

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: You won't pass the exam, unless / if you study harder.

- 1 She won't go **if** / **unless** Rob goes, because she can't drive.
- 2 They said they'd phone us **as soon as** / **until** their plane lands.
- 3 Don't eat anything now! Wait **until** / **when** dinner's ready.
- 4 You won't get there on time **unless** / **if** you don't leave work early.
- 5 This is an urgent message. Please call me **as soon as** / **if** you get home.

5

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

Example: If we had arrived (arrive) earlier, we would have got better seats.

- 1 She wouldn't help you if she _____ (not want) to.
- 2 I _____ (buy) you a present if you are good.
- 3 He _____ (not do) such a dangerous job unless he enjoyed it.
- 4 If you _____ (not ask) for a pay rise, you won't get one.
- 5 If I _____ (have) better qualifications, I could be a professor.
- 6 I _____ (not complain) if I had their lifestyle!
- 7 If he _____ (not pass) the exam, he'll be so disappointed.
- 8 His teacher won't be angry if he _____ (tell) her the truth.
- 9 If I were you, I _____ (buy) a more reliable car.

9

3 Complete the sentences with *used to* / *didn't use to* / *Did ... use to*, or the present simple + *usually*.

Example: I used to behave (behave) badly at school, but now I study hard.

- 1 He _____ (not / be) so quiet. He must be tired today.
- 2 _____ (you / work) in the Union Street office before you came here?
- 3 When we were children, we often _____ (go) swimming in the river.
- 4 I _____ (go) to the cinema on Wednesdays, as it is cheaper on that day.
- 5 I _____ (not / like) Jason much, but now we get on really well.
- 6 I _____ (be) a sales manager, but then I trained to be a designer.

6

Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct verb.

Example: Pupils in Britain can leave school when they're 16.

- 1 I've never tried to **c** _____ in an exam, because I think it is wrong.
- 2 I never want to **t** _____ an exam again. I hate them!
- 3 I don't know why I went to school today. I didn't **l** _____ anything.
- 4 Our English teacher always gives us a lot of work to **d** _____ at home.
- 5 The teacher said if I didn't **b** _____, he'd send me out of the class.
- 6 I want to **s** _____ French at university because I'd like to live in France when I graduate.
- 7 If you **f** _____ one of your exams, you can take it again next year.
- 8 I have a really important exam tomorrow so I need to **r** _____ tonight.

8

5 Underline the odd one out.Example: armchair sink wall chest of drawers

1 cottage house flat garage

2 town city country village

3 terrace kitchen garden balcony

4 sink bedside table chest of drawers coffee table

5 shower washbasin armchair bath

6 suburbs block of flats residential area city centre

 66 Underline the correct word(s).Example: I **have known** / met John in 1998.1 Michael and his sister **are** / **have** a lot in common.2 I've been trying to **keep in touch** / **get in touch** with Angela all day.3 We **met** / **knew** our new boss for the first time today.4 I'm meeting my close **friend** / **colleague** today. I haven't seen her for ages.5 I think you'll like David when you **get to know** / **get on well with** him.6 We had **lost** / **kept in touch** with each other but met again through the website Friends Reunited. 6Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

7 Write the words in the correct place.

school suburbs advertise pupil ~~physics~~ practisephysics

1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

/ju:/

5 _____

 58 Underline the stressed syllable.Example: pupil

1 literature

2 entrance

3 computer

4 patio

5 friendship

 5Pronunciation total 10Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

GRAMMAR

- 1 Complete the sentences with *used to / didn't use to / Did ... use to*, or the present simple + *usually*.

Example: I *used to behave* (behave) badly at school, but now I study hard.

- I _____ (not / like) Cathy much, but now we get on really well.
- I _____ (go) to the cinema on Mondays, as it is cheaper on that day.
- I _____ (be) a sales manager, but then I trained to be a designer.
- When we were children, we often _____ (go) swimming in the sea.
- _____ (you / work) in the Union Street office before you came here?
- Jumila _____ (not / be) so quiet. She must be tired today.

 6

- 2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: You won't pass the exam, unless / if you study harder.

- This is an urgent message. Please call me **as soon as** / **if** you get home.
- You won't get there on time **unless** / **if** you don't leave work early.
- He won't go **if** / **unless** Belinda goes, because he can't drive.
- Don't eat anything now! Wait **until** / **when** dinner's ready.
- They said they'd phone us **as soon as** / **until** their plane lands.

 5

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

Example: If we *had arrived* (arrive) earlier, we would have got better seats.

