of a predator. In the Indonesian Ocean, the mimic octopus is a feast for many sea creatures, but this master of disguise must first be identified by its hungry hunters. This task is not easy, as this particular octopus can reproduce the appearance and behaviour of other sea creatures with startling accuracy. It can transform its soft body into the shape of a sea-snake, a lion fish, or a jellyfish. But why does the mimic octopus disguise itself as a sea-snake or a jellyfish? The answer is simply because these animals are highly poisonous and no other sea animal dares to approach them.

line 9

On the island of Madagascar, the tomato frog has more than one creative way of avoiding the native snake population. One survival technique is its colour: bright colouration in frogs is associated with skin toxins that make them poisonous and screams a visual warning to predators to 'stay away!' Any snake unfortunate enough to ignore the danger sign and attack the frog will find its jaws glued together. Why? Well, the tomato frog produces enormous amounts of a thick sticky substance from its skin when it is grabbed by a snake. This 'glue' causes the snake's eyes and mouth to gum up and leads it to releasing the tomato frog from its menacing jaws very quickly!

Surprisingly, the tarantula spider is a tasty treat for a number of animals and to escape them it has come up with a crafty defence. The tarantula uses its back legs to 'throw' barbed hairs at predators. Tarantulas kick the spiky hairs that cover their body into the air directing them in the path of their attacker. The resulting mist of hairs causes physical irritation when it lands on the predator's skin and eyes. The tarantula can then run away while its attacker is rubbing its sore skin and itchy eyes.

line 22

There can be few ways of escaping a hunter more inventive than letting it think that you are one of them. In the sunny valleys of California, rock squirrels and ground squirrels use exactly this strategy against rattlesnakes. These squirrels pick up pieces of shed rattlesnake skin, chew them and then lick their bodies in order to put the smell of the snake's skin on their fur! The rattlesnake odour masks the squirrel's own and, at night, the snake believes that another snake is in the squirrel's burrow rather than supper.

Perhaps the most famous of animal 'smells', though, belongs to the skunk. Like the tomato frog, this cute creature uses its elegant black and white markings to keep predators at a distance. Any foolishly persistent predator aiming for a skunk snack will find itself sprayed with one of the most awful stinks in the animal kingdom. Resembling rotten eggs, garlic and burnt rubber, the smell is so sickeningly bad that it can deter a starving bear. Be very careful because if you get too close, the spray can even cause temporary blindness!

Predator and prey are natural links in the food chain, but some of those links go to fascinating lengths to avoid being next on the menu. So the next time you are watching a wildlife programme about big cats on the lookout for lunch, think about what tricks those worried-looking wildebeest might be thinking up to escape appearing as dessert after the zebra main course!

- 1 The writer suggests that people
 - A are not smart enough to hunt for food.
 - B do not have difficulty in finding food.
 - C cannot do without kitchen appliances.
 - D do not have time to prepare food.
- 2 The writer uses the phrase 'startling accuracy' (line 9) to emphasise that
 - A sea creatures are surprised by the mimic octopus' appearance.
 - B sea creatures are scared of the mimic octopus.
 - C the octopus is the only sea creature to mimic others.
 - D the octopus is very good at looking like other sea creatures.
- 3 The writer says snakes should know to avoid tomato frogs because of
 - A their menacing jaws.
 - B the glue on their skin.
 - C their bright red colour.
 - D the sound they make.
- 4 'them' in line 22 refers to the tarantula's
 - A spiky hairs.
 - B bodies.
 - C back legs.
 - D predators.
- 5 Rock and ground squirrels avoid rattlesnakes by
 - A copying the appearance of rattlesnakes.
 - B using the scent of rattlesnakes.
 - C hiding in rattlesnake burrows.
 - D wearing the skin of rattlesnakes.
- 6 While talking about skunks, the writer says
 - A there are some predators which ignore their markings.
 - B they have similar markings to tomato frogs.
 - C their smell is so strong it can even make a bear ill.
 - D their diet includes things that other animals avoid.
- 7 In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that readers
 - A watch a documentary about animal feeding habits.
 - B think about what connects one animal to another.
 - C try to understand why animals hunt other animals.
 - D consider the ways in which animals avoid being eaten.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 5 \quad 35}$)

