GRAMMAR

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

Example: I’ve lived (live) near Nathan since I was a child.

1. I think you’d have gotten the job if you ________ (not ask) that stupid question.
2. Call an ambulance! Mrs. Jones ________ (run over) by a car!
3. I immediately regretted ________ (send) the email.
4. I ________ (writing) my essay for an hour when my computer crashed and lost it all.
5. I’m sure you wish you ________ (not buy) that car. It’s been nothing but trouble.
6. We ________ (practice) this dance for nearly two months, so it should go well tonight.
7. I think I ________ (learn) enough Chinese by the time I go to China.
8. I’ll let you know the test results as soon as I ________ (finish).
9. We couldn’t go inside the church because it ________ (redecorate).
10. It was ________ a shock when Gabby walked into the room!
11. We ________ have been crazy to buy this house! There’s so much wrong with it.
12. There’s ________ milk in the fridge. Can you go and get some from the corner store?
13. We ________ have been crazy to buy this house! There’s so much wrong with it.
14. I can’t ________ used to this computer mouse – it’s really different from my old one.
15. If you still feel unwell, you’d ________ go home and go to bed.

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: A. I loved the movie. B. So did I.

1. I wish you ________ keep leaving the door open when you leave the room.
2. Don’t ________ me for your problems – they’re your responsibility.
3. I don’t really feel ________ going out tonight – let’s stay in.
4. I don’t speak French, but my sister ________.
5. Do you have any idea ________ Marc is coming to football practice this week?
6. Robert sang that song really well, ________ he?
7. It sounds as ________ the neighbors are arguing again.
8. Neither Roger ________ Yen is interested in joining the reading group.
9. We didn’t ________ to play sports, but we’re really into volleyball now.
10. It was ________ a shock when Gabby walked into the room!
11. We’re ________ the roof fixed next week – the rain is starting to come through it.
12. There’s ________ milk in the fridge. Can you go and get some from the corner store?
13. We ________ have been crazy to buy this house! There’s so much wrong with it.
14. I can’t ________ used to this computer mouse – it’s really different from my old one.
15. If you still feel unwell, you’d ________ go home and go to bed.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Who made this cake?

Who made Who did make Who make

1. I ________ when I’m cleaning my apartment.
   - play often music
   - play music often
   - often play music
2. ________ are becoming an increasingly large proportion of many societies.
   - Unemployed The unemployed
   - The unemployed people
   - The unemployed people
3. We played the music quietly ________ wake the children.
   - to not not to so as not to
4. ________ the very steep climb up the last hill, I really enjoyed the walk.
   - Although In spite Despite
5. Our eldest daughter is at ________ college. She’s studying Physics.
6. That’s a ________ table – where did you buy it?
   - lovely little wooden little lovely wooden lovely wooden little
7. I like the dogs that my neighbor has, but generally I prefer ________ cats.
   - (-) some the
8. ________ of our team played well today – that’s why we lost.
   - Neither None Some
End-of-course Test
Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

9 I love ________ in that shop.
   a furniture the furnitures the furniture
10 Does anyone know where ________?
   lives Petra  does Petra live  Petra lives

Grammar total 40

VOCABULARY

4 Write the words after the definitions.
   Example: very angry = furious
   1 the thing which planes take off from and land on  = ________
   2 the person who controls how an orchestra plays = ________
   3 unsure how to react to something because your emotions are so strong = ________
   4 someone who tries to avoid spending money = tight-________
   5 another word for luggage = ________
   6 you put your head on this when you sleep = ________
   7 a group of people who sing together = ________
   8 when you open your mouth very wide because you are tired = ________
   9 the opposite of tight = ________
   10 you use these to breathe = ________
   11 a person who sees a crime = ________
   12 a person who works with you in a company = ________
   13 a snow storm with very strong winds = ________
   14 the person in charge of a newspaper who decides what will go in it = ________
   15 material that does not allow water to go through it = ________