- If I were you, I _____ (buy) a more reliable car.
- If they _____ (not pass) their exams, they'll be so disappointed.
- We wouldn't help you if we _____ (not want) to.
- If I _____ (have) better qualifications, I could be a teacher.
- He _____ (not do) such a dangerous job unless he enjoyed it.
- I _____ (buy) you a present if you are good.
- If you _____ (not ask) for a pay rise, you won't get one.
- I _____ (not complain) if I had their lifestyle!
- His teacher won't be angry if he _____ (tell) her the truth.

 9

Grammar total	20
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VOCABULARY

- 4 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: I **have known** / **met** John in 1998.

- I think you'll like Harriet when you **get to know** / **get on well with** her.
- I'm meeting my close **friend** / **colleague** today. I haven't seen him for ages.
- We had **lost** / **kept in touch** with each other but met again through the website Friends Reunited.
- We **met** / **knew** our new boss for the first time today.
- He's been trying to **keep in touch** / **get in touch** with Lilian all day.
- Lucas and his sister **are** / **have** a lot in common.

 6

5 Complete the sentences with the correct verb.

Example: Pupils in Britain can leave school when they're 16.

- If you **f** _____ one of your exams, you can take it again next year.
- I want to **s** _____ German at university because I'd like to live in Germany when I graduate.
- I have a really important exam tomorrow so I need to **r** _____ tonight.
- I don't know why I went to school today. I didn't **l** _____ anything.
- I never want to **t** _____ an exam again. I hate them!
- I've never tried to **c** _____ in an exam, because I think it is wrong.
- The teacher said if I didn't **b** _____, he'd send me out of the class.
- Our English teacher always gives us a lot of work to **d** _____ at home.

8

6 Underline the odd one out.

Example: armchair sink wall chest of drawers

- shower bath washbasin armchair
- sink chest of drawers bedside table coffee table
- suburbs block of flats residential area city centre
- kitchen garden terrace balcony
- town country village city
- cottage flat house garage

6

Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: pupil

- friendship
- patio
- literature
- computer
- entrance

5

8 Write the words in the correct place.

advertise school suburbs ~~physics~~ pupil practise



physics



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____

/ju:/

4 _____



5 _____

5

Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

READING

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

How green is your house?

As the UK's cities expand rapidly, problems are being caused for councils who have to meet the demand for housing. In addition to this, energy prices and pollution levels continue to increase.

A solution has been developed by the Peabody Trust who have worked with environmental experts to build the Beddington Zero Energy housing development (BedZED) in Sutton, England.

This unique development is an environmentally-friendly community of a hundred homes including gardens, offices, and childcare facilities with plenty of surrounding green areas. BedZED's designers have created an attractive, affordable, urban village whose unique features benefit instead of harm the local community and environment. BedZED is a 'zero energy' development – no fossil fuels (coal and gas) are used and homes do not waste energy. Building materials are mostly natural, renewable or recycled. Houses face the south so that they get plenty of sunlight and their roofs are also fitted with solar panels, which change the sun's energy into electricity. The windows consist of three layers of glass to stop heat from escaping. The homes are also fitted with the most modern energy-saving appliances. It is estimated that families' electricity bills could be reduced by up to 60% whilst heating bills could be reduced by as much as 90%.

Developers hope to achieve a 50% reduction in fossil-fuel use by residents' cars over the next decade by reducing the need to travel. Some residents will have the opportunity to work within walking distance of their homes. The Peabody Trust also aim to set up Internet shopping so that food can be delivered by local supermarkets.

As the need for environmentally friendly, low-energy housing increases, BedZED may change from being a unique model, to a model for all future houses.

Example: Cities in the UK _____.

- A are getting expensive
 B are getting larger very quickly
 C have too many politicians

- 1 Councils are having problems because _____.
 A there are too many houses
 B there aren't enough houses
 C houses cost too much to build

- 2 The Peabody Trust _____ an answer to the housing problem.

A have found B may have found
 C have to find

- 3 The BedZED community is _____.

A very friendly B good for the environment
 C designed for people with children

- 4 The designers have created houses which are _____.

A quite expensive B reasonably priced
 C over priced

- 5 The homes _____.

A don't use any energy
 B don't use more energy than they need
 C use more energy than they need

- 6 _____ of the materials used in the buildings are environmentally-friendly.

A Some B All C Nearly all

- 7 Specially-designed _____ keep heat inside the houses.

A appliances B solar panels C windows

- 8 _____ bills could be cut by as much as 60%.

A Heating B Electricity C Fossil-fuel

- 9 In the next decade some residents will be able to _____.

A work at home B take the bus to work
 C walk to work

- 10 BedZED is going to _____.

A develop further B become a town
 C remain unique

Reading total **10**

WRITING

Write a description of the school you go / went to. Include the following information: (140–180 words)

- a brief introduction: the kind of school, size, location, your age when you went there, number of pupils in each class
- homework, uniform, discipline, teachers
- subjects – best / worst
- your general opinion of the school – good / bad? Why?