Test 5a (Module 5)

NAME: DATE:
CLASS: MARK: /100

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Vocabulary and Grammar

A **Fill in:** *remote, significant, auction, convenient, snapshots, exclusive, slammed, organic, clientele, dismal.*

- 1 There was a sudden gust of wind and the door shut.
- 2 Bring round your holiday this evening.
- 3 He lives in a village close to the jungle.
- 4 It is very having a bus stop near my house.
- 5 There has been a rise in the cost of living recently.
- 6 The painting was put up for in London last week.
- 7 The store's wealthy spend a lot of money on luxury goods.
- 8 Everyone is feeling miserable because of the weather.
- 9 As people get more health-conscious, food is gaining in popularity.
- 10 This club is very and to get in you have to be a member.

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{10 \times 2 \quad 20}$)

B **Complete the phrases with the following words:** *top, knock-down, foreign, sparkling, utter.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 amazement | 4 mineral water |
| 2 country | 5 quality |
| 3 move | |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

C **Fill in:** *with, at, in, about, to.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 The boss was pleased to see an increase sales. | 3 Tony was very enthusiastic the picnic in the park. |
| 2 It took her a while to adapt the cold climate. | 4 The museum was packed visitors. |
| | 5 The shop assistant smiled the customer. |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2 \quad 10}$)

D Fill in: *either, neither, every, all, most.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1 I haven't been to Scotland and has my wife.</p> <p>2 Mary spends of her spare time doing voluntary work.</p> <p>3 We couldn't leave the village because road was flooded.</p> | <p>4 Simon ate the cakes so I had to go without.</p> <p>5 We can wait for the bus or take a taxi.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 4 \quad 20}$)

E Read the text and complete gaps 1–7 with the correct form and tense of each verb in capitals.

Oscar's Return

Oscar did not feel comfortable with all eyes on him. He 1) school for a year because of illness, but now, finally, he was back. Mrs Penrose 2) him to the class. "Look who we have here, children," she said 3) with pleasure. "Oscar's back!" Oscar 4) how he would make any friends after such a long absence. Everyone in the class was a stranger to him. He looked at the children in front of him. He thought they 5) at him as he stood there feeling foolish, so he 6) as he trudged to his desk and 7) himself down in his chair.

- MISS**
- INTRODUCE**
- BEAM**
- NOT KNOW**
- SNEER**
- NOT SMILE**
- FLING**

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2 \quad 14}$)

F Read the text and complete gaps 1–6 with the correct derivative of each word in capitals.

SCARY BUT REWARDING

There aren't many jobs better than being a wildlife photographer. We get to work on 1) in some of the world's most 2) places. There are times when I worry about my 3) because I do have to get 4) close to some very large scary animals. But the work we do is very important because we help to highlight the 5) of wildlife habitats. I would say our work is just as vital as what 6) do. They wouldn't be able to get the publicity they need without our help.

LOCATE
ORDINARY
SAFE
DANGER

DESTROY
ECOLOGY

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{6 \times 2} \quad 12$)

G Read the text. For gaps 1–7, choose A, B, C or D to complete each gap correctly. Circle the answer you choose.

THE HOLIDAY BEGINS

It had been a long boring flight and as Laura stepped off the plane she was disappointed to see it was 1) with rain. Her heart sank. Hopefully, it would improve soon. Laura smiled 2) the cabin attendant as she left the plane. She had never been on a 3) holiday before and she was quite excited. In the past she had always preferred to go somewhere off the beaten 4) Now all she wanted to do was relax on a beach and visit some of the 5) sites. But first she needed to go through passport 6) and then find the tour guide who would take her and the other holiday makers to the hotel. She hoped the hotel was as luxurious as it looked in the holiday 7) because she really needed to rest in comfort for a while.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A pouring | B flooding | C rushing | D flowing |
| 2 A on | B with | C at | D about |
| 3 A booked | B travel | C tourist | D package |
| 4 A road | B way | C track | D lane |
| 5 A antique | B archaic | C ancient | D aged |
| 6 A check | B control | C inspection | D search |
| 7 A brochure | B leaflet | C booklet | D prospectus |

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{7 \times 2} \quad 14$)

Test 5b (Module 5)

NAME:..... DATE:.....

