GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: If I *had* (have) a lot of money, I'd buy a new car.

1. I (know) Lisa for ten years. We're good

friends.

1. We (live) in a big house in the country,

but now we have a city flat.

1. What would you do if you (lose) your

wallet?

1. **A** I didn't really like that film.

**B** Neither (do) I!

1. If you really wanted that coat, you (save)

your money to buy it.

1. Jean-Pierre asked us if we (want) to go

out for a pizza.

1. **A** How long (you / be) in the swimming

team?

**B** Since last summer.

1. **A** I (not go) to the party tonight.

**B** Neither are we.

1. Pasta comes from Italy, but now it

(make) all over the world.

1. **A** Why are you going out?

B (post) this letter.

1. Gus was there at the time of the robbery, but he said

he (not see) anything.

1. If they (get) here before 7pm, we'll go

and see that film.

1. The teacher told us (stay) after class.
2. We got to the theatre twenty minutes late, and the

play (already / start).

1. Our school (build) in 1968.

B5

1. Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: When **did you finish** / **have you finished** your work?

1. You **don't have to** / **mustn't** pay to enter the museum. It's free.
2. If you don't tidy your room, your things **will** / **would** get lost.
3. I get on **well with my brother** / **my brother well**.
4. **A** I love salsa dancing.

**B Neither** / **So** does my sister.

1. We really **enjoy** / **want** spending time at the beach.
2. The meeting **will** / **might** finish early. It depends how long the boss speaks!
3. You **don't have to** / **shouldn't** listen to him. He tells lies.
4. I borrowed my sister's laptop, because **mine** / **my** was broken.
5. **Was** / **Did** he use to teach history at your school?
6. They've lived in this flat **for** / **since** 18 months.
7. It's easier **to learn** / **learn** a language when you're young.
8. Who **left** / **did leave** all this washing up last night?
9. Is Dominic good at **playing** / **play** the piano?
10. I might **see** / **to see** that film this weekend.
11. What **have you eaten** / **did you eat** for dinner last night?
12. Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The boy ran *into* the street to catch his ball.

1. Ted said he already heard this album.
2. This play was written William

Shakespeare.

1. Oh no! I've to feed the dog!
2. The hours in my job are long, but I don't

working late, so that's okay.

1. **A** Is this book , Lucia?

**B** Yes, it is. Thanks. It was a birthday present.

1. He hasn't seen his cousins last year.
2. You smoke in this building. It's against the

law.

1. Her class is in room 12 on the first floor. Go the stairs and turn left.
2. you pay that man, he'll sell you the

tickets you need.

1. A there use to be a cinema in the town

centre?

**B** Yes, but it closed six months ago.

CEO

Grammar totally! 40

VOCABULARY

1. Underline the odd word(s) out.

Example: duck eagle swan *mosquito*

1. divorced retired married tired
2. put on take off turn down try on
3. maths physics chemistry biology
4. towards passed through along
5. lose miss catch get on
6. spider cow horse pig
7. get an email get home get a present get a salary
8. crocodile shark dolphin goat
9. a bit really quite good
10. get up go away sit down look after
11. Write the opposite.

Example: turn on (the TV) *turn off*

1. get up (in the morning)
2. stand up
3. forget (a name)
4. put on (a coat)
5. turn up (the radio)
6. Complete the sentences with the correct word(s). Example: Would you like to *look at* my holiday photos? watch look at read
7. I used to play a lot of tennis, but I gave it

last year, and now I play basketball.

down off up

1. Nina is really afraid spiders.

on of by

1. My uncle decided to at the age of 50 and

go travelling.

retire receive repair

1. Go the museum and the cinema is on

your left.

over past along

1. When I saw them they were walking the

park.

on away across

1. Email was in the 1970s, but most of us

first used it a lot later.

discovered invented designed

1. If you don't know how to get there, look

the directions on the internet.

down through up

1. My great-grandmother married young, and ten children.

had got became

1. I'm looking my neighbour's cats while

he's on holiday.

after forward for

1. I broke my friend's iPod.

luckily accidentally finally

1. My aunt always a handbag.

wears puts carries

1. Ben doesn't look his father. They're

completely different.

like as same

1. I'm really tired, and I don't feel going

out tonight.

for like to

1. The snake moved , and everyone felt

very frightened.

luckily sadly suddenly

1. **A** I don't like early mornings at all.