10

Reading and Writing total **20**

READING

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

How green is your house?

As the UK's cities expand rapidly, problems are being caused for councils who have to meet the demand for housing. In addition to this, energy prices and pollution levels continue to increase.

A solution has been developed by the Peabody Trust who have worked with environmental experts to build the Beddington Zero Energy housing development (BedZED) in Sutton, England.

This unique development is an environmentally-friendly community of a hundred homes including gardens, offices, and childcare facilities with plenty of surrounding green areas. BedZED's designers have created an attractive, affordable, urban village whose unique features benefit instead of harm the local community and environment. BedZED is a 'zero energy' development – no fossil fuels (coal and gas) are used and homes do not waste energy. Building materials are mostly natural, renewable or recycled. Houses face the south so that they get plenty of sunlight and their roofs are also fitted with solar panels, which change the sun's energy into electricity. The windows consist of three layers of glass to stop heat from escaping. The homes are also fitted with the most modern energy-saving appliances. It is estimated that families' electricity bills could be reduced by up to 60% whilst heating bills could be reduced by as much as 90%.

Developers hope to achieve a 50% reduction in fossil-fuel use by residents' cars over the next decade by reducing the need to travel. Some residents will have the opportunity to work within walking distance of their homes. The Peabody Trust also aim to set up Internet shopping so that food can be delivered by local supermarkets.

As the need for environmentally friendly, low-energy housing increases, BedZED may change from being a unique model, to a model for all future houses.

Example: Cities in the UK _____.

- A are getting expensive
 B are getting larger very quickly
 C have too many politicians

1 It's difficult for councils to _____.

- A build enough houses
 B pay their energy bills
 C design new houses

2 A solution to the housing problem _____ found.

- A has to be B has been C may have been

3 The BedZED development consists of _____.

- A 100 homes
 B houses and public buildings
 C houses, public buildings and parks

4 _____ is used in the homes.

- A Fossil fuel B No energy
 C Only the amount of energy that is needed

5 The buildings are made of materials which _____.

- A are man-made B can't be re-used
 C have been used before

6 The houses have _____ to produce electricity.

- A roofs B a lot of sunlight
 C solar panels

7 The sun shines into the houses from the _____.

- A west B north C south

8 Estimates show that heating bills could be cut by _____.

- A over 90% B up to 90% C 90%

9 The developers hope that in the future inhabitants will _____.

- A set up Internet shopping B walk to work
 C only use their cars to go to work

10 Developers are hoping that BedZED will _____.

- A remain unique B change
 C be a model for future housing development

Reading total **10**

WRITING

Write a description of the school you go / went to. Include the following information: (140–180 words)

- a brief introduction: the kind of school, size, location, your age when you went there, number of pupils in each class
- homework, uniform, discipline, teachers
- subjects – best / worst
- your general opinion of the school – good / bad? Why?

10

Reading and Writing total **20**

NAME

4

Listening and Speaking

A

LISTENING

Listen to the interview with the TV reviewer.
Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: The reviewer talked about the *best* programme of the week.

- The *That'll Teach 'Em* series was being shown on Channel _____.
- The experiment involved sending a group of _____ 16-year-olds to a 1950s-style boarding school.
- The children thought that wearing the 1950s _____ was uncomfortable.
- The biggest difference for the pupils was the strict _____.
- In general, the pupils were very _____ about the experiment.

Listening total 10

Speaking total 20

Listening and Speaking total 30

NAME

4

Listening and Speaking

B

LISTENING

Listen to the interview with the TV reviewer.
Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: The reviewer talked about the *best* programme of the week.

- Michael chose to review the _____ programme in the *That'll Teach 'Em* series.
- Thirty 16-year-olds were sent to a 1950s-style _____ school.
- The worst thing for the children was the _____.
- When they took the exams, only _____ passed all the subjects.
- The pupils felt the experiment had helped them to appreciate their own _____ more.

Listening total 10

Speaking total 20

Listening and Speaking total 30

SPEAKING

Student A

- Make questions and ask your partner.
What would you do if you...
 - design / ideal home?
 - be / leader of your country for a day?
 - be able to / change something about your appearance?
 - be able to / travel back in time?
 - sit / next to an actor you like in a restaurant?
- Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
'Good teachers are always very strict.'
- Listen to your partner talking about friendship. Do you agree with him / her?

SPEAKING

Student B

- Make questions and ask your partner.
What would you do if you...
 - win / holiday for two people?
 - not work?
 - able to / change one thing about the world?
 - be / very rich for one day?
 - have / chance to go anywhere in the world?
- Listen to your partner talking about education.
Do you agree with him / her?
- Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
'Some friendships are very difficult to keep.'