CLASS:..... MARK: /50

(Time: 50 minutes)

• Reading

H Read the text and choose the correct parts of sentences (A–G) to complete gaps 1–6. There is one extra part of a sentence you do not need to use. Write your answers in the table.

The Virtual Shop

My shopping basket may be full, but it's as light as a feather. There are amazing discounts, but there are no crowds. I can pay in a few seconds because there is no queue and, best of all, my wallet never leaves my back pocket. It seems like the dream shop, but this is the reality of online shopping and according to the latest survey, the majority of British web users have either tried it or intend to try it soon.

This enthusiasm for this kind of shopping is partly cultural. For many years, the British used mail-order catalogues, 1) The catalogue would arrive on your doorstep and from the comfort of your armchair you could leisurely flip through the pages to choose whatever caught your eye. You ordered by phone or by letter and, within a few working days, you would get your clothes. And it all came with a money-back guarantee: if you weren't pleased, you could send everything back.

This simple idea has been adapted for the 21st century. The catalogue is now a screen and the phone call or letter is an email. Everything you need to know about an item is on your screen, 2) Customers can shop at midnight from their PCs or they can browse on their laptops on the way to work. The busy mother can even do her grocery shopping from her own kitchen after the children are tucked up in bed.

Internet shopping first became popular in the early 1990s. In those days, customers were cautious about giving out their bank details over the Internet, 3) Online shopping was a habit that needed to develop and, slowly but surely, shoppers started buying CDs, books, and later DVDs. Nowadays, you can find almost everything for sale on the Internet and recently one man even put his house, job and friends up for auction!

One area that has seen a 40% increase over the last two years is that of fashion. More and more designer clothes and luxury accessories are being featured on websites at prices significantly lower than on the high street. Online shopping is not only quicker and easier, 4) There is also the chance to buy second-hand designer clothes, something that you would rarely see in any conventional shop. The trend in online shopping seems set to continue as improvements make accessing the Internet

faster and cheaper. Shoppers no longer have to put up with a long wait for the site to download and the cost of connection is falling. The major chain stores are also getting in on the act with their own websites, 5) According to experts, Internet shopping is the future. There are still some obstacles to overcome, however.

As with any new technology, there are always hidden problems, both technical and social. Credit card fraud is still the major concern of most web users, 6) In addition, personal information is often sold to businesses which then send huge amounts of unwanted advertisements, and consumer groups have expressed their worries about people getting into debt.

Any drawbacks have not stopped retailers welcoming the Internet with open arms, though. For them, it is a way to increase profits and get rid of old-fashioned things like buildings and staff. Who needs a shop when you can have a warehouse and who needs salesmen when you have a website? The great debate over the future of Internet shopping continues. In the long run, the success of this method of shopping may come down to a simple factor: do people want to go out shopping or do they prefer to stay in surfing?

- A but can also be done when and where the customer chooses
- B which they ordered items such as clothes from
- C because they fear their details will be used to clear out their bank accounts
- D because getting addicted to online shopping is a cause for concern
- E which will include its size, price, colour and availability
- F so it took time for them to trust this new method of purchasing
- G which are now offering an at-home alternative to their high street branches

1	2	3	4	5	6

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{6 \times 5}$ 30)