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.
   Example: It’s quite chilly today and I’ve heard it’s going to get even colder.
       warm chilly damp
   1 You have to take Diana’s age into ________ when you judge her work.
       place care account
   2 I’m ________ and tired of listening to all your problems – do something about them!
       fed up sick bored
   3 I think Jerry was very tired – he’s ________ asleep on the sofa.
       full fast deep
   4 The audience loved it so much that the band came back twice to give ________.
       encores choruses performances
   5 I find it ________ when apps keep updating themselves all the time.
       confused confusion confusing
   6 I walked for six hours, and now I’ve got ________ on my feet.
       bruises blisters rashes
   7 It’s difficult to get the truth from newspapers in this country – they’re all ________.
       objective censored accurate
   8 That dress really ________ you. It goes really well with your hair color.
       fits matches suits
   9 Geologists working in Australia have ________ an important discovery.
       done carried out made
   10 Have you ________ finished that book?
       yet nearly still
   11 The two men were both charged ________ blackmail and theft.
       of with for
   12 This restaurant is part of a ________ – I went to one in New York last week.
       chain branch company
   13 I was trying hard not to ________ my voice, but I was getting angrier and angrier.
       rise raise put up
   14 We were ________ when we heard that John’s ankle wasn’t broken, only sprained.
       disappointed relieved bewildered
   15 I’ll have to keep reminding Sheila about the meeting – she’s very ________-minded.
       narrow open absent
End-of-course Test
Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

6 Complete the sentences with one word made from the word in parentheses.

Example: I mispronounced the word, so nobody understood me. (pronounce)

1 These cups are ________, even if you drop them on a hard floor. (break)
2 ________ is a big problem in this area. (vandal)
3 The weather here is so ________, it could be very different later. (change)
4 I like green vegetables, ________ spinach. (special)
5 Housing costs are high in the capital, so there are a lot of ________ people. (home)
6 I don’t suffer from ________ – I enjoy being on my own. (lonely)
7 She behaves like a little girl sometimes – she’s so ________. (mature)
8 I felt very ________ when I couldn’t remember her name. (embarrass)
9 I’m ________ to peanuts, but I can eat any other kinds of nuts. (allergy)
10 It was a huge storm, and several trees were hit by ________. (light)

7 Circle the different sound.

1 /tree/ relieved colleague leather illegal
2 /fish/ guilty bilingual business presenter
3 /shower/ specialist infection choke rash
4 /up/ multicultural flood hooded luggage
5 /bike/ linen height biased mild
6 /bird/ merge firm journalist heart
7 /horse/ sports score garden warm
8 /train/ baggage faint lay ache
9 /chess/ scratch machine cello chilly
10 /boot/ loose blood chew loss

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: vel|vet

1 neigh|bor hood
2 ob|jective
3 co|mmon|ta|tor
4 eye|brow
5 vi|o|linist
6 ex|port (verb)
7 tur|bu|lence
8 mul|ti|na|tional
9 au|to|ma|ted
10 un|con|scious

Vocabulary total 40

Pronunciation total 20

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 100
READING

Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

A Step In The Right Direction

It was once famously said that some things in life – like paying taxes and death – are inevitable. And leaving education trying to find employment is something that young people everywhere have to face. But despite the large amount of research that has been undertaken on young people in the job market, relatively little is known about what happens once young people start their first job.

A team of researchers from Leeds Metropolitan University looked into this aspect. The survey focused on 30 people and 39 employers, and addressed a range of issues in relation to recruitment, employment, and particularly young people entering into the workplace.

It is clear from the interviews with young people that, for the vast majority, the idea of a “job for life” no longer exists. While some had career ambitions, the majority appeared to be unclear on what they wanted to do. One consequence of this is that many young people saw their early work experiences as temporary – a “stop gap” until their ideas on what they wanted to do had developed, or simply a way of earning money to pursue other ambitions such as travel.

This tendency has also been noted by many employers and is particularly disappointing to smaller businesses looking for long-term loyalty in their staff. However, some employers – for example in areas such as financial services and call centers – had adjusted to the new situation and appeared to accept that they cannot expect young people to be loyal and see a long-term future with one employer.

Like a number of other studies, the findings confirm that employers tend to focus on “softer” skills and behavioral qualities in the recruitment process, with a less prominent role played by formal qualifications. The opinions of this sample of young people were remarkably consistent with those of the employers. Most of the young people seemed to have understood the message that formal qualifications are often necessary, but not sufficient, condition for obtaining the types of jobs which they hope to do in the future. They recognized that skills like communication, team-working, organization, and customer service are all important. There was evidence that many young people had clearly worked on developing such skills.

Where there does appear to be a significant difference of opinion between the views of young people and employers related to the extent to which young people actually possess the necessary “employability” skills. By and large, the young people interviewed were confident in their ability to demonstrate these skills and qualities. Employers, on the whole, were much less positive about this, often feeling that educational institutions were focusing too strongly on academic skills and qualifications, at the expense of employability.