B do I!

So Also Neither

1. Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: I woke *up very* early this morning.

1. Please your dictionaries to the next

class.

1. Frank doesn't much money. His job is

badly paid.

1. **A** Sorry this is taking a long time.

**B** That's OK. I mind waiting.

1. Leo on very well with Alex. They're

good friends.

1. I last night listening to my favourite

songs.

1. Our teacher us we had all passed our

exams.

1. The boy that he wanted to travel before

university.

1. Keith's in the shower right now. He'll call you in twenty minutes.
2. Clare got a for her birthday, and now

she's having riding lessons.

1. Don't away that old newspaper. I

haven't read it yet.

Vocabulary totally! 40

PRONUNCIATION

1. Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: a|ddress

1. dol|phin
2. e|lec|tion
3. in|ven|ted
4. se|pa|ra|ted
5. e|le|phant
6. su|ccess
7. to|wards
8. news|pa|per
9. i|ma|gi|na|tion
10. di|rec|ted

□10

1. Match the words with the same sound.

t**i**ger s**e**nd f**i**nish g**e**t t**ur**n dis**c**over

**w**ear en**j**oy **f**orget h**o**pe divor**c**ed

Example: rem**e**mber *send*

1. ele**ph**ant
2. thr**ow**
3. acro**ss**
4. pret**e**nd
5. **wh**ale
6. prom**i**se
7. dan**g**erous
8. **ear**n
9. mos**qu**ito
10. try

2°

Pronunciation total

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 100

READING

1. Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Is technology bad for our brains?

by James Sanders

Nowadays, many useful gadgets (small machines) are advertised as ‘smart'. This ‘smartness' generally means that the machine can change how it works to suit the user's needs, learn our preferences, and make intelligent choices for us. Smartphones can now take photos, play songs, send emails, and do a thousand other useful things, such as shopping online or assisting us with our homework. We used to need lots of machines to help us to do these things, but not any more. They fit in our pockets, but contain more data than we could ever possibly need, or remember.

If you asked most people, they would say that smart machines have improved life. Not everyone agrees, however. A few scientists are worried about the effect of using machines to do things that we used to do for ourselves. For example, we don't have to remember people's contact details any more, as our phones store this information. We can also find information instantly, via internet search engines like Google. A few studies have shown, surprisingly, that people in their 50s and 60s are better than teenagers at studying and memorizing information, because they've always worked this way. Technology has changed our expectations and made us very impatient. Now we want our news in tiny soundbites, and get bored if we actually have to read or listen for more than a minute or two. Scientists reported recently that the internet was changing how we think and learn. One author even said that Google was making us stupid! It's certainly true that we often do two or three things simultaneously when we are online, and it's harder and harder to focus on one thing. Maybe technology is bad for our brains, and our memories, and we should stop depending on it all the time. But if you tell me to give up my smartphone, sorry, I won't!

Example: Gadgets nowadays can be very useful.

A True **✓** B False ■ C Doesn't say ■

1. ‘Smart' gadgets work differently for different users. A True B False C Doesn't say
2. Gadgets can do more things now than in the past.

A True ^9 B False RT C Doesn't say IB

1. Most people don't have many machines any more. A True HI B False ^9 C Doesn't say
2. Most people think that ‘smart' technology is bad for us.

A True ^9 B False ^9 C Doesn't say

1. Younger people depend too much on ‘smart' technology.

A True |H B False ^9 C Doesn't say

1. Teenagers are always better than older people at remembering information.

A True ^9 B False ^9 C Doesn't say

1. We are less happy to wait for things than we used to be.

A True ^9 B False ^9 C Doesn't say

1. Using the internet changes young people's brains more than older people's.

A True ^9 B False ^9 C Doesn't say

1. We find it more difficult to concentrate on one thing than we used to.

A True ^9 B False ^9 C Doesn't say

1. James Sanders wants to stop using modern gadgets.

A True ^9 B False ^9 C Doesn't say HI

rna

1. Match five of the highlighted words / phrases with the definitions.

Example: be right for something, or someone *suit*

1. look at, or think about
2. without waiting
3. keep
4. result of something
5. information

WRITING

Reading total

115

Answer these three questions. Write 25-35 words for each question.

1. What would you do if you won a lot of money?
2. What subjects did / do you most enjoy studying at school? Why?
3. What is your favourite possession? Why?

Writing total

110