Key to Tests

Test 1a

- A** 1 stare 6 reliable
 2 hold 7 sense
 3 sighed 8 shrugged
 4 shook 9 concentrated
 5 spirits 10 blames
- B** 1 keep 3 build 5 gain
 2 facial 4 language
- C** 1 off 2 to 3 in 4 with 5 of
- D** 1 Sam is such a hard worker (that) he has been given a pay increase.
 2 So as not to appear greedy he didn't ask for more pie. / He didn't ask for more pie so as not to appear greedy.
 3 Emma was so grateful that she bought some flowers to thank everyone.
 4 Since he had forgotten the shopping list, he didn't know what to buy. / He didn't know what to buy since he had forgotten the shopping list.
 5 I should buy more food in case my friends visit tonight.
- E** 1 woke 5 do not/don't want
 2 had not/hadn't slept 6 is going to be
 3 was staying 7 determined
 4 had been separated
- F** 1 treatment 4 impression
 2 sensitive 5 professional
 3 conversation 6 satisfactory
- G** 1 B 3 A 5 A 7 D
 2 D 4 C 6 C

Test 1b

- H** 1 A 3 C 5 D 7 D
 2 B 4 A 6 A

Writing (Suggested Answer)

There are many arguments both for and against young people spending a lot of time on computers. I feel that even though young people spend a great deal of time using them, it does not harm their ability to communicate. In fact, I think it improves that ability.

One of the benefits of youngsters using computers is that they are spending time writing. Writing is an important communication skill and young people can develop and

improve it by writing emails and sending messages. Another thing that helps them develop communication skills is the rise of social networking. Sites such as Facebook and Twitter let young people communicate with people from around the world. Young people have never had so many ways to communicate with so many different people as they do today.

One drawback of spending a lot of time on the Internet is that young people do not have as much face-to-face contact as they used to. I would say that this isn't necessarily because of computers. It is because our way of life has changed over the years. Many young people are not allowed out, especially in the evenings, so computers are often their only way to keep in contact with friends.

To sum up, most people who complain about the time young people spend on computers do not understand computers or the Internet. Computers are just one of the ways that young people can use to develop good communication skills.

Test 2a

- A** 1 supply 6 scoured
 2 confined 7 colony
 3 transition 8 summit
 4 millennia 9 hissed
 5 flourished 10 apparatus
- B** 1 nomadic 3 perfectly 5 high
 2 volcanic 4 conservation
- C** 1 by 2 for 3 to 4 in 5 on
- D** 1 rains 4 was cooking
 2 haven't seen 5 are going to
 3 will have melted
- E** 1 had supported 5 to do
 2 will feel 6 was thinking
 3 would have happened 7 have broken
 4 would come
- F** 1 honestly 4 concentration
 2 excitement 5 impression
 3 performance 6 satisfying
- G** 1 C 3 D 5 C 7 D
 2 A 4 B 6 B

Key to Tests

Test 2b

H 1 G 2 F 3 C 4 A 5 E 6 B

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Dear Mary,

How are you? It was good to hear from you.

To be honest, I don't have much spare time. I have a lot of schoolwork as well as music and language lessons after school. When I have some free time I like to go to museums and art galleries. Sometimes I go to the cinema with my friends, too.

My hobby is playing music – I play the cello. I won the gold medal in a classical music competition this year.

I'm really interested in the cookery contest you took part in. Where did the competition take place? Did you have to make lots of dishes? What did you make that won the prize?

Anyway, I have to go now as it's lunch time.

Write back soon,

Katie

Test 3a

- A 1 evidence 6 dole
2 profit 7 exposed
3 charged 8 breakthrough
4 stared 9 fine
5 burden 10 engaged
- B 1 physically 3 minimum 5 valued
2 illegal 4 criminal
- C 1 up 2 away 3 for 4 in 5 off
- D 1 despite 3 in spite of 5 Due to
2 Although 4 despite
- E 1 had been 4 to take 7 was reading
2 said 5 will be
3 would have 6 starting
- F 1 nervously 4 qualifications
2 rejection 5 unfair
3 availability 6 astonishment
- G 1 D 3 C 5 A 7 D
2 A 4 B 6 C

Test 3b

H 1 C 3 B 5 A 7 E
2 D 4 F 6 H

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Many people feel that a lot of the video games played by young people are extremely violent and could affect the behaviour of the children who play them. I think this opinion is an exaggeration.