Another area where employers’ and young peoples’ views differed was in relation to Information Technology (IT) skills. When asked about the things they value most about young recruits, many employers mentioned their ability with computers. On the other hand, few young people mentioned this explicitly. The probable explanation is that young people simply take their IT skills for granted, often not realizing how valuable they might be to some employers. Encouraging young people to be more positive about this aspect might help some to improve the way they are viewed by potential employers.

In terms of the orientations provided for their young recruits, the results of this study confirmed both expectations and the findings of earlier research – that employers vary widely in the nature of the training they provide. Differences included the length of time the orientations ran, how formal the training was, and how often training occurred. The reaction of most young people to the orientation they had experienced was positive, or at least neutral. There is clearly a tension between the need for new recruits to become good at their jobs, and their understandable desire to get involved as quickly as possible.

From the point of view of the employer, much depended upon the nature of the job, the type of employer (particularly size and sector), and the frequency with which they recruit young people. In general, the more regularly young people were recruited and the larger the employer, the more formal the orientation process.

In uncertain economic times, it seems that young people more than ever are having to do all they can to find employment.

1. The survey revealed that, in general, young people…
   A. do not value the early work experience they gain in any way.
   B. are unconvincing they will do the same job until they retire.
   C. would prefer to have a gap year before starting higher education.
   D. are unsure about which jobs they want to do when they leave school.
End-of-course Test
Reading and Writing

WRITING
Write a report on the following topic: “Workplaces of the future.”
Include the following information:
• say what you think the workplaces of the future will be like
• say why you think changes in the workplace will take place
• discuss how the changes will affect employees’ lives.
Write 140–180 words.

2 What do employers think about formal qualifications?
A They are less important than behavioral qualities.
B They are more important than behavioral qualities.
C They are equally as important as behavioral qualities.
D They are more important than behavioral qualities for certain jobs only.

3 What can we learn from the survey about young people and IT skills?
A Employers do not assume that all young employees have good IT skills.
B Young people need to perfect their IT skills before starting work for an employer.
C Young people should promote their IT skills to employers more than they do currently.
D Employers do not enjoy feeling inadequate as young people’s IT skills are often superior to theirs.

4 The survey suggests that young people themselves value skills such as being able to …
A get the job done faster than others.
B get new business for the company.
C get better results than colleagues.
D get along with other people in the workplace.

5 Orientation processes vary in terms of …
A where they are carried out.
B who they are reviewed by.
C when they take place.
D what they focus on.
LISTENING

1. Listen to five teenagers talk about trips they have made with their families. Choose from the list (A–F) what each speaker says they have learned as a result of going on the trip. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

A. You can learn things from family members.
B. It’s good to have a positive attitude.
C. Be realistic about how much time you need for things before you go.
D. Things need to be carefully organized beforehand.
E. Travel can make you appreciate home more.
F. You can benefit from unusual experiences.

Speaker 1: ☐
Speaker 2: ☐
Speaker 3: ☐
Speaker 4: ☐
Speaker 5: ☐

2. Listen to a talk by a young dancer who is doing a course at the Youth Ballet School. Underline the correct answer.

1. According to Sophie, young people accepted onto the course must have achieved a high level in ballet / need to show that they are able to meet its demands / have usually applied for a place more than once.

2. During the first round of her successful audition, Sophie felt confident in her ability to do well / worried about being too close to the judges / put off by the number of people taking part.

3. Sophie was angry because her letter had been delayed / worried that no particular role was mentioned / satisfied that the school had made a careful choice when she heard that she’d gotten a place at the school.

4. Sophie admits that rehearsing is surprisingly tiring / easier to do on stage / improving her dancing.

5. Sophie says that in the future she won’t consider alternatives to dancing / she hopes she’ll be able to make a living by dancing / she’s determined to become a top professional dancer.

SPEAKING

1. Make questions and ask your partner.
   1. Which living person / most admire?
   2. What / change about your life so far?
   3. What / make / a great city?
   4. Is / important / be / happy / your job? Why / Why not?
   5. When / last feel disappointed?

Now answer your partner’s questions.

2. Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

3. Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
   “It would be better for family life if people worked four days a week instead of five.”
   “If you don’t have a healthy lifestyle, you shouldn’t be allowed free medical care.”
   “People who don’t recycle or who use too much energy at home should have to pay a fine.”

Speaking total 20
Listening and Speaking total 30