First of all, most young people who play video games know that the games are imaginary and they know the difference between right and wrong. The games are simply a form of entertainment like watching a film or TV programme. Young people do not become more violent just by playing games or watching films. The children who do become violent usually have other problems such as an unstable home life.

There has been some research to show that these kinds of games could have an effect on youngsters, but I do not think there has been enough research on the subject. I also believe it is up to parents to make sure they know what their children are doing on their computers. Parents should also be open and talk to their children about any concerns they have about violent games.

In conclusion, I would say that video games can be a part of a young person's leisure time without having any bad effects. They are simply a form of entertainment.

Test 4a

- A 1 irreversible 6 burden
2 vulnerable 7 sustain
3 ultimate 8 cultivate
4 controversial 9 exploited
5 sensational 10 officially
- B 1 harsh 3 profoundly 5 barren
2 alternative 4 solar
- C 1 with 2 at 3 On 4 from 5 in
- D 1 Was it a Mercedes (that) she bought?
2 Was it Mary who offered to make the sandwiches?
3 A job is what he needs to find./It is a job (that) he needs to find.
4 It is Susan who wants to be a biologist./Susan is the one who wants to be a biologist.
5 The kitchen is what he is painting for her./It is the kitchen that he is painting for her.

Key to Tests

- E** 1 discussed 5 introducing
 2 have carried out 6 to ensure
 3 is declining 7 are not/aren't able
 4 have been attempting

- F** 1 global 3 exploration 5 unsuitable
 2 destruction 4 absolutely 6 evolution

- G** 1 C 3 A 5 B 7 B
 2 B 4 D 6 D

Test 4b

- H** 1 B 3 C 5 B 7 D
 2 D 4 A 6 C

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Many governments have spent vast amounts of money on space exploration. Some people think this is a waste of money and that it would be better to spend this money on other things like health care or protecting the environment. I do not agree with this point of view. Space exploration is extremely important.

In the first place, there is very little that we know about the universe and how it was created. We need to be able to find the answers to these questions. It is the job of scientists to find out as much as possible about everything that exists and this includes space, too. They must not be limited in what they can do.

Many people believe that space exploration is a waste of money and that we should spend that money to protect life on earth and not worry about space. I agree that we need to protect life on earth, but perhaps space researchers will discover something in space that will help protect our planet. When they explore space and conduct experiments in space, they learn things that can help people.

To sum up, I think it is necessary for scientists to continue with space exploration. It would be terrible if they did not get the chance to learn how to protect our planet or cure diseases just because some people think space exploration is expensive.

Test 5a

- A** 1 slammed 5 significant 9 organic
 2 snapshots 6 auction 10 exclusive
 3 remote 7 clientele
 4 convenient 8 dismal
- B** 1 utter 3 knock-down 5 top
 2 foreign 4 sparkling

- C** 1 in 3 about 5 at
 2 to 4 with

- D** 1 neither 3 every 5 either
 2 most 4 all

- E** 1 had missed 5 were sneering
 2 introduced 6 did not/didn't smile
 3 beaming 7 flung
 4 did not/didn't know

- F** 1 location 4 dangerously
 2 extraordinary 5 destruction
 3 safety 6 ecologists

- G** 1 A 3 D 5 C 7 A
 2 C 4 C 6 B

Test 5b

- H** 1 B 2 E 3 F 4 A 5 G 6 C

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Dear Helen,

It was good to hear from you. Your project sounds like a lot of fun.

Young people here are always interested in what's going on in our country and around the world. Of course, television is the most popular way to get the news, but the fastest way is the Internet.

Some young people buy magazines so they can read the news and look at the pictures of their favourite film or sports stars. I usually use the Internet for my news because I can get more international stories that way. I also listen to the radio for local news and events.

So tell me about your trip to Wales. Where did you stay while you were there? Did you do anything exciting? How was the weather? I heard that it rains a lot in Wales. Is this true?

Have to run. My favourite news programme is on the TV!

Write back soon,
 Stella

